

Case Number:	CM15-0190098		
Date Assigned:	10/02/2015	Date of Injury:	04/30/2008
Decision Date:	11/16/2015	UR Denial Date:	09/15/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	09/28/2015

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: Iowa, Illinois, California

Certification(s)/Specialty: Preventive Medicine, Occupational Medicine, Public Health & General Preventive 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:

This is a 56 year old female who sustained a work-related injury on 4-30-08. Medical record documentation on 8-3-15 revealed the injured worker was being treated for headache, neck sprain-strain, right shoulder sprain-strain, right shoulder adhesive capsulitis, degenerative joint disease of the knee and chronic pain syndrome. She reported pain in the neck, bilateral knee, right shoulder and right wrist. She rated her pain a 7 on a 10-point scale (7 on 4-13-15 and 6 on 4-17-15) and noted that the pain was better with medications and rest. Her medication regimen included Gralise 600 mg, Cymbalta 30 mg (since at least 5-28-15) and Zipsor 25 mg. Previous therapy included physical therapy, chiropractic therapy, orthovisc injection, psychiatric evaluation in 2012 and steroid injections. Objective findings included diffuse tenderness of the bilateral knees. She had a decreased and painful right shoulder range of motion. A request for Cymbalta 30 mg #120 was received on 9-8-15. On 9-15-15, the Utilization Review physician determined Cymbalta 30 mg #120 was not medically necessary based on California Medical Treatment Utilization Schedule Chronic Pain Medical Treatment Guidelines.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Cymbalta 30mg #120: 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): Antidepressants for chronic pain, SNRIs (serotonin noradrenaline reuptake inhibitors).

Decision rationale: MTUS state regarding antidepressants for pain, "Recommended as a first line option for neuropathic pain, and as a possibility for non-neuropathic pain. (Feuerstein, 1997) (Perrot, 2006) Tricyclics are generally considered a first-line agent unless they are ineffective, poorly tolerated, or contraindicated. Analgesia generally occurs within a few days to a week, whereas antidepressant effect takes longer to occur." The treating physician does not indicate failure of first-line agents and does not indicate how a first line agent is ineffective, poorly tolerated, or contraindicated. MTUS states regarding Cymbalta: "Selective serotonin and norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors (SNRIs): Duloxetine (Cymbalta): FDA-approved for anxiety, depression, diabetic neuropathy, and fibromyalgia. Used off-label for neuropathic pain and radiculopathy. Duloxetine is recommended as a first-line option for diabetic neuropathy. (Dworkin, 2007) No high quality evidence is reported to support the use of duloxetine for lumbar radiculopathy. (Dworkin, 2007) More studies are needed to determine the efficacy of duloxetine for other types of neuropathic pain. Side effects: CNS: dizziness, fatigue, somnolence, drowsiness, anxiety (3% vs. 2% for placebo), insomnia (8-13% vs. 6-7% for placebo). GI: nausea and vomiting (5-30%), weight loss (2%). Trial period: Some relief may occur in first two weeks; full benefit may not occur until six weeks. Withdrawal effects can be severe. Abrupt discontinuation should be avoided and tapering is recommended before discontinuation." Medical records do not substantiate anxiety, depression, diabetic neuropathy, and/or fibromyalgia, which are the only FDA indicated uses of Cymbalta. As such, the request for Cymbalta 30mg #120 is not medically necessary.