

Case Number:	CM15-0166842		
Date Assigned:	09/04/2015	Date of Injury:	06/28/2013
Decision Date:	10/06/2015	UR Denial Date:	07/22/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	08/25/2015

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 24 year old male, who sustained an industrial injury on June 28, 2013. He reported an injury and pain in his right leg with radiation of pain to the right foot and ankle. He was diagnosed with a right leg crush injury, right leg laceration and probable posterior tibial nerve injury. Treatment to date has included diagnostic imaging, physical therapy, NSAIDS and opioid medications. Currently, the injured worker complains of pain in the lumbar spine, the right ankle, the right foot, and right toes. He describes his pain as stabbing and aching pain and notes associated numbness, tingling, headaches, difficulty sleeping, anxiety and depression. On physical examination, the injured worker has a decreased range of motion of the right foot and ankle. He has tenderness to palpation over the Achilles tendon attachment to the calcaneus and over the tarsal tunnel area. He has tenderness to palpation over the medial and lateral malleolus of the right ankle. The injured worker has a positive Tinel's sign for tarsal tunnel. The diagnoses associated with the request include lumbago and derangement of joint of the ankle and foot. The treatment plan includes MRI of the lumbar spine, physical therapy for the lumbar spine and right ankle, Anaprox, Prilosec, Ultram, Norco and Flexeril.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

MRI of the lumbar spine: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS ACOEM Chapter 12 Low Back Complaints.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS ACOEM Chapter 12 Low Back Complaints Page(s): 303-304.

Decision rationale: The ACOEM chapter on low back complaints and special diagnostic studies states: Unequivocal objective findings that identify specific nerve compromise on the neurologic examination are sufficient evidence to warrant imaging inpatients 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, computed tomography [CT] for bony structures). Relying solely on imaging studies to evaluate the source of low back and related symptoms carries a significant risk of diagnostic confusion (false positive test results) because of the possibility of identifying a finding that was present before symptoms began and therefore has no temporal association with the symptoms. Techniques vary in their abilities to define abnormalities (Table 12-7). Imaging studies should be reserved for cases in which surgery is considered or red-flag diagnoses are being evaluated. Because the overall false-positive rate is 30% for imaging studies in patients over age 30 who do not have symptoms, the risk of diagnostic confusion is great. There is no recorded presence of emerging red flags on the physical exam. There is evidence of nerve compromise on physical exam but there is not mention of consideration for surgery or complete failure of conservative therapy. For these reasons, criteria for imaging as defined above per the ACOEM have not been met. Therefore the request is not medically necessary.