

Case Number:	CM15-0222481		
Date Assigned:	11/18/2015	Date of Injury:	12/23/2014
Decision Date:	12/30/2015	UR Denial Date:	10/21/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	11/12/2015

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: New York, Tennessee
 Certification(s)/Specialty: Emergency 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 63 year old male who sustained an industrial injury on 12-23-2014. A review of medical records indicates the injured worker is being treated for left ulnar and median neuropathy, tear of the left rotator cuff, and injury to the left knee. Medical records dated 10-1-2015 noted pain to the left elbow and left shoulder. He underwent surgical decompression of the left ulnar and medial nerves on 5-11-2015. Pain scale was unavailable. Physical examination noted tenderness along the surgical incision in the left hand. There was severe pain with internal and external rotation of the shoulder joints especially on the left side. He had increased pain in between the left olecranon and the medial epicondyle next to the ulnar nerve. Treatment has included physical therapy, injection, and Norco since at least 6-9-2015. Utilization review form noncertified OT 2x6, Norco 10-325,g #120, and Voltaren gel #5.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Occupational therapy 2 times a week for 6 weeks: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment 2009, Section(s): Physical Medicine.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment 2009, Section(s): Physical Medicine, and Postsurgical Treatment 2009, Section(s): Elbow & Upper Arm.

Decision rationale: Chronic Pain Medical Treatment Guidelines state that there is no high-grade scientific evidence to support the effectiveness or ineffectiveness of passive physical modalities such as traction, heat/cold applications, massage, diathermy, TENS units, ultrasound, laser treatment, or biofeedback. They can provide short-term relief during the early phases of treatment. Active treatment is associated with better outcomes and can be managed as a home exercise program with supervision. ODG states that physical therapy is more effective in short-term follow up. Patients should be formally assessed after a "six-visit clinical trial" to see if the patient is moving in a positive direction, no direction, or a negative direction (prior to continuing with the physical therapy). When treatment duration and/or number of visits exceed the guideline, exceptional factors should be noted. Recommended number of visits for myalgia and myositis is 9-10 visits over 8 weeks; and for neuralgia, neuritis, and radiculitis is 8-10 visits over 4 weeks. The patient underwent surgical decompression of the medial and ulnar nerves on May 12/2015. The post surgical period for this procedure is 6 months and has expired. The patient has had prior treatment with at least 12 visits of postoperative physical therapy. The additional requested visits are past the postsurgical period. Post surgical guidelines do not apply. In this case the requested number of 12 visits surpasses the number of six recommended for clinical trial to determine functional improvement. The request is not medically necessary.

Norco 10/325mg #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): Acetaminophen, Opioids, criteria for use.

Decision rationale: Norco is the compounded medication containing hydrocodone and acetaminophen. Chronic Pain Medical Treatment Guidelines state that opioids are not recommended as a first line therapy. Opioid should be part of a treatment plan specific for the patient and should follow criteria for use. Criteria for use include establishment of a treatment plan, determination if pain is nociceptive or neuropathic, failure of pain relief with non-opioid analgesics, setting of specific functional goals, and opioid contract with agreement for random drug testing. If analgesia is not obtained, opioids should be discontinued. The patient should be screened for likelihood that he or she could be weaned from the opioids if there is no improvement in pain or function. It is recommended for short term use if first-line options, such as acetaminophen or NSAIDs have failed. Opioids may be a safer choice for patients with cardiac and renal disease than antidepressants or anticonvulsants. Acetaminophen is recommended for treatment of chronic pain & acute exacerbations of chronic pain. Acetaminophen overdose is a well-known cause of acute liver failure. Hepatotoxicity from therapeutic doses is unusual. Renal insufficiency occurs in 1 to 2% of patients with overdose. The recommended dose for mild to moderate pain is 650 to 1000 mg orally every 4 hours with a maximum of 4 g/day. In this case the patient has been receiving Norco since at least June 2015

and has not obtained analgesia. In addition there is no documentation that the patient has signed an opioid contract. Criteria for long-term opioid use have not been met. The request is not medically necessary.

Voltaren gel #5: Upheld

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

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment 2009, Section(s): Topical Analgesics. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Pain, Diclofenac.

Decision rationale: Voltaren gel is the topical non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) diclofenac. Topical NSAIDS have been shown to be superior to placebo in the treatment of osteoarthritis, but only in the short term and not for extended treatment. The effect appears to diminish over time. Absorption of the medication can occur and may have systemic side effects comparable to oral form. It is 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. In this case documentation in the medical record does not support the diagnosis of osteoarthritis. There is no medical indication for the use of Voltaren gel. The request is not medically necessary.