

Case Number:	CM15-0142356		
Date Assigned:	08/03/2015	Date of Injury:	12/17/2009
Decision Date:	09/01/2015	UR Denial Date:	07/07/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	07/22/2015

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: North Carolina

Certification(s)/Specialty: Family Practice

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 61 year old female, who sustained an industrial injury on 12-17-09. Initial complaints were not reviewed. The injured worker was diagnosed as having sprain-strain sacroiliac ligament. Treatment to date has included physical therapy; medications. Diagnostics studies included MRI lumbar spine, sacrum and coccyx (1-15-11). Currently, the PR-2 notes dated 6-22-15 indicated the injured worker complains of pelvic area pain and sacroiliac joint pain. She complains of right buttocks and right leg pain. She experiences the complaints 100% of the time since her date of injury in 2009. She currently experiences radiating pain into the buttocks and radiating down both legs. She notices the pain mostly in the evening and it is relieved by rest, medications, cold, heat and exercise. Aggravating factors include increased activity. She reports having the pain in the past. She reports having lost time for work due to this pain. She has had a MRI done but no surgical intervention. Medications listed as Meloxicam 15mg and Ambien 5mg. The provider notes she has completed a trial of Gralise with her average pain rated at 6 over 10. The provider notes an MRI of the lumbar spine was October 4, 2014. Those results were note documented, but due to the recent increased pain, recurrent severe spasms, severe burring on the inner and outer thigh and tingling on her right leg, he is requesting a repeat MRI. The provider is requesting authorization of Repeat MRI low back without contrast.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Repeat MRI low back without contrast: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: The Claims Administrator did not base their decision on the MTUS. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation ODG, MRI.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS ACOEM Chapter 12 Low Back Complaints Page(s): 303-304.

Decision rationale: The ACOEM chapter on low back complaints and special diagnostic studies states: 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, computed tomography [CT] for bony structures). Relying solely on imaging studies to evaluate the source of low back and related symptoms carries a significant risk of diagnostic confusion (false positive test results) because of the possibility of identifying a finding that was present before symptoms began and therefore has no temporal association with the symptoms. Techniques vary in their abilities to define abnormalities (Table 12-7). Imaging studies should be reserved for cases in which surgery is considered or red-flag diagnoses are being evaluated. Because the overall false-positive rate is 30% for imaging studies in patients over age 30 who do not have symptoms, the risk of diagnostic confusion is great. There is no recorded presence of emerging red flags on the physical exam. There is evidence of nerve compromise on physical exam but there is not mention of consideration for surgery or complete failure of conservative therapy. For these reasons, criteria for imaging as defined above per the ACOEM have not been met. Therefore the request is not medically necessary.