MAXIMUS Federal Services

Case Number:	CM15-0075362		
Date Assigned:	04/27/2015	Date of Injury:	06/12/2014
Decision Date:	07/03/2015	UR Denial Date:	03/30/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	04/20/2015

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 51 year old female, who sustained an industrial injury on 06/12/2014. She has reported subsequent right knee pain and was diagnosed with chondromalacia of the patella of the right knee. Treatment to date has included oral pain medication, application of ice, rest and massage. In a progress note dated 03/04/2015, the injured worker complained of 7/10 pain but the location of the pain was not documented. Objective findings were notable for crepitus. A request for authorization of Voltaren, Menthoderm, Prilosec, urine toxicology and 6 visits of chiropractic therapy was submitted.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Voltaren 100mg #30: Overturned

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

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines NSAIDs Page(s): 67.

Decision rationale: The MTUS states that in regards to NSAIDS, they are recommended for "Osteoarthritis (including knee and hip): Recommended at the lowest dose for the shortest period in patients with moderate to severe pain. Acetaminophen may be considered for initial therapy for patients with mild to moderate pain, and in particular, for those with gastrointestinal, cardiovascular or renovascular risk factors. NSAIDs appear to be superior to acetaminophen, particularly for patients with moderate to severe pain. There is no evidence to recommend one drug in this class over another based on efficacy. In particular, there appears to be no difference between traditional NSAIDs and COX-2 NSAIDs in terms of pain relief. The main concern of selection is based on adverse effects. COX-2 NSAIDs have fewer GI side effects at the risk of increased cardiovascular side effects, although the FDA has concluded that long-term clinical trials are best interpreted to suggest that cardiovascular risk occurs with all NSAIDs and is a class effect (with naproxyn being the safest drug). There is no evidence of long-term effectiveness for pain or function. (Chen, 2008) (Laine, 2008)" The medical records fail to document failure of acetaminophen. MRI demonstrates moderate chondral loss at the peripheral medial patellar facet. As such, the request for Voltaren 100mg #30 is medically necessary.

Menthoderm 240gm: 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: 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 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." MENTHODERM/THERA-GESIC/ THERAGESICMethoderm/Thera-Gesic is the brand name version of a topical analgesic containing methyl salicylate and menthol. 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 no 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 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. 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." In this case, the treating physician does not document the failure of first line treatments. As such, the request for Menthoderm 240gm is not medically necessary.

Prilosec 20mg #90: Upheld

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

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines NSAIDs, GI symptoms & cardiovascular risk Page(s): 68-69. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Pain (Chronic), NSAIDs, GI symptoms & cardiovascular risk.

Decision rationale: MTUS states "Determine if the patient is at risk for gastrointestinal events: (1) age > 65 years; (2) history of peptic ulcer, GI bleeding or perforation; (3) concurrent use of ASA, corticosteroids, and/or an anticoagulant; or(4) high dose/multiple NSAID (e.g., NSAID + low-dose ASA)." And patients at intermediate risk for gastrointestinal events and no cardiovascular disease:(1) A non-selective NSAID with either a PPI (Proton Pump Inhibitor, for example, 20 mg omeprazole daily) or misoprostol (200 g four times daily) or (2) a Cox-2 selective agent. Long-term PPI use (> 1 year) has been shown to increase the risk of hip fracture (adjusted odds ratio 1.44).The medical documents provided do not establish the patient has having documented GI bleeding/perforation/peptic ulcer or other GI risk factors as outlined in MTUS. Additionally, there is no evidence provided to indicate the patient suffers from dyspepsia because of the present medication regimen. As such, the request for Prilosec 20mg #90 is not medically necessary.

Urine Toxicology: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation ODG-TWC.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Opioid Page(s): 43, 74-96. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Pain (Chronic), Urine drug testing (UDT).

Decision rationale: MTUS states that use of urine drug screening for illegal drugs should be considered before therapeutic trial of opioids are initiated. Additionally, "Use of drug screening or inpatient treatment with issues of abuse, addiction, or poor pain control. Documentation of misuse of medications (doctor-shopping, uncontrolled drug escalation, drug diversion)" would indicate need for urine drug screening. ODG further clarifies frequency of urine drug screening: 'low risk' of addiction/aberrant behavior should be tested within six months of initiation of therapy and on a yearly basis thereafter. 'Moderate risk' for addiction/aberrant behavior are recommended for point-of-contact screening 2 to 3 times a year with confirmatory testing for inappropriate or unexplained results. 'High risk' of adverse outcomes may require testing as often as once per month. There is insufficient documentation provided to suggest issues of abuse, misuse, or addiction. The patient is classified as low risk. As such, the current request for urine toxicology is not medically necessary.

Chiropractic Therapy 2-3 x week x 6 weeks: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation ODG-TWC.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Manual therapy & manipulation Page(s): 58-60.

Decision rationale: The MTUS state that Chiropractic therapy is "Recommended for chronic pain if caused by musculoskeletal conditions. Manual Therapy is widely used in the treatment of musculoskeletal pain. The intended goal or effect of Manual Medicine is the achievement of positive symptomatic or objective measurable gains in functional improvement that facilitate progression in the patient's therapeutic exercise program and return to productive activities. Manipulation is manual therapy that moves a joint beyond the physiologic range-of-motion but not beyond the anatomic range-of-motion." Knee: Not recommended. The MTUS does not recommend chiropractic therapy for the knee. As such, the request for Chiropractic therapy 2-3 x week for 6 weeks is not medically necessary.