

Case Number:	CM14-0200369		
Date Assigned:	12/10/2014	Date of Injury:	11/25/2012
Decision Date:	01/29/2015	UR Denial Date:	10/31/2014
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	12/01/2014

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 Anesthesiology, has a subspecialty in Pain Medicine 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:

53y/o male injured worker with date of injury 11/25/12 with related hip and knee pain. Per progress report dated 7/24/14, the injured worker was utilizing a brace as recommended. Physical exam revealed tenderness to palpation. There was pain to the lateral ankle at the sinus tarsi. There was a positive Tinel's at the common peroneal nerve. Treatment to date has included physical therapy, and medication management. The date of UR decision was 10/31/14.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Terocin Patch: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Compounded Medications. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG), Topical Analgesics

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Topical Analgesics Page(s): 25, 60, 105 and 111-113.

Decision rationale: Terocin is Capsaicin, Lidocaine, Menthol, Methyl Salicylate, and Boswellia Serrata. Per MTUS page 112 "Indications: There are positive randomized studies with capsaicin cream in patients with osteoarthritis, fibromyalgia, and chronic non-specific back pain, but it should be considered experimental in very high doses. Although topical capsaicin has moderate

to poor efficacy, it may be particularly useful (alone or in conjunction with other modalities) in patients whose pain has not been controlled successfully with conventional therapy. Methyl salicylate may have an indication for chronic pain in this context. Per MTUS page 105, "recommended. Topical salicylate (e.g., Ben-Gay, Methyl Salicylate) is significantly better than placebo in chronic pain." However, the other ingredients in Terocin are not indicated. The preponderance of evidence indicates that overall this medication is not medically necessary. Regarding topical lidocaine, MTUS states (p112) "Non-neuropathic pain: Not recommended. There is only one trial that tested 4% lidocaine for treatment of chronic muscle pain. The results showed there was no superiority over placebo." Per MTUS page 25 Boswellia Serrata Resin is not recommended for chronic pain. Terocin patches contain Menthol. The CA MTUS, ODG, National Guidelines Clearinghouse, and ACOEM provide no evidence-based recommendations regarding the topical application of menthol. It is the opinion of this IMR reviewer that a lack of endorsement, a lack of mention, inherently implies a lack of recommendation, or a status equivalent to "not recommended". Since menthol is not medically indicated, then the overall product is not indicated per MTUS as outlined below. Note the statement on page 111: Any compounded product that contains at least one drug (or drug class) that is not recommended is not recommended. Regarding the use of multiple medications, MTUS p60 states "Only one medication should be given at a time, and interventions that are active and passive should remain unchanged at the time of the medication change. A trial should be given for each individual medication. Analgesic medications should show effects within 1 to 3 days, and the analgesic effect of antidepressants should occur within 1 week. A record of pain and function with the medication should be recorded. The recent AHRQ review of comparative effectiveness and safety of analgesics for osteoarthritis concluded that each of the analgesics was associated with a unique set of benefits and risks, and no currently available analgesic was identified as offering a clear overall advantage compared with the others." Therefore, it would be optimal to trial each medication individually. As such, this request is not medically necessary.