

Case Number:	CM15-0142591		
Date Assigned:	08/03/2015	Date of Injury:	01/03/2014
Decision Date:	09/01/2015	UR Denial Date:	06/24/2015
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: Iowa, Illinois, Hawaii

Certification(s)/Specialty: Preventive Medicine, Occupational Medicine, Public Health & General Preventive 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 39 year old male, who sustained an industrial injury on January 03, 2014. The injured worker reported an injury to the low back while carrying a window that weighed approximately 336 pounds. The injured worker was diagnosed as having lumbosacral spondylosis with referred versus radicular bilateral lower extremity pain with lumbar five and sacral one radiculopathy as noted by electromyogram. Treatment and diagnostic studies to date has included x-rays of the lumbosacral spine, electromyogram, magnetic resonance imaging of the lumbar spine, physical therapy, chiropractic therapy, multiple lumbar epidural steroid injections, psychological evaluation, and medication regimen. In a progress note dated June 16, 2015 the treating physician reports complaints of low back pain. Examination reveals decreased range of motion to the lumbar spine. The treating physician noted that the injured worker has failed conservative treatment for the pathology concerning of degenerative disc disease and discogenic pain at lumbar five to sacral one with bilateral lower extremity pain due to foraminal stenosis. The treating physician requested the purchase of a post-operative lumbar brace post planned lumbar five to sacral one anterior decompression and fusion.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Post-Op Lumbar Brace purchase: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: The Claims Administrator did not base their decision on the MTUS. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Treatment Index 13th Edition 2015.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS ACOEM Chapter 12 Low Back Complaints Page(s): 301. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Low Back (Lumbar and Thoracic), Lumbar Support.

Decision rationale: ACOEM states, "Lumbar supports have not been shown to have any lasting benefit beyond the acute phase of symptom relief." ODG states, "Not recommended for prevention, recommended as an option for treatment. See below for indications. Prevention: Not recommended for prevention. There is strong and consistent evidence that lumbar supports were not effective in preventing neck and back pain. Lumbar supports do not prevent LBP. (Kinkade, 2007) A systematic review on preventing episodes of back problems found strong, consistent evidence that exercise interventions are effective and other interventions not effective, including stress management, shoe inserts, back supports, ergonomic/back education, and reduced lifting programs. (Bigos, 2009) This systematic review concluded that there is moderate evidence that lumbar supports are no more effective than doing nothing in preventing low-back pain. (van Duijvenbode, 2008)" ODG states for use as a "Treatment: Recommended as an option for compression fractures and specific treatment of spondylolisthesis, documented instability, and for treatment of nonspecific LBP (very low-quality evidence, but may be a conservative option)." The patient is well beyond the acute phase of treatment and the treating physician has provided no documentation of spondylolisthesis or documented instability. As such, the request for Post-Op Lumbar Brace purchase is not medically necessary.