

<b>Case Number:</b>	CM15-0014706		
<b>Date Assigned:</b>	02/02/2015	<b>Date of Injury:</b>	03/21/2002
<b>Decision Date:</b>	04/03/2015	<b>UR Denial Date:</b>	01/09/2015
<b>Priority:</b>	Standard	<b>Application Received:</b>	01/26/2015

### 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. 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/Service. He/she is familiar with governing laws and regulations, including the strength of evidence hierarchy that applies to Independent Medical Review determinations.

The Expert Reviewer has the following credentials:  
 State(s) of Licensure: California  
 Certification(s)/Specialty: Internal Medicine

### 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 injured worker is a 59 year old male, who sustained a work related injury on 3/21/02. The diagnoses have included lumbar post-laminectomy syndrome, bilateral lower extremity radiculopathy, coccydynia, depression/anxiety and chronic low back pain. Treatments to date have included a failed trial of spinal cord stimulator, lumbar surgery, electrodiagnostic study, MRI lumbar spine, x-rays of lumbosacral spine and coccyx and epidural steroid injection. In the PR-2 dated 12/23/14, the injured worker complains of persistent pain in lower back. He rates his pain a 6/10. He has tenderness to palpation of low back. On 1/9/15, Utilization Review non-certified a request for Voltaren gel 1%. The California MTUS, Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines, were cited. On 1/9/15, Utilization Review modified a request for Norco 10/325mg., #180 to Norco 10/325mg., #120. The California MTUS, Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines, were cited.

### IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

**Norco 10/325mg #180:** Overturned

**Claims Administrator guideline:** Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Opioids, When to Discontinue Page(s): 79.

**MAXIMUS guideline:** Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Opioids Page 74-96. Hydrocodone/Acetaminophen Page 91.

**Decision rationale:** Medical Treatment Utilization Schedule (MTUS) Chronic Pain Medical Treatment Guidelines (page 89) present the strategy for maintenance for long-term users of opioids. "Do not attempt to lower the dose if it is working." Supplemental doses of breakthrough medication may be required for incidental pain, end-of dose pain, and pain that occurs with predictable situations. The standard increase in dose is 25 to 50% for mild pain and 50 to 100% for severe pain. Actual maximum safe dose will be patient-specific and dependent on current and previous opioid exposure, as well as on whether the patient is using such medications chronically. Four domains have been proposed as most relevant for ongoing monitoring of chronic pain patients on opioids: pain relief, side effects, physical and psychosocial functioning, and the occurrence of any potentially aberrant drug-related behaviors. These domains have been summarized as the 4 A's (analgesia, activities of daily living, adverse side effects, and aberrant drug-taking behaviors). The monitoring of these outcomes over time should affect therapeutic decisions and provide a framework for documentation of the clinical use of these controlled drugs. Hydrocodone/Acetaminophen (Norco) is indicated for moderate to moderately severe pain. The pain management consultation report dated 12/23/14 documented a history of lumbar spine surgery and low back pain. Analgesia, activities of daily living, adverse side effects, and aberrant behaviors were addressed. Medical records document objective physical examination findings. Medical records document regular physician clinical evaluations and monitoring. Per MTUS, Hydrocodone / Acetaminophen (Norco) is indicated for moderate to moderately severe pain. The request for Norco (Hydrocodone/Acetaminophen) is supported by the MTUS guidelines. Therefore, the request for Norco 10/325 mg is medically necessary.

**Voltaren Gel 1% Quantity Unknown:** Upheld

**Claims Administrator guideline:** Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Topical Analgesics Page(s): 111.

**MAXIMUS guideline:** Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Topical Analgesics Page 111-113. NSAIDs (non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs) Page 67-73.

**Decision rationale:** Medical Treatment Utilization Schedule (MTUS) Chronic Pain Medical Treatment Guidelines address topical analgesics. Topical analgesics are largely experimental in use with few randomized controlled trials to determine efficacy or safety. 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 efficacy in clinical trials of topical NSAIDs has been inconsistent and most studies are small and of short duration. Topical NSAIDs have been shown in meta-analysis to be either not superior to placebo after two weeks or with a diminishing effect after two weeks. For osteoarthritis of the knee, topical NSAID effect appeared to diminish over time. There are no long-term studies of their effectiveness or safety for chronic musculoskeletal pain. There is little evidence to utilize topical NSAIDs for treatment of osteoarthritis of the spine, hip or shoulder. Topical NSAIDs are not recommended for neuropathic pain as there is no evidence to support use. MTUS Chronic Pain

Medical Treatment Guidelines addresses NSAIDs (non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs). All NSAIDs have the U.S. Boxed Warning for associated risk of adverse cardiovascular events, including, myocardial infarction, stroke, and new onset or worsening of pre-existing hypertension. NSAIDs can cause ulcers and bleeding in the stomach and intestines at any time during treatment. Use of NSAIDs may compromise renal function. FDA package inserts for NSAIDs recommend periodic lab monitoring of a CBC and chemistry profile including liver and renal function tests. Routine blood pressure monitoring is recommended. It is generally recommended that the lowest effective dose be used for all NSAIDs for the shortest duration of time. The pain management consultation report dated 12/23/14 documented a history of medication-induced gastritis. Per MTUS, NSAIDs can cause ulcers and bleeding in the stomach and intestines at any time during treatment. Medical records document the long-term use of NSAIDs. Per MTUS, it is generally recommended that the lowest dose be used for NSAIDs for the shortest duration of time. Long-term NSAID use is not recommended by MTUS. The use of the NSAID topical Voltaren is not supported by MTUS guidelines. Therefore, the request for Voltaren gel is not medically necessary.