

Case Number:	CM15-0126277		
Date Assigned:	07/10/2015	Date of Injury:	03/21/2014
Decision Date:	08/25/2015	UR Denial Date:	06/22/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	06/30/2015

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: Maryland, Texas, Virginia

Certification(s)/Specialty: Internal Medicine, Allergy and Immunology, Rheumatology

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 47 year old male, who sustained an industrial injury on March 21, 2014, incurring shoulders, elbows, hands and wrist injuries. He was diagnosed with bilateral epicondylitis, right wrist tendonitis, left wrist tendonitis, right and left hand paresthesia and left and right forearm tenosynovitis. Treatment included physical therapy, wrist bracing, and pain medications, hot packs, anti-inflammatory drugs, massage and work restrictions. Currently, the injured worker complained of persistent pain in the bilateral shoulders, arms, elbows and forearms. He noted restricted range of motion in the shoulders and increased tenderness to the arms. The treatment plan that was requested for authorization included a prescription for Flurbiprofen, Lidocaine and Amitriptyline compound cream.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Flurbi (NAP) cream: Flurbiprofen 20% / Lidocaine 6% / Amitriptyline 5% 180gm: Upheld

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

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: MTUS and 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 anti-convulsants. 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." AMITRIPTYLINE MTUS and ODG do not specifically make a recommendation on topical Amitriptyline, but does cite (Lynch ME, Clark AJ, Sawynok J, Sullivan MJ Topical 2% amitriptyline and 1% ketamine in neuropathic pain syndromes: a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial. *Anesthesiology*: 2005;103:140-6) and find that "This randomized, placebo-controlled trial examining topical 2% amitriptyline, 1% ketamine, and a combination in the treatment of neuropathic pain revealed no difference between groups." FLURBIPROFEN (NOT RECOMMENDED) MTUS states that the only FDA- approved NSAID medication for topical use includes diclofenac, which is indicated for relief of osteoarthritis pain in joints. Flurbiprofen would not be indicated for topical use in this case. LIDOCAINE (RECOMMENDED AFTER FAILURE OF 1ST LINE) ODG also states that topical lidocaine is appropriate in usage as patch under certain criteria, but that "no other commercially approved topical formulations of lidocaine (whether creams, lotions or gels) are indicated for neuropathic pain." MTUS states regarding lidocaine, "Neuropathic pain Recommended for localized peripheral pain after there has been evidence of a trial of first-line therapy (tri-cyclic or SNRI anti-depressants or an AED such as gabapentin or Lyrica)." MTUS indicates lidocaine "Non-neuropathic pain: Not recommended." The medical records do not indicate failure of first-line therapy for neuropathic pain and lidocaine is also not indicated for non-neuropathic pain. ODG states regarding lidocaine topical patch, "This is not a first-line treatment and is only FDA approved for post-herpetic neuralgia." Medical documents do not document the patient as having post-herpetic neuralgia. As such, the request for Flurbi (NAP) Cream: Flurbiprofen 20%/Lidocaine 6%/Amitriptyline 5% 180gm is not medically necessary.