

Case Number:	CM15-0163036		
Date Assigned:	08/31/2015	Date of Injury:	10/12/2007
Decision Date:	10/13/2015	UR Denial Date:	08/12/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	08/19/2015

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 40 year old female who sustained an industrial injury on 10-12-07. The assessment is noted as cervicalgia, cervical facet joint syndrome, thoracic spine pain, right subscapular pain, and left shoulder pain. Previous treatment includes injections, oral and topical medications, and at least 6 chiropractic sessions. In a visit note dated 3-13-15, the physician notes the injured worker reports 80% pain relief, functional gain and activity of daily living improvement from her recent Myoblock injection for trapezius and levator scapulae bilaterally on 2-26-15. She reports her shoulder is "still a little stiff but is overall very happy with her results." Objective exam notes less cervical tenderness and tightness bilaterally, improved cervical active range of motion, less tenderness over the trapezius, multiple trigger points palpated. In a visit note dated 6-22-15, the physician reports 80-90% pain relief, functional gain and activity of daily living improvement from completing 6 of 12 sessions of chiropractic care. She reports intermittent aching pain in the bilateral cervical spine, which is mostly axial and non-radiating. She reports carrying her bag and using the computer aggravates the pain and that stretching alleviates pain. Pain is rated at 2 out of 10. It is noted she stopped taking Ibuprofen due to gastrointestinal issues, continues on over the counter Excedrin, Lidoderm Patch, Flector Patch, Voltaren Gel and topical Cyclobenzaprine 2%-Gabapentin 6%-Baclofen 2%-Flurbiprofen 10%. Work status is full time with no restrictions. The requested treatment of ultrasound guided left rhomboid and left trapezius trigger point injection was denied on 8-12-15.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Ultrasound guided left rhomboid and left trapezius trigger point injection: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment 2009.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment 2009, Section(s): Trigger point injections.

Decision rationale: The California chronic pain medical treatment guidelines section on trigger point injections states: Trigger point injections-Recommended only for myofascial pain syndrome as indicated below, with limited lasting value. Not recommended for radicular pain. Trigger point injections with an anesthetic such as Bupivacaine are recommended for non-resolving trigger points, but the addition of a corticosteroid is not generally recommended. Not recommended for radicular pain. A trigger point is a discrete focal tenderness located in a palpable taut band of skeletal muscle, which produces a local twitch in response to stimulus to the band. Trigger points may be present in up to 33-50% of the adult population. Myofascial pain syndrome is a regional painful muscle condition with a direct relationship between a specific trigger point and its associated pain region. These injections may occasionally be necessary to maintain function in those with myofascial problems when myofascial trigger points are present on examination. Not recommended for typical back pain or neck pain. (Graff-Radford, 2004) (Nelemans-Cochrane, 2002) For fibromyalgia syndrome, trigger point injections have not been proven effective. (Goldenberg, 2004) Criteria for the use of Trigger point injections: Trigger point injections with a local anesthetic may be recommended for the treatment of chronic low back or neck pain with myofascial pain syndrome when all of the following criteria are met: (1) Documentation of circumscribed trigger points with evidence upon palpation of a twitch response as well as referred pain; (2) Symptoms have persisted for more than three months; (3) Medical management therapies such as ongoing stretching exercises, physical therapy, NSAIDs and muscle relaxants have failed to control pain; (4) Radiculopathy is not present (by exam, imaging, or neuro-testing); (5) Not more than 3-4 injections per session; (6) No repeat injections unless a greater than 50% pain relief is obtained for six weeks after an injection and there is documented evidence of functional improvement; (7) Frequency should not be at an interval less than two months; (8) Trigger point injections with any substance (e.g., saline or glucose) other than local anesthetic with or without steroid are not recommended. (Colorado, 2002) (BlueCross BlueShield, 2004) The provided clinical documentation fails to show circumscribed trigger points with evidence upon palpation of a twitch response as well as referred pain. Therefore, criteria have not been met and the request is not medically necessary.