

Case Number:	CM14-0191503		
Date Assigned:	11/25/2014	Date of Injury:	01/31/2013
Decision Date:	01/09/2015	UR Denial Date:	11/05/2014
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	11/17/2014

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 Family 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 worker is a 58 year old male who was injured on 1/31/2013 while sweeping and cleaning a truck trailer. He was diagnosed with lumbar radiculopathy, herniated lumbar disc, lumbar spinal stenosis, lumbar strain, sciatica, obesity, depression/anxiety syndrome, and meralgia paresthetica left thigh. He was treated with medications, ice, epidural injections, and physical therapy (home exercise). On 10/14/14, the worker was seen by his treating physiatrist reporting continual left low back and left leg pain rated at 6/10 on the pain scale and is associated with numbness in the left thigh through the knee. Physical examination findings included BMI 32, decreased sensation of left anterolateral thigh, left sacroiliac joint tender, positive FABER on the left, positive Gaenslen on the left, straight leg raise negative, and normal leg strength and reflexes. He was then recommended to have a lumbar L5-S1 facet joint injection as well as an injection to his left sacroiliac joint, start gabapentin and clonidine, lose weight, and continue his home exercise program.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Left L5-S1 facet joint injection: Upheld

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

MAXIMUS guideline: The Expert Reviewer did not base their decision on the MTUS. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG), Low Back section, facet joint pain/injections

Decision rationale: The MTUS Guidelines do not address facet joint injections. The ODG suggests that for a diagnosis of facet joint pain, tenderness over the facet joints, a normal sensory examination, absence of radicular findings (although pain may radiate below the knee), and normal straight leg raising exam are all requirements of the diagnosis. If evidence of hypertrophy encroaching on the neural foramen is present then only two out of the four requirements above may allow for an accurate diagnosis of facet joint pain. The ODG also discusses the criteria that should be used in order to justify a diagnostic facet joint injection for facet joint disease and pain, including 1. One set of diagnostic medial branch blocks with a response of greater or equal to 70% and lasting for at least 2 hours (lidocaine), 2. Limited to patients with low back pain that is non-radicular and at no more than two levels bilaterally, 3. Documentation of failure of conservative treatments for at least 4-6 weeks prior, 4. No more than 2 facet joints injected in one session, 5. Recommended volume of no more than 0.5 cc per joint, 6. No pain medication from home should be taken at least 4 hours prior to diagnostic block and for 4-6 hours afterwards, 7. Opioids should not be given as a sedative during procedure, 8. IV sedation is discouraged, and only for extremely anxious patients, 9. Pain relief should be documented before and after a diagnostic block, 10. Diagnostic blocks are not to be done on patients who are to get a surgical procedure, and 11. Diagnostic blocks should not be performed in patients that had a fusion at the level of the planned injection. The ODG also discusses the criteria for the use of therapeutic facet joint block injections: 1. No more than one injection at one time, 2. There should be no evidence of radicular pain, spinal stenosis, or previous fusion, 3. If previously successful (pain relief of 70% or greater, plus pain relief of 50% or greater for a duration of at least 6 weeks), a medial branch diagnostic block and subsequent neurotomy may be considered, 4. No more than 2 joint levels may be blocked at any one time, and 5. There should be evidence of a formal plan of additional evidence-based activity and exercise in addition to facet joint injection therapy. In the case of this worker, it is not clear if the intention of the injection was to do a diagnostic block or to go directly to a therapeutic injection. Regardless, there was insufficient physical examination findings to confirm facet joint pain. Also, there is evidence of lumbar radiculopathy and an abnormal sensory examination. Therefore, the facet joint injection is not medically necessary.

Left sacroiliac joint injection: Upheld

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

MAXIMUS guideline: The Expert Reviewer did not base their decision on the MTUS. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG), Hip and Pelvis section, Sacroiliac joint blocks

Decision rationale: The MTUS Guidelines are silent in regards to sacroiliac joint blocks/injections. The ODG, however, states that they are conditionally recommended as an option if failed at least 4-6 weeks of aggressive conservative therapy (medications, physical

therapy, etc.). Other criteria for the use of sacroiliac blocks includes: 1. History and physical suggesting diagnosis (imaging not helpful) by confirming at least three of the following tests: Cranial shear test, Extension test, Flamingo test, Fortin finger test, Gaenslen's test, Gillet's test, Patrick's test (FABER), Pelvic Compression test, Pelvic distraction test, Pelvic rock test, Resisted abduction test (REAB), sacroiliac shear test, Standing flexion test, Seated Flexion test, or Thigh thrust test (POSH), 2. Diagnostic evaluation must first address any other possible pain generators, 3. Blocks are performed under fluoroscopy, 4. A positive diagnostic response is recorded as 80% for the duration of the local anesthetic. If the first block is not positive, a second diagnostic block is not performed, 5. If steroids are used the pain relief should be at least 6 weeks with at least 70% or greater pain relief, 6. Repeated blocks should be 2 months or longer from previous, 7. The block is not to be performed on the same day as an epidural injection, transforaminal epidural injection, facet joint injection, or medial branch block, and 8. Only a maximum of four times over a period of one year is recommended. In the case of this worker, there was some evidence for sacroiliac pain based on the positive FABER and Gaenslen's test as well as tenderness to the joint itself, however, a total of three provocative tests is required for confirming the diagnosis, which was not documented as being performed on the day of the request for an injection in the left sacroiliac joint. Also, the medication(s) and description of the procedure was not described in the request, which is required before approving an injection. Therefore, the sacroiliac injection will be considered not medically necessary.