

Case Number:	CM14-0191042		
Date Assigned:	11/24/2014	Date of Injury:	08/11/2014
Decision Date:	01/09/2015	UR Denial Date:	10/14/2014
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	11/14/2014

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 37-year-old female who was injured on August 11, 2014. The patient continued to experience pain in her low back, bilateral shoulders, neck, and midback. Physical examination was notable for ambulation with normal gait, tenderness in the trapezius, normal range of motion of the neck, spasms of the thoracolumbar spine musculature, normal sensation in all extremities, and normal strength in all extremities. Diagnoses included muscle spasm of the neck, thoracic sprain/strain, cervical sprain/strain, and lumbar sprain/strain. Treatment included medications, activity limitations, steroid injection, chiropractic therapy, and physical therapy. Requests for authorization for chiropractic manipulation 8 visits, acupuncture 4 visits, MRI of the cervical spine, MRI of the lumbar spine, and referral to pain management specialist were submitted for consideration.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Eight sessions of chiropractic manipulation: 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): 58.

Decision rationale: Manual therapy and evaluation are recommended for chronic pain if caused by musculoskeletal conditions. Manual Therapy is widely used in the treatment of musculoskeletal pain. The intended goal or effect of Manual Medicine is the achievement of positive symptomatic or objective measurable gains in functional improvement that facilitate progression in the patient's therapeutic exercise program and return to productive activities. Manipulation is manual therapy that moves a joint beyond the physiologic range-of-motion but not beyond the anatomic range-of-motion. Recommended treatment parameters are as follows: Time to produce effect - 4-6 treatments, frequency of 1-2 times per week with maximum duration of 8 weeks. In this case the requested number of 8 visits surpasses the number of 4-6 visits to produce effect. Therefore, the request is not medically necessary.

Four sessions of acupuncture: 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: 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. Specific indications for treatment of pain include treatment of joint pain, joint stiffness, soft tissue pain and inflammation, paresthesias, post-surgical pain relief, muscle spasm and scar tissue pain. OGD states that acupuncture is not recommended for acute back pain, but is recommended as an option for chronic low back pain in conjunction with other active interventions. Acupuncture is recommended when use as an adjunct to active rehabilitation. Frequency and duration of acupuncture or acupuncture with electrical stimulation may be performed as follows: 1) Time to produce functional improvement: 3 to 6 treatments. 2) Frequency: 1 to 3 times per week. 3) Optimum duration: 1 to 2 months. Acupuncture treatments may be extended if functional improvement is documented. In this case the request for acupuncture was submitted when the patient's injury was approximately one month old. The patient's injury had not yet achieved chronic status and there was no goal of medication reduction. There was no medical necessity for acupuncture treatment. Therefore, the request is not medically necessary.

MRI of the cervical spine: Upheld

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

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS ACOEM Chapter 8 Neck and Upper Back Complaints Page(s): 177-178. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Neck and Upper Back, Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)

Decision rationale: Criteria for ordering imaging studies are emergence of a red flag, physiologic evidence of tissue insult or neurologic dysfunction, failure to progress in a strengthening program intended to avoid surgery, and clarification of the anatomy prior to an invasive procedure. If physiologic evidence indicates tissue insult or nerve impairment, consider a discussion with a consultant regarding next steps, including the selection of an imaging test to define a potential cause (magnetic resonance imaging [MRI] for neural or other soft tissue, computer tomography [CT] for bony structures). Per ODG indications for MRI of the cervical spine are: -Chronic neck pain (= after 3 months conservative treatment), radiographs normal, neurologic signs or symptoms present-Neck pain with radiculopathy if severe or progressive neurologic deficit- Chronic neck pain, radiographs show spondylosis, neurologic signs or symptoms present- Chronic neck pain, radiographs show old trauma, neurologic signs or symptoms present- Chronic neck pain, radiographs show bone or disc margin destruction- Suspected cervical spine trauma, neck pain, clinical findings suggest ligamentous injury (sprain), radiographs and/or CT "normal"- Known cervical spine trauma: equivocal or positive plain films with neurological deficit- Upper back/thoracic spine trauma with neurological deficits In this case, the patient did not have chronic neck pain. In addition there were no neurologic deficits and the patient had normal range of motion of the cervical spine. Medical necessity has not been established. Therefore, the request is not medically necessary.

MRI of the lumbar spine: Upheld

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

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 - Lumbar and Thoracic MRI's

Decision rationale: Imaging of the lumbosacral spine is indicated in patients with unequivocal objective findings that identify specific nerve compromise on the neurologic examination who do not respond to treatment and who would consider surgery an option. When the neurologic examination is less clear, however, further physiologic evidence of nerve dysfunction should be obtained before ordering an imaging study. Indiscriminant imaging will result in false-positive findings, such as disk bulges, that are not the source of painful symptoms and do not warrant surgery. Further investigation is indicated in patients with history of tumor, infection, abdominal aneurysm, or other related serious conditions, who have positive findings on examination. MRI of the spine is recommended for indications below. MRI's are test of choice for patients with prior back surgery. MRI of the lumbar spine for uncomplicated low back pain, with radiculopathy, is not recommended until after at least one month conservative therapy, sooner if

severe or progressive neurologic deficit. Repeat MRI is not routinely recommended, and should be reserved for a significant change in symptoms and/or findings suggestive of significant pathology (eg, tumor, infection, fracture, Neuro compression, and recurrent disc herniation). In this case, the patient did not have chronic back pain. In addition there were no neurologic deficits and the patient had normal range of motion of the lumbar spine. Medical necessity has not been established. Therefore, the request is not medically necessary.

Referral to a pain management specialist: Upheld

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

MAXIMUS guideline: The Expert Reviewer did not base their decision on the MTUS. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation 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 the patient did not have any of the recommended reasons for pain specialist referral. Therefore, the request is not medically necessary.