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| <b>Case Number:</b>   | CM15-0046405 |                              |            |
| <b>Date Assigned:</b> | 03/18/2015   | <b>Date of Injury:</b>       | 11/21/2008 |
| <b>Decision Date:</b> | 04/23/2015   | <b>UR Denial Date:</b>       | 02/20/2015 |
| <b>Priority:</b>      | Standard     | <b>Application Received:</b> | 03/11/2015 |

### 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: New York, Tennessee  
 Certification(s)/Specialty: Emergency Medicine

### 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 55 year old female, who sustained an industrial injury on 11/21/2008. She has reported a fall while going up stairs injuring her back and knees. The diagnoses have included lumbosacral degenerative disc disease with stenosis status post decompression, bilateral knee arthroscopy and bilateral ankle Achilles incisional pain. She is status post left knee surgery in January 2011, July 2011 and December 2012, and right knee surgery September 2011 and status post decompressive laminectomy and bilateral laminotomy. Treatment to date has included medication therapy, physical therapy, steroid joint injections and Visco supplementation to right knee. Currently, the IW complains of right knee pain rated 9/10. The physical examination from 2/4/15 documented medical joint line tenderness and decreased Range of Motion (ROM) in the right knee. The plan of care included continuation with medication therapy.

### IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

**Vicodin 5/300mg #60:** Upheld

**Claims Administrator guideline:** Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Criteria for use of opioids.

**MAXIMUS guideline:** Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Pain Interventions and Guidelines Page(s): 11, 74-96.

**Decision rationale:** Vicodin is the compounded medication containing hydrocodone and acetaminophen. Chronic Pain Medical Treatment Guidelines state that opioids are not recommended as a first line therapy. Opioid should be part of a treatment plan specific for the patient and should follow criteria for use. Criteria for use include establishment of a treatment plan, determination if pain is nociceptive or neuropathic, failure of pain relief with non-opioid analgesics, setting of specific functional goals, and opioid contract with agreement for random drug testing. If analgesia is not obtained, opioids should be discontinued. The patient should be screened for likelihood that he or she could be weaned from the opioids if there is no improvement in pain of function. It is recommended for short term use if first-line options, such as acetaminophen or NSAIDS have failed. Opioids may be a safer choice for patients with cardiac and renal disease than antidepressants or anticonvulsants. Acetaminophen is recommended for treatment of chronic pain & acute exacerbations of chronic pain. Acetaminophen overdose is a well-known cause of acute liver failure. Hepatotoxicity from therapeutic doses is unusual. Renal insufficiency occurs in 1 to 2% of patients with overdose. The recommended dose for mild to moderate pain is 650 to 1000 mg orally every 4 hours with a maximum of 4 g/day. In this case, the patient has been taking Vicodin since at least December 2014 and has not obtained analgesia. In addition, there is no documentation that the patient has signed an opioid contract or is participating in urine drug testing. Criteria for long-term opioid use have not been met. The request should not be authorized. The requested treatment is not medically necessary.