

Case Number:	CM15-0051946		
Date Assigned:	03/25/2015	Date of Injury:	10/20/2014
Decision Date:	05/01/2015	UR Denial Date:	03/10/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	03/19/2015

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 40 year old male, who sustained an industrial injury on 10/20/2014. Diagnoses have included lumbago, lumbar radiculitis, left shoulder impingement syndrome and left carpal tunnel syndrome. Treatment to date has included medication. According to the Primary Treating Physician's Progress Report dated 2/18/2015, the injured worker complained of constant, moderate sharp low back pain radiating to the legs with muscle spasms, constant, moderate, sharp left shoulder pain with numbness, tingling and weakness and constant, moderate, sharp left wrist pain. Exam of the left wrist revealed that Phalen's caused pain. Authorization was requested for magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) of the left shoulder and left wrist.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

MRI of the left wrist: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS ACOEM Chapter 9 Shoulder Complaints, Chapter 8 Neck and Upper Back Complaints, Chapter 11 Forearm, Wrist, and Hand Complaints Page(s): 17, 207-209, and 268. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG), Treatment Index, 13th Edition (web), 2015, Forearm, Wrist and Hand.

MAXIMUS guideline: The Expert Reviewer did not base their decision on the MTUS. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation <http://www.odg-twc.com/index.html>.

Decision rationale: According to ODG guidelines, MRI of the wrist “Recommended as indicated below. While criteria for which patients may benefit from the addition of MRI have not been established, in selected cases where there is a high clinical suspicion of a fracture despite normal radiographs, MRI may prove useful. (ACR, 2001) (Schmitt, 2003) (Valeri, 1999) (Duer, 2007) Magnetic resonance imaging has been advocated for patients with chronic wrist pain because it enables clinicians to perform a global examination of the osseous and soft tissue structures. It may be diagnostic in patients with triangular fibrocartilage (TFC) and intraosseous ligament tears, occult fractures, avascular neurosis, and miscellaneous other abnormalities. Many articles dispute the value of imaging in the diagnosis of ligamentous tears, because arthroscopy may be more accurate and treatment can be performed along with the diagnosis. (Dalinka, 2000) (Tehranzadeh, 2006) For inflammatory arthritis, high-resolution in-office MRI with an average follow-up of 8 months detects changes in bony disease better than radiography, which is insensitive for detecting changes in bone erosions for this patient population in this time frame. (Chen, 2006) See also Radiography. Indications for imaging. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI): Acute hand or wrist trauma, suspect acute distal radius fracture, radiographs normal, next procedure if immediate confirmation or exclusion of fracture is required; Acute hand or wrist trauma, suspect acute scaphoid fracture, radiographs normal, next procedure if immediate confirmation or exclusion of fracture is required; Acute hand or wrist trauma, suspect gamekeeper injury (thumb MCP ulnar collateral ligament injury); Chronic wrist pain, plain films normal, suspect soft tissue tumor; Chronic wrist pain, plain film normal or equivocal, suspect Kienbock's disease; Repeat MRI is not routinely recommended, and should be reserved for a significant change in symptoms and/or findings suggestive of significant pathology. (Mays, 2008).” There is no documentation that the patient is suspected of wrist fracture and there is no documentation of acute wrist trauma. Therefore, the request for left wrist MRI is not medically necessary.