

<b>Case Number:</b>	CM15-0067984		
<b>Date Assigned:</b>	04/15/2015	<b>Date of Injury:</b>	06/15/2007
<b>Decision Date:</b>	05/15/2015	<b>UR Denial Date:</b>	03/31/2015
<b>Priority:</b>	Standard	<b>Application Received:</b>	04/09/2015

### 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: California

Certification(s)/Specialty: Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation, Pain Management

### 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 an unknown aged male, who sustained an industrial injury on 06/15/2007. He reported low back pain. The injured worker is currently diagnosed as having chronic low back pain and depression and anxiety. Treatment to date has included epidural steroid injection, lumbar spine MRI, electromyography/nerve conduction studies, and medications. In a progress note dated 03/10/2015, the injured worker presented with complaints of low back pain with radicular symptoms in his bilateral lower extremities. The treating physician reported requesting authorization for Tylenol #4 at last visit on 02/27/2015.

### IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

**Tylenol #4 (unspecified dose and qty): Upheld**

**Claims Administrator guideline:** Decision based on MTUS ACOEM. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG).

**MAXIMUS guideline:** Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Opioids  
Page(s): 76-80.

**Decision rationale:** With regard to this request, the California Chronic Pain Medical Treatment Guidelines state the following about a trial of opioid therapy: Steps to Take Before a Therapeutic Trial of Opioids: (a) Attempt to determine if the pain is nociceptive or neuropathic. Also attempt to determine if there are underlying contributing psychological issues. Neuropathic pain may require higher doses of opioids, and opioids are not generally recommended as a first-line therapy for some neuropathic pain. (b) A therapeutic trial of opioids should not be employed until the patient has failed a trial of non-opioid analgesics. (c) Before initiating therapy, the patient should set goals, and the continued use of opioids should be contingent on meeting these goals. (d) Baseline pain and functional assessments should be made. Function should include social, physical, psychological, daily and work activities, and should be performed using a validated instrument or numerical rating scale. See Function Measures. (e) Pain related assessment should include history of pain treatment and effect of pain and function. (f) Assess the likelihood that the patient could be weaned from opioids if there is no improvement in pain and function. (g) The patient should have at least one physical and psychosocial assessment by the treating doctor (and a possible second opinion by a specialist) to assess whether a trial of opioids should occur. When subjective complaints do not correlate with imaging studies and/or physical findings and/or when psychosocial issue concerns exist, a second opinion with a pain specialist and a psychological assessment should be obtained. (h) The physician and surgeon should discuss the risks and benefits of the use of controlled substances and other treatment modalities with the patient, caregiver or guardian. (i) A written consent or pain agreement for chronic use is not required but may make it easier for the physician and surgeon to document patient education, the treatment plan, and the informed consent. Patient, guardian, and caregiver attitudes about medicines may influence the patient's use of medications for relief from pain. See Guidelines for Pain Treatment Agreement. This should include the consequences of non-adherence. (j) Consider the use of a urine drug screen to assess for the use or the presence of illegal drugs.)

3) Initiating Therapy (a) Intermittent pain: Start with a short-acting opioid trying one medication at a time. (b) Continuous pain: extended-release opioids are recommended. Patients on this modality may require a dose of rescue opioids. The need for extra opioid can be a guide to determine the sustained release dose required. In the case of this injured worker, this prescription is an alternative to Norco which was denied. Therefore it is an initial supply. The provider wrote for Tylenol #4 on 2/27/15 for a quantity of #180. However, not all of the opioid initiation criteria have been fulfilled. No clear cut goals have been established for opioid therapy as mentioned in section c above. Therefore, this request is not medically necessary.