

<b>Case Number:</b>	CM15-0052766		
<b>Date Assigned:</b>	03/26/2015	<b>Date of Injury:</b>	08/17/2010
<b>Decision Date:</b>	05/01/2015	<b>UR Denial Date:</b>	03/05/2015
<b>Priority:</b>	Standard	<b>Application Received:</b>	03/20/2015

### 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 55 year old male, who sustained an industrial injury on 08/17/2010. He reported an injury to his left foot. The injured worker is currently diagnosed as having left knee posttraumatic osteoarthritis, multiple left foot fractures, left talus avascular necrosis, left knee meniscal tear status post arthroscopy, left shoulder partial rotator cuff tear, and lumbar disc herniation with left lower extremity radicular pain. Treatment to date has included psychiatric treatment, Supartz injections, low back, left shoulder, left knee, left ankle, and left foot MRIs, electromyography, physical therapy, acupuncture, and medications. In a progress note dated 02/03/2015, the injured worker presented with complaints of lumbar spine, left shoulder, left knee, and left foot pain. The treating physician reported requesting authorization for Flurbiprofen/Lidocaine cream.

### IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

**Flurbiprofen/Lidocaine Cream (20%/ 5%) 180gm:** Upheld

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

**MAXIMUS guideline:** Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Topical Analgesics, NSAIDs (non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs) Page(s): 111-113 and 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. 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. 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. The agreed medical examination report dated 1/13/15 documented a history of hypertension. Per MTUS, 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. 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 is not supported by MTUS guidelines. Medical records do not document a diagnosis of post-herpetic neuralgia, which is the only FDA approved indication for topical Lidocaine. The use of topical Lidocaine is not supported by MTUS guidelines. Per MTUS, any compounded product that contains at least one drug (or drug class) that is not recommended is not recommended. Therefore, the request for a topical product containing Flurbiprofen and Lidocaine is not supported by MTUS guidelines. Therefore, the request for topical product Flurbiprofen and Lidocaine is not medically necessary.