

Case Number:	CM14-0087719		
Date Assigned:	07/23/2014	Date of Injury:	08/22/2011
Decision Date:	01/27/2015	UR Denial Date:	05/19/2014
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	06/10/2014

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 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 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:

The patient is a 29 year old female laborer with a date of injury of listed as continuous trauma during 11/01/2010 - 08/22/2011. Some documents list the date of injury as 08/22/2011. She has not worked since 12/2011. She has a listed diagnosis of lumbar strain/sprain, right lumbar radiculopathy, L5-S1 3.8 mm herniated disc and gastropathy secondary of medication use. She has been treated with medication, activity modification and epidural steroid injections. On 02/24/2014 she had low back pain with radiation of the pain along the posterior right thigh and leg. Right straight leg raising is positive. Bilateral lower extremity strength was 5/5 except for the right gastrocnemius which is 4+/5. Reflexes were normal. A repeat epidural steroid injection was requested. On 03/11/2014 she had neck pain and low back pain. There was decreased cervical and lumbar range of motion. Upper extremity strength was normal. Reflexes were normal. On 05/14/2014 she had bilateral hip pain, neck pain and lumbar pain.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Flurbiprofen/Cyclobenzaprine/Menthol cream (20%/10%/4%) 180 gm: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: The Claims Administrator did not base their decision on the MTUS. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines

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

Decision rationale: Chronic Pain Medical Treatment Guidelines 8 C.C.R. 9792.20 - 9792.26 MTUS (Effective July 18, 2009) Page 111. Topical Analgesics Recommended as an option as indicated below. Largely experimental in use with few randomized controlled trials to determine efficacy or safety. Primarily recommended for neuropathic pain when trials of antidepressants and anticonvulsants have failed. (Namaka, 2004) These agents are applied locally to painful areas with advantages that include lack of systemic side effects, absence of drug interactions, and no need to titrate. (Colombo, 2006) Many agents are compounded as monotherapy or in combination for pain control (including NSAIDs, opioids, capsaicin, local anesthetics, antidepressants, glutamate receptor antagonists, -adrenergic receptor agonist, adenosine, cannabinoids, cholinergic receptor agonists, agonists, prostanoids, bradykinin, adenosine triphosphate, biogenic amines, and nerve growth factor). (Argoff, 2006) 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. The use of these compounded agents requires knowledge of the specific analgesic effect of each agent and how it will be useful for the specific therapeutic goal required. [Note: Topical analgesics work locally underneath the skin where they are applied. These do not include transdermal analgesics that are systemic agents entering the body through a transdermal means. See Duragesic (fentanyl transdermal system).] Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agents (NSAIDs): The efficacy in clinical trials for this treatment modality has been inconsistent and most studies are small and of short duration. Topical NSAIDs have been shown in meta-analysis to be superior to placebo during the first 2 weeks of treatment for osteoarthritis, but either not afterward, or with a diminishing effect over another 2-week period. (Lin, 2004) (Bjordal, 2007) (Mason, 2004) When investigated specifically for osteoarthritis of the knee, topical NSAIDs have been shown to be superior to placebo for 4 to 12 weeks.... Other muscle relaxants: There is no evidence for use of any other muscle relaxant as a topical product. NSAIDs topical is not recommended. Cyclobenzaprine topical and Menthol topical are not recommended; thus the compound is not recommended. Therefore, this request is not medically necessary.