

Case Number:	CM15-0138837		
Date Assigned:	07/28/2015	Date of Injury:	04/24/2007
Decision Date:	09/16/2015	UR Denial Date:	06/17/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	07/17/2015

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: Preventive Medicine, Occupational 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 54 year old female, who sustained an industrial injury on 4/24/07. The injured worker has complaints of right shoulder, neck and upper extremity pain. The injured worker reports increased spasms and pain radiating up into the neck and scapular area, associated with headaches due to the pain. The diagnoses have included adhesive capsulitis of shoulder. Treatment to date has included topical voltaren gel; norco; nortriptyline; omeprazole; electromyography/nerve conduction study of bilateral upper extremities on 2/7/13 showed right median neuropathy at wrist mild in severity with no evidence of cervical radiculopathy; right shoulder rotator cuff tear repair on 9/10/09 and right shoulder arthrogram on 1/19/10. The request was for trigger point injection right cervical and scapular are 6-8 times; omeprazole 20mg #30; voltaren gel 2-4 grams and norco 5/325mg #60.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Trigger point injection right cervical and scapular are 6-8 times: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Page(s): 111-113.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Trigger Point Injections Section Page(s): 122.

Decision rationale: The MTUS Guidelines recommend the use of trigger point injections for myofascial pain syndrome as indicated, with limited lasting value. It is not recommended for radicular pain. Trigger point injections with an anesthetic such as bupivacaine are recommended for non-resolving trigger points, but the addition of a corticosteroid is not generally recommended. A trigger point is a discrete focal tenderness located in a palpable taut band of skeletal muscle, which produces a local twitch in response to stimulus to the band. Trigger points may be present in up to 33-50% of the adult population. Myofascial pain syndrome is a regional painful muscle condition with a direct relationship between a specific trigger point and its associated pain region. These injections may occasionally be necessary to maintain function in those with myofascial problems when myofascial trigger points are present on examination. Trigger point injections are not recommended for typical back pain or neck pain. For fibromyalgia syndrome, trigger point injections have not been proven effective. Trigger point injections with a local anesthetic may be recommended for the treatment of chronic low back or neck pain with myofascial pain syndrome when all of the following criteria are met: (1) Documentation of circumscribed trigger points with evidence upon palpation of a twitch response as well as referred pain; (2) Symptoms have persisted for more than three months; (3) Medical management therapies such as ongoing stretching exercises, physical therapy, NSAIDs and muscle relaxants have failed to control pain; (4) Radiculopathy is not present (by exam, imaging, or neuro-testing); (5) Not more than 3-4 injections per session; (6) No repeat injections unless a greater than 50% pain relief is obtained for six weeks after an injection and there is documented evidence of functional improvement; (7) Frequency should not be at an interval less than two months; (8) Trigger point injections with any substance (e.g., saline or glucose) other than local anesthetic with or without steroid are not recommended. Although trigger point injections are warranted in this case, the request for 6-8 injections exceeds the recommendations of the established guidelines, therefore, the request for trigger point injection right cervical and scapular are 6-8 times is determined to not be medically necessary.

Omeprazole 20mg #30: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Page(s): 68-69.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines NSAIDs, GI Symptoms & Cardiovascular Risk Section Page(s): 68, 69.

Decision rationale: Proton pump inhibitors, such as Omeprazole are recommended by the MTUS Guidelines when using NSAIDs if there is a risk for gastrointestinal events. There is no indication that the injured worker has had a gastrointestinal event or is at increased risk of a gastrointestinal event, which may necessitate the use of Omeprazole when using NSAIDs. In addition, there is no indication that he is being prescribed oral NSAIDs at this time. The request for Omeprazole 20mg #30 is determined to not be medically necessary.

Voltaren gel 2-4 grams: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Page(s): 111-113.

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

Decision rationale: Per the MTUS Guidelines, the use of topical analgesics is recommended as an option for some agents. 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. When investigated specifically for osteoarthritis of the knee, topical NSAIDs have been shown to be superior to placebo for 4 to 12 weeks. Voltaren Gel 1% is FDA approved and indicated for relief of osteoarthritis pain in joints that lend themselves to topical treatment (ankle, elbow, foot, hand, knee, and wrist). It has not been evaluated for treatment of the spine, hip or shoulder. Maximum dose should not exceed 32 g per day (8 g per joint per day in the upper extremity and 16 g per joint per day in the lower extremity). In this case, the injured worker does not have a diagnosis that would benefit from the use of topical Voltaren. Additionally, although the medical provider states that the injured worker cannot tolerate oral NSAIDs, he does not elaborate and it is unclear if he has failed with a trial of them. The request for Voltaren gel 2-4 grams is determined to not be medically necessary.

Norco 5/325mg #60: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Page(s): 78-80, 91, 124.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Opioids Section, Weaning of Medications Section Page(s): 74-95, 124.

Decision rationale: The MTUS Guidelines do not recommend the use of opioid pain medications, in general, for the management of chronic pain. There is guidance for the rare instance where opioids are needed in maintenance therapy, but the emphasis should remain on non-opioid pain medications and active therapy. Long-term use may be appropriate if the patient is showing measurable functional improvement and reduction in pain in the absence of non-compliance. Functional improvement is defined by either significant improvement in activities of daily living or a reduction in work restriction as measured during the history and physical exam. The injured worker has been taking Norco for an extended period without objective documentation of functional improvement or significant decrease in pain. It is not recommended to discontinue opioid treatment abruptly, as weaning of medications is necessary to avoid withdrawal symptoms when opioids have been used chronically. This request however is not for a weaning treatment, but to continue treatment. The request for Norco 5/325mg #60 is determined to not be medically necessary.