

Case Number:	CM15-0079501		
Date Assigned:	04/30/2015	Date of Injury:	08/25/2008
Decision Date:	06/10/2015	UR Denial Date:	03/23/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	04/24/2015

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: California

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 65-year-old female who sustained an industrial injury on 8/25/08. The injured worker was diagnosed as having bilateral knee degenerative joint disease and bilateral knee Pes anserine bursitis. Currently, the injured worker was with complaints of bilateral knee discomfort. Previous treatments included status post bilateral total knee arthroplasty, knee bracing, physical therapy, medication management, and activity modification. Previous diagnostic studies included radiographic studies, Electromyography and Nerve Conduction Velocity studies. The injured workers pain level was noted as 7/10. Physical examination was notable for right knee pain with range of motion, left knee tenderness to palpation and pain with range of motion. The plan of care was for chiropractic treatments and medication prescriptions.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Outpatient Chiropractic treatment times 8 sessions for the neck and lower back: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Manual therapy & manipulation Page(s): 7, 30.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Manual Therapy & Manipulation Section Page(s): 58-61.

Decision rationale: Per the MTUS Guidelines, chiropractic care consisting of manual therapy and manipulation 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 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. A therapeutic trial of 6 visits over 2 weeks is recommended. If there is evidence of objective functional improvement, a total of up to 18 visits over 6 to 8 weeks is recommended. Elective or maintenance care is not recommended. Recurrences or flare-ups should be evaluated for treatment success, and if return to work is achieved, 1-2 visits every 4-6 months is reasonable. The injured worker has not attempted a trial session of 6 visits over 2 weeks as recommended by the MTUS Guidelines. The request for outpatient Chiropractic treatment times 8 sessions for the neck and lower back is determined to not be medically necessary.

Pharmacy purchase of APAP with Codeine 300/30mg #90: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Opioids, criteria for use.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Opioids Section Weaning of Medications Section Page(s): 74-95, 124.

Decision rationale: The MTUS Guidelines do not recommend the use of opioid pain medications, in general, for the management of chronic pain. There is guidance for the rare instance where opioids are needed in maintenance therapy, but the emphasis should remain on non-opioid pain medications and active therapy. Long-term use may be appropriate if the patient is showing measurable functional improvement and reduction in pain in the absence of non-compliance. Functional improvement is defined by either significant improvement in activities of daily living or a reduction in work restriction as measured during the history and physical exam. It is not recommended to discontinue opioid treatment abruptly, as weaning of medications is necessary to avoid withdrawal symptoms when opioids have been used chronically. This request however is not for a weaning treatment, but to continue treatment. There is no documentation of subjective improvement in pain or level of function while taking the opioid chronically. The request for pharmacy purchase of APAP with Codeine 300/30 mg #90 is determined to not be medically necessary.

Pharmacy purchase of Lidopro topical ointment/applicator #1: Upheld

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

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Capsaicin Topical Section Topical Analgesics Section Page(s): 28, 29, 111-113.

Decision rationale: Lidopro ointment contains the active ingredients methyl salicylate 27.5%, capsaicin 0.0375%, lidocaine 4.5% and menthol 10%. Salicylate topical is recommended by the MTUS Guidelines, as it is significantly better than placebo in chronic pain. The MTUS Guidelines do recommend the use of topical capsaicin only as an option in patients who have not responded or are intolerant to other treatments. There have been no studies of a 0.0375% formulation of capsaicin and there are no current indications that this increase over a 0.025% formulation would provide any further efficacy. Topical lidocaine is used primarily for neuropathic pain when trials of antidepressant and anticonvulsants have failed. The FDA for neuropathic pain has designated topical lidocaine, in the formulation of a dermal patch (Lidoderm) for orphan status. Lidoderm is also used off-label for diabetic neuropathy. No other commercially approved topical formulations of lidocaine (whether creams, lotions or gels) are indicated for neuropathic pain. Non-dermal patch formulations are generally indicated as local anesthetics and anti-pruritics. Menthol is not addressed by the MTUS Guidelines, but it is often included in formulations of anesthetic agents. It induces tingling and cooling sensations when applied topically. Menthol induces analgesia through calcium channel-blocking actions, as well as binding to kappa-opioid receptors. Menthol is also an effective topical permeation enhancer for water-soluble drugs. There are reports of negative effects from high doses of menthol such as 40% preparations. The use of topical analgesics are recommended by the MTUS Guidelines as an option for the treatment of chronic pain, however, any compounded product that contains at least one drug or drug class that is not recommended is not recommended. In regards to Lidopro cream, the use of capsaicin at 0.0375% and topical lidocaine not in a dermal patch formulation are not recommended by the MTUS Guidelines. The request for pharmacy purchase of Lidopro topical ointment/applicator #1 is determined to not be medically necessary.