

Case Number:	CM14-0021989		
Date Assigned:	05/09/2014	Date of Injury:	08/28/2009
Decision Date:	07/16/2014	UR Denial Date:	02/12/2014
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	02/21/2014

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 Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, has a subspecialty in Pain 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:

This is a male patient with the date of injury of August 28, 2009. A utilization review determination dated February 12, 2014 recommends non-certification of EMG/NCV of the upper extremities. The previous reviewing physician recommended non-certification of EMG/NCV of the upper extremities due to lack of documentation of a positive root tension sign or particular radicular or peripheral neurologic deficits. A PR-2 report dated January 14, 2014 identifies Subjective complaints of back pain radiates to upper back and both shoulders. Objective findings identify +3TTP L/S paraspinals bilaterally and +3TTP MCL + LCL on the left. Diagnoses identify L/S disc herniations w/myelopathy and left meniscus tear. Treatment Plan identifies chiropractic therapy 2x/week for 4 weeks and RTC 4 weeks.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

EMG OF THE UPPER EXTREMITIES: Upheld

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

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS ACOEM Chapter 8 Neck and Upper Back Complaints Page(s): 303. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Low Back Chapter, Electrodiagnostic Studies Section.

Decision rationale: Regarding the request for EMG of the upper extremities, Occupational Medicine Practice Guidelines state that the electromyography and nerve conduction velocities including H-reflex tests, may help identify subtle focal neurologic dysfunction in patients with neck or arm symptoms, or both, lasting more than three or four weeks. Within the documentation available for review, there are no recent physical examination findings identifying subtle focal neurologic deficits, for which the use of electrodiagnostic testing would be indicated. In the absence of such documentation, the currently requested EMG of the upper extremities is not medically necessary.

NCV OF THE UPPER EXTREMITIES: Upheld

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

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS ACOEM Chapter 8 Neck and Upper Back Complaints Page(s): 303. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Low Back Chapter, Electrodiagnostic Studies Section.

Decision rationale: Regarding the request for NCV of the upper extremities, Occupational Medicine Practice Guidelines state that the electromyography and nerve conduction velocities including H-reflex tests, may help identify subtle focal neurologic dysfunction in patients with neck or arm symptoms, or both, lasting more than three or four weeks. Within the documentation available for review, there are no recent physical examination findings identifying subtle focal neurologic deficits, for which the use of electrodiagnostic testing would be indicated. In the absence of such documentation, the currently requested NCV of the upper extremities is not medically necessary.

EMG OF THE LOWER EXTREMITIES: Upheld

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

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS ACOEM Chapter 12 Low Back Complaints Page(s): 303. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Low Back Chapter, Electrodiagnostic Studies.

Decision rationale: Regarding the request for EMG of the lower extremities, Occupational Medicine Practice Guidelines state that unequivocal objective findings that identify specific nerve compromise on the neurologic exam are sufficient evidence to warrant imaging in patients who do not respond to treatment and who would consider surgery. When a neurologic examination is less clear however, further physiologic evidence of nerve dysfunction should be obtained before ordering an imaging study. They go on to state that electromyography may be useful to identify subtle focal neurologic dysfunction in patients with low back symptoms lasting more than 3 to 4 weeks. ODG states that nerve conduction studies are not recommended for back conditions. They go on to state that there is minimal justification for performing nerve conduction studies when a patient is presumed to have symptoms on the basis of radiculopathy.

Within the documentation available for review, there are no physical examination findings supporting a diagnosis of specific nerve compromise. Additionally, if such findings are present but have not been documented, there is no documentation that the patient has failed conservative treatment directed towards these complaints. In the absence of such documentation, but currently requested EMG of the lower extremities is not medically necessary.

NCV OF THE LOWER EXTREMITIES: Upheld

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

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS ACOEM Chapter 12 Low Back Complaints Page(s): 303. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation (ODG) Low Back Chapter, Electrodiagnostic Studies Section.

Decision rationale: Regarding the request for NCV of the lower extremities, Occupational Medicine Practice Guidelines state that unequivocal objective findings that identify specific nerve compromise on the neurologic exam are sufficient evidence to warrant imaging in patients who do not respond to treatment and who would consider surgery. When a neurologic examination is less clear however, further physiologic evidence of nerve dysfunction should be obtained before ordering an imaging study. They go on to state that electromyography may be useful to identify subtle focal neurologic dysfunction in patients with low back symptoms lasting more than 3 to 4 weeks. ODG states that nerve conduction studies are not recommended for back conditions. They go on to state that there is minimal justification for performing nerve conduction studies when a patient is presumed to have symptoms on the basis of radiculopathy. Within the documentation available for review, there are no physical examination findings supporting a diagnosis of specific nerve compromise. Additionally, if such findings are present but have not been documented, there is no documentation that the patient has failed conservative treatment directed towards these complaints. In the absence of such documentation, the currently requested NCV of the lower extremities is not medically necessary.