

Case Number:	CM15-0177229		
Date Assigned:	09/17/2015	Date of Injury:	10/09/2012
Decision Date:	10/20/2015	UR Denial Date:	08/05/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	09/09/2015

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 60 year old, female who sustained a work related injury on 10-9-12. The diagnoses include right shoulder internal derangement, left shoulder internal derangement, left carpal tunnel syndrome, and rule out left knee internal derangement. She is being treated for bilateral shoulder, left wrist and bilateral knee pain. Treatments have included oral medications, medicated creams, Terocin patches, physical therapy, injections, activity modification, and rest. Current medications include Anaprox, medicated creams and Terocin patches. In the progress notes dated 7-27-15, the injured worker reports achy right shoulder pain which she rates a pain level at 5 out of 10. This is down from 8 out of 10 at last visit. She reports achy left shoulder pain which she rates a pain level at 8 out of 10. This is up from 6 out of 10 at last visit. She reports constant achy left wrist pain with associated numbness and tingling. She rates this pain level a 5 out of 10. This pain level has remained the same. She reports sharp right knee pain associated with weakness and cramping pain. She rate this pain level a 7 out of 10. This is down from last visit from an 8 out of 10. She reports sharp left knee pain with associated weakness and cramping pain. She rates this pain level an 8 out of 10. This pain level remains unchanged. She reports all areas of pain are associated with anxiety, stress depression and sleeping problems. Upon physical exam, she has decreased range of motion in all joints described in pain. She is not working. The treatment plan includes requests for an orthopedic surgeon, acupuncture, physiotherapy, prescriptions for medications, creams and patches.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Gabapentin 10%, Amitriptyline 10%, Bupivacaine 5% in cream base: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment 2009. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG), Pain.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment 2009, Section(s): Topical Analgesics.

Decision rationale: The California chronic pain medical treatment guidelines section on topical analgesics states: Recommended as an option as indicated below. Largely experimental in use with few randomized controlled trials to determine efficacy or safety. Primarily recommended for neuropathic pain when trials of antidepressants and anticonvulsants have failed. (Namaka, 2004) These agents are applied locally to painful areas with advantages that include lack of systemic side effects, absence of drug interactions, and no need to titrate. (Colombo, 2006) Many agents are compounded as monotherapy or in combination for pain control (including NSAIDs, opioids, capsaicin, local anesthetics, antidepressants, glutamate receptor antagonists, adrenergic receptor agonist, adenosine, cannabinoids, cholinergic receptor agonists, agonists, prostanoids, bradykinin, adenosine triphosphate, biogenic amines, and nerve growth factor). (Argoff, 2006) 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. The requested medication contains ingredients (gabapentin), which are not indicated per the California MTUS for topical analgesic use. Therefore, the request is not medically necessary.

Flurbiprofen 20%, Baclofen 10%, Dextromethorphan 2% in cream base: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment 2009. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG), Pain.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment 2009, Section(s): Topical Analgesics.

Decision rationale: The California chronic pain medical treatment guidelines section on topical analgesics states: Recommended as an option as indicated below. Largely experimental in use with few randomized controlled trials to determine efficacy or safety. Primarily recommended for neuropathic pain when trials of antidepressants and anticonvulsants have failed. (Namaka, 2004) These agents are applied locally to painful areas with advantages that include lack of systemic side effects, absence of drug interactions, and no need to titrate. (Colombo, 2006) Many agents are compounded as monotherapy or in combination for pain control (including NSAIDs, opioids, capsaicin, local anesthetics, antidepressants, glutamate receptor antagonists, adrenergic receptor agonist, adenosine, cannabinoids, cholinergic receptor agonists, agonists, prostanoids, bradykinin, adenosine triphosphate, biogenic amines, and nerve growth factor). (Argoff, 2006) 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. The requested medication contains ingredients (baclofen), which are not indicated per the California MTUS for topical analgesic use. Therefore, the request is not medically necessary.

Terocin patch #30: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment 2009.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment 2009, Section(s): Topical Analgesics.

Decision rationale: The California chronic pain medical treatment guidelines section on topical analgesics states: Recommended as an option as indicated below. Largely experimental in use with few randomized controlled trials to determine efficacy or safety. Primarily recommended for neuropathic pain when trials of antidepressants and anticonvulsants have failed. (Namaka, 2004) These agents are applied locally to painful areas with advantages that include lack of systemic side effects, absence of drug interactions, and no need to titrate. (Colombo, 2006) Many agents are compounded as monotherapy or in combination for pain control (including NSAIDs, opioids, capsaicin, local anesthetics, antidepressants, glutamate receptor antagonists, adrenergic receptor agonist, adenosine, cannabinoids, cholinergic receptor agonists, agonists, prostanoids, bradykinin, adenosine triphosphate, biogenic amines, and nerve growth factor). (Argoff, 2006) 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. The requested medication contains ingredients which are not indicated per the California MTUS for topical analgesic use. Therefore, the request is not medically necessary.