

<b>Case Number:</b>	CM14-0205158		
<b>Date Assigned:</b>	12/17/2014	<b>Date of Injury:</b>	08/12/2013
<b>Decision Date:</b>	02/11/2015	<b>UR Denial Date:</b>	11/18/2014
<b>Priority:</b>	Standard	<b>Application Received:</b>	12/08/2014

### 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 Preventive Medicine, has a subspecialty in Occupational Medicine and is licensed to practice in Iowa. 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 59 year old patient with date of injury of 08/12/2013. Medical records indicate the patient is undergoing treatment for lumbar sprain and strain. Subjective complaints include low back that at times radiates up the back, to both buttocks and down left leg to the bottom of foot with BLE weakness, pain averaging 6/10. Objective findings include no significant spinal stenosis; mild diffuse disk bulge at L3/L4; mild diffuse disk bulge at L4/L5, in particular in the right paracentral and right lateral locations; a narrowing of the right lateral recess; no compression fractures. Treatment has consisted of lumbar support, physical therapy, home exercise program, acupuncture, modified activity, L4/L5 lumbar epidural steroid injection, Methocarbamol, Ibuprofen, Cyclobenzaprine and Lidocaine. The utilization review determination was rendered on 11/17/2014 recommending non-certification of a Lumbar epidural steroid injection #2 at L5-S1.

### IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

**Lumbar epidural steroid injection #2 at L5-S1:** Upheld

**Claims Administrator guideline:** Decision based on MTUS ACOEM Chapter 12 Low Back Complaints Page(s): 300. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG), ESI

**MAXIMUS guideline:** Decision based on MTUS ACOEM Chapter 12 Low Back Complaints Page(s): 287-315, Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Epidural steroid injections (ESIs) Page(s): 46. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Low Back - Lumbar & Thoracic (Acute & Chronic), Epidural steroid injections (ESIs), therapeutic

**Decision rationale:** MTUS Chronic pain medical treatment guidelines state that epidural steroid injections are "Recommended as an option for treatment of radicular pain (defined as pain in dermatomal distribution with corroborative findings of radiculopathy) . . . Epidural steroid injection can offer short term pain relief and use should be in conjunction with other rehab efforts, including continuing a home exercise program." No objective findings were documented to specify the dermatomal distribution of pain. MTUS further defines the criteria for epidural steroid injections to include: 1) Radiculopathy must be documented by physical examination and corroborated by imaging studies and/or electrodiagnostic testing. 2) Initially unresponsive to conservative treatment (exercises, physical methods, NSAIDs and muscle relaxants). 3) Injections should be performed using fluoroscopy (live x-ray) for guidance. 4) If used for diagnostic purposes, a maximum of two injections should be performed. A second block is not recommended if there is inadequate response to the first block. Diagnostic blocks should be at an interval of at least one to two weeks between injections. 5) No more than two nerve root levels should be injected using transforaminal blocks. 6) No more than one interlaminar level should be injected at one session. 7) In the therapeutic phase, repeat blocks should be based on continued objective documented pain and functional improvement, including at least 50% pain relief with associated reduction of medication use for six to eight weeks, with a general recommendation of no more than 4 blocks per region per year. (Manchikanti, 2003) (CMS, 2004) (Boswell, 2007) 8) Current research does not support a "series-of-three" injections in either the diagnostic or therapeutic phase. We recommend no more than 2 ESI injections. The progress reports do not document how long the patient has been on current medications and the "unresponsiveness" to the medications. Additionally, treatment notes do not indicate radiculopathy by physical examination that is corroborated by medical imaging. As such, the request for Lumbar epidural steroid injection #2 at L5-S1 is not medically necessary.