

<b>Case Number:</b>	CM15-0044663		
<b>Date Assigned:</b>	03/17/2015	<b>Date of Injury:</b>	11/11/2013
<b>Decision Date:</b>	05/01/2015	<b>UR Denial Date:</b>	02/02/2015
<b>Priority:</b>	Standard	<b>Application Received:</b>	03/10/2015

### 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 year old female, who sustained an industrial injury on 11/11/2013. On provider visit dated 10/02/2014 the injured worker has reported right shoulder pain and a restricted range of motion. On examination of right shoulder, there was noted anterior tenderness to palpation. Range of motion was decreased and impingement test was positive. Lumbar spine was noted to have tenderness, decreased range of motion and straight leg raise was positive on the right. Sensation was reduces in the right SI dermatomal distribution. Right hip had tenderness to palpation and range of motion with decreased. The diagnoses have included derangement of joint not otherwise specific of shoulder, recurrent dislocation of shoulder, lumbar radiculopathy and enthesopathy of hip. Treatment to date has included medication, home therapy, and orthopedic surgeon consultation. The provider requested Carisprodol and Voltaren Gel.

### IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

**Carisprodol 350mg #60, 2 refills:** Upheld

**Claims Administrator guideline:** Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Carisprodol (Soma).

**MAXIMUS guideline:** Decision based on MTUS ACOEM Chapter 3 Initial Approaches to Treatment, Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Carisoprodol (Soma) Page 29. Muscle relaxants Page 63-65 Page(s): 47-49.

**Decision rationale:** Medical Treatment Utilization Schedule (MTUS) addresses muscle relaxants. American College of Occupational and Environmental Medicine (ACOEM) 2nd Edition (2004) states that muscle relaxants seem no more effective than NSAIDs for treating patients with musculoskeletal problems, and using them in combination with NSAIDs has no demonstrated benefit. Muscle relaxants may hinder return to function by reducing the patient's motivation or ability to increase activity. Table 3-1 states that muscle relaxants are not recommended. Chronic Pain Medical Treatment Guidelines (Page 63-66) address muscle relaxants. Muscle relaxants should be used with caution as a second-line option for short-term treatment. Efficacy appears to diminish over time, and prolonged use of some medications in this class may lead to dependence. According to a review in American Family Physician, muscle relaxants should not be the primary drug class of choice for musculoskeletal conditions. MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment Guidelines state that Carisoprodol (Soma) is not recommended. This medication is not indicated for long-term use. Medical records indicate the long-term use of Soma (Carisoprodol), which is not supported by MTUS guidelines. The patient has been prescribed NSAIDs. Per MTUS, using muscle relaxants in combination with NSAIDs has no demonstrated benefit. MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment Guidelines state that Soma (Carisoprodol) is not recommended. MTUS and ACOEM guidelines do not support the use of Soma (Carisoprodol). Therefore, the request for Soma is not medically necessary.

**Voltaren 1% gel:** Upheld

**Claims Administrator guideline:** Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Topical Analgesics.

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

**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 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. Medical records document 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. Long-term NSAID use is not recommended by MTUS. The use of the NSAID topical Voltaren is not supported by MTUS guidelines. Therefore, the request for Voltaren gel is not medically necessary.