

Case Number:	CM14-0159724		
Date Assigned:	10/03/2014	Date of Injury:	04/09/2012
Decision Date:	10/30/2014	UR Denial Date:	09/18/2014
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	09/29/2014

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. The expert reviewer is Board Certified in Preventive Medicine and is licensed to practice in California. 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/services. He/she is familiar with governing laws and regulations, including the strength of evidence hierarchy that applies to Independent Medical Review determinations.

CLINICAL CASE SUMMARY

The expert reviewer developed the following clinical case summary based on a review of the case file, including all medical records:

According to the records made available for review, this is a 60-year-old male with a 4/9/14 date of injury. At the time (9/18/14) of the Decision for Office visit after SI injection, there is documentation of subjective (low back and right lower extremity pain with numbness) and objective (decreased thoracolumbar range of motion) findings, current diagnoses (L5-S1 herniated nucleus pulposus and right sciatica), and treatment to date (physical therapy, medications, and epidural steroid injections). Medical report identifies a plan of right sacroiliac joint injection and a follow up in the office. There is no documentation of at least 3 positive exam findings [Cranial Shear Test; Extension Test; Flamingo Test; Fortin Finger Test; Gaenslen's Test; Gillet's Test (One Legged-Stork Test); Patrick's Test (FABER); Pelvic Compression Test; Pelvic Distraction Test; Pelvic Rock Test; Resisted Abduction Test (REAB); Sacroiliac Shear Test; Standing Flexion Test; Seated Flexion Test; and/or Thigh Thrust Test (POSH)]; diagnostic evaluation first addressing any other possible pain generators; and block to be performed under fluoroscopy.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Office visit after SI injection: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: The Claims Administrator did not base their decision on the MTUS. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines, Treatment for Workers Compensation, 18th Edition, 2013 Updates, Chapter Hip, Office Visits.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS ACOEM Chapter 12 Low Back Complaints Page(s): 309. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Pain Chapter, and Hip & Pelvis Chapter, Office visits, and SI Joint Injection

Decision rationale: MTUS reference to ACOEM guidelines state that the occupational health practitioner may refer to other specialist if a diagnosis is uncertain or extremely complex, when psychosocial facts are present, or when the plan or course of care may benefit from additional expertise. MTUS reference to ACOEM Guidelines identifies that invasive techniques are of questionable merit. Despite the fact that proof is still lacking, many pain physicians believe that diagnostic and/or therapeutic injections may have a benefit in patients presenting in the transitional phase between acute and chronic pain. ODG identifies that office visits are based upon a review of the patient concerns, signs and symptoms, clinical stability, and reasonable physician judgment. ODG identifies documentation of at least 3 positive exam findings [such as: Cranial Shear Test; Extension Test; Flamingo Test; Fortin Finger Test; Gaenslen's Test; Gillet's Test (One Legged-Stork Test); Patrick's Test (FABER); Pelvic Compression Test; Pelvic Distraction Test; Pelvic Rock Test; Resisted Abduction Test (REAB); Sacroiliac Shear Test; Standing Flexion Test; Seated Flexion Test; and/or Thigh Thrust Test (POSH)]; diagnostic evaluation first addressing any other possible pain generators; failure of at least 4-6 weeks of aggressive conservative therapy (including PT, home exercise and medication management); block to be performed under fluoroscopy; and block not to be performed on the same day as a lumbar epidural steroid injection (ESI), transforaminal ESI, facet joint injection or medial branch block, as criteria necessary to support the medical necessity of SI joint injection. Within the medical information available for review, there is documentation of diagnoses of L5-S1 herniated nucleus pulposus and right sciatica. In addition, there is documentation of failure of at least 4-6 weeks of aggressive conservative therapy (including PT and medication management). However, there is no documentation of at least 3 positive exam findings [Cranial Shear Test; Extension Test; Flamingo Test; Fortin Finger Test; Gaenslen's Test; Gillet's Test (One Legged-Stork Test); Patrick's Test (FABER); Pelvic Compression Test; Pelvic Distraction Test; Pelvic Rock Test; Resisted Abduction Test (REAB); Sacroiliac Shear Test; Standing Flexion Test; Seated Flexion Test; and/or Thigh Thrust Test (POSH)]; diagnostic evaluation first addressing any other possible pain generators; and block to be performed under fluoroscopy. Therefore, based on guidelines and a review of the evidence, the request for Office visit after SI injection is not medically necessary.