

Case Number:	CM15-0123681		
Date Assigned:	07/08/2015	Date of Injury:	09/21/2012
Decision Date:	09/22/2015	UR Denial Date:	06/16/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	06/26/2015

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: Indiana

Certification(s)/Specialty: Preventive Medicine, Occupational 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 33 year old female who sustained an industrial/work injury on 9/21/12. She reported an initial complaint of pain in both wrists and hands. The injured worker was diagnosed as having bilateral wrist pain, s/p surgeries, bilateral carpal tunnel syndrome, bilateral elbow lateral epicondylitis. Treatment to date includes medication, surgery (left wrist carpal tunnel surgery on 10/2013 and right wrist carpal tunnel surgery on 2/2013). EMG/NCV (electromyography and nerve conduction velocity test was performed on 8/25/14 that was normal. Currently, the injured worker complained of bilateral wrist and hand pain with tingling and shocking sensation in the fingers of both hands. Pain was rated 2/10. Per the primary physician's report (PR-2) on 6/3/15, exam notes tenderness to palpation of palmar aspect of right wrist with normal range of motion, left wrist has 2 cm scar, no edema, no swelling, tenderness with palpation to palmar region, negative Tinel's test bilaterally. Bilateral elbows have no edema or swelling, tenderness to palpation of bilateral epicondyle of elbows with normal range of motion. The requested treatments include Lidopro cream 121g, transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation (TENS) unit (indefinite use) #1, EMG of the left upper extremity #1, NCV of the left upper extremity #1, EMG of the right upper extremity, and NCV of the right upper extremity.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Lidopro cream 121g #1: Upheld

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

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: Lidopro is a topical medication containing Lidocaine, Capsaicin, Menthol, and Methyl 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. Additionally, ODG states "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." 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, lidocaine is not supported for topical use per guidelines. As such, the request for lidopro cream is not medically necessary.

TENS unit (indefinite use) #1: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Page(s): 114-116.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Interferential Current Stimulation Page(s): 114-120. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Pain, TENS chronic pain (transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation).

Decision rationale: MTUS states regarding TENS unit, "Not recommended as a primary treatment modality, but a one-month home-based TENS trial may be considered as a noninvasive conservative option, if used as an adjunct to a program of evidence-based functional restoration, for the conditions described below." For pain, MTUS and ODG recommend TENS (with caveats) for neuropathic pain, phantom limb pain and CRPSII, spasticity, and multiple sclerosis. The medical records do not indicate any of the previous conditions. ODG further outlines recommendations for specific body parts: Low back: Not recommended as an isolated intervention; Knee: Recommended as an option for osteoarthritis as adjunct treatment to a

therapeutic exercise program; Neck: Not recommended as a primary treatment modality for use in whiplash-associated disorders, acute mechanical neck disease or chronic neck disorders with radicular findings; Ankle and foot: Not recommended; Elbow: Not recommended; Forearm, Wrist and Hand: Not recommended; Shoulder: Recommended for post-stroke rehabilitation. Medical records do not indicate conditions of the low back, knee, neck, ankle, elbow, or shoulders that meet guidelines. Of note, medical records do not indicate knee osteoarthritis. ODG further details criteria for the use of TENS for Chronic intractable pain (for the conditions noted above): (1) Documentation of pain of at least three months duration; (2) There is evidence that other appropriate pain modalities have been tried (including medication) and failed; (3) A one- month trial period of the TENS unit should be documented (as an adjunct to ongoing treatment modalities within a functional restoration approach) with documentation of how often the unit was used, as well as outcomes in terms of pain relief and function; rental would be preferred over purchase during this trial; (4) Other ongoing pain treatment should also be documented during the trial period including medication usage; (5) A treatment plan including the specific short-and long-term goals of treatment with the TENS unit should be submitted; (6) After a successful 1-month trial, continued TENS treatment may be recommended if the physician documents that the patient is likely to derive significant therapeutic benefit from continuous use of the unit over a long period of time. At this point purchase would be preferred over rental. (7) Use for acute pain (less than three months duration) other than post-operative pain is not recommended. (8) A 2- lead unit is generally recommended; if a 4-lead unit is recommended, there must be documentation of why this is necessary. The medical records do not satisfy the several criteria for selection specifically, lack of documented 1-month trial, lack of documented short-long term treatment goals with TENS unit, and unit use for acute (less than three months) pain. As such, the request for 1 Tens Unit is not medically necessary.

EMG of the left upper extremity #1: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS ACOEM Chapter 11 Forearm, Wrist, and Hand Complaints Page(s): 269.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS ACOEM Chapter 12 Low Back Complaints Page(s): 260-262. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Pain, Carpal Tunnel Syndrome, Electrodiagnostic testing (EMG/NCS).

Decision rationale: ACOEM States "Appropriate electrodiagnostic studies (EDS) may help differentiate between CTS and other conditions, such as cervical radiculopathy. These may include nerve conduction studies (NCS), or in more difficult cases, electromyography (EMG) may be helpful." The diagnosis of Carpel Tunnel Syndrome is well established in this patient and the EMG would not be indicated to reconfirm this diagnosis. ODG further states regarding carpal tunnel syndrome testing (EMG/NCV), "Recommended in patients with clinical signs of CTS who may be candidates for surgery. Electrodiagnostic testing includes testing for nerve conduction velocities (NCV), but the addition of electromyography (EMG) is not generally necessary. See also Nerve conduction studies (NCS) and Electromyography (EMG). In general, carpal tunnel syndrome should be proved by positive findings on clinical examination and should be supported by nerve conduction tests before surgery is undertaken." ODG further clarifies "NCS is not recommended, but EMG is recommended as an option (needle, not surface) to

obtain unequivocal evidence of radiculopathy, after 1-month conservative therapy, but EMG's are not necessary if radiculopathy is already clinically obvious." The medical records indicate that an EMG/NCV were conducted in 2014, but the treating physician does not indicate the reason for needing an updated testing. Additionally, the medical records do not indicate that the requested test is to be used in conjunction with surgery. As such, the request is not medically necessary.

NCV of the left upper extremity #1: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS ACOEM Chapter 11 Forearm, Wrist, and Hand Complaints Page(s): 269.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS ACOEM Chapter 11 Forearm, Wrist, and Hand Complaints Page(s): 260-262. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Pain, Carpal Tunnel Syndrome, Electrodiagnostic testing (EMG/NCS).

Decision rationale: ACOEM States "Appropriate electrodiagnostic studies (EDS) may help differentiate between CTS and other conditions, such as cervical radiculopathy. These may include nerve conduction studies (NCS), or in more difficult cases, electromyography (EMG) may be helpful." The diagnosis of Carpel Tunnel Syndrome is well established in this patient and the EMG would not be indicated to reconfirm this diagnosis. ODG further states regarding carpal tunnel syndrome testing (EMG/NCV), "Recommended in patients with clinical signs of CTS who may be candidates for surgery. Electrodiagnostic testing includes testing for nerve conduction velocities (NCV), but the addition of electromyography (EMG) is not generally necessary. See also Nerve conduction studies (NCS) and Electromyography (EMG). In general, carpal tunnel syndrome should be proved by positive findings on clinical examination and should be supported by nerve conduction tests before surgery is undertaken." ODG further clarifies "NCS is not recommended, but EMG is recommended as an option (needle, not surface) to obtain unequivocal evidence of radiculopathy, after 1-month conservative therapy, but EMG's are not necessary if radiculopathy is already clinically obvious." The medical records indicate that an EMG/NCV were conducted in 2014, but the treating physician does not indicate the reason for needing an updated testing. Additionally, the medical records do not indicate that the requested test is to be used in conjunction with surgery. As such, the request is not medically necessary.

EMG of the right upper extremity: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS ACOEM Chapter 11 Forearm, Wrist, and Hand Complaints Page(s): 269.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS ACOEM Chapter 10 Elbow Disorders (Revised 2007) Page(s): 260-262. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Pain, Carpal Tunnel Syndrome, Electrodiagnostic testing (EMG/NCS).

Decision rationale: ACOEM States "Appropriate electrodiagnostic studies (EDS) may help differentiate between CTS and other conditions, such as cervical radiculopathy. These may

include nerve conduction studies (NCS), or in more difficult cases, electromyography (EMG) may be helpful." The diagnosis of Carpel Tunnel Syndrome is well established in this patient and the EMG would not be indicated to reconfirm this diagnosis. ODG further states regarding carpal tunnel syndrome testing (EMG/NCV), "Recommended in patients with clinical signs of CTS who may be candidates for surgery. Electrodiagnostic testing includes testing for nerve conduction velocities (NCV), but the addition of electromyography (EMG) is not generally necessary. See also Nerve conduction studies (NCS) and Electromyography (EMG). In general, carpal tunnel syndrome should be proved by positive findings on clinical examination and should be supported by nerve conduction tests before surgery is undertaken." ODG further clarifies "NCS is not recommended, but EMG is recommended as an option (needle, not surface) to obtain unequivocal evidence of radiculopathy, after 1-month conservative therapy, but EMG's are not necessary if radiculopathy is already clinically obvious." The medical records indicate that an EMG/NCV were conducted in 2014, but the treating physician does not indicate the reason for needing an updated testing. Additionally, the medical records do not indicate that the requested test is to be used in conjunction with surgery. As such, the request is not medically necessary.

NCV of the right upper extremity: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS ACOEM Chapter 11 Forearm, Wrist, and Hand Complaints Page(s): 269.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS ACOEM Chapter 11 Forearm, Wrist, and Hand Complaints Page(s): 260-262. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Pain, Carpal Tunnel Syndrome, Electrodiagnostic testing (EMG/NCS).

Decision rationale: ACOEM States "Appropriate electrodiagnostic studies (EDS) may help differentiate between CTS and other conditions, such as cervical radiculopathy. These may include nerve conduction studies (NCS), or in more difficult cases, electromyography (EMG) may be helpful." The diagnosis of Carpel Tunnel Syndrome is well established in this patient and the EMG would not be indicated to reconfirm this diagnosis. ODG further states regarding carpal tunnel syndrome testing (EMG/NCV), "Recommended in patients with clinical signs of CTS who may be candidates for surgery. Electrodiagnostic testing includes testing for nerve conduction velocities (NCV), but the addition of electromyography (EMG) is not generally necessary. See also Nerve conduction studies (NCS) and Electromyography (EMG). In general, carpal tunnel syndrome should be proved by positive findings on clinical examination and should be supported by nerve conduction tests before surgery is undertaken." ODG further clarifies "NCS is not recommended, but EMG is recommended as an option (needle, not surface) to obtain unequivocal evidence of radiculopathy, after 1-month conservative therapy, but EMG's are not necessary if radiculopathy is already clinically obvious." The medical records indicate that an EMG/NCV were conducted in 2014, but the treating physician does not indicate the reason for needing an updated testing. Additionally, the medical records do not indicate that the requested test is to be used in conjunction with surgery. As such, the request is not medically necessary.