

Case Number:	CM15-0178084		
Date Assigned:	09/18/2015	Date of Injury:	08/15/2005
Decision Date:	10/21/2015	UR Denial Date:	08/11/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	09/10/2015

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:

This is a 50-year-old female worker who was injured on 8-15-2005. The medical records indicated the injured worker (IW) was treated for right DeQuervain's syndrome; right carpal tunnel syndrome; right wrist pain; right Z foot deformity; status post right calcaneal and cuneiform osteotomy with bone graft; reconstruction of posterior tendon and status post gastroc soleus lengthening; right shoulder adhesive capsulitis and right shoulder rotator cuff tendinitis. According to the progress notes (3-21-15 to 6-27-15) the IW's right foot and ankle pain had increased. She reported throbbing, shooting, sharp right foot and ankle pain rated 6 to 7 out of 10, worse with prolonged standing and walking and improved with Flector patch (prescribed since at least 2-21-15). Her right ankle brace helped with support, pain and swelling. She had difficulty sleeping due to pain. Her shoulder pain improved and was tolerable. She was working modified duty. The physical examinations (3-21-15 to 6-27-15) noted an antalgic gait and tenderness in the right ankle joint. Minimal inversion and eversion was associated with pain. The most recent notes did not indicate the presence of trigger points in the neck region or tenderness in the right shoulder. A Qualified Medical Evaluation (5-14-15) indicated the IW had previous right foot and ankle reconstruction (2011 and 2012) with postoperative physical therapy. A Request for Authorization was received for Flector patch 1.3%, #30. The Utilization Review on 8-11-15 non-certified the request for Flector patch 1.3%, #30, as it is not recommended for treatment of chronic pain, per the CA MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment Guidelines.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Flector patch 1.3% #30: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment 2009. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines, Pain Chapter, Flector patch.

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. Non-steroidal antiinflammatory agents (NSAIDs): The efficacy in clinical trials for this treatment modality has been inconsistent and most studies are small and of short duration. Topical NSAIDs have been shown in meta-analysis to be superior to placebo during the first 2 weeks of treatment for osteoarthritis, but either not afterward, or with a diminishing effect over another 2-week period. (Lin, 2004) (Bjordal, 2007) (Mason, 2004) When investigated specifically for osteoarthritis of the knee, topical NSAIDs have been shown to be superior to placebo for 4 to 12 weeks. In this study, the effect appeared to diminish over time and it was stated that further research was required to determine if results were similar for all preparations. (Biswal, 2006) These medications may be useful for chronic musculoskeletal pain, but there are no long-term studies of their effectiveness or safety. (Mason, 2004) Indications: Osteoarthritis and tendinitis, in particular, that of the knee and elbow or other joints that are amenable to topical treatment: Recommended for short-term use (4-12 weeks). There is little evidence to utilize topical NSAIDs for treatment of osteoarthritis of the spine, hip or shoulder. Neuropathic pain: Not recommended, as there is no evidence to support use. FDA-approved agents: Voltaren Gel 1% (diclofenac): Indicated for relief of osteoarthritis pain in joints that lends themselves to topical treatment (ankle, elbow, foot, hand, knee, and wrist). It has not been evaluated for treatment of the spine, hip or shoulder. Maximum dose should not exceed 32 g per day (8 g per joint per day in the upper extremity and 16 g per joint per day in the lower extremity). The most common adverse reactions were dermatitis and pruritus. (Voltaren package insert) For additional adverse effects: See NSAIDs, GI symptoms and cardiovascular risk; & NSAIDs, hypertension and renal function. Non FDA-approved agents: Ketoprofen: This agent is not currently FDA approved for a topical application. It has an extremely high incidence of photocontact dermatitis. (Diaz, 2006) (Hindsen, 2006) Absorption of the drug depends on the base it is delivered in.

(Gurol, 1996) Topical treatment can result in blood concentrations and systemic effect comparable to those from oral forms, and caution should be used for patients at risk, including those with renal failure. (Krummel 2000) Topical analgesic NSAID formulations are not indicated for long-term use and have little evidence for treatment of the spine, hip or shoulder. This patient does not have a diagnosis of osteoarthritis or neuropathic pain that has failed first line treatment options. The patient has chronic foot and wrist pain. Therefore, criteria for the use of topical NSAID therapy per the California MTUS have not been met and the request is not medically necessary.