

<b>Case Number:</b>	CM15-0112911		
<b>Date Assigned:</b>	06/19/2015	<b>Date of Injury:</b>	12/27/2011
<b>Decision Date:</b>	07/21/2015	<b>UR Denial Date:</b>	06/02/2015
<b>Priority:</b>	Standard	<b>Application Received:</b>	06/11/2015

### 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: North Carolina  
 Certification(s)/Specialty: Family Practice

### 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 is a 38 year old male, who sustained an industrial injury on 12/27/2011. He reported stepping on a nail. Diagnoses have included right ankle pain, status post nail penetrating injury to the right heel, status post right foot surgery in November 2012, lumbar spinal stenosis at L3-4 and L4-5, lumbar discogenic pain with disc tear seen at the L5-S1 level and lumbar radiculitis/radiculopathy. Treatment to date has included medication. According to the progress report dated 5/20/2015, the injured worker complained of low back pain with radiation to both legs. He rated the pain as 9/10 without medication and 6/10 with medication. Physical exam revealed the injured worker to be alert, pleasant and in no acute distress. He had a healed wound in the lateral aspect of the right foot. It was noted that the last urine toxicology testing done on 3/20/2015 was consistent. He was able to help with his wife's business and help with household chores with medication. Authorization was requested for Sertraline and Hydrocodone/Acetaminophen.

### IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

**Sertraline 50mg #30:** Upheld

**Claims Administrator guideline:** Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines SSRIs (selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors) Page(s): 107. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG), Pain, Anxiety medications in chronic pain.

**MAXIMUS guideline:** Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines SSRI Page(s): 16.

**Decision rationale:** The California MTUS section on SSRI states: Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs), a class of antidepressants that inhibit serotonin reuptake without action on noradrenaline, are controversial based on controlled trials. (Finnerup, 2005) (Saarto-Cochrane, 2005) It has been suggested that the main role of SSRIs may be in addressing psychological symptoms associated with chronic pain. (Namaka, 2004) More information is needed regarding the role of SSRIs and pain. This is not a recommended antidepressant in the treatment of neuropathic pain and the provided documentation does not indicate the patient has depression or other mental illness. Therefore, the request is not medically necessary.

**Hydrocodone/Acetaminophen 5/325mg #60:** Overturned

**Claims Administrator guideline:** Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Criteria for use of opioids, Weaning of medications, Hydrocodone/Acetaminophen Page(s): 76-80, 91, 124.

**MAXIMUS guideline:** Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines opioids Page(s): 76-84.

**Decision rationale:** The California chronic pain medical treatment guidelines section on opioids states for ongoing management: On-Going Management. Actions Should Include: (a) Prescriptions from a single practitioner taken as directed, and all prescriptions from a single pharmacy. (b) The lowest possible dose should be prescribed to improve pain and function. (c) Office: 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. Information from family members or other caregivers should be considered in determining the patient's response to treatment. The 4 A's for Ongoing Monitoring: Four domains have been proposed as most relevant for ongoing monitoring of chronic pain patients on opioids: pain relief, side effects, physical and psychosocial functioning, and the occurrence of any potentially aberrant (or non-adherent) drug-related behaviors. These domains have been summarized as the "4 A's" (analgesia, activities of daily living, adverse side effects, and aberrant drug taking behaviors). The monitoring of these outcomes over time should affect therapeutic decisions and provide a framework for documentation of the clinical use of these controlled drugs. (Passik, 2000) (d) Home: To aid in pain and functioning assessment, the patient should be requested to keep a pain diary that includes entries such as pain triggers, and incidence of end-of-dose pain. It should be emphasized that using this diary will help in tailoring the opioid dose. This should not be a requirement for pain management. (e) Use of drug screening or

inpatient treatment with issues of abuse, addiction, or poor pain control. (f) Documentation of misuse of medications (doctor- shopping, uncontrolled drug escalation, drug diversion). (g) Continuing review of overall situation with regard to non-opioid means of pain control. (h) Consideration of a consultation with a multidisciplinary pain clinic if doses of opioids are required beyond what is usually required for the condition or pain does not improve on opioids in 3 months. Consider a psych consult if there is evidence of depression, anxiety or irritability. Consider an addiction medicine consult if there is evidence of substance misuse. When to Continue Opioids (a) If the patient has returned to work, (b) If the patient has improved functioning and pain. (Washington, 2002) (Colorado, 2002) (Ontario, 2000) (VA/DoD, 2003) (Maddox-AAPM/APS, 1997) (Wisconsin, 2004) (Warfield, 2004) The long-term use of this medication class is not recommended per the California MTUS unless there documented evidence of benefit with measurable outcome measures and improvement in function. These criteria have been met in the provided documentation for review and the request is medically necessary.