

American Arbitration Association
New York No-Fault Arbitration Tribunal

In the Matter of the Arbitration between:

Hempstead Chemist Inc.
(Applicant)

- and -

American States Insurance Company
(Respondent)

AAA Case No. 17-24-1373-7826

Applicant's File No. 24-74

Insurer's Claim File No. 0578157180001

NAIC No. 19704

ARBITRATION AWARD

I, Anne Malone, the undersigned arbitrator, designated by the American Arbitration Association pursuant to the Rules for New York State No-Fault Arbitration, adopted pursuant to regulations promulgated by the Superintendent of Insurance, having been duly sworn, and having heard the proofs and allegations of the parties make the following **AWARD**:

Injured Person(s) hereinafter referred to as: EIP

1. Hearing(s) held on 03/28/2025
Declared closed by the arbitrator on 03/28/2025

Gabriel Sulayomanov, Esq. from Sulaymanov Law Group, P.C. participated virtually for the Applicant

Simran Narang, Esq. from American States Insurance Company participated virtually for the Respondent

2. The amount claimed in the Arbitration Request, **\$1,522.00**, was AMENDED and permitted by the arbitrator at the oral hearing.

The amount claimed was amended by the applicant to \$1,223.98 to conform to the appropriate fee schedule.

Stipulations WERE NOT made by the parties regarding the issues to be determined.

3. Summary of Issues in Dispute

The 25 year old EIP reported involvement in a motor vehicle accident on September 3, 2024; claimed related injury and received Lidocaine ointment provided by the applicant on September 10, 2024.

The applicant submitted a claim for this topical prescription medication, payment of which was timely denied by the respondent based upon a peer review by Ajendra Sohal, M.D. dated October 14, 2024. In response, the applicant submitted a rebuttal dated January 24, 2025 by Vladimir Gressel, M.D. who was not the prescribing or treating provider.

The issue to be determined at the hearing is whether the respondent established that the topical prescription medication at issue was not medically necessary.

4. Findings, Conclusions, and Basis Therefor

This hearing was held on Zoom and the decision is based upon the documents reviewed from the Modria File as well as the arguments made by counsel and/or representative at the arbitration hearing. Only the arguments presented at the hearing are preserved in this decision; all other arguments not presented at the hearing are considered waived.

To support a lack of medical necessity defense respondent must "set forth a factual basis and medical rationale for the peer reviewer's [or examining physician's] determination that there was a lack of medical necessity for the services rendered." Provvedere, Inc. v. Republic Western Ins. Co., 2014 NY Slip Op 50219(U) (App. Term2d, 11th and 13th Jud. Dists. 2014.)

The Civil Courts have held that a defendant's peer review or report of medical examination must set forth more than just a basic recitation of the expert's opinion. The trial courts have held that a peer review or medical examination report's medical rationale will be insufficient to meet respondent's burden of proof if: 1) the medical rationale of its expert witness is not supported by evidence of a deviation from "generally accepted medical" standards; 2) the expert fails to cite to medical authority, standard, or generally accepted specifics as to the claim at issue, is conclusory or vague. See Nir v. Allstate, 7 Misc.3d 544 (N.Y. City Civ. Ct. 2005.)

To support its contention that the medical services provided by the applicant were not medically necessary, respondent relies upon the report of the peer review by Dr. Sohal, who reviewed the medical records of the EIP, noted the injuries claimed and the treatment rendered to her. Dr. Sohal considered possible arguments and justification for the need for the Lidocaine ointment at issue and determined that it was were not warranted under the circumstances presented.

Dr. Sohal submitted a report in which he discussed the topical prescription medication provided and his reasons for determining that it was not generally used for the type of injuries sustained by this EIP. He discussed its general uses and determined that it was not a drug of choice for treatment of musculoskeletal

pain. He also noted that lidocaine ointment is commercially available with or without prescription in various strengths.

Dr. Sohal commented that this EIP did not have any contraindication to taking oral drugs, but did not provide any further explanation for why this was a necessary consideration. He concluded that taking these and other issues into consideration, there was no medical necessity for lidocaine ointment in this particular case.

He supported, with medical literature, his opinion that this prescription medication is effective for peripheral nerve injury, and as a first or second line treatment for neuropathic pain. He also noted that there are some adverse effects related to use of this topical medication.

However, Dr. Sohal did not explain why this particular topical medication was not medically necessary for this particular EIP.

I find that the peer review is conclusory and factually insufficient to meet the burden of rebutting the applicant's presumption of medical necessity. The respondent did not provide an adequate response to the recommendations made by the EIP's treating medical providers to establish that the Lidocaine ointment at issue was not medically necessary for her. Based on the foregoing, pursuant to Provvedere, Inc., *supra* the burden did not shift to the applicant since respondent did not meet its burden to establish lack of medical necessity.

Although it was not necessary under these circumstances, the applicant submitted a rebuttal by Dr. Gressel.

Based on the foregoing, I find that the respondent has failed to establish that the topical prescription medication at issue was not medically necessary.

Accordingly, the applicant is awarded \$1,223.98 in disposition of this claim.

Any further issues submitted in the record are held to be moot and/or waived insofar as they were not raised at the time of this hearing. This decision is in full disposition of all claims for no-fault benefits presently before this Arbitrator.

5. Optional imposition of administrative costs on Applicant.
Applicable for arbitration requests filed on and after March 1, 2002.

I do NOT impose the administrative costs of arbitration to the applicant, in the amount established for the current calendar year by the Designated Organization.

6. **I find as follows with regard to the policy issues before me:**
- The policy was not in force on the date of the accident
 - The applicant was excluded under policy conditions or exclusions

- The applicant violated policy conditions, resulting in exclusion from coverage
- The applicant was not an "eligible injured person"
- The conditions for MVAIC eligibility were not met
- The injured person was not a "qualified person" (under the MVAIC)
- The applicant's injuries didn't arise out of the "use or operation" of a motor vehicle
- The respondent is not subject to the jurisdiction of the New York No-Fault arbitration forum

Accordingly, the applicant is AWARDED the following:

A.

Medical		From/To	Claim Amount	Amount Amended	Status
	Hempstead Chemist Inc.	09/10/24 - 09/10/24	\$1,522.00	\$1,223.00	Awarded: \$1,223.00
Total			\$1,522.00		Awarded: \$1,223.00

B. The insurer shall also compute and pay the applicant interest set forth below. 11/11/2024 is the date that interest shall accrue from. This is a relevant date only to the extent set forth below.

Applicant is awarded interest pursuant to the no-fault regulations. See generally, 11 NYCRR §65-3.9. Interest shall be calculated "at a rate of two percent per month, calculated on a *pro rata* basis using a 30 day month." See 11 NYCRR §64-3.9(a). A claim becomes overdue when it is not paid within 30 days after a proper demand is made for its payment. However, the regulations toll the accrual of interest when an applicant "does not request arbitration or institute a lawsuit within 30 days after the receipt of a denial of claim form or payment of benefits" calculated pursuant to Insurance Department regulations. Where a claim is untimely denied, or not denied or paid, interest shall accrue as of the 30th day following the date the claim is presented by the claimant to the insurer for payment. Where a claim is timely denied, interest shall accrue as of the date an action is commenced or an arbitration requested, unless an action is commenced or an arbitration requested within 30 days after receipt of the denial, in which event interest shall begin to accrue as of the date the denial is received by the claimant. See, 11 NYCRR §65-3.9(c.) The Superintendent and the New York Court of Appeals has interpreted this provision to apply regardless of whether the particular denial was timely. LMK Psychological Servs. P.C. v. State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co., 12 NY3d 217 (2009.)

C. Attorney's Fees

The insurer shall also pay the applicant for attorney's fees as set forth below

Applicant is awarded statutory attorney's fees pursuant to the no fault regulations. For cases filed after February 4, 2015 the attorney's fee shall be calculated as follows: 20% of the amount of first-party benefits awarded, plus interest thereon subject to no minimum fee and a maximum of \$1,360.00. See 11 NYCRR §65-4.6(d.)

- D. The respondent shall also pay the applicant forty dollars (\$40) to reimburse the applicant for the fee paid to the Designated Organization, unless the fee was previously returned pursuant to an earlier award.

This award is in full settlement of all no-fault benefit claims submitted to this arbitrator.

State of CT

SS :

County of Fairfield

I, Anne Malone, do hereby affirm upon my oath as arbitrator that I am the individual described in and who executed this instrument, which is my award.

04/01/2025

(Dated)

Anne Malone

IMPORTANT NOTICE

This award is payable within 30 calendar days of the date of transmittal of award to parties.

This award is final and binding unless modified or vacated by a master arbitrator. Insurance Department Regulation No. 68 (11 NYCRR 65-4.10) contains time limits and grounds upon which this award may be appealed to a master arbitrator. An appeal to a master arbitrator must be made within 21 days after the mailing of this award. All insurers have copies of the regulation. Applicants may obtain a copy from the Insurance Department.

ELECTRONIC SIGNATURE

Document Name: Final Award Form
Unique Modria Document ID:
053403aaa07e85dbc54e59a1869b7218

Electronically Signed

Your name: Anne Malone
Signed on: 04/01/2025