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| Case Number: | CM15-0115988 | | |
| Date Assigned: | 06/24/2015 | Date of Injury: | 01/22/1997 |
| Decision Date: | 07/23/2015 | UR Denial Date: | 05/29/2015 |
| Priority: | Standard | Application Received: | 06/16/2015 |

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: 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 is a 48 year old male, who sustained an industrial injury on 1/22/1997. The mechanism of injury was not noted. The injured worker was diagnosed as having spondylosis of unspecified site, without mention of myelopathy, lumbosacral spondylosis without myelopathy, lumbar radicular pain, left leg, and post-laminectomy syndrome, lumbar region. Treatment to date has included multiple spine surgeries and medications. Currently, the injured worker complains of low back and left leg pain. He was taking Dilaudid as needed for analgesia with good coverage of his pain and denied any side effects. He was also noted to take Prilosec with benefit. No significant change was noted compared to previous visit. No aberrant drug behavior was noted and his pain was not rated. The treatment plan included continued medications (Dilaudid 4mg every 12 hours as needed). His work status was not documented. Previous progress reports noted Dilaudid prescription for 4mg every 8 hours as needed).

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

1 Prescription of Dilaudid 4mg, #60: Upheld

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

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

Decision rationale: Per the MTUS Guidelines cite 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 1 Prescription of Dilaudid 4mg, #60 is not medically necessary and appropriate.