

Case Number:	CM14-0015612		
Date Assigned:	02/28/2014	Date of Injury:	03/01/2012
Decision Date:	10/06/2014	UR Denial Date:	01/24/2014
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	02/07/2014

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. The expert reviewer is Board Certified in Preventative Medicine has a subspecialty in Occupational Medicine and is licensed to practice in Iowa. 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/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:

This patient is a 32 year old employee with date of injury of 3/1/2012. Medical records indicate the patient is undergoing treatment for discogenic lumbar condition with a radicular component down to the left lower extremity, depression, stress, sleep issues, gastrointestinal irritation and constipation. Subjective complaints include constant low back pain rated 8/10. The pain was described as dull and aching with stiffness and spasms. When she took medication, the pain would be reduced to a 5-6/10. Her pain radiates down to the left buttock and left lower extremity with numbness and tingling. She suffers from insomnia and depression. She relies on her parents and friends for assistance with chores and she ambulates with a cane. Objective findings include tenderness along the lumbar paraspinal muscles. On exam, she had pain with all facets bilaterally and limitation pivoting bilaterally. Treatment has consisted of hot and cold modalities, Physiotherapy, Naproxen, Prilosec, Lidoderm patches and Gabapentin. The utilization review determination was rendered on 1/24/2014 recommending denial of Prilosec 20mg #60, Lidoderm Patches 5% #30.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

PRILOSEC 20MG #60: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines NSAIDs, GI Symptoms & Cardiovascular Risk, page Page(s): 68-69.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines NSAIDs, GI symptoms & cardiovascular risk Page(s): 68-69. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Pain (Chronic), NSAIDs, GI symptoms & cardiovascular risk

Decision rationale: MTUS states, "Determine if the patient is at risk for gastrointestinal events: (1) age > 65 years; (2) history of peptic ulcer, GI bleeding or perforation; (3) concurrent use of ASA, corticosteroids, and/or an anticoagulant; or (4) high dose/multiple NSAID (e.g., NSAID + low-dose ASA)." And "Patients at intermediate risk for gastrointestinal events and no cardiovascular disease: (1) A non-selective NSAID with either a PPI (Proton Pump Inhibitor, for example, 20 mg omeprazole daily) or misoprostol (200 g four times daily) or (2) a Cox-2 selective agent. Long-term PPI use (> 1 year) has been shown to increase the risk of hip fracture (adjusted odds ratio 1.44)." The medical documents provided do not establish the patient as having documented Gastrointestinal (GI) bleeding/perforation/peptic ulcer or other GI risk factors as outlined in MTUS. Additionally, there is no evidence provided to indicate the patient suffers from dyspepsia because of the present medication regimen. As such, the request for PRILOSEC 20MG #60 is not medically necessary.

LIDODERM PATCHES 5% #30: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Lidoderm patches Page(s): 56-57.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Lidoderm patches Page(s): 56-57. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Other Medical Treatment Guideline or Medical Evidence: UpToDate.com, Lidocaine (topical)

Decision rationale: Chronic Pain Medical Treatment Guidelines state "Lidoderm is the brand name for a lidocaine patch produced by Endo Pharmaceuticals. Topical lidocaine may be recommended for localized peripheral pain after there has been evidence of a trial of first-line therapy (tri-cyclic or SNRI anti-depressants or an AED such as gabapentin or Lyrica). This is not a first-line treatment and is only FDA approved for post-herpetic neuralgia. Further research is needed to recommend this treatment for chronic neuropathic pain disorders other than post-herpetic neuralgia. Formulations that do not involve a dermal-patch system are generally indicated as local anesthetics and anti-pruritics. For more information and references, see Topical analgesics." ODG further details, "Criteria for use of Lidoderm patches:(a) Recommended for a trial if there is evidence of localized pain that is consistent with a neuropathic etiology.(b) There should be evidence of a trial of first-line neuropathy medications (tri-cyclic or SNRI anti-depressants or an AED such as gabapentin or Lyrica).(c) This medication is not generally recommended for treatment of osteoarthritis or treatment of myofascial pain/trigger points.(d) An attempt to determine a neuropathic component of pain should be made if the plan is to apply this medication to areas of pain that is generally secondary to non-neuropathic mechanisms (such as the knee or isolated axial low back pain). One recognized method of testing is the use of the Neuropathic Pain Scale.(e) The area for treatment should be designated as well as number of planned patches and duration for use (number of hours per day).(f) A Trial of patch treatment is recommended for a short-term period (no more than four weeks).(g) It is generally recommended

that no other medication changes be made during the trial period.(h) Outcomes should be reported at the end of the trial including improvements in pain and function, and decrease in the use of other medications. If improvements cannot be determined, the medication should be discontinued.(i) Continued outcomes should be intermittently measured and if improvement does not continue, lidocaine patches should be discontinued."Medical documents provided do not indicate that the use would be for post-herpetic neuralgia. Additionally, treatment notes did not detail other first-line therapy used and what the clinical outcomes resulted. As such, the request for Lidoderm 5% patches is not medically necessary.