

Case Number:	CM15-0047342		
Date Assigned:	03/19/2015	Date of Injury:	10/31/2014
Decision Date:	04/24/2015	UR Denial Date:	02/12/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	03/12/2015

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 Jersey, Michigan, California
 Certification(s)/Specialty: Neurology, Neuromuscular 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 was a 48 year old male, who sustained an industrial injury, October 31, 2014. The injured worker previously received the following treatments Naproxen, physical therapy, stretching exercises, strengthening exercises, electric stimulation and ultrasound therapy. The injured worker was diagnosed with lumbar strain/sprain. According to progress note of December 11, 2014, the injured workers chief complaint was low back pain. The injured worker rated the pain 7 out of 10; 1 being the least amount of pain and 10 being severe pain. The injured worker reported the pain radiated down into the buttocks with numbness and tingling and weakness in the low back. The pain was aggravated by bending and twisting. The treatment plan included prescription renewals for Cyclotram cream, Flexeril and Naproxen.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Cyclotram cream with one refill: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Non Steroidal Anti Inflammatory Drugs Page(s): 67-68; 73.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Topical analgesics Page(s): 111.

Decision rationale: According to MTUS, in Chronic Pain Medical Treatment guidelines section Topical Analgesics (page 111), topical analgesics are largely experimental in use with few randomized controlled trials to determine efficacy or safety. Many agents are combined to other pain medications for pain control. That is limited research to support the use of many of these agents. Furthermore, according to MTUS guidelines, any compounded product that contains at least one drug or drug class that is not recommended is not recommended. Furthermore, there is no documentation of failure or intolerance of first line oral medications for the treatment of pain. Therefore, the request for Cyclotram cream is not medically necessary.

Flexeril 7.5mg quantity 60 with one refill: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Non Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs Page(s): 67-68; 73.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Muscle Relaxants Page(s): 63.

Decision rationale: According to MTUS guidelines, Flexeril, a non sedating muscle relaxants, is recommended with caution as a second line option for short term treatment of acute exacerbations in patients with chronic spasm and pain. Efficacy appears to diminish over time and prolonged use may cause dependence. There is no recent evidence of pain flare or spasm and the prolonged use of Flexeril is not justified. Therefore the request for Flexeril 7.5mg #60, with one refill is not medically necessary.

Naproxen 550mg quantity 60 with one refill: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Naproxen.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Non Selective NSAIDS Page(s): 72.

Decision rationale: Naproxen (Naprosyn): delayed release (EC-Naprosyn), as Sodium salt (Anaprox, Anaprox DS, Aleve (OTC)) Generic available; extended-release (Naprelan): 375 mg. Different dose strengths and formulations of the drug are not necessarily bioequivalent. Dosing Information: Osteoarthritis or ankylosing spondylitis: Dividing the daily dose into 3 doses versus 2 doses for immediate-release and delayed-release formulations generally does not affect response. Morning and evening doses do not have to be equal in size. The dose may be increased to 1500 mg/day of naproxen for limited periods when a higher level of analgesic/anti-inflammatory activity is required (for up to 6 months). Naprosyn or naproxen: 250-500 mg PO twice daily. Anaprox: 275-550 mg PO twice daily. (Total dose may be increased to 1650 mg a day for limited periods). EC-Naprosyn: 375 mg or 500 mg twice daily. The tablet should not be broken, crushed or chewed to maintain integrity of the enteric coating. Naprelan: Two 375 mg

tablets (750 mg) PO once daily or two 500 mg tablets (1000 mg) once daily. If required (and a lower dose was tolerated) Naprelan can be increased to 1500 mg once daily for limited periods (when higher analgesia is required). Pain: Naprosyn or naproxen: 250-500 mg PO twice daily. The maximum dose on day one should not exceed 1250 mg and 1000 mg on subsequent days. Anaprox: 275-550 mg PO twice daily. The maximum dose on day one should not exceed 1375 mg and 1100 mg on subsequent days. Extended-release Naprelan: Not recommended due to delay in absorption. (Naprelan Package Insert) There is no documentation of the rationale behind the long-term use of Naproxen. NSAID should be used for the shortest duration and the lowest dose. There is no documentation from the patient file that the provider titrated Naproxen to the lowest effective dose and used it for the shortest period possible. Naproxen was used without clear documentation of its efficacy. Furthermore, there is no documentation that the provider followed the patient for NSAID adverse reactions that are not limited to GI side effect, but also may affect the renal function. Therefore, the request for Naproxen 550mg #60, with one refill is not medically necessary.