

<b>Case Number:</b>	CM15-0030010		
<b>Date Assigned:</b>	02/23/2015	<b>Date of Injury:</b>	08/19/2014
<b>Decision Date:</b>	04/14/2015	<b>UR Denial Date:</b>	02/04/2015
<b>Priority:</b>	Standard	<b>Application Received:</b>	02/18/2015

### 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: Iowa, Illinois, Hawaii

Certification(s)/Specialty: Preventive Medicine, Occupational Medicine, Public Health & General Preventive 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 60-year-old male, who sustained an industrial injury on August 19, 2014. He reported a fall landing on his head and left shoulder. The injured worker was diagnosed as having lumbar spondylosis, left occipital neuralgia, cervical spondylosis, right lumbar radiculopathy, history of lumbar laminectomy and chronic pain syndrome. Treatment to date has included diagnostic studies, nerve blocks, injections, exercises, physical therapy and medications. On March 6, 2015, the injured worker complained of severe and increasing pain in the cervical spine radiating to the left shoulder. He also noted increasing pain in the thoracic and severe pain right lower lumbar area. His pain was not being controlled with his current medications. The pain interferes with sleep, activities of daily living, emotions and function. The treatment plan included medication, urine toxicology screen, home exercise program, moist heat, stretches and a follow-up appointment.

### IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

**Right Lumbar L4-5, L5-S1 Facet Injection With Anesthesia, X-Ray And Fluoroscopic Guidance:** Upheld

**Claims Administrator guideline:** Decision based on MTUS ACOEM. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines.

**MAXIMUS guideline:** Decision based on MTUS ACOEM Chapter 12 Low Back Complaints Page(s): 287-315, Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Epidural steroid injections (ESIs) Page(s): 46. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Low Back - Lumbar & Thoracic (Acute & Chronic), Facet joint diagnostic blocks (injections) and Other Medical Treatment Guidelines MD Guidelines, Facet Joint Injections/Therapeutic Facet Joint Injections.

**Decision rationale:** ACOEM Guidelines state "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." MTUS is silent specifically with regards to facet injections, but does refer to epidural steroid injections. ODG and MD Guidelines agree that: One diagnostic facet joint injection may be recommended for patients with chronic low back pain that is significantly exacerbated by extension and rotation or associated with lumbar rigidity and not alleviated with other conservative treatments (e.g., NSAIDs, aerobic exercise, other exercise, manipulation) in order to determine whether specific interventions targeting the facet joint are recommended. If after the initial block/blocks are given (see Diagnostic Phase above) and found to produce pain relief of at least 50-70% pain relief for at least 6-8 weeks, additional blocks may be supported. ODG details additional guidelines: Clinical presentation should be consistent with facet joint pain, signs & symptoms. 1. One set of diagnostic medial branch blocks is required with a response of 70%. The pain response should last at least 2 hours for Lidocaine. 2. Limited to patients with low-back pain that is non-radicular and at no more than two levels bilaterally. 3. There is documentation of failure of conservative treatment (including home exercise, PT and NSAIDs) prior to the procedure for at least 4-6 weeks. 4. No more than 2 facet joint levels are injected in one session (see above for medial branch block levels). 5. Recommended volume of no more than 0.5 cc of injectate is given to each joint. 6. No pain medication from home should be taken for at least 4 hours prior to the diagnostic block and for 4 to 6 hours afterward. 7. Opioids should not be given as a sedative during the procedure. 8. The use of IV sedation (including other agents such as midazolam) may be grounds to negate the results of a diagnostic block, and should only be given in cases of extreme anxiety. 9. The patient should document pain relief with an instrument such as a VAS scale, emphasizing the importance of recording the maximum pain relief and maximum duration of pain. The patient should also keep medication use and activity logs to support subjective reports of better pain control. 10. Diagnostic facet blocks should not be performed in patients in whom a surgical procedure is anticipated. (Resnick, 2005) 11. Diagnostic facet blocks should not be performed in patients who have had a previous fusion procedure at the planned injection level. Exclusion Criteria that would require UR physician review: Previous fusion at the targeted level. Guidelines recommend against the use of this treatment if the patient has signs of radiculopathy, which this patient does. As such,

the request for Right Lumbar L4-5, L5-S1 Facet Injection With Anesthesia, X-Ray And Fluoroscopic Guidance is not medically necessary.

**Ibuprofen 600mg #60:** Upheld

**Claims Administrator guideline:** The Claims Administrator did not cite any medical evidence for its decision.

**MAXIMUS guideline:** Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines  
Ibuprofen, NSAIDs Page(s): 67-72.

**Decision rationale:** MTUS recommends the use of NSAIDS for the acute exacerbation of back pain at the lowest effective dose for the shortest amount of time due to the increased cardiovascular risk, renal, hepatic and GI side effects associated with long term use. MTUS states "Ibuprofen (Motrin, Advil [otc], generic available): 300, 400, 600, 800 mg. Dosing: Osteoarthritis and off-label for ankylosing spondylitis: 1200 mg to 3200 mg daily. Individual patients may show no better response to 3200 mg as 2400 mg, and sufficient clinical improvement should be observed to offset potential risk of treatment with the increased dose. Higher doses are generally recommended for rheumatoid arthritis: 400-800 mg PO 3-4 times a day, use the lowest effective dose. Higher doses are usually necessary for osteoarthritis. Doses should not exceed 3200 mg/day. Mild pain to moderate pain: 400 mg PO every 4-6 hours as needed. Doses greater than 400 mg have not provided greater relief of pain." Guidelines recommend the usage of this medication at the lowest effective dose, for the shortest duration of time. Medical documentation provided does not detail the failure of lower dosages of ibuprofen. Additionally, the treating physician did not document a decrease in pain or functional improvement from the use of Ibuprofen. As such the request for Ibuprofen 600mg #60 is not medically necessary.

**Cyclobenzaprine 10mg #60:** Upheld

**Claims Administrator guideline:** The Claims Administrator did not cite any medical evidence for its decision.

**MAXIMUS guideline:** Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines  
Cyclobenzaprine, Medications for chronic pain, Antispasmodics Page(s): 41-42, 60-61, 64-66.  
Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Pain,  
Cyclobenzaprine (Flexeril) and Other Medical Treatment Guidelines UpToDate, Flexeril.

**Decision rationale:** MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment states for Cyclobenzaprine, "Recommended as an option, using a short course of therapy. The effect is greatest in the first 4 days of treatment, suggesting that shorter courses may be better. (Browning, 2001) Treatment should be brief." The medical documents indicate that patient is far in excess of the initial treatment window and period. Additionally, MTUS outlines that "Relief of pain with the use of medications is generally temporary, and measures of the lasting benefit from this modality should include evaluating the effect of pain relief in relationship to improvements in function and increased activity. Before prescribing any medication for pain the following should occur: (1)

determine the aim of use of the medication; (2) determine the potential benefits and adverse effects; (3) determine the patient's preference. Only one medication should be given at a time, and interventions that are active and passive should remain unchanged at the time of the medication change. A trial should be given for each individual medication. Analgesic medications should show effects within 1 to 3 days, and the analgesic effect of antidepressants should occur within 1 week. A record of pain and function with the medication should be recorded. (Mens, 2005) Uptodate "flexeril" also recommends "Do not use longer than 2-3 weeks." Medical documents do not fully detail the components outlined in the guidelines above and do not establish the need for long term/chronic usage of cyclobenzaprine. ODG states regarding cyclobenzaprine, "Recommended as an option, using a short course of therapy. The addition of cyclobenzaprine to other agents is not recommended." This patient has exceeded guideline recommendation of short-term use of this medication. As such, the request for Cyclobenzaprine 10mg #60 is not medically necessary.