

Case Number:	CM14-0171421		
Date Assigned:	10/23/2014	Date of Injury:	07/15/2010
Decision Date:	11/21/2014	UR Denial Date:	09/24/2014
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	10/16/2014

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 Anesthesiology, has a subspecialty in Pain Medicine and is licensed to practice in Massachusetts. 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 documents available for review, the patient is an injured female worker age 43. The date of injury is 7/15/2010. The patient sustained an injury to the cervical and lumbar spine. The specific mechanism of injury was not fully elaborated on in the notes available for review. The patient currently complains of pain in the neck with radiation into the left upper extremity and lumbar back pain with bilateral lower extremity radiation worse with ambulation. A request for Epidural injections at C5-6, quantity up to 3 and for Facet block at L5-S1, quantity up to 3 was denied.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Epidural injections at C5-6, quantity up to 3,: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Epidural Steroid Injections (ESIs).

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Epidural Steroids Page(s): 46.

Decision rationale: Accordingly to the MTUS, epidural steroid injections (ESIs) are recommended as an option for treatment of radicular pain (defined as pain in dermatome distribution with corroborative findings of radiculopathy). See specific criteria for use below.

Most current guidelines recommend no more than 2 ESI injections. This is in contradiction to previous generally cited recommendations for a "series of three" ESIs. These early recommendations were primarily based on anecdotal evidence. Research has now shown that, on average, less than two injections are required for a successful ESI outcome. Current recommendations suggest a second epidural injection if partial success is produced with the first injection and a third ESI is rarely recommended. Epidural steroid injection can offer short term pain relief and use should be in conjunction with other rehab efforts, including continuing a home exercise program. There is little information on improved function. The American Academy of Neurology recently concluded that epidural steroid injections may lead to an improvement in radicular lumbosacral pain between 2 and 6 weeks following the injection, but they do not affect impairment of function or the need for surgery and do not provide long-term pain relief beyond 3 months, and there is insufficient evidence to make any recommendation for the use of epidural steroid injections to treat radicular cervical pain. (Armon, 2007) See also Epidural steroid injections, "series of three." Criteria for the use of Epidural steroid injections: Note: The purpose of ESI is to reduce pain and inflammation, restoring range of motion and thereby facilitating progress in more active treatment programs, and avoiding surgery, but this treatment alone offers no significant long-term functional benefit. 1) Radiculopathy must be documented by physical examination and corroborated by imaging studies and/or electrodiagnostic testing. 2) Initially unresponsive to conservative treatment (exercises, physical methods, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) and muscle relaxants). 3) Injections should be performed using fluoroscopy (live x-ray) for guidance. 4) If used for diagnostic purposes, a maximum of two injections should be performed. A second block is not recommended if there is inadequate response to the first block. Diagnostic blocks should be at an interval of at least one to two weeks between injections. 5) No more than two nerve root levels should be injected using transforaminal blocks. 6) No more than one interlaminar level should be injected at one session. 7) In the therapeutic phase, repeat blocks should be based on continued objective documented pain and functional improvement, including at least 50% pain relief with associated reduction of medication use for six to eight weeks, with a general recommendation of no more than 4 blocks per region per year. (Manchikanti, 2003) (CMS, 2004) (Boswell, 2007). 8) Current research does not support "series-of-three" injections in either the diagnostic or therapeutic phase. The current request for up to 3 epidural steroid injections is in contrast to the guidelines as outlined above which recommends no more than 2 epidural steroid injections. Therefore, at this time, the requirements for treatment have not been met and medical necessity has not been established.

Facet block at L5-S1, quantity up to 3,: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS ACOEM Chapter 12 Low Back Complaints Page(s): 300. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG): Low Back - Lumbar and Thoracic (Acute and Chronic) Chapter, Facet Joint Diagnostic Blocks (injections)

MAXIMUS guideline: The Expert Reviewer did not base their decision on the MTUS. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation ODG) Low Back - Lumbar & Thoracic (Acute & Chronic), Facet Injections

Decision rationale: According to the ODG, the criteria for the use of diagnostic blocks for facet "mediated" pain: Clinical presentation should be consistent with facet joint pain, signs & symptoms. 1. One set of diagnostic medial branch blocks is required with a response of 70%. The pain response should last at least 2 hours for Lidocaine. 2. Limited to patients with low-back pain

that is non-radicular and at no more than two levels bilaterally.3. There is documentation of failure of conservative treatment (including home exercise, physical therapy (PT) and NSAIDs) prior to the procedure for at least 4-6 weeks.4. No more than 2 facet joint levels are injected in one session (see above for medial branch block levels).5. Recommended volume of no more than 0.5 cc of injectate is given to each joint.6. No pain medication from home should be taken for at least 4 hours prior to the diagnostic block and for 4 to 6 hours afterward.7. Opioids should not be given as a "sedative" during the procedure.8. The use of IV sedation (including other agents such as midazolam) may be grounds to negate the results of a diagnostic block, and should only be given in cases of extreme anxiety.9. The patient should document pain relief with an instrument such as a visual analog scale (VAS) scale, emphasizing the importance of recording the maximum pain relief and maximum duration of pain. The patient should also keep medication use and activity logs to support subjective reports of better pain control.10. Diagnostic facet blocks should not be performed in patients in whom a surgical procedure is anticipated. (Resnick, 2005)11. Diagnostic facet blocks should not be performed in patients who have had a previous fusion procedure at the planned injection level. [Exclusion Criteria that would require UR physician review: Previous fusion at the targeted level. (Franklin, 2008)]The current request for up to 3 lumbar facet blocks is in contrast to the guidelines as outlined above. Per guidelines, repeat blocks should be based on objective functional improvement and with supportive rationale, physical exam and documentation. The need for up to 3 injections cannot be known ahead of time without such ongoing supportive documentation. Therefore, at this time, the requirements for treatment have not been met and medical necessity has not been established.