

Case Number:	CM14-0158051		
Date Assigned:	10/01/2014	Date of Injury:	09/05/2012
Decision Date:	10/29/2014	UR Denial Date:	09/03/2014
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	09/26/2014

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. The expert reviewer is Board Certified in General Preventive Medicine and is licensed to practice in Indiana. 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/services. He/she is familiar with governing laws and regulations, including the strength of evidence hierarchy that applies to Independent Medical Review determinations.

CLINICAL CASE SUMMARY

The expert reviewer developed the following clinical case summary based on a review of the case file, including all medical records:

This employee is a 64 year old male with date of injury of 9/5/2012. A review of the medical records indicate that the patient is undergoing treatment for cervical and lumbar intervertebral disc disease, bilateral carpal tunnel, bilateral knee derangement, and bilateral shoulder derangement. Subjective complaints include daily, ongoing pain in his bilateral shoulder and knees and lower back; the back pain does not radiate down the legs. Objective findings include reduced range of motion of bilateral shoulders with tenderness to palpation on both rotator cuffs; limited range of motion of the lumbar spine with negative straight leg raise; limited range of motion of bilateral knees with tenderness on the anterior aspect bilaterally. Treatment has included Naproxen, Cyclobenzaprine, Medrox ointment, and physical therapy. The utilization review dated 9/3/2014 partially-certified Cyclobenzaprine, Ondansetron, Medrox ointment, and Cidaflex.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

CYCLOBENZAPRINE HYDROCHLORIDE 7.5#120 DOS: 02/11/13: Upheld

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

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Cyclobenzaprine, Medications for chronic pain, Antispasmodics, Page(s): 41-42,60-61,64-66.

Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Pain, Cyclobenzaprine (Flexeril®) Other Medical Treatment Guideline or Medical Evidence: UpToDate, Flexeril

Decision rationale: MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment states for Cyclobenzaprine, "Recommended as an option, using a short course of therapy. . . The effect is greatest in the first 4 days of treatment, suggesting that shorter courses may be better. (Browning, 2001) Treatment should be brief." The medical documents indicate that patient is far in excess of the initial treatment window and period. Additionally, MTUS outlines that "Relief of pain with the use of medications is generally temporary, and measures of the lasting benefit from this modality should include evaluating the effect of pain relief in relationship to improvements in function and increased activity. Before prescribing any medication for pain the following should occur: (1) determine the aim of use of the medication; (2) determine the potential benefits and adverse effects; (3) determine the patient's preference. Only one medication should be given at a time, and interventions that are active and passive should remain unchanged at the time of the medication change. A trial should be given for each individual medication. Analgesic medications should show effects within 1 to 3 days, and the analgesic effect of antidepressants should occur within 1 week. A record of pain and function with the medication should be recorded. (Mens, 2005)" Uptodate "flexeril" also recommends "Do not use longer than 2-3 weeks". Medical documents do not fully detail the components outlined in the guidelines above and do not establish the need for long term/chronic usage of cyclobenzaprine. ODG states regarding cyclobenzaprine, "Recommended as an option, using a short course of therapy . . . The addition of cyclobenzaprine to other agents is not recommended." Several other pain medications are being requested, along with cyclobenzaprine, which ODG recommends against. As such, the request is not medically necessary.

ONDANSETRON ODT 8MG #30 X 2 DOS: 02/11/13: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: The Claims Administrator did not base their decision on the MTUS. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation OFFICIAL DISABILITY GUIDELINES

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Antidepressants, NSAIDs, GI symptoms, opioids, Page(s): 68-69,74-96. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Chronic Pain, Antiemetics (for opioid nausea)

Decision rationale: Ondansetron (Zofran) is an antiemetic used to decrease nausea and vomiting. Nausea is a known side effect of chronic opioid use and some Serotonin-norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors (SNRIs). ODG does not recommend use of antiemetic for "nausea and vomiting secondary to chronic opioid use". Additionally, "This drug is a serotonin 5-HT3 receptor antagonist. It is FDA-approved for nausea and vomiting secondary to chemotherapy and radiation treatment. It is also FDA-approved for postoperative use." There is no evidence that patient is undergoing chemotherapy/radiation treatment or postoperative. There is no documentation that the employee is suffering from nausea and vomiting. MTUS is specific regarding the gastrointestinal symptoms related to NSAID usage. If criteria are met, the first line treatment is to discontinue usage of NSAID, switch NSAID, or consider usage of proton pump

inhibitor. There is no documentation provided that indicated the discontinuation of NSAID or switching of NSAID occurred. Additionally, odansteron is not a proton pump inhibitor and is not considered first line treatment. As such the request is not medically indicated.

MEDROX PAIN RELIEF OINTMENT 120 GM #2 DOS: 02/11/13: 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(s): 111-113. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Pain, Compound creams

Decision rationale: The Medrox patches contain topical menthol, capsaicin, and salicylate. ODG recommends usage of topical analgesics as an option, but also further details "primarily recommended for neuropathic pain when trials of antidepressants and anticonvulsants have failed." The medical documents do not indicate failure of antidepressants or anticonvulsants. MTUS states, "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." MTUS recommends topical capsaicin "only as an option in patients who have not responded or are intolerant to other treatments." There is no indication that the patient has failed oral medication or is intolerant to other treatments. ODG only comments on menthol in the context of cryotherapy for acute pain, but does state "Topical OTC pain relievers that contain menthol, methyl salicylate, or capsaicin, may in rare instances cause serious burns, a new alert from the FDA warns." MTUS states regarding topical Salicylate, "Recommended. Topical salicylate (e.g., Ben-Gay, methyl salicylate) is significantly better than placebo in chronic pain. (Mason-BMJ, 2004) See also Topical analgesics; & Topical analgesics, compounded." In this case, topical capsaicin is not supported for topical use per guidelines. As such, the request is not medically necessary.

CIDAFLEX TABLETS #120 DOS: 02/11/13: Upheld

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

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Glucosamine (and Chondroitin Sulfate), Page(s): 50.

Decision rationale: Regarding Glucosamine (and Chondroitin Sulfate), MTUS states: "Recommended as an option given its low risk, in patients with moderate arthritis pain, especially for knee osteoarthritis. Studies have demonstrated a highly significant efficacy for crystalline glucosamine sulphate (GS) on all outcomes, including joint space narrowing, pain, mobility, safety, and response to treatment, but similar studies are lacking for glucosamine hydrochloride." Cidaflex is a combination product of chondroitin and glucosamine. The specific dosing and formulation per web search contains Glucosamine hydrochloride 500mg, Chondroitin Sulfate 400mg. Per MTUS chronic pain, "Studies have demonstrated a highly significant

efficacy for crystalline glucosamine sulphate (GS) on all outcomes, including joint space narrowing, pain, mobility, safety, and response to treatment, but similar studies are lacking for glucosamine hydrochloride." "The Glucosamine Chondroitin Arthritis Intervention Trial (GAIT) funded by the National Institutes of Health concluded that glucosamine hydrochloride (GH) and chondroitin sulfate were not effective in reducing knee pain in the study group overall; however, these may be effective in combination for patients with moderate-to-severe knee pain."

"Compelling evidence exists that GS may reduce the progression of knee osteoarthritis. Results obtained with GS may not be extrapolated to other salts (hydrochloride) or formulations (OTC or food supplements) in which no warranty exists about content, pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of the tablets". As Cidaflex contains a component that is not advised (glucosamine hydrochloride), the product is thus not advised. The request is not medically necessary.