

AccuReview
An Independent Review Organization
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Notice of Independent Review Decision

May 3, 2011 **Amended Date: May 27, 2011**

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IRO CASE #:

DESCRIPTION OF THE SERVICE OR SERVICES IN DISPUTE

Chronic Pain Management Program x80 hours 97799

A DESCRIPTION OF THE QUALIFICATIONS FOR EACH PHYSICIAN OR OTHER HEALTH CARE PROVIDER WHO REVIEWED THE DECISION

This physician is Board Certified Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation with over 15 years of experience.

REVIEW OUTCOME

Upon independent review the reviewer finds that the previous adverse determination/adverse determinations should be:

- Upheld (Agree)
 Overturned (Disagree)
 Partially Overturned (Agree in part/Disagree in part)

Provide a description of the review outcome that clearly states whether or not medical necessity exists for each of the health care services in dispute.

INFORMATION PROVIDED TO THE IRO FOR REVIEW

On March 4, 2011, FCE was performed. The claimant tested in the Sedentary PDL Category.

On March 4, 2011, M.D. evaluated the claimant. Lumbar MRI showed degenerative disc disease at L1-S1 with facet degenerative joint disease mainly at L3/S1 and neuroforaminal at L4 on the left. Lower extremity EMG/NCV documented "sciatic neuropathy," but no specific level of radiculopathy. Physical Exam: Positive FABER and Positive Pelvic Compression.

On March 9, 2011, M.D. evaluated the claimant. The claimant has current complaints of low back and left calf pain. The claimant has a long list of ADLs she cannot do due to her compensable lumbar spine problem. Her job is Medium/Heavy PDL and she currently tests in the Below Sedentary PDL. On March 9, 2011, Ph.D performed a physiological evaluation.

On March 17, 2011 there is a letter from to MD regarding a Preauthorization Determination which was denied. The rationale states: Based on the clinical information provided, the request of chronic pain management program x 80 hours is not recommended as medically necessary. The submitted records fail to establish that the patient has exhausted lower levels of care and is an appropriate candidate for this tertiary level program. The patient has been diagnosed with major depressive disorder, however, there is no indication that the patient has undergone a course of individual psychotherapy or been placed on antidepressant medications. Reference: ODG Pain Chapter—Peer to Peer Contact Details: I called on 3/13/2011 at 4:13 PM CST. I left a message for the doctor with I called on 3/16/2011 at 12:08 PM CST. I left a message for the doctor with—No call back received. Denial stands.

On March 30, 2011, M.D. wrote a letter to M.D. Per Dr. Letter: “The claimant is feeling that medication provided to her is helping. She is taking 10mg of Hydrocodone, Cybalta 30 mg, and Flector Patches. She has had successful medial branch blocks and is a Surgical Option Process claimant for a rhizotomy suggested by Dr. She has had a Interdisciplinary Evaluation showing significant physical deconditioning and secondary psychosocial sequelae of the injury, which are consistent with ODG functional restoration guidelines.

On April 5, 2011 there is a letter from to MD regarding a Preauthorization Determination which was denied. The rationale states: Per physician advisor—Questions: 1. Is the request for appeal chronic pain management program x 80 hours medically necessary? No. Contact: I called the number listed (214-351-4111) on 4/1/2011 at 10:50 a.m. CST, spoke with Abigail and left a message for a returned phone call. I called the number listed (214-351-4111) on 4/4/2011 at 2:28 p.m. CST and discussed the case with therapist. therapist indicated that the patient had attended 12-15 physical therapy sessions. also indicated that the patient has significant depression and was recommending the PRIDE program for more intensive care. The patient is no longer taking Tramadol and NSAIDS, but is currently taking Hydrocodone, Cymbalta, and Relafen. They are also considering treatment with rhizotomy and the patient has not had any previous psychological treatment. Official Disability Guidelines suggest that considerations for treatment in cpmp-in absence of other option.

On April 6, 2011, M.D. responded to the denial with a letter. Per Dr. letter: “The claimant denies surgeries for this injury. She has had appropriate diagnostic testing and therapeutic procedures up to the present. I would point out again that this claimant meets all criteria for functional restoration under the ODG, and that the denying doctors have misrepresented the ODG. Criteria #4 under the functional restoration ODG specifically states that avoiding surgery is a legitimate goal of functional literature, nor any example in my experience, in which a rhizotomy has resulted in a claimant suddenly returning to work after 8 months of continuous disability, particularly when dealing with other psychosocial and physical deconditioning sequelae of the injury.”

PATIENT CLINICAL HISTORY:

The claimant had worked as a for 23 year before her injury.

ANALYSIS AND EXPLANATION OF THE DECISION INCLUDE CLINICAL BASIS, FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS USED TO SUPPORT THE DECISION.

Denial of Chronic Pain Management is overturned. The following ODG Criteria is met: Pain for more than 3 months, physically deconditioned, failure to restore function, psychologic sequel with mild depression, lower levels of therapy have been unsuccessful, and has had a thorough evaluation.

Per the ODG:

Criteria for the general use of multidisciplinary pain management programs:

Outpatient pain rehabilitation programs may be considered medically necessary in the following circumstances:

(1) The patient has a chronic pain syndrome, with evidence of loss of function that persists beyond three months and has evidence of three or more of the following: (a) Excessive dependence on health-care providers, spouse, or family; (b) Secondary physical deconditioning due to disuse and/or fear-avoidance of physical activity due to pain; (c) Withdrawal from social activities or normal contact with others, including work, recreation, or other social contacts; (d) Failure to restore preinjury function after a period of disability such that the physical capacity is insufficient to pursue work, family, or recreational needs; (e) Development of psychosocial sequelae that limits function or recovery after the initial incident, including anxiety, fear-avoidance, depression, sleep disorders, or nonorganic illness behaviors (with a reasonable probability to respond to treatment intervention); (f) The diagnosis is not primarily a personality disorder or psychological condition without a physical component; (g) There is evidence of continued use of prescription pain medications (particularly those that may result in tolerance, dependence or abuse) without evidence of improvement in pain or function.

(2) Previous methods of treating chronic pain have been unsuccessful and there is an absence of other options likely to result in significant clinical improvement.

(3) An adequate and thorough multidisciplinary evaluation has been made. This should include pertinent validated diagnostic testing that addresses the following:

(a) A physical exam that rules out conditions that require treatment prior to initiating the program. All diagnostic procedures necessary to rule out treatable pathology, including imaging studies and invasive injections (used for diagnosis), should be completed prior to considering a patient a candidate for a program.

The exception is diagnostic procedures that were repeatedly requested and not authorized. Although the primary emphasis is on the work-related injury, underlying non-work related pathology that contributes to pain and decreased function may need to be addressed and treated by a primary care physician prior to or coincident to starting treatment; (b) Evidence of a screening evaluation should be provided when addiction is present or strongly suspected; (c)

Psychological testing using a validated instrument to identify pertinent areas that need to be addressed in the program (including but not limited to mood disorder, sleep disorder, relationship dysfunction, distorted beliefs about pain and

disability, coping skills and/or locus of control regarding pain and medical care) or diagnoses that would better be addressed using other treatment should be performed; (d) An evaluation of social and vocational issues that require assessment.

(4) If a goal of treatment is to prevent or avoid controversial or optional surgery, a trial of 10 visits (80 hours) may be implemented to assess whether surgery may be avoided.

(5) If a primary reason for treatment in the program is addressing possible substance use issues, an evaluation with an addiction clinician may be indicated upon entering the program to establish the most appropriate treatment approach (pain program vs. substance dependence program). This must address evaluation of drug abuse or diversion (and prescribing drugs in a non-therapeutic manner). In this particular case, once drug abuse or diversion issues are addressed, a 10-day trial may help to establish a diagnosis, and determine if the patient is not better suited for treatment in a substance dependence program. Addiction consultation can be incorporated into a pain program. If there is indication that substance dependence may be a problem, there should be evidence that the program has the capability to address this type of pathology prior to approval.

(6) Once the evaluation is completed, a treatment plan should be presented with specifics for treatment of identified problems, and outcomes that will be followed.

(7) There should be documentation that the patient has motivation to change, and is willing to change their medication regimen (including decreasing or actually weaning substances known for dependence). There should also be some documentation that the patient is aware that successful treatment may change compensation and/or other secondary gains. In questionable cases, an opportunity for a brief treatment trial may improve assessment of patient motivation and/or willingness to decrease habituating medications.

(8) Negative predictors of success (as outlined above) should be identified, and if present, the pre-program goals should indicate how these will be addressed.

(9) If a program is planned for a patient that has been continuously disabled for greater than 24 months, the outcomes for the necessity of use should be clearly identified, as there is conflicting evidence that chronic pain programs provide return-to-work beyond this period. These other desirable types of outcomes include decreasing post-treatment care including medications, injections and surgery. This cautionary statement should not preclude patients off work for over two years from being admitted to a multidisciplinary pain management program with demonstrated positive outcomes in this population.

(10) Treatment is not suggested for longer than 2 weeks without evidence of compliance and significant demonstrated efficacy as documented by subjective and objective gains. (Note: Patients may get worse before they get better. For example, objective gains may be moving joints that are stiff from lack of use, resulting in increased subjective pain.) However, it is also not suggested that a continuous course of treatment be interrupted at two weeks solely to document these gains, if there are preliminary indications that they are being made on a concurrent basis.

(11) Integrative summary reports that include treatment goals, compliance, progress assessment with objective measures and stage of treatment, must be

made available upon request at least on a bi-weekly basis during the course of the treatment program.

(12) Total treatment duration should generally not exceed 20 full-day (160 hours) sessions (or the equivalent in part-day sessions if required by part-time work, transportation, childcare, or comorbidities). ([Sanders, 2005](#)) Treatment duration in excess of 160 hours requires a clear rationale for the specified extension and reasonable goals to be achieved. Longer durations require individualized care plans explaining why improvements cannot be achieved without an extension as well as evidence of documented improved outcomes from the facility (particularly in terms of the specific outcomes that are to be addressed).

(13) At the conclusion and subsequently, neither re-enrollment in repetition of the same or similar rehabilitation program (e.g. work hardening, work conditioning, out-patient medical rehabilitation) is medically warranted for the same condition or injury (with possible exception for a medically necessary organized detox program). Prior to entry into a program the evaluation should clearly indicate the necessity for the type of program required, and providers should determine upfront which program their patients would benefit more from. A chronic pain program should not be considered a “stepping stone” after less intensive programs, but prior participation in a work conditioning or work hardening program does not preclude an opportunity for entering a chronic pain program if otherwise indicated.

(14) Suggestions for treatment post-program should be well documented and provided to the referral physician. The patient may require time-limited, less intensive post-treatment with the program itself. Defined goals for these interventions and planned duration should be specified.

(15) Post-treatment medication management is particularly important. Patients that have been identified as having substance abuse issues generally require some sort of continued addiction follow-up to avoid relapse.

Inpatient pain rehabilitation programs: These programs typically consist of more intensive functional rehabilitation and medical care than their outpatient counterparts. They may be appropriate for patients who: (1) don't have the minimal functional capacity to participate effectively in an outpatient program; (2) have medical conditions that require more intensive oversight; (3) are receiving large amounts of medications necessitating medication weaning or detoxification; or (4) have complex medical or psychological diagnosis that benefit from more intensive observation and/or additional consultation during the rehabilitation process. ([Keel, 1998](#)) ([Kool, 2005](#)) ([Buchner, 2006](#)) ([Kool, 2007](#)) As with outpatient pain rehabilitation programs, the most effective programs combine intensive, daily biopsychosocial rehabilitation with a functional restoration approach. If a primary focus is drug treatment, the initial evaluation should attempt to identify the most appropriate treatment plan (a drug treatment /detoxification approach vs. a multidisciplinary/interdisciplinary treatment program). See [Chronic pain programs, opioids](#); [Functional restoration programs](#).

A DESCRIPTION AND THE SOURCE OF THE SCREENING CRITERIA OR OTHER CLINICAL BASIS USED TO MAKE THE DECISION:

- ACOEM- AMERICAN COLLEGE OF OCCUPATIONAL & ENVIRONMENTAL MEDICINE UM KNOWLEDGEBASE
- AHCPR- AGENCY FOR HEALTHCARE RESEARCH & QUALITY GUIDELINES
- DWC- DIVISION OF WORKERS COMPENSATION POLICIES OR GUIDELINES
- EUROPEAN GUIDELINES FOR MANAGEMENT OF CHRONIC LOW BACK PAIN
- INTERQUAL CRITERIA
- MEDICAL JUDGEMENT, CLINICAL EXPERIENCE AND EXPERTISE IN ACCORDANCE WITH ACCEPTED MEDICAL STANDARDS
- MERCY CENTER CONSENSUS CONFERENCE GUIDELINES
- MILLIMAN CARE GUIDELINES
- ODG- OFFICIAL DISABILITY GUIDELINES & TREATMENT GUIDELINES
- PRESSLEY REED, THE MEDICAL DISABILITY ADVISOR
- TEXAS GUIDELINES FOR CHIROPRACTIC QUALITY ASSURANCE & PRACTICE PARAMETERS
- TEXAS TACADA GUIDELINES
- TMF SCREENING CRITERIA MANUAL
- PEER REVIEWED NATIONALLY ACCEPTED MEDICAL LITERATURE (PROVIDE A DESCRIPTION)
- OTHER EVIDENCE BASED, SCIENTIFICALLY VALID, OUTCOME FOCUSED GUIDELINES (PROVIDE A DESCRIPTION)