

Case Number:	CM15-0069691		
Date Assigned:	04/17/2015	Date of Injury:	09/22/2010
Decision Date:	05/18/2015	UR Denial Date:	03/24/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	04/13/2015

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

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 51 year old male, who sustained an industrial injury on 9/22/2010. The injured worker was diagnosed as having lumbar sprain/strain, medial collateral ligament injury to the right knee, and right leg radiculopathy. Treatment to date has included conservative measures, including diagnostics and medications. Magnetic resonance imaging of the lumbar spine was documented on 1/13/2014. The progress report, dated 1/15/2015, noted that he was seen 3 times in the previous 30 days due to flares in his back pain. An automobile accident was noted on 11/22/2014. When seen on 12/23/2014, he reported pain at 6/10, but indicated that pain decreased to 4/10 with treatment. When seen again on 1/12/2014, he ran out of medications. He was awaiting another neurosurgical consult for his back. Currently, the injured worker complains of pain in his lumbar spine, right leg, right knee, and left hand. His pain was not rated and he remained temporarily totally disabled. He was awaiting a fresh magnetic resonance imaging of the lumbar spine, recommended by consulting neurosurgeon, with a consult date set for 4/16/2015. Medication use included Soma, Norco, Gabapentin, and Prilosec. Magnetic resonance imaging of the lumbar spine was performed on 2/26/2015.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Norco 10/325mg #120: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: The Claims Administrator did not cite any medical evidence for its decision.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Opioids Page(s): 74-96.

Decision rationale: Per the MTUS Guidelines cited, opioid use in the setting of chronic, non-malignant, or neuropathic pain is controversial. Patients on opioids should be routinely monitored for signs of impairment and use of opioids in patients with chronic pain should be reserved for those with improved functional outcomes attributable to their use, in the context of an overall approach to pain management that also includes non-opioid analgesics, adjuvant therapies, psychological support, and active treatments (e.g., exercise). Submitted documents show no evidence that the treating physician is prescribing opioids in accordance to change in pain relief, functional goals with demonstrated improvement in daily activities, decreased in medical utilization or change in functional status. There is no evidence presented of random drug testing or utilization of pain contract to adequately monitor for narcotic safety, efficacy, and compliance. The MTUS provides requirements of the treating physician to assess and document for functional improvement with treatment intervention and maintenance of function that would otherwise deteriorate if not supported. From the submitted reports, there is no demonstrated evidence of specific functional benefit derived from the continuing use of opioids with persistent severe pain for this chronic injury without acute flare, new injury, or progressive deterioration. The Norco 10/325mg #120 is not medically necessary and appropriate.

Retrospective MRI of the lumbar: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS ACOEM Chapter 12 Low Back Complaints. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS ACOEM Chapter 12 Low Back Complaints Page(s): 303-304.

Decision rationale: ACOEM Treatment Guidelines for the Lower Back Disorders, under Special Studies and Diagnostic and Treatment Considerations, states Criteria for ordering imaging studies include Emergence of a red flag; Physiologic evidence of tissue insult or neurologic dysfunction; Failure to progress in a strengthening program intended to avoid surgery; Clarification of the anatomy prior to an invasive procedure, not demonstrated here. Physiologic evidence may be in the form of definitive neurologic findings on physical examination and electrodiagnostic studies. Unequivocal findings that identify specific nerve compromise on the neurologic examination are sufficient evidence to warrant imaging studies if symptoms persist; however, review of submitted medical reports for this chronic injury have not adequately demonstrated the indication for repeating the MRI of the Lumbar spine without any specific changed clinical findings, neurological deficits of red-flag conditions, or progressive deterioration to support this imaging study. When the neurologic examination is less clear, further physiologic evidence of nerve dysfunction can be obtained before ordering an imaging study. The Retrospective MRI of the lumbar is not medically necessary and appropriate.

