

Case Number:	CM15-0146215		
Date Assigned:	08/07/2015	Date of Injury:	02/28/2014
Decision Date:	09/03/2015	UR Denial Date:	06/25/2015
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: Texas, Florida, California

Certification(s)/Specialty: Preventive Medicine, Occupational 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 47-year-old woman sustained an industrial injury on 2-28-2014 after slipping on a wet floor. Evaluations include right shoulder MRI dated 5-10-2014. Diagnoses include right cervical radiculopathy, right shoulder impingement syndrome versus rotator cuff tear, right acromioclavicular joint degenerative joint disease, right lateral epicondylitis, right lumbosacral facet arthropathy versus sacroiliac joint dysfunction, and right greater trochanter bursitis. Treatment has included oral medications, right shoulder steroid injection, and physical therapy. Physician notes dated 5-13-2015 show complaints of neck pain with numbness radiation to the right arm to the wrist and hand, right shoulder pain, right paraspinal pain, right greater trochanter pain, and right ankle pain. Recommendations include right shoulder surgical intervention, pre-operative medical clearance, post-operative shoulder-arm immobilizer, post-operative physiotherapy, cervical and lumbar spine x-rays, lumbar spine MRI, chiropractic care, acupuncture, Flector patch, right tennis elbow brace, and follow up in four to six weeks.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

MRI scan of lumbar spine without contrast: Upheld

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

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS ACOEM Chapter 12 Low Back Complaints Page(s): American College of Occupational and Environmental Medicine Page 303, Low Back Complaints.

Decision rationale: This claimant was injured in 2014 with diagnoses of right cervical radiculopathy, right shoulder impingement syndrome versus rotator cuff tear, right acromioclavicular joint degenerative joint disease, right lateral epicondylitis, right lumbosacral facet arthropathy versus sacroiliac joint dysfunction, and right greater trochanter bursitis. The claimant slipped on a floor. As of May, there was still neck pain and numbness, right paraspinal pain and right ankle pain. There is no documentation of change in neurologic signs or symptoms. Under MTUS/ACOEM, although there is subjective information presented in regarding increasing pain, there are little accompanying physical signs. Even if the signs are of an equivocal nature, the MTUS note that electrodiagnostic confirmation generally comes first. They note "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." The guides warn that indiscriminate imaging will result in false positive findings, such as disk bulges, that are not the source of painful symptoms and do not warrant surgery. I did not find electrodiagnostic studies. It can be said that ACOEM is intended for more acute injuries; therefore other evidence-based guides were also examined. The ODG guidelines note, in the Low Back Procedures section: Lumbar spine trauma: trauma, neurological deficit. Lumbar spine trauma: seat belt (chance) fracture (If focal, radicular findings or other neurologic deficit). Uncomplicated low back pain, suspicion of cancer, infection. Uncomplicated low back pain, with radiculopathy, after at least 1 month conservative therapy, sooner if severe or progressive neurologic deficit. (For unequivocal evidence of radiculopathy, see AMA Guides, 5th Edition, page 382-383.) (Andersson, 2000) Uncomplicated low back pain, prior lumbar surgery. Uncomplicated low back pain, cauda equina syndrome. These criteria are also not met in this case; the request is not medically necessary and was appropriately non-certified under the MTUS and other evidence-based criteria.