

Case Number:	CM15-0048592		
Date Assigned:	03/20/2015	Date of Injury:	11/14/2013
Decision Date:	05/01/2015	UR Denial Date:	03/13/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	03/13/2015

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: Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation, Pain Management

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 50-year-old male who sustained an industrial injury on November 14, 2013. The injured worker was diagnosed with lumbago, lumbosacral spondylosis and sprain hip/thigh. Diagnostic testing included X-rays and lumbar magnetic resonance imaging (MRI). According to the treating physician's progress, report on February 11, 2015 the patient continues to experience low back pain with limited flexion and pain to palpation over the L4-L5 and L5-S1 facet joints. Examination on December 8, 2014 demonstrated myospasm of the left paravertebral and quadratus lumborum muscles. A positive straight leg raise on the left side was noted. The injured worker was unable to walk on heels and toe tips. Bilateral hip, knee and ankle range of motion was unrestricted. Current medications are listed as Tramadol, topical analgesics and Prilosec. The injured worker is currently receiving physical therapy. Treatment plan consists of continue with physical therapy, medications and the request for a transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation (TEN's) four lead unit for purchase.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

DME (durable medical equipment) purchase, TENS (Transcutaneous Electrical Nerve Stimulation) home unit: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines TENS, chronic pain (Transcutaneous Electrical Nerve Stimulation).

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines TENS Unit Page(s): 114-116.

Decision rationale: In this request, there a specific DME request for TENS unit purchase. The Chronic Pain Medical Treatment Guidelines on Pages 114-116 specify the following regarding TENS (transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation): "Not recommended as a primary treatment modality, but a one-month home-based TENS trial may be considered as a noninvasive conservative option, if used as an adjunct to a program of evidence-based functional restoration, for the conditions described below. While TENS may reflect the long-standing accepted standard of care within many medical communities, the results of studies are inconclusive; the published trials do not provide information on the stimulation parameters, which are most likely to provide optimum pain relief, nor do they answer questions about long-term effectiveness. (Carroll-Cochrane, 2001) Several published evidence-based assessments of transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation (TENS) have found that evidence is lacking concerning effectiveness. One problem with current studies is that many only evaluated single-dose treatment, which may not reflect the use of this modality in a clinical setting. Other problems include statistical methodology, small sample size, influence of placebo effect, and difficulty comparing the different outcomes that were measured. Recommendations by types of pain: A home-based treatment trial of one month may be appropriate for neuropathic pain and CRPS II (conditions that have limited published evidence for the use of TENS as noted below), and for CRPS I (with no literature to support use). Neuropathic pain: Some evidence (Chong, 2003), including diabetic neuropathy (Spruce, 2002) and post-herpetic neuralgia. (Niv, 2005) Phantom limb pain and CRPS II: Some evidence to support use. (Finsen, 1988) (Lundeberg, 1985) Spasticity: TENS may be a supplement to medical treatment in the management of spasticity in spinal cord injury. (Aydin, 2005) Multiple sclerosis (MS): While TENS does not appear to be effective in reducing spasticity in MS patients it may be useful in treating MS patients with pain and muscle spasm. (Miller, 2007)" A review of this injured worker's industrial diagnoses failed to reveal any of the indications above of multiple sclerosis, spasticity, phantom limb pain, or complex regional pain syndrome as described by the CPMTG. By statute, the California Medical Treatment and Utilization Schedule takes precedence over other national guidelines which may have broader indications for TENS unit. Given this worker's diagnoses, TENS is not medically necessary.