



1 presumption and establish that a variance from the guidelines is reasonably required to cure and  
2 relieve him from the effects of his industrial injury, and (4) that the recommended treatment is not  
3 supported by any evidence-based medical treatment guidelines which establishes its efficacy, but  
4 rather is based upon speculation that it may be effective.

5 Applicant filed an answer to defendant's petition for reconsideration, and the WCJ filed a  
6 Report and Recommendation on Petition for Reconsideration (Report), recommending that the  
7 petition be denied.

8 Following our review of the record, we hold that applicant is entitled to such medical  
9 treatment as is reasonably required to "relieve" from the effects of his industrial injury, even if  
10 such treatment will not "cure" that injury, and that the WCJ properly awarded the treatment at  
11 issue. Accordingly, we will affirm the WCJ's determination.

#### 12 STATEMENT OF FACTS

13 Applicant, Kenneth Grom, sustained an injury to his back on July 27, 1999 arising out of  
14 and in the course of his employment by Shasta Wood Products. His primary medical care has been  
15 provided by Michael Hanley, D.C., in conjunction with Leonard Soloniuk, M.D., a specialist in  
16 pain management. In a March 31, 2004 progress report, Dr. Hanley stated that applicant remained  
17 "in quite severe pain. He states his pain overall is getting worse." On examination, Dr. Hanley  
18 noted that applicant's cervical range of motion was "severely limited, and causes quite severe pain  
19 into the right parascapular region with pain that radiates down to the elbow," and into his fingers.  
20 Applicant's medications include Hydrocodone, Lidoderm, Marinol, Valium and Vicodin.  
21 Dr. Hanley further noted that applicant had a low testosterone level and was paying for his  
22 testosterone treatment himself, but that he could no longer afford it.

23 A dispute arose over Dr. Soloniuk's recommendation that applicant receive testosterone  
24 cream therapy to counteract the decrease in his testosterone levels due to his opiate medications.

25 SCIF referred the request for this treatment for utilization review by Allen Krohn, M.D. On  
26 January 5, 2004, Dr. Krohn denied the request, stating:

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1 “As before, we have presented this state-wide and there is NOT  
2 general agreement with the contention that HRT [hormone  
3 replacement therapy] in males in these circumstances is appropriate.  
4 It has not been FDA approved for this purpose and the only medical  
5 literature that anyone can find is Dr. Daniell’s oft-quoted ‘study.’  
6 We require evidence-based studies that are of sufficient quality  
7 before we can accept hypogonadism as an industrial injury.  
8 Anecdotal and personal reports do not constitute proof of causation.”

9 Dr. Soloniuk responded to the denial on January 6, 2004, noting that applicant’s treatment  
10 for his industrial injury includes chronic opioid therapy, which Dr. Soloniuk stated “has been  
11 associated with lowered sex hormone levels.” He quoted a published article by Harry  
12 Daniell, M.D., which concluded that “chronic opioid administration without testosterone  
13 supplementation may contribute to perpetuation of chronic pain and to continued administration of  
14 unnecessarily high dose of narcotics.” Dr. Soloniuk concluded that “testosterone therapy is  
15 reasonable and necessary to cure and relieve the results of this patient’s industrial injury.”

16 Applicant made an offer of proof at trial that the testosterone cream therapy had been  
17 previously authorized and used by applicant; that as a result of the use of the cream, he has had  
18 much more energy, better ability to function in his daily activities, including increased sexual  
19 function with his wife; and that as a consequence of his chronic pain from his admitted injury, he  
20 has been on long term opioid use and medications.

21 In support of the recommended therapy, applicant offered a series of reports of scientific  
22 studies and abstracts of scientific studies which correlated the decrease in testosterone levels, i.e.,  
23 hypogonadism, with the daily use of opioids for treatment of chronic pain. (See App. Exhibit 1-K.)

24 On this evidence, the WCJ found the treatment was reasonable and necessary to cure  
25 and/or relieve applicant from his industrial injury. The WCJ concluded that applicant’s medical  
26 and scientific evidence constituted “evidence-based support” for Dr. Soloniuk’s recommendation,  
27 and rebutted Dr. Krohn’s conclusion that the guidelines fail to support the treatment and there are  
no other evidence based medical guidelines to support it.

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1 our opinion this is the only reasonable conclusion that can be reached when we consider the act as  
2 a whole and its objects and purposes.” (*Hardy, supra*, 207 Cal. at p. 151; see also, *Braewood*  
3 *Convalescent Hospital v. Workers' Comp. Appeals Bd. (Bolton)* (1983) 34 Cal.3d 159, 169 [48  
4 Cal.Comp.Cases 566].)

5 Section 4064.5, as amended April 19, 2004, now uses both phrases. Subsection (a),  
6 pertaining to the use of medical treatment utilization guidelines as promulgated by the  
7 Administrative Director of the Division of Workers' Compensation, provides that the presumption  
8 favoring the guidelines can be rebutted by evidence “establishing that a variance from the  
9 guidelines is reasonably required to cure or relieve the injured worker from the effects of his or her  
10 injury” (emphasis added). However, subsection (c) provides that the presumption favoring the  
11 ACOEM guidelines can be rebutted by evidence “establishing that a variance from the guidelines  
12 is reasonably required to cure and relieve the employee from the effects of his or her injury, in  
13 accordance with Section 4600” (emphasis added). As noted above, section 4600 requires the  
14 provision of medical treatment to “cure or relieve” from the effects of the industrial injury  
15 (emphasis added).

16 Recognizing the dual language, the WCJ’s award specified that applicant was entitled to  
17 such medical treatment as necessary to “cure and/or relieve” him from the effects of his industrial  
18 injury. This construction is consistent with prior interpretations, that an award of medical  
19 treatment extends to treatment reasonably required to cure or relieve an injured worker from the  
20 effects of an industrial injury. In *Smyers v. Workers' Comp. Appeals Board* (1984) 157  
21 Cal.App.3d 36 [49 Cal.Comp.Cases 454, 458 n.3], the court defined the scope of compensable  
22 medical treatment in a case where the court allowed as medical treatment under section 4600 a  
23 prescription for housekeeping services unrelated to nursing services, stating as follows:

24 “This rule is also harmonious with the general description of the  
25 section 4600 right offered by the major treatise authors. According  
26 to Hanna, compensable medical treatment includes ‘*all measures*  
27 *directed toward the cure or relief of the effects of the industrial*  
*injury . . . .*’ (2 Hanna, *Cal. Law of Employee Injuries & Work.*  
*Comp.* (2d ed. 1983) § 16.01 [1], p. 16-3, emphasis added; see also

1 id., § 16.05 [1][c], p. 16-40.1.) Herlick agrees. Employers are bound  
2 to furnish adequate medical care, and '[t]reatment is not adequate if .  
3 . . . it does not include . . . *all measures indicated to cure or relieve.*'  
4 (1 Herlick, Cal. Workers' Compensation Law Practice (3d ed. 1984)  
5 § 4.8, p. 83, emphasis added.) Here the housekeeping services were  
6 indicated by the physicians as a measure directed toward relief of the  
7 industrial condition. Both authors also state that palliative measures  
8 are compensable. (2 Hanna, Cal. Law of Employee Injuries &  
9 Workmen's Compensation, supra, § 16.01 [1], p. 16-3; 1 Herlick,  
10 supra, § 4.14, p. 86.) To palliate is '[to] mitigate; to reduce the  
11 severity of; to relieve slightly.' (Stedman's Medical Dict. (4th unabr.  
12 law. ed. 1976) p. 1018.) The physicians' reports in this case (see fn.  
13 2, ante) clearly reveal that the housekeeping services were  
14 prescribed as a *palliative* measure." (Emphasis in original.)

15 Medical treatment which is intended only to relieve, but not cure, the effects of an  
16 industrial injury is appropriate under section 4600. (See *Dept. of Corrections v. Workers' Comp.*  
17 *Appeals Bd. (Rowan)* (1997) 62 Cal.Comp.Cases 353 [writ denied]; *Kellogg Co. v. Workers'*  
18 *Comp. Appeals Bd. (Battle)* (1996) 61 Cal.Comp.Cases 519 [writ denied].) This is true in cases of  
19 chronic conditions where a cure is not possible, but where relief of symptoms is essential for  
20 continued functioning, as well as in cases involving the loss of limbs or other body parts where  
21 there is a need for relief of symptoms.

22 Thus, the phrase "cure or relieve" is identical to the phrase "cure and relieve," such that  
23 their use is interchangeable. We discern no intent to alter that interpretation by the different  
24 formulations used in the different sections of the Labor Code.

25 As to all remaining arguments, based upon our review of the record, and for the reasons  
26 stated in the WCJ's Report, which we adopt and incorporate, we will affirm the WCJ's  
27 determination that the applicant has rebutted the presumption in section 4604.5(c), and is entitled  
28 to the testosterone cream treatment recommended by Dr. Hanley and Dr. Soloniuk.

29 Accordingly, we shall affirm the Findings, Award and Order.

30 For the foregoing reasons,

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**IT IS ORDERED**, as the Decision After Reconsideration of the Workers' Compensation Appeals Board, that the Findings, Award and Order, issued August 26, 2004, is **AFFIRMED**.

**WORKERS' COMPENSATION APPEALS BOARD**

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*I CONCUR,*

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**DATED AND FILED IN SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA**

**12/8/04**

**SERVICE BY MAIL ON SAID DATE TO ALL PARTIES LISTED ON THE OFFICIAL ADDRESS RECORD, EXCEPT LIEN CLAIMANTS.**

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