MAXIMUS Federal Services

Case Number:	CM15-0184485		
Date Assigned:	09/25/2015	Date of Injury:	04/14/2000
Decision Date:	11/06/2015	UR Denial Date:	08/19/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	09/18/2015

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: Massachusetts
Certification(s)/Specialty: Anesthesiology, Pain Management

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 male, who sustained an industrial injury on 4-14-2000. The injured worker is undergoing treatment for: status post lumbar L5-S1 fusion, lumbar L4-5 disc protrusion, lumbar radiculopathy, hip osteoarthritis. On 5-19-15, he reported having had pain relief for 2 ½ weeks after injection. Physical findings are noted as "ongoing pain that is unchanged". On 6-10-15, he reported sharp shooting low back pain rated 7 out of 10, and right leg weakness. Physical examination revealed tenderness in the low back and decreased bilateral Achilles deep tendon reflexes. On 6-30-15, he reported he was not interested in having surgery and an epidural was "giving him some relief". On 7-24-15, he reported sharp shooting low back pain rated 7 out of 10, with "some referred symptoms down the right lower extremity including pain and a sense of mild weakness". He indicated prolonged ambulation as making symptoms worse. Physical examination of the low back revealed tenderness, spasms, full range of motion, full strength, intact sensation, decreased Achilles deep tendon reflexes and negative straight leg raise test. The treatment and diagnostic testing to date has included: lumbar epidural steroid injection (9-11-14 and 4-14-15), magnetic resonance imaging of the lumbar spine (2-23-15), CT scan of the lumbar spine (2-4-15), home massage chair, medications. Medications have included: Voltaren. Current work status: temporary totally disabled. The request for authorization is for: repeat transforaminal epidural steroid injection with fluoroscopic guidance and local anesthetic. The UR dated 8-19-2015: non-certified repeat transforaminal epidural steroid injection with fluoroscopic guidance and local anesthetic.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Repeat left L4-L5 transforaminal epidural steroid injection with fluoroscopic guidance and local anesthetic: 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): Epidural steroid injections (ESIs).

Decision rationale: Accordingly, to the MTUS, epidural steroid injections are recommended as an option for treatment of radicular pain (defined as pain in dermatome distribution with corroborative findings of radiculopathy). See specific criteria for use below. Most current guidelines recommend no more than 2 ESI injections. This is in contradiction to previous generally cited recommendations for a "series of three" ESIs. These early recommendations were primarily based on anecdotal evidence. Research has now shown that, on average, less than two injections are required for a successful ESI outcome. Current recommendations suggest a second epidural injection if partial success is produced with the first injection, and a third ESI is rarely recommended. Epidural steroid injection can offer short-term pain relief and use should be in conjunction with other rehab efforts, including continuing a home exercise program. There is little information on improved function. The American Academy of Neurology recently concluded that epidural steroid injections may lead to an improvement in radicular lumbosacral pain between 2 and 6 weeks following the injection, but they do not affect impairment of function or the need for surgery and do not provide long-term pain relief beyond 3 months, and there is insufficient evidence to make any recommendation for the use of epidural steroid injections to treat radicular cervical pain. (Armon, 2007) See also Epidural steroid injections, "series of three." Criteria for the use of Epidural steroid injections: Note: The purpose of ESI is to reduce pain and inflammation, restoring range of motion and thereby facilitating progress in more active treatment programs, and avoiding surgery, but this treatment alone offers no significant long-term functional benefit. 1) Radiculopathy must be documented by physical examination and corroborated by imaging studies and/or electrodiagnostic testing. 2) Initially unresponsive to conservative treatment (exercises, physical methods, NSAIDs and muscle relaxants). 3) Injections should be performed using fluoroscopy (live x-ray) for guidance. 4) If used for diagnostic purposes, a maximum of two injections should be performed. A second block is not recommended if there is inadequate response to the first block. Diagnostic blocks should be at an interval of at least one to two weeks between injections. 5) No more than two nerve root levels should be injected using transforaminal blocks. 6) No more than one interlaminar level should be injected at one session. 7) In the therapeutic phase, repeat blocks should be based on continued objective documented pain and functional improvement, including at least 50% pain relief with associated reduction of medication use for six to eight weeks, with a general recommendation of no more than 4 blocks per region per year. (Manchikanti, 2003) (CMS, 2004) (Boswell, 2007). 8) Current research does not support a "series-of-three" injections in either the diagnostic or therapeutic phase. We recommend no more than 2 ESI injections. According to the documents available for review, the IW does not have physical exam findings, and pain complaints that are corroborated by imaging studies and as required by the MTUS above. Therefore, at this time, the requirements for treatment have not been met and medical necessity has not been established.