

Case Number:	CM14-0202553		
Date Assigned:	12/15/2014	Date of Injury:	07/19/2011
Decision Date:	06/26/2015	UR Denial Date:	11/18/2014
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	12/03/2014

HOW THE IMR FINAL DETERMINATION WAS MADE

MAXIMUS Federal Services sent the complete case file to an expert reviewer. He/she has no affiliation with the employer, employee, providers or the claims administrator. He/she has been in active clinical practice for more than five years and is currently working at least 24 hours a week in active practice. The expert reviewer was selected based on his/her clinical experience, education, background, and expertise in the same or similar specialties that evaluate and/or treat the medical condition and disputed items/Service. He/she is familiar with governing laws and regulations, including the strength of evidence hierarchy that applies to Independent Medical Review determinations.

The Expert Reviewer has the following credentials:

State(s) of Licensure: California

Certification(s)/Specialty: Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation

CLINICAL CASE SUMMARY

The expert reviewer developed the following clinical case summary based on a review of the case file, including all medical records:

The injured worker was a 64-year-old female, who sustained an industrial injury, July 19, 2011. The injured worker previously received the following treatments Paroxetine, Oxycodone, home exercise program, aquatic therapy and physical therapy. The injured worker was diagnosed with cervical disc degeneration, neuralgia, neuritis and radiculitis, cervicobrachial syndrome, HPN (herniated nucleus pulposus) of the lumbar spine, lumbago and joint pain left leg. According to progress note of May 15, 2014, the injured workers chief complaint was lumbar spine pain. The injured worker rated the pain at 8 out of 10 worse pain was 9 out of 10. The aggravating factors were stairs sitting and walking. The physical exam noted cervical spine flexion with decreased range of motion due to pain. The lumbar spine had decreased range of motion due to pain. The injured worker walked with an abnormal gait pattern. There was decrease muscle strength of the lower extremities. The treatment plan included prescription for Xanax, Oxycontin and Oxycodone.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

The Final Determination was based on decisions for the disputed items/services set forth below:

Xanax 1mg #60: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Page(s): 81.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Benzodiazepines, page 24.

Decision rationale: Xanax (Alprazolam) is indicated for the management of anxiety disorder. Anxiety or tension associated with the stress of everyday life usually does not require treatment with an anxiolytic. Alprazolam is an anti-anxiety medication in the benzodiazepine family, which inhibits many of the activities of the brain as it is believed that excessive activity in the brain may lead to anxiety or other psychiatric disorders. Per the Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines, benzodiazepines are not recommended for long-term use because long-term efficacy is unproven and there is a risk of dependence. Most guidelines limit use to 4 weeks as chronic benzodiazepines are the treatment of choice in very few conditions and tolerance to hypnotic effects develops rapidly. Additionally, submitted reports have not demonstrated clear functional benefit of treatment already rendered. The Xanax 1mg #60 is not medically necessary or appropriate.

Oxycontin 80mg #60: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Page(s): 79-80.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Opioids, page(s) 74-96.

Decision rationale: Per the MTUS Guidelines cited, opioid use in the setting of chronic, non-malignant, or neuropathic pain is controversial. Patients on opioids should be routinely monitored for signs of impairment and use of opioids in patients with chronic pain should be reserved for those with improved functional outcomes attributable to their use, in the context of an overall approach to pain management that also includes non-opioid analgesics, adjuvant therapies, psychological support, and active treatments (e.g., exercise). Submitted documents show no evidence that the treating physician is prescribing opioids in accordance to change in pain relief, functional goals with demonstrated improvement in daily activities, decreased in medical utilization or change in functional status. There is no evidence presented of random drug testing or utilization of pain contract to adequately monitor for narcotic safety, efficacy, and compliance. The MTUS provides requirements of the treating physician to assess and document for functional improvement with treatment intervention and maintenance of function that would otherwise deteriorate if not supported. From the submitted reports, there is no demonstrated evidence of specific functional benefit derived from the continuing use of opioids with persistent severe pain for this chronic injury without acute flare, new injury, or progressive deterioration. The Oxycontin 80mg #60 is not medically necessary or appropriate.

Oxycodone HCL 30mg #90: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: The Claims Administrator did not base their decision on the MTUS. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines, Pain chapter.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Opioids, page(s) 74-96.

Decision rationale: Pain symptoms and clinical findings remain unchanged for this chronic injury. Submitted documents show no evidence that the treating physician is prescribing opioids in accordance to change in pain relief, functional goals with demonstrated improvement in daily activities, decreased in medical utilization or returned to work status. There is no evidence presented of random drug testing or utilization of pain contract to adequately monitor for narcotic safety, efficacy, and compliance. The MTUS provides requirements of the treating physician to assess and document for functional improvement with treatment intervention and maintenance of function that would otherwise deteriorate if not supported. From the submitted reports, there is no demonstrated evidence of specific functional benefit derived from the continuing use of opioids with persistent severe pain for this chronic injury. In addition, submitted reports have not adequately demonstrated the specific indication to support for chronic opioid use without acute flare-up, new injuries, or progressive clinical deficits to support for chronic opioids outside recommendations of the guidelines. The Oxycodone HCL 30mg #90 is not medically necessary or appropriate.