

Case Number:	CM15-0167766		
Date Assigned:	09/08/2015	Date of Injury:	11/29/2012
Decision Date:	10/07/2015	UR Denial Date:	08/10/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	08/26/2015

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 48-year-old male, who sustained an industrial injury on November 29, 2012. They reported being struck by an object. The injured worker was diagnosed as having cervical degenerative disc disease (DDD), facet osteoarthritis, radiculopathy, stenosis and cervicalgia. Treatment to date has included magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), epidural steroid injection (ESI) and medication. A progress note dated July 2, 2015 provides the injured worker complains of headache and neck pain. He rates the pain 6 out of 10 without medication and 4 out of 10 with medication. He reports cervical epidural steroid injection (ESI) on June 8, 2015 provides 60% improvement in function including ability to swim, bathe, clean, cook, walk and stand for more than an hour and participate in family events. Physical exam notes cervical tightness and tenderness to palpation, decreased range of motion (ROM) and positive Spurling's sign. There is bilateral knee decreased range of motion (ROM) with crepitus. Review of magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) reveals cervical degenerative disc disease (DDD), stenosis and facet osteoarthritis.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Bilateral C4-C5 and C5-C6 medial branch diagnostic injection: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS ACOEM Chapter 8 Neck and Upper Back Complaints.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS ACOEM Chapter 8 Neck and Upper Back Complaints Page(s): 181. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Facet joint intra-articular injections (therapeutic blocks)
(http://worklossdatainstitute.verioiponly.com/odgtwc/low_back.htm#Facetjointinjections).

Decision rationale: According MTUS guidelines, "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". According to ODG guidelines regarding facets injections, "Under study. Current evidence is conflicting as to this procedure and at this time, no more than one therapeutic intra-articular block is suggested. If successful (pain relief of at least 50% for a duration of at least 6 weeks), the recommendation is to proceed to a medial branch diagnostic block and subsequent neurotomy (if the medial branch block is positive). If a therapeutic facet joint block is undertaken, it is suggested that it be used in consort with other evidence based conservative care (activity, exercise, etc.) to facilitate functional improvement. (Dreyfuss, 2003) (Colorado, 2001) (Manchikanti , 2003) (Boswell, 2005) See Segmental rigidity (diagnosis). In spite of the overwhelming lack of evidence for the long-term effectiveness of intra-articular steroid facet joint injections, this remains a popular treatment modality. Intra-articular facet joint injections have been popularly utilized as a therapeutic procedure, but are not currently recommended as a treatment modality in most evidence-based reviews as their benefit remains controversial." Furthermore and according to ODG guidelines, Criteria for use of therapeutic intra-articular and medial branch blocks are as follows: 1. No more than one therapeutic intra-articular block is recommended. 2. There should be no evidence of radicular pain, spinal stenosis, or previous fusion. 3. If successful (initial pain relief of 70%, plus pain relief of at least 50% for a duration of at least 6 weeks), the recommendation is to proceed to a medial branch diagnostic block and subsequent neurotomy (if the medial branch block is positive). 4. No more than 2 joint levels may be blocked at any one time. 5. There should be evidence of a formal plan of additional evidence-based activity and exercise in addition to facet joint injection. The ODG guidelines did not support facet injection for cervical pain in this context. There is no strong evidence supporting the use of cervical facet injection for the treatment of neck pain. There is no documentation that the cervical facets are the main pain generator. There is no documentation of formal rehabilitation plan that will be used in addition to facet injections. Therefore, the request for Bilateral C4-C5 and C5-C6 medial branch diagnostic injection is not medically necessary.