

Case Number:	CM13-0040669		
Date Assigned:	12/20/2013	Date of Injury:	08/19/2004
Decision Date:	03/12/2014	UR Denial Date:	10/14/2013
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	10/29/2013

HOW THE IMR FINAL DETERMINATION WAS MADE

MAXIMUS Federal Services sent the complete case file to a physician reviewer. He/she has no affiliation with the employer, employee, providers or the claims administrator. The physician reviewer is Board Certified in Internal Medicine and is licensed to practice in New York. 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 physician 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/services. He/she is familiar with governing laws and regulations, including the strength of evidence hierarchy that applies to Independent Medical Review determinations.

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 claimant sustains an injury on 08/19/2004. The mechanism of injury was not provided. He has diagnoses of chronic right foot pain, s/p multiple fractures of the right foot, plantar fasciitis of the right foot, tarsal tunnel syndrome, cuboid syndrome, edema right foot, and right knee pain as a result of compensation. On exam he complains of right foot pain. There is no swelling around the ankle and right knee extension is 175 degrees and flexion is 110 degrees with crepitation with range of motion. The treating provider has requested Norco 10/325 # 120, Gabapentin 600mg #90, Flexeril 7.5 mg #60, Naproxen sodium 550mg #60, Prilosec #60, Terocin patch and LidoPro lotion.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Norco 10/325mg: 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 Page(s): 91-97.

Decision rationale: The documentation indicates the enrollee has been treated with opioid therapy with Norco. Per California MTUS Guidelines, short-acting opioids such as Norco are

seen as an effective method in controlling chronic pain. They are often used for intermittent or breakthrough pain. The treatment of chronic pain with any opioid agent requires review and documentation of pain relief, functional status, appropriate medication use, and side effects. Pain assessment should include current pain: last reported pain over the period since last assessment; average pain; intensity of pain after taking the opioid, and the duration of pain relief. Per the medical documentation there has been no documentation of the medication's pain relief effectiveness and no clear documentation that he has responded to ongoing opioid therapy. According to the California MTUS Guidelines there has to be certain criteria followed including an ongoing review and documentation of pain relief and functional status. This does not appear to have occurred with this patient. The patient has continued pain despite the use of long and short acting opioid medications. The patient may require a multidisciplinary evaluation to determine the best approach to treatment of his chronic pain syndrome. Medical necessity for Norco 10/325 has not been established. The requested treatment is not medically necessary.

Gabapentin 600mg: 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 Page(s): 13.

Decision rationale: The recommended medication, Gabapentin is not medically necessary for the treatment of the patient's condition. Per the documentation there is no evidence that the claimant has neuropathic pain. Per California MTUS Guidelines 2009 antiepilepsy medications are a first line treatment for neuropathic pain. A recommended trial period for an adequate trial of gabapentin is three to eight weeks for titration, then one to two weeks at maximum tolerated dosage. The patient has been prescribed the medication and there is no specific documentation of a positive response to this medical therapy. Medical necessity has been documented and the requested treatment is medically necessary for treatment of the patient's chronic pain condition.

Flexeril 7.5mg: 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 Page(s): 64.

Decision rationale: Per the reviewed literature, Flexeril (Cyclobenzaprine) is not recommended for the long-term treatment of chronic pain. The medication has its greatest effect in the first four days of treatment. The documentation indicates there are no palpable muscle spasms and there is no documentation of functional improvement from any previous use of this medication. Per Ca MTUS Guidelines muscle relaxants are not considered any more effective than nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory medications alone. Based on the currently available information, the medical

necessity for this muscle relaxant medication has not been established. The requested treatment is not medically necessary.

Naproxen Sodium 550mg: Overturned

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 Page(s): 67.

Decision rationale: The requested medication, Naproxen Sodium 550mg is medically necessary for the treatment of the claimant's pain condition. Naproxen is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory medication (NSAID). These medications are recommended for the treatment of chronic pain as a second line therapy after acetaminophen. The documentation indicates the claimant has significant foot and knee pain and the medication has proved beneficial for pain control. Medical necessity for the requested treatment has been established. The requested treatment is medically necessary.

Prilosec 20mg: 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 Page(s): 68.

Decision rationale: Per California MTUS 2009 proton pump inhibitors are recommended for patients taking NSAIDs with documented GI distress symptoms or specific GI risk factors. There is no documentation indicating the patient has any symptoms or GI risk factors. GI risk factors include: age >65, history of peptic ulcer, GI bleeding, or perforation; concurrent use of aspirin, corticosteroids, and/or anticoagulants or high dose/multiple NSAID. The claimant has no documented GI issues. Based on the available information provided for review, the medical necessity for Prilosec has not been established. The requested medication is not medically necessary.

Terocin Patch: 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 Topical Analgesics Page(s): 111-113.

Decision rationale: There is no documentation provided necessitating use of the requested topical medication. Per California MTUS Guidelines topical analgesics are primarily

recommended for neuropathic pain when trials of antidepressants and anticonvulsants have failed. These agents are applied topically to painful areas with advantages that include lack of systemic side effects, absence of drug interactions, and no need to titrate. Many agents are compounded as monotherapy or in combination for pain control (including NSAIDs, opioids, capsaicin, local anesthetics, antidepressants, glutamate receptor antagonists, alpha-adrenergic receptor agonist, adenosine, cannabinoids, cholinergic receptor agonists, y agonists, prostanoids, bradykinin, adenosine triphosphate, biogenic amines, and nerve growth factor) Any compounded product that contains at least one drug (or drug class) that is not recommended is not recommended. In this case there is no documentation provided necessitating Terocin . This medication contains methyl salicylate, capsaicin, menthol, and lidocaine. MTUS states that capsaicin is recommended only as an option in patients who have not responded or are intolerant to other treatments. There is no documentation of intolerance to other previous treatments. Medical necessity for the requested topical medication has not been established. The requested treatment is not medically necessary.

LidoPro Lotion 4oz: 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 Topical Analgesics. Page(s): 111-113.

Decision rationale: There is no documentation provided necessitating use of the requested topical medication. Per California MTUS Guidelines topical analgesics are primarily recommended for neuropathic pain when trials of antidepressants and anticonvulsants have failed. These agents are applied topically to painful areas with advantages that include lack of systemic side effects, absence of drug interactions, and no need to titrate. Many agents are compounded as monotherapy or in combination for pain control (including NSAIDs, opioids, capsaicin, local anesthetics, antidepressants, glutamate receptor antagonists, alpha-adrenergic receptor agonist, adenosine, cannabinoids, cholinergic receptor agonists, y agonists, prostanoids, bradykinin, adenosine triphosphate, biogenic amines, and nerve growth factor) Any compounded product that contains at least one drug (or drug class) that is not recommended is not recommended. In this case there is no documentation provided necessitating the use of LidoPro lotion. This medication contains capsaicin and lidocaine. MTUS states that capsaicin is recommended only as an option in patients who have not responded or are intolerant to other treatments. Medical necessity for the requested topical medications has not been established. The requested treatment is not medically necessary.