

Case Number:	CM15-0145296		
Date Assigned:	08/06/2015	Date of Injury:	07/22/2012
Decision Date:	09/03/2015	UR Denial Date:	06/23/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	07/27/2015

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:

The injured worker is a 40 year old male who sustained an industrial fall injury on 07-22-2012. The injured worker was diagnosed with left sciatica. The injured worker is status post anterior lumbar decompression and L4-5 fusion in April 2013. Treatment to date has included diagnostic testing, surgery, cortisone injections, physical therapy and medications. According to the primary treating physician's progress report on April 22, 2015 the injured worker continues to experience low back pain radiating into the left leg with numbness and tingling to the sole of the left foot. The injured worker rates his pain level at 7 out of 10 at rest and 10 out of 10 with activity. Examination of the lumbar spine demonstrated limited range of motion in all directions. Forward flexion was to the upper shin with the fingers and knees in extension. Stretch test was positive with a negative femoral stretch test. Non-verifiable numbness remains present in the left leg. Patrick Fabere's test was normal. There was tenderness to palpation in the natal cleft at the lower end of the sacrum posteriorly between the buttocks. Current medications are listed as Norco, Tramadol and Celebrex. The injured worker is Permanent & Stationary (P&S). Treatment plan consists of the current request for Norco 10mg-325mg, lumbar spine magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) and Electromyography (EMG) and Nerve Conduction Velocity (NCV) studies of the bilateral lower extremities.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

MRI lumbar spine: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS ACOEM Chapter 12 Low Back Complaints. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Special Studies and Diagnostic and Treatment Considerations Page(s): 303.

Decision rationale: Regarding the indications for imaging in case of back pain, MTUS guidelines stated: "Lumbar spine x rays should not be recommended in patients with low back pain in the absence of red flags for serious spinal pathology, even if the pain has persisted for at least six weeks. However, it may be appropriate when the physician believes it would aid in patient management. 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, computer tomography [CT] for bony structures)". Furthermore, and according to MTUS guidelines, MRI is the test of choice for patients with prior back surgery, fracture or tumors that may require surgery. In this case, the patient does not have any clear evidence of lumbar radiculopathy. There is no changes in the patient's condition since his last MRI (performed on March 3, 2014) suggestive of new pathology. Therefore, the request for MRI of the lumbar spine is not medically necessary.

EMG/NCV bilateral lower extremities: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS ACOEM Chapter 12 Low Back Complaints. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Special studies and diagnostic and treatment considerations Page(s): 303.

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). MTUS guidelines do not recommend EMG/NCV without signs of radiculopathy or nerve dysfunction. On March 11, 2014, the patient's EMG/NCV study showed a normal NCS of the left lower extremity; however, the patient refused needle EMG. Without needle EMG, the diagnosis of radiculopathy cannot be excluded. However, the patient has no recent clear clinical and radiological evidence of radiculopathy. Therefore, the request for EMG/NCV study of the bilateral lower extremities is not medically necessary.

Norco 10/325mg #90: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Opioids.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Criteria for use of opioids Page(s): 76-79.

Decision rationale: According to MTUS guidelines, Norco (Hydrocodone/Acetaminophen) is a synthetic opioid indicated for the pain management but not recommended as a first line oral analgesic. In addition and according to MTUS guidelines, ongoing use of opioids should follow specific rules: "(a) Prescriptions from a single practitioner taken as directed, and all prescriptions from a single pharmacy. (b) The lowest possible dose should be prescribed to improve pain and function. (c) Office: Ongoing review and documentation of pain relief, functional status, appropriate medication use, and side effects. Four domains have been proposed as most relevant for ongoing monitoring of chronic pain patients on opioids: pain relief, side effects, physical and psychosocial functioning, and the occurrence of any potentially aberrant (or non adherent) drug- related behaviors. These domains have been summarized as the "4 A's" (analgesia, activities of daily living, adverse side effects, and aberrant drug taking behaviors). The monitoring of these outcomes over time should affect therapeutic decisions and provide a framework". According to the patient's file, there is no objective documentation of pain and functional improvement to justify continuous use of Norco. Norco was used for longtime without documentation of functional improvement or evidence of return to work or improvement of activity of daily living. Therefore, the prescription of Norco 10/325mg #90 is not medically necessary.