

Case Number:	CM15-0048847		
Date Assigned:	03/20/2015	Date of Injury:	06/12/1999
Decision Date:	05/01/2015	UR Denial Date:	03/03/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	03/16/2015

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, District of Columbia, Maryland
 Certification(s)/Specialty: Anesthesiology, Pain Management

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 55-year-old male, who sustained an industrial injury on 06/12/1999. Per documentation, he was noted to have intractable chronic back and radicular leg pains due to injury. On provider visit dated 02/20/2015, the injured worker has reported back pain. He was noted to have pain in lower back, gluteal area, legs and thighs. Pain radiated to the left ankle, right ankle, left calf, left foot, left thigh and right thigh. The pain was described as ache, burning, discomfort, numbness, sharp and shooting. The diagnoses have included chronic facet arthropathy, chronic failed back surgery lumbar syndrome, chronic radiculopathy thoracic, chronic spinal stenosis of lumbar region, degenerative disc disease, and chronic pain due to trauma. Treatment to date has included medication, physical therapy, CT, MRI, laboratory studies and x-ray. The provider requested refills of lidocaine and celecoxib.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Lidocaine pad 5%, 30 day supply, qty: 120, 5 refills: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: The Claims Administrator did not cite any medical evidence for its decision.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Topical analgesics Page(s): 111-112.

Decision rationale: The MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment Guidelines p112 states "Lidocaine Indication: Neuropathic pain Recommended for localized peripheral pain after there has been evidence of a trial of first-line therapy (tri-cyclic or SNRI anti-depressants or an AED such as gabapentin or Lyrica). Topical lidocaine, in the formulation of a dermal patch (Lidoderm) has been designated for orphan status by the FDA for neuropathic pain. Lidoderm is also used off-label for diabetic neuropathy. No other commercially approved topical formulations of lidocaine (whether creams, lotions or gels) are indicated for neuropathic pain. The medical records submitted for review do not indicate that there has been a trial of first-line therapy (tri-cyclic or SNRI antidepressants or an AED). There is also no diagnosis of diabetic neuropathy or post-herpetic neuralgia. As such, lidoderm is not recommended at this time. The request is not medically necessary.

Celecoxib cap 400mg, 30 day supply, qty: 30, 5 refills: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: The Claims Administrator did not cite any medical evidence for its decision.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines NSAIDs Page(s): 70.

Decision rationale: Per MTUS CPMTG p70, Celebrex is used for the relief of the signs and symptoms of osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, and ankylosing spondylitis. It works as an anti-inflammatory, analgesic, and antipyretic. It does not have an anti-platelet effect and is not a substitute for aspirin for cardiac prophylaxis. The documentation submitted for review contains no evidence that the injured worker was refractory to treatment with ibuprofen or naproxen. The MTUS supports the use of Cox-2 inhibitors for individuals with an increased risk or history of GI complications. The documentation did not note any history of GI complications, or risk factors for GI complications. While it is noted that NSAIDs are clinically indicated for this claimant, the requested Celebrex is not supported by the guidelines. This request is considered not medically necessary.