MAXIMUS Federal Services

Case Number:	CM15-0177399		
Date Assigned:	09/18/2015	Date of Injury:	06/05/2010
Decision Date:	10/20/2015	UR Denial Date:	08/25/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	09/09/2015

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:

This injured worker is a 57 year old male who reported an industrial injury on 6-5-2010. His diagnoses, and or impressions, were noted to include: lumbar disc herniation; left lumbar radiculopathy; chronic pain syndrome with chronic left lower limb radiculopathy and now bilateral knee and arm pains; and chronic, moderate-severe depression and sleep disorder. No current imaging studies were noted. His treatments were noted to include: a functional restoration program at "HELP"; magnetic resonance imaging studies of the lumbar spine (6-18-13); physical therapy - uncompleted due to pain; lumbar epidural steroid injection therapy - ineffective; psychological evaluation; and medication management with toxicology screenings. The prescription and progress notes of 8-6-2015 reported a transfer of care and complaints which included: left back and radicular left leg pains with numbness; the development of compensatory and intermittent upper back pain and right knee pain that was with numbness, made better with better with rest, exercise and medication; and impaired activities of daily living due to pain; a long history of opioid use, and a quadrupling of pain since stopping Methadone. Objective findings were noted to include: mild edema of the lumbosacral junction with restricted lumbar range-of-motion due to pain that he was on Methadone for pain control and that he had trialed other first-line medications with only partial efficacy, indicating for opioid; and that he would need a multi-modal approach to pain management. Current medications were noted to include Methadone HCL 5 mg tablet, 2 tablets twice a day (other MD). The physicians request for treatments was noted to include suggesting an indication for opioid rotation to Hysingla 20 mg

ER for improved long acting control of chronic pain. The Request for Authorization dated 8-15-2015, was for Hysingla ER 20 mg, by mouth, daily #30. The Utilization Review of 8-25-2015 non-certified the requests for Hysingla ER 20 mg, #30.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Hysingla ER 20mg #30: 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 for chronic pain.

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 nonadherent) 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 dairy 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 nonopioid 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. There is no documented significant decrease in objective pain measures such as VAS scores for significant periods of time. There are no objective measures of improvement of function or how the medication improves activities. The work status is not mentioned. Therefore all criteria for the ongoing use of opioids have not been met and the request is not medically necessary.