

Case Number:	CM14-0161854		
Date Assigned:	10/03/2014	Date of Injury:	06/01/2011
Decision Date:	02/09/2015	UR Denial Date:	09/08/2014
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	09/25/2014

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 Neurology, has a subspecialty in Neuromuscular Medicine and is licensed to practice in New Jersey. 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 49-year-old woman who sustained a work-related injury on June 1, 2011. Subsequently, the patient developed a chronic lower back and bilateral wrist pain. According to a progress report dated on August 25, 2014, the patient was complaining of bilateral wrist pain with that basically he rated 5-7/10, right shoulder pain radiating to the right upper extremity. The patient physical examination demonstrated upper extremity range of motion, lumbar tenderness with reduced range of motion and positive straight leg raising . The patient was diagnosed with wrist sprain, cervical and lumbar radiculitis. The provider requested authorization for EMG nerve conduction studies of both lower extremities.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

EMG/NCS bilateral lower extremities: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: The Claims Administrator did not base their decision on the MTUS. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines, Lumbar, Pain, EDS

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS ACOEM Chapter 8 Neck and Upper Back Complaints Page(s): 178.

Decision rationale: According to MTUS guidelines (MTUS page 303 from ACOEM guidelines), Electromyography (EMG), including H-reflex tests, may be useful to identify subtle, focal neurologic dysfunction in patients with low back symptoms lasting more than three or four weeks>. EMG has excellent ability to identify abnormalities related to disc protrusion (MTUS page 304 from ACOEM guidelines). According to MTUS guidelines, needle EMG study helps identify subtle neurological focal dysfunction in patients with neck and arm symptoms. When the neurologic examination is less clear, however, further physiologic evidence of nerve dysfunction can be obtained before ordering an imaging study Electromyography (EMG), and nerve conduction velocities (NCV), 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>> (page 178). EMG is indicated to clarify nerve dysfunction in case of suspected disc herniation (page 182). EMG is useful to identify physiological insult and anatomical defect in case of neck and back pain (page 179). According to the patient file, there is no clear evidence of the clinical and adrenergic evidence of lumbosacral radiculopathy and the need for electrodiagnostic testing is not clear. Therefore, dated on the above and MTUS guidelines, the request for EMG/NCS bilateral lower extremities is not medically necessary.