

Case Number:	CM15-0176555		
Date Assigned:	09/17/2015	Date of Injury:	02/17/2003
Decision Date:	10/20/2015	UR Denial Date:	08/26/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	09/08/2015

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: 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 53 year old female, who sustained an industrial injury on 02-17-2003. She has reported injury to the low back. The diagnoses have included chronic lumbar back pain; lumbar spinal stenosis; lumbosacral spondylosis; unspecified thoracic-lumbar neuritis; pain in joint lower leg; status post lumbar fusion, 2007; and status post L2-4 lumbar decompression with interbody instrumented fusion, on 05-14-2014. Treatment to date has included medications, diagnostics, and surgical intervention. Medications have included OxyContin, Oxycodone, and Soma. A progress report from the treating physician, dated 07-28-2015, documented a follow-up visit with the injured worker. The injured worker reported ongoing complaints of chronic low back pain that is worse with repetitive bending, twisting, standing, or walking for long periods; over the past month or so, she has noted some left-sided hip pain that is worse with walking; and she was previously taking OxyContin which was controlling the symptoms of the spine, but has not been able to get the medications authorized for the last two months. Objective findings included normal gait and station; no spasm noted at the lumbosacral spine; diminished sensation at the left lateral calf; and strength and tone of the right and left lower extremities is noted to be 5 out of 5. The treatment plan has included the request for OxyContin 40 mg twice daily #50. The original utilization review, dated 08-26-2015, modified a request for OxyContin 40mg twice daily #50, to OxyContin 40 mg twice daily #20 to allow to taper off.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

OxyContin 40 mg bid #50: 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, Opioids, long-term assessment.

Decision rationale: The MTUS/Chronic Pain Medical Treatment Guidelines comment on the long-term use of opioids, including OxyContin. These guidelines have established criteria of the use of opioids for the ongoing management of pain. Actions should include: prescriptions from a single practitioner and from a single pharmacy. The lowest possible dose should be prescribed to improve pain and function. There should be an 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. There should be evidence of documentation of the 4 A's for Ongoing Monitoring. These four domains include: pain relief, side effects, physical and psychological functioning, and the occurrence of any potentially aberrant drug-related behaviors. Further, there should be 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 that does not improve on opioids in 3 months. There should be consideration of an addiction medicine consult if there is evidence of substance misuse (Pages 76-78). Finally, the guidelines indicate that for chronic pain, the long-term efficacy of opioids is unclear. Failure to respond to a time-limited course of opioids has led to the suggestion of reassessment and consideration of alternative therapy (Page 80). Based on the review of the medical records, there is insufficient documentation in support of these stated MTUS/Chronic Pain Medical Treatment Guidelines for the ongoing use of opioids. There is insufficient documentation of the 4 As for Ongoing Monitoring. The treatment course of opioids in this patient has extended well beyond the timeframe required for a reassessment of therapy. In summary, there is insufficient documentation to support the chronic use of an opioid in this patient. Continued treatment with OxyContin 40 mg BID #50 is not considered as medically necessary. In the Utilization Review process the request for OxyContin was modified to provide #20 tablets to facilitate weaning. This action is consistent with the above cited MTUS guidelines.