

Case Number:	CM14-0215923		
Date Assigned:	01/06/2015	Date of Injury:	01/31/1997
Decision Date:	02/28/2015	UR Denial Date:	11/20/2014
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	12/23/2014

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: Iowa, Illinois, Hawaii

Certification(s)/Specialty: Preventive Medicine, Occupational Medicine, Public Health & Gen Prev Med

CLINICAL CASE SUMMARY

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

This is a 60 year old patient with date of injury of 01/31/1997. Medical records indicate the patient is undergoing treatment for s/p lumbar discectomy at L4-L5, right knee pain, intraneural fibrosis of right L5 nerve, h/o of multiple lumbar surgeries, reactive depression secondary to chronic pain, erectile dysfunction due to chronic pain and s/p right shoulder surgery. Subjective complaints include low back pain with radiation down right leg and occasionally down left leg; pain rated 10/10 at worst and 4/10 at best. Objective findings include tenderness to lumbosacral junction, pain with lumbar extension and forward flexion; straight leg raise in seated position negative bilaterally; weakness with right foot dorsiflexion. Treatment has consisted of epidural injection, lumbar discectomy, Oxycontin, Provigil, Celebrex, Cialis, Zoloft, Lyrica, Colace and Norco. The utilization review determination was rendered on 11/20/2014 recommending non-certification of 1 prescription of Oxytocin 60mg #90.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Oxycontin 60mg, #90: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Opioids.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Opioids Page(s): 74-96. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Low Back - Lumbar & Thoracic (Acute & Chronic) and Pain, Opioids

Decision rationale: Oxycodone is the generic version of Oxycotin, which is a pure opioid agonist. ODG does not recommend the use of opioids for low back pain except for short use for severe cases, not to exceed 2 weeks. The patient has exceeded the 2 week recommended treatment length for opioid usage. MTUS does not discourage use of opioids past 2 weeks, but does state that ongoing review and documentation of pain relief, functional status, appropriate medication use, and side effects. Pain assessment should include: current pain; the least reported pain over the period since last assessment; average pain; intensity of pain after taking the opioid; how long it takes for pain relief; and how long pain relief lasts. Satisfactory response to treatment may be indicated by the patient's decreased pain, increased level of function, or improved quality of life. The treating physician does not fully document the least reported pain over the period since last assessment, intensity of pain after taking opioid, pain relief, increased level of function, or improved quality of life.

Provigil 200mg, #60: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines.

MAXIMUS guideline: The Expert Reviewer did not base their decision on the MTUS. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation UpToDate.com, Treatment of narcolepsy, Modafinil (Provigil)

Decision rationale: Provigil is the brand name version of modafinil. MTUS and ACOEM are silent with regards to modafinil. Other guidelines were used. UpToDate classifies Provigil as a central nervous system stimulant with FDA labeling usage to improve wakefulness in patients with excessive daytime sleepiness associated with narcolepsy and shift work sleep disorder (SWSD). Modafinil is also labeled for the adjunctive therapy for obstructive sleep apnea/hypopnea syndrome (OSAHS), and. There is also an off-label usage of modafinil for Attention Deficit Hyperactive Disorder (ADHD) and treatment of fatigue in multiple-sclerosis and other disorders. The medical records do not indicate or substantiate the treatment for narcolepsy, SWSD, OSAHS, ADHD, or multiple-sclerosis. The medical notes has also not indicated any conservative treatments were performed to address proper sleep hygiene and sleep-wake cycle. As such, the request for Provigil, thirty count with three refills is not medically necessary.

Norco 10/325mg, #480: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Opioids.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Opioids Page(s): 74-96. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Low Back - Lumbar & Thoracic (Acute & Chronic), Pain, Opioids

Decision rationale: ODG does not recommend the use of opioids for neck, low back, and shoulder pain except for short use for severe cases, not to exceed 2 weeks. The patient has exceeded the 2 week recommended treatment length for opioid usage. MTUS does not discourage use of opioids past 2 weeks, but does state that ongoing review and documentation of pain relief, functional status, appropriate medication use, and side effects. Pain assessment should include: current pain; the least reported pain over the period since last assessment; average pain; intensity of pain after taking the opioid; how long it takes for pain relief; and how long pain relief lasts. Satisfactory response to treatment may be indicated by the patient's decreased pain, increased level of function, or improved quality of life. The treating physician does not fully document the least reported pain over the period since last assessment, intensity of pain after taking opioid, pain relief, increased level of function, or improved quality of life. Additionally, medical documents indicate that the patient has been on Norco since 7/2014, in excess of the recommended 2-week limit.