

Case Number:	CM15-0135161		
Date Assigned:	07/23/2015	Date of Injury:	11/22/2013
Decision Date:	08/25/2015	UR Denial Date:	06/18/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	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 York, Tennessee

Certification(s)/Specialty: Emergency 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 50 year old female, who sustained an industrial injury on November 22, 2013, incurring upper and lower back injuries. She was diagnosed with cervicgia, cervical radiating, cervical disc protrusion, lumbago, lumbar radiating, lumbar disc protrusion, lumbar facet dysfunction, bilateral carpal tunnel syndrome, ulnar neuropathy and depression. Treatment included physical therapy, home exercise program, pain medications, wrist splinting, topical analgesic gel, anti-inflammatory drugs, neuropathic medications, Electromyography studies, and work restrictions. Currently, the injured worker complained of neck pain and numbness radiating to her bilateral shoulders. She complained of persistent low back pain radiating to her lower extremities down into her ankles with numbness. She rated her pain a 7 on a pain scale of 1 to 10. The treatment plan that was requested for authorization included cervical epidural steroid injection with fluoroscopy, lumbar epidural steroid injection with fluoroscopy and a urinalysis.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Cervical epidural steroid injection at C4-C5, C5-C6 and C6-C7 with fluoroscopy: 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 Pain Interventions and Guidelines Page(s): 46.

Decision rationale: Epidural steroid injections are recommended as an option for treatment of radicular pain (defined as pain in dermatomal distribution with corroborative findings of radiculopathy). Radiculopathy must be documented by physical examination and corroborated by imaging studies and/or electrodiagnostic testing. 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. There is little information on improved function. The American Academy of Neurology recently concluded that epidural steroid injections may lead to an improvement in radicular lumbosacral pain between 2 and 6 weeks following the injection, but they do not affect impairment of function or the need for surgery and do not provide long-term pain relief beyond 3 months, and there is insufficient evidence to make any recommendation for the use of epidural steroid injections to treat radicular cervical pain. Criteria for the use of Epidural steroid injections: Note: The purpose of ESI is to reduce pain and inflammation, thereby facilitating progress in more active treatment programs, and avoiding surgery, but this treatment alone offers no significant long-term functional benefit. 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. 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. 9) Epidural steroid injection is not to be performed on the same day as trigger point injection, sacroiliac joint injection, facet joint injection or medial branch block. In this case, documentation in the medical record does not support the diagnosis of upper extremity radiculopathy and there are no corroborating imaging/electrodiagnostic studies. Criteria for cervical epidural steroid injection have not been met. The request is not medically necessary.

Lumbar epidural steroid injection at L4-L5 and L5-S1 with fluoroscopy: 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 Pain Interventions and Guidelines Page(s): 46.

Decision rationale: Epidural steroid injections are recommended as an option for treatment of radicular pain (defined as pain in dermatomal distribution with corroborative findings of radiculopathy). Radiculopathy must be documented by physical examination and corroborated by imaging studies and/or electrodiagnostic testing. 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. There is little information on improved function. The American Academy of Neurology recently concluded that epidural steroid injections may lead to an improvement in radicular lumbosacral pain between 2 and 6 weeks following the injection, but they do not affect impairment of function or the need for surgery and do not provide long-term pain relief beyond 3 months, and there is insufficient evidence to make any recommendation for the use of epidural steroid injections to treat radicular cervical pain. Criteria for the use of Epidural steroid injections: Note: The purpose of ESI is to reduce pain and inflammation, thereby facilitating progress in more active treatment programs, and avoiding surgery, but this treatment alone offers no significant long-term functional benefit. 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. 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. 9) Epidural steroid injection is not to be performed on the same day as trigger point injection, sacroiliac joint injection, facet joint injection or medial branch block. In this case, documentation in the medical record does not support the diagnosis of lower extremity radiculopathy and there are no corroborating imaging/electrodiagnostic studies. Criteria for lumbar epidural steroid injection have not been met. The request is not medically necessary.

Urinalysis: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines opioids Page(s): 94-95.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Pain Interventions and Guidelines Page(s): 78.

Decision rationale: Chronic Pain Medical Treatment Guidelines state that urinary drug testing should be used if there are issues of abuse, addiction, or pain control in patients being treated with opioids. ODG criteria for Urinary Drug testing are recommended for patients with chronic opioid use. Patients at low risk for addiction/aberrant behavior should be tested within 6 months

of initiation of therapy and yearly thereafter. Those patients with moderate risk for addiction/aberrant behavior should undergo testing 2-3 times/year. Patients with high risk of addiction/aberrant behavior should be tested as often as once per month. In this case, the request for urinalysis was to determine the presence or prescription medications. The patient was not prescribed opioids until she was prescribed Tramadol in June 2015. There is no medical indication for urine drug testing. The request is not medically necessary.