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| <b>Case Number:</b>   | CM15-0004332 |                              |            |
| <b>Date Assigned:</b> | 01/15/2015   | <b>Date of Injury:</b>       | 02/24/1997 |
| <b>Decision Date:</b> | 03/10/2015   | <b>UR Denial Date:</b>       | 12/26/2014 |
| <b>Priority:</b>      | Standard     | <b>Application Received:</b> | 01/08/2015 |

### 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. 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/Service. He/she is familiar with governing laws and regulations, including the strength of evidence hierarchy that applies to Independent Medical Review determinations.

The Expert Reviewer has the following credentials:  
 State(s) of Licensure: New Jersey, Michigan, California  
 Certification(s)/Specialty: Neurology, Neuromuscular Medicine

### 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 injured worker is a 57 year old male, who sustained an industrial injury on 2/24/1997. He has reported back and bilateral leg pain. Lumbar Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) completed January 2013 was significant for advanced lumbar spondylosis and multilevel disk protrusion with stenosis and a sacral lesion. Nerve conduction and electromyogram study completed 8/12/14 was normal. The diagnoses have included lumbar spinal stenosis L4-5 with bilateral lower extremity radiculopathy. Treatment to date has included physical therapy, epidural injection, anti-inflammatory, muscle relaxer, and narcotic and home exercises. Currently, the IW complains of chronic, progressive back pain and bilateral lower extremity weakness. PR2 from June 20, 2014 documented concern regarding progressive symptoms and possible stenosis, disk herniation and the need to monitor sacral lesion. Physical examination from November 5, 2014 documented tenderness of lumbosacral junction and bilateral paraspinal musculature, limited Range of Motion (ROM) due to pain and positive straight leg raise. On 12/26/2014 Utilization Review non-certified a Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) of lumbar spine, noting the insufficient documentation supporting medical necessity. The MTUS, ACOEM, and ODG Guidelines were cited. On 1/8/2015, the injured worker submitted an application for IMR for review of Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) of lumbar spine.

### IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

**MRI of the lumbar spine:** Upheld

**Claims Administrator guideline:** Decision based on MTUS ACOEM Chapter 12 Low Back Complaints. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines, Lower Back (Acute & Chronic) Procedure Summary: MRIs

**MAXIMUS guideline:** Decision based on MTUS ACOEM Chapter 12 Low Back Complaints Page(s): 303.

**Decision rationale:** Regarding the indications for imaging in case of back pain, MTUS guidelines stated: "Lumbar spine x rays should not be recommended in patients with low back pain in the absence of red flags for serious spinal pathology, even if the pain has persisted for at least six weeks. However, it may be appropriate when the physician believes it would aid in patient management. Unequivocal objective findings that identify specific nerve compromise on the neurologic examination are sufficient evidence to warrant imaging in patients 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. If physiologic evidence indicates tissue insult or nerve impairment, the practitioner can discuss with a consultant 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)". Furthermore, and according to MTUS guidelines, MRI is the test of choice for patients with prior back surgery, fracture or tumors that may require surgery. The patient does not have any clear evidence of lumbar radiculopathy or nerve root compromise. There is no change of the clinical examination. There is no clear evidence of significant change of the clinical examination of the patient compared to his previous status. There is no change in the patient signs or symptoms suggestive of new pathology. Therefore, the request for MRI of the lumbar spine is not medically necessary.