

Case Number:	CM14-0026327		
Date Assigned:	06/13/2014	Date of Injury:	02/14/2013
Decision Date:	07/22/2014	UR Denial Date:	02/20/2014
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	03/03/2014

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 Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, has a subspecialty in Pain Management and is licensed to practice in California. 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 is a patient with a date of injury of 2/14/13. A utilization review determination dated 2/20/14 recommends non-certification of menthoderm, Terocin patches, Theramine, Sentra AM, Sentra PM, Gabadone, Terocin, Flurbi cream, Gabacyclotram, and Genicin. A qualitative UDS was modified to a "basic UDS screen only." It references a 1/14/14 medical report identifying back pain with radiation into the lower extremities, 4/10 with medications and 10/10 without. On exam, there is limited ROM, positive SLR bilaterally. 60% improvement was reported with the LESI in December of 2013. UDS was noted to be performed on 8/21/13.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

MENTHODERM GEL # 240: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Topical Analgesics.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Topical NSAIDs.

Decision rationale: Regarding the request for menthoderm gel # 240, California MTUS cites that topical NSAIDs are indicated for "Osteoarthritis and tendinitis, in particular, that of the knee and elbow or other joints that are amenable to topical treatment: Recommended for short-term

use (4-12 weeks). There is little evidence to utilize topical NSAIDs for treatment of osteoarthritis of the spine, hip or shoulder. Neuropathic pain: Not recommended as there is no evidence to support use." Within the documentation available for review, none of the abovementioned criteria have been documented. Furthermore, there is no clear rationale for the use of topical medications rather than the FDA-approved oral forms for this patient. In light of the above issues, the currently requested menthoderm gel # 240 is not medically necessary.

TEROCIN PATCHES # 20: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Topical Analgesics.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Topical Analgesics Page(s): 111-113.

Decision rationale: Regarding the request for TEROGIN PATCHES # 20, California MTUS cites that topical lidocaine is "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)." Within the documentation available for review, none of the abovementioned criteria have been documented. In light of the above issues, the currently requested TEROGIN PATCHES # 20 are not medically necessary.

THERAMINE #90: Upheld

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

MAXIMUS guideline: The Expert Reviewer did not base their decision on the MTUS. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Pain Chapter, Medical food and Theramine.

Decision rationale: Regarding the request for Theramine, California MTUS does not address the issue. Per ODG, "There is no known medical need for choline supplementation except for the case of long-term parenteral nutrition or for individuals with choline deficiency secondary to liver deficiency." Additionally, "Glutamic Acid...is used for treatment of hypochlohydria and achlorhydria. Treatment indications include those for impaired intestinal permeability, short bowel syndrome, cancer and critical illnesses. It is generally used for digestive disorders in complementary medicine." Furthermore, "Gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA)...is indicated for epilepsy, spasticity and tardive dyskinesia. There is no high quality peer-reviewed literature that suggests that GABA is indicated for treatment of insomnia." Also, regarding "L-Serine: There is no indication in Micromedex, Clinical Pharmacology, or AltMedDex for the use of this product." Lastly, ODG notes that L-Arginine...is not indicated in current references for pain or "inflammation." It is indicated to detoxify urine. Other indications include in use for angina, atherosclerosis, coronary artery disease, hypertension, migraines, obesity, and metabolic syndrome. Within the documentation available for review, there is no documentation of a

condition for which the components of Theramine would be supported. In the absence of such documentation, the currently requested Theramine is not medically necessary.

SENTRA AM # 60: Upheld

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

MAXIMUS guideline: The Expert Reviewer did not base their decision on the MTUS. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Pain Chapter, Medical food.

Decision rationale: Regarding the request for Sentra AM, California MTUS does not address the issue. Per ODG, "There is no known medical need for choline supplementation except for the case of long-term parenteral nutrition or for individuals with choline deficiency secondary to liver deficiency." Additionally, "Glutamic Acid...is used for treatment of hypochlohydria and achlorhydria. Treatment indications include those for impaired intestinal permeability, short bowel syndrome, cancer and critical illnesses. It is generally used for digestive disorders in complementary medicine." Within the documentation available for review, there is no documentation of a condition for which the components of Sentra AM would be supported. In the absence of such documentation, the currently requested Sentra AM is not medically necessary.

SENTRA PM # 60: Upheld

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

MAXIMUS guideline: The Expert Reviewer did not base their decision on the MTUS. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Pain Chapter, Medical food and Sentra PM.

Decision rationale: Regarding the request for Sentra PM, California MTUS does not address the issue. Per ODG, "There is no known medical need for choline supplementation except for the case of long-term parenteral nutrition or for individuals with choline deficiency secondary to liver deficiency." Additionally, "Glutamic Acid...is used for treatment of hypochlohydria and achlorhydria. Treatment indications include those for impaired intestinal permeability, short bowel syndrome, cancer and critical illnesses. It is generally used for digestive disorders in complementary medicine." Within the documentation available for review, there is no documentation of a condition for which the components of Sentra PM would be supported. In the absence of such documentation, the currently requested Sentra PM is not medically necessary.

GABADONE # 60: Upheld

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

MAXIMUS guideline: The Expert Reviewer did not base their decision on the MTUS. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Pain Chapter, Medical food and GABAdone.

Decision rationale: Regarding the request for GABAdone, California MTUS does not address the issue. Per ODG, "There is no known medical need for choline supplementation except for the case of long-term parenteral nutrition or for individuals with choline deficiency secondary to liver deficiency." Additionally, "Glutamic Acid...is used for treatment of hypochlohydria and achlorhydria. Treatment indications include those for impaired intestinal permeability, short bowel syndrome, cancer and critical illnesses. It is generally used for digestive disorders in complementary medicine." Furthermore, "Gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA)...is indicated for epilepsy, spasticity and tardive dyskinesia. There is no high quality peer-reviewed literature that suggests that GABA is indicated for treatment of insomnia." Within the documentation available for review, there is no documentation of a condition for which the components of GABAdone would be supported. In the absence of such documentation, the currently requested GABAdone is not medically necessary.

TEROCIN 240 ML: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Topical Analgesics.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Topical Analgesics Page(s): 111-113.

Decision rationale: Regarding the request for Terocin 240 ml, California MTUS cites that topical NSAIDs are indicated for "Osteoarthritis and tendinitis, in particular, that of the knee and elbow or other joints that are amenable to topical treatment: Recommended for short-term use (4-12 weeks). There is little evidence to utilize topical NSAIDs for treatment of osteoarthritis of the spine, hip or shoulder. Neuropathic pain: Not recommended as there is no evidence to support use." Topical lidocaine is "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)." Additionally, it is supported only as a dermal patch. Capsaicin is "Recommended only as an option in patients who have not responded or are intolerant to other treatments." Within the documentation available for review, none of the abovementioned criteria have been documented. Furthermore, there is no clear rationale for the use of topical medications rather than the FDA-approved oral forms for this patient. In light of the above issues, the currently requested Terocin 240 ml is not medically necessary.

FLURBI CREAM - LA 180 GMS: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Topical Analgesics.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Topical Analgesics Page(s): 111-113.

Decision rationale: Regarding the request for Flurbi Cream - LA 180 gms, California MTUS cites that topical NSAIDs are indicated for "Osteoarthritis and tendinitis, in particular, that of the knee and elbow or other joints that are amenable to topical treatment: Recommended for short-term use (4-12 weeks). There is little evidence to utilize topical NSAIDs for treatment of osteoarthritis of the spine, hip or shoulder. Neuropathic pain: Not recommended as there is no evidence to support use." Within the documentation available for review, none of the abovementioned criteria have been documented. Furthermore, there is no clear rationale for the use of topical medications rather than the FDA-approved oral forms for this patient. In light of the above issues, the currently requested Flurbi Cream - LA 180 gms is not medically necessary.

GABACYCLOTRAM 180 GMS: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Topical Analgesics.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Topical Analgesics Page(s): 111-113.

Decision rationale: Regarding the request for Gabacyclotram 180 gms, California MTUS cites that muscle relaxants and antiepilepsy drugs are not supported by the CA MTUS for topical use. Furthermore, there is no clear rationale for the use of topical medications rather than the FDA-approved oral forms for this patient. In light of the above issues, the currently requested Gabacyclotram 180 gms is not medically necessary.

GENICIN # 90: 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): 50.

Decision rationale: Regarding the request for Genicin, California MTUS cites that glucosamine and chondroitin are recommended as an option given its low risk, in patients with moderate arthritis pain, especially for knee osteoarthritis. Within the documentation available for review, there is no documentation of any significant arthritis pain. In light of the above issues, the currently requested Genicin is not medically necessary.

QUALITATIVE UDS: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Page(s): 76-79, 99. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG), Chronic Pain Chapter Urine Drug Testing.

Decision rationale: Regarding the request for a qualitative UDS, CA MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment Guidelines state the drug testing is recommended as an option. Guidelines go on to recommend monitoring for the occurrence of any potentially aberrant (or nonadherent) drug related behaviors. ODG recommends urine drug testing on a yearly basis for low risk patients, 2-3 times a year for moderate risk patients, and possibly once per month for high risk patients. Within the documentation available for review, a prior test was noted to be performed approximately 6 months prior to the current request and there is no documentation of current risk stratification to identify the medical necessity of drug screening at the proposed frequency. As such, the currently requested qualitative UDS is not medically necessary.