

Case Number:	CM14-0033883		
Date Assigned:	09/16/2014	Date of Injury:	08/30/2012
Decision Date:	11/03/2014	UR Denial Date:	02/19/2014
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	03/18/2014

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 Emergency Medicine and is licensed to practice in New York. 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:

The patient is a 50-year-old male who was injured on August 30, 2012. The patient continued to experience pain in his lower back. Physical examination was notable for tenderness to palpation over central lumbar spine, painful range of motion with some limitations, and increased back pain with heel walking. Diagnoses included lumbar spine herniated nucleus pulposus and gouty arthritis. Treatment included medications. Requests for authorization for EMG/NCV studies of bilateral lower extremities, pain management consult for lumbar spine, additional physical therapy #8, acupuncture #8, and tramadol 50 mg #60 were submitted for consideration.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

EMG/NCV studies of bilateral lower extremities: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS ACOEM Chapter 12 Low Back Complaints Page(s): Table 12-8. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS ACOEM Chapter 12 Low Back Complaints Page(s): 303. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation X Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Low back- Thoracic and Lumbar, Nerve Conduction Studies

Decision rationale: EMG's (electromyography) are recommended as an option (needle, not surface) to obtain unequivocal evidence of radiculopathy, after 1-month conservative therapy, but EMG's are not necessary if radiculopathy is already clinically obvious. Nerve conduction studies are not recommended. There is minimal justification for performing nerve conduction studies when a patient is presumed to have symptoms on the basis of radiculopathy. This systematic review and meta-analysis demonstrate that neurological testing procedures have limited overall diagnostic accuracy in detecting disc herniation with suspected radiculopathy. In the management of spine trauma with radicular symptoms, EMG/nerve conduction studies (NCS) often have low combined sensitivity and specificity in confirming root injury, and there is limited evidence to support the use of often uncomfortable and costly EMG/NCS. The request should not be authorized.

Pain management Consult for Lumbar Spine: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: The Claims Administrator did not cite any medical evidence for its decision.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Pain Interventions and Guidelines Page(s): 98-99. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Other Medical Treatment Guideline or Medical Evidence: UpToDate; Evaluation of Chronic Pain in Adults

Decision rationale: Many patients with chronic pain may be managed without specialty referral. Patients may require referral to a pain specialist for the following reasons: - Symptoms that are debilitating- Symptoms located at multiple sites- Symptoms that do not respond to initial therapies- Escalating need for pain medication In this case there is no documentation that the patient had any of the above indications for pain management consultation. The request is not medically necessary.

Additional Physical Therapy x8: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: The Claims Administrator did not cite any medical evidence for its decision.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Pain Interventions and Guidelines Page(s): 98-99.

Decision rationale: Chronic Pain Medical Treatment Guidelines state that there is no high-grade scientific evidence to support the effectiveness or ineffectiveness of passive physical modalities such as traction, heat/cold applications, massage, diathermy, TENS units, ultrasound, laser treatment, or biofeedback. They can provide short-term relief during the early phases of treatment. Active treatment is associated with better outcomes and can be managed as a home exercise program with supervision. ODG states that physical therapy is more effective in short-term follow up. Patients should be formally assessed after a "six-visit clinical trial" to see if the patient is moving in a positive direction, no direction, or a negative direction (prior to continuing with the physical therapy). When treatment duration and/or number of visits exceed the

guideline, exceptional factors should be noted. Recommended number of visits for myalgia and myositis is 9-10 visits over 8 weeks; and for neuralgia, neuritis, and radiculitis is 8-10 visits over 4 weeks. In this case the requested number of sessions surpasses the six visits recommended to determine if there is functional improvement. The request is not medically necessary.

Acupuncture (x8): Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: The Claims Administrator did not cite any medical evidence for its decision.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Acupuncture Treatment Guidelines.

Decision rationale: Section 9792.24.1 of the California Code of regulations states that Acupuncture is used as an option when pain medication is reduced or not tolerated or as an adjunct to physical rehabilitation. It is the insertion and removal of filiform needles to stimulate acupoints (acupuncture points). Needles may be inserted, manipulated, and retained for a period of time. Acupuncture can be used to reduce pain, reduce inflammation, increase blood flow, increase range of motion, decrease the side effect of medication-induced nausea, promote relaxation in an anxious patient, and reduce muscle spasm. Acupuncture with electrical stimulation is the use of electrical current on the needles at the acupuncture site. It is used to increase effectiveness of the needles by continuous stimulation of the acupoint. Physiological effects (depending on location and settings) can include endorphin release for pain relief, reduction of inflammation, increased blood circulation, analgesia through interruption of pain stimulus, and muscle relaxation. It is indicated to treat chronic pain conditions, radiating pain along a nerve pathway, muscle spasm, inflammation, scar tissue pain, and pain located in multiple sites. The request is not medically necessary.

Tramadol 50 mg Quantity 60: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Opioids Page(s): page 113.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Pain Interventions and Guidelines Page(s): 74-96.

Decision rationale: Tramadol is a synthetic opioid affecting the central nervous system. It has several side effects, which include increasing the risk of seizure in patients taking SSRI's, TCA's and other opioids. Chronic Pain Medical Treatment Guidelines state that opioids are not recommended as a first line therapy. Opioid should be part of a treatment plan specific for the patient and should follow criteria for use. Criteria for use include establishment of a treatment plan, determination if pain is nociceptive or neuropathic, failure of pain relief with non-opioid analgesics, setting of specific functional goals, and opioid contract with agreement for random drug testing. If analgesia is not obtained, opioids should be discontinued. The patient should be screened for likelihood that he or she could be weaned from the opioids if there is no improvement in pain of function. It is recommended for short-term use if first-line options, such as acetaminophen or NSAIDS have failed. In this case the requested number of tablets indicates

long-term use of opiates. There is documentation that the medication is helping the patient to achieve analgesia. In addition there is no documentation that the patient had signed an opioid contract. Criteria for long-term opioid use have not been met. The request is not medically necessary.