

Case Number:	CM15-0113129		
Date Assigned:	06/19/2015	Date of Injury:	12/01/1989
Decision Date:	07/22/2015	UR Denial Date:	06/05/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	06/11/2015

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 York, Tennessee
 Certification(s)/Specialty: Emergency 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 58 year old male who sustained an industrial injury on 12/01/89. He reported complaints of low back pain. He was diagnosed with chronic pain of the lumbar spine and lumbosacral radiculopathy. Prior treatments include: medication for pain management and lumbar epidural injections. Pain management progress report as of 06/02/15 stated exacerbation of low back pain and extremity complaints. Low back pain increases with some work duties, standing, walking, bending and twisting. Without pain medication, pain is rated 8/10. Plan of care includes: assess response to upcoming injection on next follow up visit, until then continue oral medications including Lidoderm patches and Voltaren gel. Voltaren gel and Lidoderm patches have been helping control the pain with less reliance on oral medications for his residual pain that remains in his neck, low back and lower extremity. Follow in one month for further evaluation.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Lidocaine 5% (700mg) #60: Upheld

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

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Pain Interventions and Guidelines Page(s): 112. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines: Pain Lidoderm (lidocaine patch).

Decision rationale: Lidocaine is recommended for localized peripheral pain after the evidence of a trial for first-line therapy, such as an antidepressant or antiepileptic drug. It is only FDA approved for the treatment of post-herpetic neuralgia. The guidelines state that further research is needed to recommend this treatment for chronic neuropathic pain. Criteria for use of Lidoderm patches: (a) Recommended for a trial if there is evidence of localized pain that is consistent with a neuropathic etiology. (b) There should be evidence of a trial of first-line neuropathy medications (tri-cyclic or SNRI anti-depressants or an AED such as gabapentin or Lyrica). (c) This medication is not generally recommended for treatment of osteoarthritis or treatment of myofascial pain/trigger points. (d) An attempt to determine a neuropathic component of pain should be made if the plan is to apply this medication to areas of pain that are generally secondary to non- neuropathic mechanisms (such as the knee or isolated axial low back pain). One recognized method of testing is the use of the Neuropathic Pain Scale. (e) The area for treatment should be designated as well as number of patches; (f) A Trial of patch treatment is recommended for a short-term period (no more than four weeks). (g) It is generally recommended that no other medication changes be made during the trial period. (h) Outcomes should be reported at the end of the trial including improvements in pain and function, and decrease in the use of other medications. If improvements cannot be determined, the medication should be discontinued. (i) Continued outcomes should be intermittently measured and if improvement does not continue, lidocaine patches should be discontinued. In this case the patient has been using Lidocaine patches since at least January 2015 and has not obtained analgesia. Criteria for use of lidoderm patches have not been met. The request should not be authorized. Therefore the request is not medically necessary.

Hydrocodone-acetaminophen 7.5/325mg #90: Upheld

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

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Pain Interventions and Guidelines Page(s): 11, 74-96.

Decision rationale: Hydrocodone-acetaminophen is a compounded medication containing hydrocodone and acetaminophen. Chronic Pain Medical Treatment Guidelines state that opioids are not recommended as a first line therapy. Opioid should be part of a treatment plan specific for the patient and should follow criteria for use. Criteria for use include establishment of a treatment plan, determination if pain is nociceptive or neuropathic, failure of pain relief with non-opioid analgesics, setting of specific functional goals, and opioid contract with agreement for random drug testing. If analgesia is not obtained, opioids should be discontinued. The patient should be screened for likelihood that he or she could be weaned from the opioids if there is no improvement in pain or function. It is recommended for short term use if first-line options, such as acetaminophen or NSAIDs have failed. Opioids may be a safer choice for patients with

cardiac and renal disease than antidepressants or anticonvulsants. Acetaminophen is recommended for treatment of chronic pain & acute exacerbations of chronic pain. Acetaminophen overdose is a well-known cause of acute liver failure. Hepatotoxicity from therapeutic doses is unusual. Renal insufficiency occurs in 1 to 2% of patients with overdose. The recommended dose for mild to moderate pain is 650 to 1000 mg orally every 4 hours with a maximum of 4 g/day. In this case the patient has been receiving hydrocodone-acetaminophen since at least and has not obtained analgesia. In addition there is no documentation that the patient has signed an opioid contract or is participating in urine drug testing. Criteria for long-term opioid use have not been met. The request is not medically necessary.