

Case Number:	CM15-0040472		
Date Assigned:	03/10/2015	Date of Injury:	10/15/2010
Decision Date:	04/13/2015	UR Denial Date:	02/04/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	03/03/2015

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

Certification(s)/Specialty: Family Practice

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 30 year old male who sustained an industrial injury on 10/15/10. Initial complaints and diagnoses are not available. Prior treatments include L5-S1 hemi-laminectomy, ESIs, and medications. Prior diagnostic studies include a MRI. Current complaints include lumbar spine and neck pain, which radiates to his arms, as well as headaches. In a progress note dated 01/19/15 the treating provider reports the plan of care to include another cervical ESI, preoperative laboratory studies, Norco, and a cervical collar for home use after the injection. The requested treatment is a cervical ESI.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Cervical epidural steroid injection with epidurogram at C5-6: 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 Epidural Steroid Injections Page(s): 46.

Decision rationale: The MTUS/Chronic Pain Medical Treatment Guidelines comment on the use of epidural steroid injections (ESIs) as a treatment modality. These guidelines state the following: Recommended as an option for treatment of radicular pain (defined as pain in dermatomal distribution with corroborative findings of radiculopathy). 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. 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. In this case, per the above-cited guidelines, there is insufficient evidence to support the use of ESI for treatment of radicular cervical pain. The records do not show evidence of any substantive change in the patient's neck symptoms from 2011 to the present; therefore, it is unclear what precipitated the decision to recommend treatment with an ESI. There is insufficient evidence that the patient has undergone an adequate course of conservative therapy for the chronic neck symptoms; per the above-cited MTUS recommendations. Finally, there is insufficient evidence to corroborate the treating physician's evaluation that the neck symptoms are radicular; as evidenced by imaging/electrodiagnostic studies. For these reasons, cervical epidural steroid injection with epidurogram at C5-6 is not considered as medically necessary.