

<b>Case Number:</b>	CM15-0009426		
<b>Date Assigned:</b>	01/27/2015	<b>Date of Injury:</b>	12/06/1993
<b>Decision Date:</b>	03/19/2015	<b>UR Denial Date:</b>	12/26/2014
<b>Priority:</b>	Standard	<b>Application Received:</b>	01/15/2015

### 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: California, District of Columbia, Maryland  
 Certification(s)/Specialty: Anesthesiology, Pain Management

### 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 54 year old male, who sustained an industrial injury on 12/6/1993. The injured worker has complaints of thoracic area, cervical spine, left upper extremity, lower back, right upper extremity pain. He reports that it is sharp, dull/aching, throbbing, pins and needles, stabbing, numbness and spasms. The diagnoses have included radiculopathy, facet arthropathy; thoracic degenerative disc disease; thoracic, neuroalgia/neuritis NOS. Treatment to date has included anterior cervical discectomy and fusion; steroid injections; Transcutaneous Electrical Nerve Stimulation (TENS) unit; X-rays and medications. Work status was documented as not operating a motor vehicle or heavy machinery if tired or mentally foggy secondary to medications. According to the utilization review performed on 12/26/14, the requested MS Contin 15mg Qty. 90 and Neurontin 300mg Qty. 30 has been certified. The requested epidural Steroid Injection at T8-T9 with Fluoroscopy Qty. 1; anesthesia Qty. 1 and radiology Qty. 1 has been non-certified. MTUS (2009) Chronic Pain Treatment Medical Guidelines, page 46 epidural steroid injections were used.

### IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

**Epidural Steroid Injection at T8-T9 with Fluoroscopy Qty. 1:** Upheld

**Claims Administrator guideline:** Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Epidural Steroid Injections (ESIs) Page(s): 46.

**MAXIMUS guideline:** Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Epidural Steroid Injections Page(s): 46.

**Decision rationale:** Per the MTUS CPMTG epidural steroid injections are used to reduce pain and inflammation, restoring range of motion and thereby facilitating progress in more active treatment programs and avoiding surgery, but this treatment alone offers no significant long-term benefit. The criteria for the use of epidural steroid injections are as follows: 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 documentation submitted for review does not contain physical exam findings of radiculopathy or clinical evidence of radiculopathy. The MRI findings documented do not demonstrate findings consistent with radiculopathy. The documentation submitted does not include EMG/NCS. Above mentioned citation conveys radiculopathy must be documented by physical examination and corroborated by imaging studies and/or electrodiagnostic testing. Radiculopathy is defined as two of the following: weakness, sensation deficit, or diminished/absent reflexes associated with the relevant dermatome. These findings are not documented, so medical necessity is not affirmed. As the first criteria is not met, the request is not medically necessary.

**Anesthesia Qty. 1:** 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 Pain (Chronic)

**Decision rationale:** Per the ODG guidelines, Sedation: There is no evidence-based literature to make a firm recommendation as to sedation during an ESI. The use of sedation introduces some potential diagnostic and safety issues, making unnecessary use less than ideal. A major concern is that sedation may result in the inability of the patient to experience the expected pain and paresthesias associated with spinal cord irritation. This is of particular concern in the cervical

region. (Hodges 1999) Routine use is not recommended except for patients with anxiety. The least amount of sedation for the shortest duration of effect is recommended. The general agent recommended is a benzodiazepine. As the requested epidural steroid injection was not medically necessary, anesthesia is not medically necessary.

**Radiology Qty. 1:** Upheld

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

**MAXIMUS guideline:** The Expert Reviewer did not cite any medical evidence for its decision.

**Decision rationale:** Since the primary procedure is not medically necessary, none of the associated services are medically necessary.