

Case Number:	CM15-0079665		
Date Assigned:	04/30/2015	Date of Injury:	10/25/2013
Decision Date:	06/04/2015	UR Denial Date:	04/20/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	04/27/2015

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: Florida

Certification(s)/Specialty: Neurology, 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 a 46-year-old male who sustained a work related injury October 25, 2013. Past history included s/p L4-5, L5-S1 laminectomy/discectomy August 1, 2014, and chronic bilateral L4-5 radiculopathy. According to a neurosurgical lumbar spine follow-up visit, dated March 30, 2015, the injured worker presented with lower back pain that is waking him in the early morning. He was authorized 4 Norco and has gone to the emergency room as his pain was so intense. The pain is located across his lower back described as bone on bone crushing pain, and has intermittent minimal right dorsolateral thigh pain. The pain is rated 5/10 with medication and 10/10 without medication and at times, 11/10. Current medication includes Norco, tramadol, Neurontin, and Motrin. Assessment is documented as s/p L5-S1 discectomy with some relief of sciatica and moderate to severe axial low back pain, discogenic in nature with L5-S1 desiccation and severe axial low back pain now worse than prior to surgery. Treatment plan included request for authorization of Norco.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Retrospective Norco 10/325mg, 1-2 tabs by mouth two times a day, as needed #120 (prescribed 03/30/15): Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Opioids. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG), Pain Chapter, Opioids, criteria for use.

MAXIMUS guideline: The Expert Reviewer did not base their decision on the MTUS. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation official disability guidelines-pain , opioids.

Decision rationale: The medical records report ongoing pain that is helped subjectively by continued use of opioid. The medical records do not indicate or document any formal opioid risk mitigation tool use or assessment or indicate use of UDS or other risk tool. ODG supports 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 non-adherent) 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. Given the medical records do not document such ongoing monitoring; the medical records do not support the continued use of opioids such as norco. This request is not medically necessary.