

Case Number:	CM15-0182994		
Date Assigned:	09/23/2015	Date of Injury:	10/03/2014
Decision Date:	10/29/2015	UR Denial Date:	08/14/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	09/17/2015

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 52-year-old female who sustained an industrial injury on October 3, 2014. Diagnoses have included coccyx fracture, radiculopathy of left leg, chronic pain, and back pain. Documented treatment includes use of a cane, medication, use of a TENS unit, physiotherapy, and four epidural steroid injections reported in the physician's note of 7-31-2015 as providing "no relief." She is also reported to have undergone an unspecified number of acupuncture treatments stated to have relieved coccygeal pain, however, low back pain is still reported including radiation into her lower left extremity. On 6-24-15 she rated this pain as 9 out of 10 down her left leg and 8 out of 10 "intermittently" on 7-28-15. She reports numbness in her left foot. The physician's assessment performed on 7-31-2015 reveals a slow, antalgic gate; pain with heel or toe walking; range of motion "limited due to discomfort"; pain with palpation; and, motor response reduced by one point at L5 and S1. The physician states that X-rays of L5-S1 had showed some disc collapse, and an MRI revealed a blackened L5-S1 disc with evidence of an annular tear with stenosis. An EMG performed 4-30-2015 is stated by the physician to show left- sided radiculopathy with incomplete re-innervation. The physician would like to consider surgery, but states a need to see results from a CT discogram of L5-S1 using L4-5 as a control before making this decision. This was requested 8-7-2015, but denied on 8-14-2014.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

CT discogram at L5-S1: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Low Back Complaints 2004. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG), Low Back (updated 07/17/15) Online Version.

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

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 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. 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.