

<b>Case Number:</b>	CM15-0024218		
<b>Date Assigned:</b>	02/13/2015	<b>Date of Injury:</b>	01/23/2013
<b>Decision Date:</b>	04/02/2015	<b>UR Denial Date:</b>	01/23/2015
<b>Priority:</b>	Standard	<b>Application Received:</b>	02/09/2015

### 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, Michigan, 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 23 year old female who sustained an industrial injury on 1/23/13 that involved a collision at the resort where she works involving snowboarding. She sustained injuries to her head, jaw, neck, left shoulder, left ribcage, lungs, low back, both legs, left wrist and soft tissue damage in multiple areas. She was unconscious. She is currently complaining of neck pain, periscapular pain with daily headaches, left sided shoulder pain and back pain. Her pain intensity is 6/10. Of note she had traumatic brain injury and is undergoing neurological rehabilitation. She has difficulty in performing activities of daily living. Medications include Zoloft, ibuprofen, nortriptyline HCL, cyclobenzaprine, prazosin, pantoprazole, melatonin, Lumesta. Diagnoses include post-traumatic cervical myofascial pain syndrome, left greater than right, due to head, neck trauma; cephalgia with tension type headaches; status post traumatic brain injury. Treatments include physical therapy, occupational therapy, injections. Diagnostics include cervical MRI (11/11/14) revealing mild degenerative changes with loss of lordosis. In the progress note dated 1/21/15 the treating physician requested cervical trigger point injections for diagnosis and treatment and indicated that it may be particularly helpful if coupled with manual therapy. On 1/23/15 Utilization Review non-certified the request for cervical trigger point injection times 1 citing MTUS: Chronic pain Medical Treatment Guidelines: Trigger Point Injections.

### IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

**Cervical trigger point injection, quantity: 1:** Upheld

**Claims Administrator guideline:** Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Trigger Point Injections Page(s): 122.

**MAXIMUS guideline:** Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Trigger point injections Page(s): 122.

**Decision rationale:** According to MTUS guidelines, trigger point injection is recommended only for myofascial pain syndrome as indicated below, with limited lasting value. Not recommended for radicular pain. Trigger point injections with an anesthetic such as bupivacaine are recommended for non-resolving trigger points, but the addition of a corticosteroid is not generally recommended. Not recommended for radicular pain. A trigger point is a discrete focal tenderness located in a palpable taut band of skeletal muscle, which produces a local twitch in response to stimulus to the band. Trigger points may be present in up to 33-50% of the adult population. Myofascial pain syndrome is a regional painful muscle condition with a direct relationship between a specific trigger point and its associated pain region. These injections may occasionally be necessary to maintain function in those with myofascial problems when myofascial trigger points are present on examination. Not recommended for typical back pain or neck pain. (Graff-Radford, 2004) (Nelemans-Cochrane, 2002) For fibromyalgia syndrome, trigger point injections have not been proven effective. (Goldenberg, 2004) Trigger point injections with a local anesthetic may be recommended for the treatment of chronic low back or neck pain with myofascial pain syndrome when all of the following criteria are met: (1) Documentation of circumscribed trigger points with evidence upon palpation of a twitch response as well as referred pain; (2) Symptoms have persisted for more than three months; (3) Medical management therapies such as ongoing stretching exercises, physical therapy, NSAIDs and muscle relaxants have failed to control pain; (4) Radiculopathy is not present (by exam, imaging, or neuro-testing); (5) Not more than 3-4 injections per session; (6) No repeat injections unless a greater than 50% pain relief is obtained for six weeks after an injection and there is documented evidence of functional improvement; (7) Frequency should not be at an interval less than two months; (8) Trigger point injections with any substance (e.g., saline or glucose) other than local anesthetic with or without steroid are not recommended. There is no clear evidence of myofascial pain and trigger points over the trapezius muscles. There is no documentation of twitch response and referral pain. There is no documentation of failure of oral medications or physical therapy in this case. Therefore, the request for cervical Trigger Point Injection is not medically.