

Case Number:	CM15-0035821		
Date Assigned:	03/04/2015	Date of Injury:	04/04/2012
Decision Date:	04/13/2015	UR Denial Date:	01/30/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	02/25/2015

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 46 year old male, who sustained an industrial injury on 04/04/2012. The diagnoses have included lumbar L4 vertebral compression fracture, lumbar facet syndrome, and lumbar multilevel disc bulging. Noted treatments to date have included medial branch block and medications. No MRI report noted in received medical records. In a progress note dated 01/07/2015, the injured worker presented with complaints of lower back pain. The treating physician reported the injured worker had a concordant and successful bilateral L4-5 and L5-S1 medial branch nerve block under fluoroscopic guidance. With this successful diagnostic test, a second diagnostic test at the same levels using a different anesthetic as a means of a comparative block is justified and recommended to fully assess whether or not he is a candidate for a rhizotomy of the medial branch nerves for his axial lumbar pain. Utilization Review determination on 01/30/2015 non-certified the request for Bilateral L4-5, L5-S1 Medial Branch Nerve Block with Fluoroscopic Guidelines with MAC Anesthesia citing Medical Treatment Utilization Schedule American College of Occupational and Environmental Medicine Guidelines.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Bilateral L4-5, L5-S1 Medial Branch Nerve Block with Fluoroscopic Guidance with MAC Anesthesia: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS ACOEM Chapter 12 Low Back Complaints Page(s): 300. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines, Low Back Chapter, Facet joint pain, Facet joint diagnostic blocks (injections), Facet joint injections, multiple series.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS ACOEM Chapter 12 Low Back Complaints Page(s): 309.

Decision rationale: According MTUS guidelines, "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". According to ODG guidelines regarding facets injections, "Under study: Current evidence is conflicting as to this procedure and at this time no more than one therapeutic intra-articular block is suggested. If successful (pain relief of at least 50% for a duration of at least 6 weeks), the recommendation is to proceed to a medial branch diagnostic block and subsequent neurotomy (if the medial branch block is positive). If a therapeutic facet joint block is undertaken, it is suggested that it be used in consort with other evidence based conservative care (activity, exercise, etc.) to facilitate functional improvement. (Dreyfuss, 2003) (Colorado, 2001) (Manchikanti, 2003) (Boswell, 2005) See Segmental rigidity (diagnosis). In spite of the overwhelming lack of evidence for the long-term effectiveness of intra-articular steroid facet joint injections, this remains a popular treatment modality. Intra-articular facet joint injections have been popularly utilized as a therapeutic procedure, but are not currently recommended as a treatment modality in most evidence-based reviews as their benefit remains controversial". Furthermore and according to ODG guidelines, Criteria for use of therapeutic intra-articular and medial branch blocks are as follows: 1. No more than one therapeutic intra-articular block is recommended. 2. There should be no evidence of radicular pain, spinal stenosis, or previous fusion. 3. If successful (initial pain relief of 70%, plus pain relief of at least 50% for a duration of at least 6 weeks), the recommendation is to proceed to a medial branch diagnostic block and subsequent neurotomy (if the medial branch block is positive). 4. No more than 2 joint levels may be blocked at any one time. 5. There should be evidence of a formal plan of additional evidence-based activity and exercise in addition to facet joint injection. In this case, the patient did previously have a medial branch blocks on the bilateral L4-5, and L5-S1 on September 23, 2014; however, there was no significant change in the lumbar symptoms. There is no documentation that the lumbar facets are the main pain generator. Therefore, the Bilateral medial branch blocks L4-L5 and L5-S1 levels with fluoroscopic guidance is not medically necessary.