

<b>Case Number:</b>	CM15-0081715		
<b>Date Assigned:</b>	05/04/2015	<b>Date of Injury:</b>	01/11/2001
<b>Decision Date:</b>	06/02/2015	<b>UR Denial Date:</b>	04/13/2015
<b>Priority:</b>	Standard	<b>Application Received:</b>	04/28/2015

### 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: North Carolina  
 Certification(s)/Specialty: Family Practice

### 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 61 year old male, who sustained an industrial injury on January 11, 2001. He was diagnosed with lumbosacral degenerative disc disease, lumbar stenosis and neuritis, and hand and forearm injuries. Treatment included pain medications, and neuropathic drugs. Currently, the injured worker complained of persistent left arm, legs, spine hips, hand, neck and left leg pain. The treatment plan that was requested for authorization included prescriptions for OV Wellbutrin and OV Neurontin.

### IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

**OV Wellbutrin XL 150mg, (Bupropion HCL) #30, 4 refills: Overturned**

**Claims Administrator guideline:** The Claims Administrator did not base their decision on the MTUS. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Bupropion (wellbutrin).

**MAXIMUS guideline:** Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines wellbutrin Page(s): 16.

**Decision rationale:** The California MTUS section on Wellbutrin states: Bupropion (Wellbutrin), a second-generation non-tricyclic antidepressant (a noradrenaline and dopamine reuptake inhibitor) has been shown to be effective in relieving neuropathic pain of different etiologies in a small trial (41 patients). (Finnerup, 2005) While bupropion has shown some efficacy in neuropathic pain there is no evidence of efficacy in patients with nonneuropathic chronic low back pain. (Katz, 2005) Furthermore, a recent review suggested that bupropion is generally a third-line medication for diabetic neuropathy and may be considered when patients have not had a response to a tricyclic or SNRI. (Dworkin, 2007) Side-effect profile: Headache, agitation, insomnia, anorexia, weight loss. Dosing Information: Neuropathic pain (off-label indication): 100 mg once daily, increase by 100 mg per week up to 200 mg twice daily. (Maizels, 2005) The patient has the diagnosis of neuropathic pain and therefore the request is medically necessary.

**OV Neurontin 800mg, #100:** Overturned

**Claims Administrator guideline:** Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Anti-epilepsy Drug.

**MAXIMUS guideline:** Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines gabapentin Page(s): 18.

**Decision rationale:** The California chronic pain medical treatment guidelines section on Neurontin states: Gabapentin (Neurontin, Gabarone, generic available) has been shown to be effective for treatment of diabetic painful neuropathy and postherpetic neuralgia and has been considered as a first-line treatment for neuropathic pain. (Backonja, 2002) (ICSI, 2007) (Knotkova, 2007) (Eisenberg, 2007) (Attal, 2006) This RCT concluded that gabapentin monotherapy appears to be efficacious for the treatment of pain and sleep interference associated with diabetic peripheral neuropathy and exhibits positive effects on mood and quality of life. (Backonja, 1998) It has been given FDA approval for treatment of post-herpetic neuralgia. The number needed to treat (NNT) for overall neuropathic pain is 4. It has a more favorable side-effect profile than Carbamazepine, with a number needed to harm of 2.5. (Wiffen2-Cochrane, 2005) (Zaremba, 2006) Gabapentin in combination with morphine has been studied for treatment of diabetic neuropathy and postherpetic neuralgia. When used in combination the maximum tolerated dosage of both drugs was lower than when each was used as a single agent and better analgesia occurred at lower doses of each. (Gilron-NEJM, 2005) Recommendations involving combination therapy require further study. The requested medication is a first line agent to treatment neuropathic pain. The patient does have a diagnosis of neuropathic pain in the form of lumbar radiculopathy. Therefore, the request is medically necessary.