

Case Number:	CM15-0163512		
Date Assigned:	08/31/2015	Date of Injury:	09/10/2013
Decision Date:	10/14/2015	UR Denial Date:	07/23/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	08/20/2015

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: North Carolina

Certification(s)/Specialty: Family Practice

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 37 year old female who sustained an industrial injury on 9-10-13. The injured worker reported cervical pain and thoracic pain. A review of the medical records indicates that the injured worker is undergoing treatments for cervical myofascial pain - trigger points. Medical records dated 7-20-15 indicate cervical pain rated at 8 out of 10 and thoracic pain rated at 5 out of 10. Treatment has included Tramadol since at least June of 2014, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs since at least June of 2014, physical therapy, activity modification, transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation unit, home exercise program, cold and heat, stretching, and Orphenadrine since at least June of 2014. Objective findings dated 7-20-15 were notable for tenderness to cervical, thoracic spine and thoracic paraspinal musculature, decreased cervical range of motion. The original utilization review (7-23-15) denied a request for a topical compound: Ketoprofen 10%, Gabapentin 6%, Bupivacaine HCL 5%, Baclofen 2%, Cyclobenzaprine HCL 2%, Clonidine HCL 0.2% and Sodium Hyaluronate 0.2%.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Topical compound: Ketoprofen 10%, Gabapentin 6%, Bupivacaine HCL 5%, Baclofen 2%, Cyclobenzaprine HCL 2%, Clonidine HCL 0.2% and Sodium Hyaluronate 0.2%:
Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment 2009.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment 2009, Section(s): Topical Analgesics.

Decision rationale: The California chronic pain medical treatment guidelines section on topical analgesics states: 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 requested medication contains ingredients, which are not indicated per the California MTUS for topical analgesic use. Therefore, the request is not medically necessary.