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| Case Number: | CM15-0090412 | | |
| Date Assigned: | 05/14/2015 | Date of Injury: | 03/18/2014 |
| Decision Date: | 06/22/2015 | UR Denial Date: | 04/09/2015 |
| Priority: | Standard | Application Received: | 05/11/2015 |

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 66 year old male who sustained an industrial injury on 3/18/14. The injured worker was diagnosed as having displacement of lumbar intervertebral disc without myelopathy and lumbar radiculopathy. Currently, the injured worker was with complaints of mid to lower back pain. Previous treatments included activity modification. Previous diagnostic studies are not noted in the provided documentation. The injured workers pain level was noted as 7/10. The plan of care was for medication prescriptions.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

FCL (Flurbiprofen 20%, Baclofen 2%, Dexamethasone 2%, Menthol 2%, Camphor 2%, Capsaicin 0.0375%, Hyaluronic acid 0.2%) 180g: Upheld

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

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Topical Capsaicin Section NSAIDs Section Opioids Specific Drug List Section Topical Analgesics Section Muscle Relaxants (for pain) Section Page(s): 28, 63, 64, 67-73, 93, 94, 111-113.

Decision rationale: The MTUS Guidelines recommend the use of topical analgesics 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. Topical capsaicin is recommended by the MTUS Guidelines only as an option in patients who have not responded or are intolerant to other treatments. There are positive randomized studies with capsaicin cream in patients with osteoarthritis, fibromyalgia, and chronic non-specific back pain. Topical NSAID's have been shown to be superior to placebo for 4-12 weeks for osteoarthritis of the knee. The injured worker's pain is not described as pain from osteoarthritis. Topical flurbiprofen is not an FDA approved formulation. Non-sedating muscle relaxants (for pain) are recommended by the MTUS Guidelines with caution for short periods for treatment of acute exacerbations of chronic low back pain, but not for chronic or extended use. In most low back pain cases, they show no benefit beyond NSAIDs in pain and overall improvement. Baclofen is among the muscle relaxant medications with the most limited published evidence in terms of clinical effectiveness. Sedation, dizziness, weakness, hypotension, nausea, respiratory depression and constipation are commonly reported side effects with the use of Baclofen. Baclofen is recommended for the treatment of spasticity and muscle spasm related to multiple sclerosis and spinal cord injuries. Menthol is not addressed by the MTUS Guidelines or the ODG, 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. Camphor is not addressed by the MTUS Guidelines or the ODG, but it is often included in formulation as of anesthetic agents. It is used topically to relieve pain and reduce itching. It is used topically to increase local blood flow and as a "counterirritant" which reduces pain and swelling by causing irritation. The request for FCL (Flurbiprofen 20%, Baclofen 2%, Dexamethasone 2%, Menthol 2%, Camphor 2%, Capsaicin 0.0375%, Hyaluronic acid 0.2%) 180g is not medically necessary.