

Case Number:	CM15-0164724		
Date Assigned:	09/10/2015	Date of Injury:	04/22/1980
Decision Date:	10/07/2015	UR Denial Date:	08/03/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	08/21/2015

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 male, who sustained an industrial injury on 4-22-80. The injured worker has complaints of left sided low back pain with radiation to left lower extremity with pins and needles in bottom of the foot. The documentation noted that the injured worker completed the Functional Restoration Program and stated he has improved significantly with improvement in mood, functioning and pain. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) of the lumbar spine on 4-23-13 showed multilevel degenerative disc disease and degenerative joint disease with spinal stenosis and neural foramen compression , severe neural foramen compression left L4-5; The diagnoses have included lumbar disc with radiculitis and low back pain. Treatment to date has included Functional Restoration Program; physical therapy; Norco; fenoprofen and physical therapy. The original utilization review (8-3-15) had a request for acupuncture once a week for 12 weeks; manual manipulation therapy once a week for 12 weeks and epidural injection 1x8 inject lumbar spine with lidocaine 10mg that were all denied for not being medically necessary.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Acupuncture once a week for 12 weeks: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Acupuncture Treatment 2007.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Acupuncture Treatment 2007.

Decision rationale: The California chronic pain medical treatment guidelines section on acupuncture states: Acupuncture is used as an option when pain medication is reduced or not tolerated, it may be used as an adjunct to physical rehabilitation and/or surgical intervention to hasten functional recovery. It is the insertion and removal of filiform needles to stimulate acupoints (acupuncture points). Needles may be inserted, manipulated, and retained for a period of time. Acupuncture can be used to reduce pain, reduce inflammation, increase blood flow, increase range of motion, decrease the side effect of medication-induced nausea, promote relaxation in an anxious patient, and reduce muscle spasm. Time to produce functional improvement is 3-6 treatments and frequency is 1-3 times per week. The requested amount of session is in excess of the recommendation unless improvement is noted by 3-6 sessions. Therefore, the request is not certified and therefore is not medically necessary.

Manual Manipulation Therapy once a week for 12 weeks: 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): Manual therapy & manipulation.

Decision rationale: The California chronic pain medical guidelines section on manual manipulation states: Recommended for chronic pain if caused by musculoskeletal conditions. Manual Therapy is widely used in the treatment of musculoskeletal pain. The intended goal or effect of Manual Medicine is the achievement of positive symptomatic or objective measurable gains in functional improvement that facilitate progression in the patient's therapeutic exercise program and return to productive activities. Manipulation is manual therapy that moves a joint beyond the physiologic range-of-motion but not beyond the anatomic range-of-motion. Low back: Recommended as an option. Therapeutic care "Trial of 6 visits over 2 weeks, with evidence of objective functional improvement, total of up to 18 visits over 6-8 weeks. Elective / maintenance care," not medically necessary; recurrences/flare-ups. Need to reevaluate treatment success, if RTW achieved then 1-2 visits every 4-6 months. Ankle & Foot: Not recommended. Carpal tunnel syndrome: Not recommended. Forearm, Wrist, & Hand: Not recommended. Knee: Not recommended. Treatment Parameters from state guidelines a. Time to produce effect: 4 to 6 treatments. Manual manipulation is recommended form of treatment for chronic pain. However the requested amount of therapy sessions is in excess of the recommendations per the California MTUS. The California MTUS states there should be not more than 6 visits over 2 weeks and documented evidence of functional improvement before continuation of therapy. The request is for greater than 6 sessions. This does not meet criteria guidelines and thus is not certified and therefore is not medically necessary.

Epidural Injection 1x8 Inject Lumbar Spine with Lidocaine 10mg: Upheld

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

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Low Back Complaints 2004, Section(s): Initial Care.

Decision rationale: The ACOEM chapter on low back complaints states: Invasive techniques (e.g., local injections and facet-joint injections of cortisone and lidocaine) are of questionable merit. Although epidural steroid injections may afford short-term improvement in leg pain and sensory deficits in patients with nerve root compression due to a herniated nucleus pulposus, this treatment offers no significant long term functional benefit, nor does it reduce the need for surgery. Despite the fact that proof is still lacking, many pain physicians believe that diagnostic and/or therapeutic injections may have benefit in patients presenting in the transitional phase between acute and chronic pain. The requested service is not supported by the ACOEM and therefore is not certified and therefore is not medically necessary.