

<b>Case Number:</b>	CM15-0134653		
<b>Date Assigned:</b>	07/22/2015	<b>Date of Injury:</b>	02/01/2012
<b>Decision Date:</b>	08/19/2015	<b>UR Denial Date:</b>	06/17/2015
<b>Priority:</b>	Standard	<b>Application Received:</b>	07/13/2015

### 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, Alabama, 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:

This 36-year-old man sustained an industrial injury on 2/1/2012. The mechanism of injury is not detailed. Evaluations include undated bilateral shoulder x-rays. Diagnoses include bilateral acromioclavicular arthritis with persistent right wrist pain. Treatment has included oral medications and surgical intervention. Physician notes dated 6/2/2015 show complaints of bilateral shoulder and wrist pain and intermittent neck pain. Recommendations include bilateral MR scans of the shoulders, nerve conductions studies of the bilateral upper extremities, and follow up upon completion.

### IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

**Bilateral Shoulder MRI without contrast:** Upheld

**Claims Administrator guideline:** Decision based on MTUS ACOEM Chapter 9 Shoulder Complaints.

**MAXIMUS guideline:** Decision based on MTUS ACOEM Chapter 9 Shoulder Complaints  
 Page(s): 209, 214.

**Decision rationale:** According to MTUS guidelines, MRI of the shoulder is recommended in case of rotator cuff tear, impingement syndrome, tumors and infections. There is no documentation file of any of the above pathologies. There is no documentation of a comprehensive shoulder examination assessing the cause of shoulder pain. Therefore, the request for Bilateral Shoulder MRI without contrast is not medically necessary.

**Bilateral Upper Extremities EMG/NCV:** Upheld

**Claims Administrator guideline:** Decision based on MTUS ACOEM Chapter 9 Shoulder Complaints, Chapter 11 Forearm, Wrist, and Hand Complaints.

**MAXIMUS guideline:** Decision based on MTUS ACOEM Chapter 11 Forearm, Wrist, and Hand Complaints Page(s): 269.

**Decision rationale:** According to MTUS guidelines, (MTUS page 303 from ACOEM guidelines), "Electromyography (EMG), including H-reflex tests, may be useful to identify subtle, focal neurologic dysfunction in patients with low back symptoms lasting more than three or four weeks". EMG has excellent ability to identify abnormalities related to disc protrusion (MTUS page 304 from ACOEM guidelines). According to MTUS guidelines, needle EMG study helps identify subtle neurological focal dysfunction in patients with neck and arm symptoms. "When the neurologic examination is less clear, however, further physiologic evidence of nerve dysfunction can be obtained before ordering an imaging study Electromyography (EMG), and nerve conduction velocities (NCV), including H-reflex tests, may help identify subtle focal neurologic dysfunction in patients with neck or arm symptoms, or both, lasting more than three or four weeks" (page 178). EMG is indicated to clarify nerve dysfunction in case of suspected disc herniation (page 182). EMG is useful to identify physiological insult and anatomical defect in case of neck pain (page 179). There is no documentation of peripheral nerve damage, cervical radiculopathy and entrapment neuropathy that requires electrodiagnostic testing. There is no documentation of significant change in the patient condition. Therefore, the request for Bilateral Upper Extremities EMG/NCV is not medically necessary.