

<b>Case Number:</b>	CM15-0027018		
<b>Date Assigned:</b>	02/19/2015	<b>Date of Injury:</b>	08/29/2014
<b>Decision Date:</b>	04/06/2015	<b>UR Denial Date:</b>	01/23/2015
<b>Priority:</b>	Standard	<b>Application Received:</b>	02/12/2015

### 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 43 year old male with an industrial injury dated August 29, 2014. The injured worker diagnoses include right shoulder rotator cuff tear and right acromioclavicular joint degenerative joint disease. He has been treated with diagnostic studies, pain medication, physical therapy, and periodic follow up visits. In a progress note dated 1/13/2015, the injured worker reported right shoulder pain. Physical exam revealed tenderness to palpitation of acromion, acromioclavicular joint, subdeltoid and coracoid region, and decrease range of motion. Documentation also noted positive Neer's and drop arm test. The treating physician is requesting Norco 1 PO BID 5/325 #60 and Lidopro 120gm (4 fl oz.). UR determination on January 23, 2015 denied the request for Norco 1 PO BID 5/325 #60 and Lidopro 120gm (4 fl oz.), citing MTUS guidelines.

### IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

**Norco 1 PO BID 5/325 #60:** Overturned

**Claims Administrator guideline:** Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Page(s): 91.

**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 break-through 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. Hydrocodone / Acetaminophen (Norco) is indicated for moderate to moderately severe pain. MRI magnetic resonance imaging of the right shoulder dated 10/29/14 demonstrated a partial tear of the supraspinatus tendon at the greater tuberosity attachment anteriorly with some fluid seen extending into the tendon. A small amount of fluid is seen in the subacromial-subdeltoid bursa. Partial tear of the supraspinatus tendon at the greater tuberosity attachment was noted. Degenerative joint disease in the acromioclavicular joint was noted. The progress report dated 1/13/15 documented right shoulder pain. Physical examination demonstrated tenderness, weakness, and decreased range of motion. Treatment plan included medications, steroid injection, physical therapy, and modified work. Medical records document objective evidence of pathology on MRI magnetic resonance imaging. 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 5/325 mg is medically necessary.

**Lidopro 120gm (4 fl oz):** Upheld

**Claims Administrator guideline:** Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Page(s): 105, 111-113.

**MAXIMUS guideline:** Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Topical Analgesics Page 111-113. NSAIDs (non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs) Page 67-73. Capsaicin, topical Page 28-29.

**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 complete blood count 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. Besides Lidoderm, no other commercially approved topical formulation of Lidocaine (whether creams, lotions or gels) are indicated for neuropathic pain. Further research is needed to recommend topical Lidocaine for chronic neuropathic pain disorders other than post-herpetic neuralgia. Topical Lidocaine is not recommended for non-neuropathic pain. There is only one trial that tested 4% lidocaine for treatment of chronic muscle pain. The results showed there was no superiority over placebo. Capsaicin is only an option in patients who have not responded or are intolerant to other treatments. Any compounded product that contains at least one drug (or drug class) that is not recommended is not recommended. LidoPro contains capsaicin, lidocaine, menthol, and methyl salicylate. Medical records indicate 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. Medical records indicate long-term NSAID use, which is not recommended by MTUS. Methyl salicylate, a component of LidoPro, is a NSAID. There is no documentation that the patient has not responded or is intolerant to other treatments. This is a requirement for the use of topical Capsaicin per MTUS. There was no documentation of post-herpetic neuralgia. Per MTUS, further research is needed to recommend topical Lidocaine for chronic neuropathic pain disorders other than post-herpetic neuralgia. Topical Lidocaine is not recommended for non-neuropathic pain. MTUS guidelines and medical records do not support the medical necessity of a topical analgesic containing Methyl Salicylate, Capsaicin, and Lidocaine, which are ingredients in LidoPro. Per MTUS guidelines, any compounded product that contains at least one drug (or drug class) that is not recommended is not recommended. The request for LidoPro is not supported by MTUS guidelines. Therefore, the request for LidoPro is not medically necessary.