

Case Number:	CM15-0175514		
Date Assigned:	09/28/2015	Date of Injury:	02/01/2009
Decision Date:	11/02/2015	UR Denial Date:	08/12/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	09/07/2015

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 47 year old male, who sustained an industrial injury on 2-1-2009. Medical records indicate the worker is undergoing treatment for right shoulder pain, cervical radiculopathy, right shoulder adhesive capsulitis, bilateral wrist and hand pain, status post right carpal tunnel release and cubital release. A recent progress report dated 7-31-2015, reported the injured worker complained of persistent right wrist, right shoulder and right elbow pain, rated 5 out of 10. Physical examination revealed right medial and lateral epicondyle tenderness and right acromioclavicular joint tenderness. Treatment to date has included surgery, physical therapy, Tylenol #3 (undetermined time length) and Ibuprofen. The physician is requesting Tylenol #3, #60. On 8-12-2015, the Utilization Review non-certified the request for Tylenol #3, #60.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Tylenol #3, #60: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment 2009.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment 2009, Section(s): Opioids, criteria for use, Opioids for chronic pain, Acetaminophen.

Decision rationale: Per MTUS and ACOEM Guidelines, Acetaminophen is a first-line recommended treatment for chronic pain and during acute exacerbations for osteoarthritis of the joints and musculoskeletal pain; however, there is concern for hepatotoxicity with overdose causing acute liver failure. Long-term treatment of codeine is also not warranted without demonstrated functional improvement. 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 results 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 in terms of decreased pharmacological dosing, decreased medical utilization, increased ADLs and functional work status with persistent severe pain for this chronic 2009 injury without acute flare, new injury, or progressive neurological deterioration. The Tylenol #3, #60 is not medically necessary and appropriate.