

Case Number:	CM14-0202175		
Date Assigned:	12/12/2014	Date of Injury:	08/26/2014
Decision Date:	02/04/2015	UR Denial Date:	11/20/2014
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	12/03/2014

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 Preventive Medicine and is licensed to practice in Indiana. 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 employee is a 32 year old male with date of injury of 8/26/2014. A review of the medical records indicate that the patient is undergoing treatment for a right shoulder injury with broken scapula. Subjective complaints include continued pain in the right shoulder. Objective findings include limited range of motion of the right shoulder; sensory and neuro exams normal; X ray shows healing scapula. Treatment has included physical therapy, Norco and Ibuprofen. The utilization review dated 11/20/2014 non-certified Buprenorphine and Capsaicin, Topomax, and MRI of right shoulder.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Buprenorphine 0.1mg sublingual Troches #30: Upheld

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

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Buprenorphine Page(s): 26-27. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Chronic Pain, Butrans.

Decision rationale: MTUS states that Suboxone, which is a brand name of the drug known as buprenorphine, is "recommended for treatment of opiate addiction. Also recommended as an

option for chronic pain, especially after detoxification in patients who have a history of opiate addiction." ODG states " Buprenorphine transdermal system (Butrans; no generics): FDA-approved for moderate to severe chronic pain. Available as transdermal patches at 5mcg/hr, 10mcg/hr and 20mcg/hr. See also Buprenorphine for treatment of opioid dependence" The ODG states that Suboxone is "recommended as an option for treatment of chronic pain (consensus based) in selected patients (not first-line for all patients). Suggested populations: (1) Patients with a hyperalgesic component to pain; (2) Patients with centrally mediated pain; (3) Patients with neuropathic pain; (4) Patients at high-risk of non-adherence with standard opioid maintenance; (5) For analgesia in patients who have previously been detoxified from other high-dose opioids. Use for pain with formulations other than Butrans is off-label. Due to complexity of induction and treatment the drug should be reserved for use by clinicians with experience." The employee does not have chronic pain, since his injury was fairly acute, occurring only a several months ago. There is no medical documentation of any of the five conditions listed above which are the specific indications for using Suboxone instead of one of the first line agents. Therefore, the request for Buprenorphine 0.1mg sublingual Troches #30, is not medically necessary.

Capsaicin 0.075% cream #1: Upheld

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

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Topical Analgesics Page(s): 111-113. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Pain, Compound creams.

Decision rationale: MTUS and ODG recommends usage of topical analgesics as an option, but also further details "primarily recommended for neuropathic pain when trials of antidepressants and anticonvulsants have failed." The medical documents do not indicate failure of antidepressants or anticonvulsants. MTUS states, "There is little to no research to support the use of many of these agents. Any compounded product that contains at least one drug (or drug class) that is not recommended is not recommended." MTUS recommends topical capsaicin "only as an option in patients who have not responded or are intolerant to other treatments." There is no indication that the patient has failed oral medication or is intolerant to other treatments. Additionally, ODG states "Topical OTC pain relievers that contain menthol, methyl salicylate, or capsaicin, may in rare instances cause serious burns, a new alert from the FDA warns." Therefore, the request for Capsaicin 0.075% cream #1 is not medically necessary.

Topiramate (Topamax) 25mg #60: Upheld

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

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Guidelines Topiramate (Topamax); Antiepileptic Drugs Page(s): 113; 21.

Decision rationale: Topamax is the brand name version of Topiramate, which is an anti-epileptic medication. MTUS states that anti-epilepsy drugs are recommended for neuropathic pain, but do specify with caveats by medication. MTUS states regarding Topamax, "has been shown to have variable efficacy, with failure to demonstrate efficacy in neuropathic pain of "central" etiology. It is still considered for use for neuropathic pain when other anticonvulsants fail. Topiramate has recently been investigated as an adjunct treatment for obesity, but the side effect profile limits its use in this regard." Medical files do not indicate the failure of other first line anticonvulsants, such as gabapentin. As such, the request for Topamax 25mg #60 is not medically necessary.

Right shoulder MRI: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS ACOEM Chapter 9 Shoulder Complaints Page(s): 208-209.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS ACOEM Chapter 9 Shoulder Complaints Page(s): 207-209,213. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Shoulder, Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI).

Decision rationale: ACOEM states 'Primary criteria for ordering imaging studies are:- Emergence of a red flag (e.g., indications of intra-abdominal or cardiac problems presenting as shoulder problems)- Physiologic evidence of tissue insult or neurovascular dysfunction (e.g., cervical root problems presenting as shoulder pain, weakness from a massive rotator cuff tear, or the presence of edema, cyanosis or Raynaud's phenomenon)- Failure to progress in a strengthening program intended to avoid surgery.- Clarification of the anatomy prior to an invasive procedure (e.g., a full thickness rotator cuff tear not responding to conservative treatment)" ODG states "Indications for imaging Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI):- Acute shoulder trauma, suspect rotator cuff tear/impingement; over age 40; normal plain radiographs- Subacute shoulder pain, suspect instability/labral tear- Repeat MRI is not routinely recommended, and should be reserved for a significant change in symptoms and/or findings suggestive of significant pathology. (Mays, 2008)". The employee had a shoulder injury several months ago that has been documented to be healing properly. There is no evidence of any of the red flags indicated above. Therefore, the request for a right shoulder MRI is not medically necessary.