MAXIMUS Federal Services

Case Number:	CM15-0092210		
Date Assigned:	05/18/2015	Date of Injury:	10/07/2013
Decision Date:	07/08/2015	UR Denial Date:	10/07/2013
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	05/13/2015

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: Indiana
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 (IW) is a 54 year old male who sustained an industrial injury on 10/07/2013. He reported left shoulder, wrist and neck pain. The injured worker was diagnosed as having shoulder pain situation post-surgery, left wrist injury history of fracture, cervical C6 radiculopathy, right shoulder pain (compensatory), cervical degenerative disc disease/sleep issues, myofascial pain/poor coping. Treatment to date has included shoulder surgery, medications, transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation (TENS) unit. Currently, the injured worker complains of continuous left shoulder, wrist and neck pain. The worker reported that medication helped reduce the pain by 30-40 percent. Lunesta improved his sleep. On exam, there was decreased grip strength and tenderness to palpation in the left hand and on the lateral aspect of the wrist. The left trapezius and surgical scars of the left shoulder had tenderness to palpation and positive hyper tonicity. The treatment plan included Omeprazole 20mg #60, Naproxen 550mg #60, Lidopro cream 120gm #1, TENS patches x 4, and Lunesta 1mg #30 were requested. A psychological evaluation and trial of cognitive behavioral therapy was planned with a trial of Gabapentin. Gabapentin 100mg #60 was requested.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Omeprazole 20mg #60: Upheld

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

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

Decision rationale: MTUS and ODG 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, high dose NSAID, or other GI risk factors as outlined in MTUS. As such, the request is not medically necessary.

Lunesta 1mg #30: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: The Claims Administrator did not base their decision on the MTUS. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disabilities Guidelines.

MAXIMUS guideline: The Expert Reviewer did not base their decision on the MTUS. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Chronic Pain, insomnia, Mental Illness, Eszopicolone (Lunesta).

Decision rationale: MTUS is silent specifically regarding eszopicolone (Lunesta), therefore other guidelines were utilized.ODG states regarding Eszopicolone, "Not recommended for long-term use, but recommended for short-term use. See Insomnia treatment. See also the Pain Chapter. Recommend limiting use of hypnotics to three weeks maximum in the first two months of injury only, and discourage use in the chronic phase." For insomnia ODG recommends that "Pharmacological agents should only be used after careful evaluation of potential causes of sleep disturbance. Failure of sleep disturbance to resolve in a 7 to 10 day period may indicate a psychiatric and/or medical illness. (Lexi-Comp, 2008) Primary insomnia is generally addressed pharmacologically. Secondary insomnia may be treated with pharmacological and/or psychological measures. The specific component of insomnia should be addressed: (a) Sleep onset; (b) Sleep maintenance; (c) Sleep quality; & (d) Next-day functioning." Medical records do not indicate patient's sleep hygiene or the need for variance from the guidelines, such as: "a) Wake at the same time everyday; (b) Maintain a consistent bedtime; (c) Exercise regularly (not within 2 to 4 hours of bedtime); (d) Perform relaxing activities before bedtime; (e) Keep your bedroom quiet and cool; (f) Do not watch the clock; (g) Avoid caffeine and nicotine for at least six hours before bed; (h) Only drink in moderation; & (i) Avoid napping." Medical documents indicate that the acute phase of the injury is over. Additionally, medical records do not indicate

what components of insomnia has been addressed, treated with conservative measures, and the results of those conservative treatments. As such, the request is not medically necessary.

Naproxen 550mg #60: Upheld

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

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines NSAIDs Page(s): 67-73. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Pain (Chronic), Naproxen, NSAIDs (non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs).

Decision rationale: MTUS specifies four recommendations regarding NSAID use: 1) Osteoarthritis (including knee and hip): Recommended at the lowest dose for the shortest period in patients with moderate to severe pain. 2) Back Pain, Acute exacerbations of chronic pain: Recommended as a second-line treatment after acetaminophen. In general, there is conflicting evidence that NSAIDs are more effective that acetaminophen for acute LBP. 3) Back Pain, Chronic low back pain: Recommended as an option for short-term symptomatic relief. A Cochrane review of the literature on drug relief for low back pain (LBP) suggested that NSAIDs were no more effective than other drugs such as acetaminophen, narcotic analgesics, and muscle relaxants. The review also found that NSAIDs had more adverse effects than placebo and acetaminophen but fewer effects than muscle relaxants and narcotic analgesics. 4) Neuropathic pain: There is inconsistent evidence for the use of these medications to treat long term neuropathic pain, but they may be useful to treat breakthrough and mixed pain conditions such as osteoarthritis (and other nociceptive pain) in with neuropathic pain. The medical documents do not indicate that the patient is being treated for osteoarthritis. Additionally, the treating physician does not document failure of primary (Tylenol) treatment. Progress notes do not indicate how long the patient has been on naproxen, but the MTUS guidelines recommend against long-term use. Dysthesia pain is present, but as MTUS outlines, the evidence for NSAID use in neuropathic pain is inconsistent. As such, the request is not medically necessary.

Lidopro cream 120gm #1: Upheld

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

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 anti-convulsants have failed. The medical documents do not indicate failure of antidepressants or anti-convulsants. 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." Lidopro is a topical medication

containing Lidocaine, Capsaicin, Menthol, and Methyl Salicylate. ODG recommends usage of topical analgesics as an option, but also further details primarily recommended for neuropathic pain when trials of antidepressants and anti-convulsants have failed. The medical documents do no indicate failure of antidepressants or anti-convulsants. 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 recommends topical capsaicin only as an option in patients who have not responded or are intolerant to other treatments. There is no indication that the patient has failed oral medication or is intolerant to other treatments. Additionally, ODG states "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." 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." 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." In this case, lidocaine is not supported for topical use per guidelines. As such, the request for lidopro lotion is not medically necessary.

Tens patches x 4: Upheld

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

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Interferential Current Stimulation Page(s): 114-120. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Pain, TENS chronic pain (transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation).

Decision rationale: MTUS and ACOEM are silent regarding the medical necessity of TENS patches, but does address TENS unit. ODG does state regarding durable medical equipment (DME), "Recommended generally if there is a medical need and if the device or system meets Medicare's definition of durable medical equipment (DME) below" and further details "Exercise equipment is considered not primarily medical in nature." Medicare details DME as: durable and can withstand repeated use-used for a medical reason; not usually useful to someone who isn't sick or injured-appropriate to be used in your home. While TENs patches do meet criteria as durable medical equipment, the medical notes do not establish benefit from ongoing usage of a TENs unit. The treating physician does not include objective or subjective findings to substantiate. Given lack of documented improvement, the continued usage of TENs does not appear to be indicated and therefore the associated patches also do not appear to be indicated. As such, the request for TENS patches; is not medically necessary.