

Case Number:	CM15-0062900		
Date Assigned:	04/08/2015	Date of Injury:	04/23/1998
Decision Date:	05/15/2015	UR Denial Date:	03/12/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	04/02/2015

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: Internal 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 66 year old male who sustained an industrial injury on 4/23/98. The injured worker reported symptoms in the back, right hip, right shoulder and right wrist. The injured worker was diagnosed as having lumbar stenosis/autofusion of L2-L3, fracture and nonunion of acetabulum, intractable pain, right hip pain, and thoracic compression fractures. Treatments to date have included oral pain medication, home exercise program, and activity modification. Currently, the injured worker complains of pain in the lower back, right hip, right shoulder and right wrist. The plan of care was for medication prescriptions and a follow up appointment at a later date.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

90 TABLETS OF HYDROCODONE/APAP 10/325 MG: Upheld

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

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS ACOEM Chapter 3 Initial Approaches to Treatment, Chapter 12 Low Back Complaints Page(s): 47-48, 308-310, Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Opioids Page 74-96.

Decision rationale: Medical Treatment Utilization Schedule (MTUS) Chronic Pain Medical Treatment Guidelines address opioids. The lowest possible dose should be prescribed to improve pain and function. 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). Frequent evaluation of clinical history and frequent review of medications are recommended. Periodic review of the ongoing chronic pain treatment plan for the injured worker is essential. Patients with pain who are managed with controlled substances should be seen regularly. American College of Occupational and Environmental Medicine (ACOEM) 2nd Edition (2004) Chapter 3 states that opioids appear to be no more effective than safer analgesics for managing most musculoskeletal symptoms. Opioids should be used only if needed for severe pain and only for a short time. ACOEM guidelines state that the long-term use of opioids is not recommended for back conditions. Medical records document the long-term use of opioids. ACOEM guidelines indicate that the long-term use of opioids is not recommended for back conditions. Per MTUS, the lowest possible dose of opioid should be prescribed, with frequent and regular review and re-evaluation. The primary treating physician's progress report dated 03-03-2015 documented a history of hip and low back complaints. The date of injury was 04-28-1998. No tenderness was documented on physical examination. Lumbosacral flexion was 90 degrees with extension 20 degrees. No motor deficit was noted. No sensory deficits were noted. Knee jerk and ankle jerk reflexes were 2+ bilaterally. The physical examination demonstrated no abnormal physical findings. Because the physical examination was unremarkable, the request for Oxycontin 40 mg and Norco 10/325 mg is not supported for a chronic occupational injury that occurred in 1998. Therefore, the request for Norco 10/325 mg is not medically necessary.

90 TABLETS OF OXYCONTIN 40 MG: Upheld

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

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS ACOEM Chapter 3 Initial Approaches to Treatment, Chapter 12 Low Back Complaints Page(s): 47-48, 308-310, Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Opioids Page 74-96.

Decision rationale: Medical Treatment Utilization Schedule (MTUS) Chronic Pain Medical Treatment Guidelines address opioids. The lowest possible dose should be prescribed to improve pain and function. 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). Frequent evaluation of

clinical history and frequent review of medications are recommended. Periodic review of the ongoing chronic pain treatment plan for the injured worker is essential. Patients with pain who are managed with controlled substances should be seen regularly. American College of Occupational and Environmental Medicine (ACOEM) 2nd Edition (2004) Chapter 3 states that opioids appear to be no more effective than safer analgesics for managing most musculoskeletal symptoms. Opioids should be used only if needed for severe pain and only for a short time. ACOEM guidelines state that the long-term use of opioids is not recommended for back conditions. Medical records document the long-term use of opioids. ACOEM guidelines indicate that the long-term use of opioids is not recommended for back conditions. Per MTUS, the lowest possible dose of opioid should be prescribed, with frequent and regular review and re-evaluation. The primary treating physician's progress report dated 03-03-2015 documented a history of hip and low back complaints. The date of injury was 04-28-1998. No tenderness was documented on physical examination. Lumbosacral flexion was 90 degrees with extension 20 degrees. No motor deficit was noted. No sensory deficits were noted. Knee jerk and ankle jerk reflexes were 2+ bilaterally. The physical examination demonstrated no abnormal physical findings. Because the physical examination was unremarkable, the request for Oxycontin 40 mg and Norco 10/325 mg is not supported for a chronic occupational injury that occurred in 1998. Therefore, the request for Oxycontin 40 mg is not medically necessary.