

Case Number:	CM15-0204508		
Date Assigned:	10/21/2015	Date of Injury:	09/05/2014
Decision Date:	12/02/2015	UR Denial Date:	10/06/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	10/19/2015

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: California, Oregon, Washington
 Certification(s)/Specialty: Orthopedic Surgery

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 54 year old male who sustained an industrial injury on September 05, 2014. The worker is being treated for: HNP with radiculopathy, history of anxiety disorder, chronic pain. Subjective: January 13, 2015, back and leg pain with numbness and weakness in legs. April 15, 2015, reported low back pain radiating down right lower extremity. July 08, 2015, he's status post injection and reporting less than 5% overall improvement. Objective: April 28, 2015, ambulates slowly with difficulty, restricted range of motion of lumbar spine, SLR positive. April 30, 2015, lumbar spine range of motion moderately limited secondary to pain and significant increase of pain with both flexion and extension. A SLR, seated noted positive on right for radicular pain at 70 degrees. The right ankle is noted with significant swelling. July 08, 2015, sensory examination showed with decreased sensitivity to touch along the L5-S1 dermatome in the right lower extremity. Medications: March 17, 2015: Tramadol and Mobic. April 15, 2015: Ibuprofen. May 27, 2015: prescribed Diclofenac Sodium, and Hydrocodone Acetaminophen 10mg 325mg along with Ibuprofen. Diagnostics: MRI lumbar spine September 24, 2015, NCS EMG bilateral lower extremities October 13, 2014. Treatments: activity modification, acupuncture, pain management, chiropractic, June 23, 2015 administration of right transforaminal cannulation epidural lumbar injection. On September 28, 2015 a request was made for 1 right interlaminar lumbar epidural injection under fluoroscopy that was noncertified, and 1 prescription of Hydrocodone 10mg 325mg #45 that was modified by Utilization Review on October 06, 2015.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Right interlaminar lumbar epidural under fluoroscopy: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment 2009, Section(s): Epidural steroid injections (ESIs).

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment 2009, Section(s): Epidural steroid injections (ESIs).

Decision rationale: According to the CA MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment Guidelines, Epidural injections, page 46, Recommended as an option for treatment of radicular pain (defined as pain in dermatomal distribution with corroborative findings of radiculopathy). Specifically the guidelines state that radiculopathy must be documented by physical examination and corroborated by imaging studies and/or electrodiagnostic testing. 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. 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. In addition there must be demonstration of unresponsiveness to conservative treatment (exercises, physical methods, NSAIDs and muscle relaxants). CA MTUS criteria for epidural steroid injections are: 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. In this case the exam notes from 7/8/15 do not demonstrate a failure of conservative management or a clear evidence of a dermatomal distribution of radiculopathy. Therefore the determination is not medically necessary.

Hydrocodone 10/325 #90: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment 2009, Section(s): Opioid hyperalgesia, Weaning of Medications.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment 2009, Section(s): Opioids, criteria for use, Opioids, specific drug list. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Pain / Opioids for chronic pain.

Decision rationale: According to the CA MTUS/Chronic Pain Medical Treatment Guidelines, opioids (criteria for use & specific drug list): A therapeutic trial of opioids should not be employed until the patient has failed a trial of non-opioid analgesics. The patient should have at least one physical and psychosocial assessment by the treating doctor (and a possible second opinion by a specialist) to assess whether a trial of opioids should occur. Before initiating therapy, the patient should set goals, and the continued use of opioids should be contingent on meeting these goals. Guidelines recommend ongoing review and documentation of pain relief, functional status, appropriate medication use, and side effects. Pain assessment should include: current pain; the least reported pain over the period since last assessment; average pain; intensity of pain after taking the opioid; how long it takes for pain relief; and how long pain relief lasts. Satisfactory response to treatment may be indicated by the patient's decreased pain, increased level of function, or improved quality of life. The 4 A's for Ongoing Monitoring include analgesia, activities of daily living, adverse side effects, and aberrant drug- taking behaviors. Opioids may be continued if the patient has returned to work and the patient has improved function/pain. The ODG-TWC pain section comments specifically on criteria for the use of drug screening for ongoing opioid treatment. The ODG Pain / Opioids for chronic pain states According to a major NIH systematic review, there is insufficient evidence to support the effectiveness of long-term opioid therapy for improving chronic pain, but emerging data support a dose-dependent risk for serious harms. Based upon the records reviewed there is insufficient evidence to support chronic use of narcotics. There is lack of demonstrated functional improvement, percentage of relief, demonstration of urine toxicology compliance, return to work, or increase in activity from the exam note of 7/8/15. Therefore the determination is not medically necessary.