

<b>Case Number:</b>	CM15-0168549		
<b>Date Assigned:</b>	09/09/2015	<b>Date of Injury:</b>	11/16/2009
<b>Decision Date:</b>	10/14/2015	<b>UR Denial Date:</b>	08/12/2015
<b>Priority:</b>	Standard	<b>Application Received:</b>	08/27/2015

### 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 53 year old female, who sustained an industrial injury on 11-16-09. The injured worker has complaints of chronic pain syndrome in the right shoulder some left shoulder and neck regions. The documentation noted on 4-21-15 the injured worker has significant tenderness along the right lateral epicondylar region. There is pain noted when the neck is flexed anteriorly and pain with extension of cervical spine. The diagnoses have included sprain of neck; unspecified disorders, bursae and tendons shoulder region; lateral epicondylitis of elbow and spasm of muscle. The documentation noted on 4-21-15 the injured worker reports that her pain level at its least is 3 on a scale of 0-10 and at its worst is a 7 and the location of her pain is at the right shoulder and cervical pain. Treatment to date has included norco; prilosec for gastrointestinal protection for medications; cymbalta for sleep restoration and pain management and duloxetine. The documentation on 4-21-15 noted that the injured worker is precluded from a hemi walker with no lifting more than 30 pounds of a regular basis. The original utilization review (8-12-15) denied the request for lidocaine 2%, prilocaine 2%, topiramate 2.5%, meloxicam 0.09% compound cream 300gms for date of service of 4-21-15.

### IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

**Lidocaine 2%/Prilocaine 2%/Topiramate 2.5%/Meloxicam 0.09% compound cream 300gms (Rx: 4/21/15): 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 Page(s): 111-113.

**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.