

Case Number:	CM15-0058886		
Date Assigned:	04/17/2015	Date of Injury:	01/29/1996
Decision Date:	09/15/2015	UR Denial Date:	03/11/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	03/27/2015

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: Preventive Medicine, Occupational 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 56 year old male who sustained an industrial injury on 01/29/96. Initial complaints and diagnoses are not available. Treatments to date include medications. Diagnostic studies are not addressed. Current complaints include neck and low back pain. Current diagnoses include discogenic cervical and lumbar condition with facet inflammation and radicular components, headaches, weight gain, steel issues, stress depression, and sexual dysfunction. In a progress note dated 02/23/15 the treating provider reports the plan of care as electrodiagnostic studies of the bilateral upper and lower extremities, urine drug screen, medication including Trazadone, Norco, Flexeril, Nalfon, Prontonix, Effexor, Tramadol, and Neurontin; neck traction with air bladder, and TENS unit with garment. The requested treatments are electrodiagnostic studies of the bilateral upper and lower extremities, cervical traction with an air bladder, interferential unit/muscle stimulator with conductive garment, urine drug screen, and medications including Tramadol, Pantoprazole, Norco, and Cyclobenzaprine.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

EMG/NCV Bilateral Upper Extremities: Upheld

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

MAXIMUS guideline: The Expert Reviewer did not base their decision on the MTUS. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Neck and Upper Back (Acute & Chronic), Nerve conduction studies (NCS).

Decision rationale: The Official Disability Guidelines do not recommended repeat electrodiagnostic studies to demonstrate radiculopathy if radiculopathy has already been clearly identified by EMG and obvious clinical signs, but recommended if the EMG is not clearly radiculopathy or clearly negative, or to differentiate radiculopathy from other neuropathies or non-neuropathic processes if other diagnoses may be likely based on the clinical exam. There is minimal justification for performing nerve conduction studies when a patient is already presumed to have symptoms on the basis of radiculopathy. EMG/NCV Bilateral Upper Extremities is not medically necessary.

10 Panel Urine Drug Screen: 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 Page(s): 43.

Decision rationale: The MTUS recommends using a urine drug screen to assess for the use or the presence of illegal drugs, a step to take before a therapeutic trial of opioids, to aid in the ongoing management of opioids, or to detect dependence and addiction. There is no documentation in the medical record that a urine drug screen was to be used for any of the above indications. 10 Panel Urine Drug Screen is not medically necessary.

Cervical traction with air bladder: Upheld

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

MAXIMUS guideline: The Expert Reviewer did not base their decision on the MTUS. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Neck and Upper Back (Acute & Chronic), Traction.

Decision rationale: The Official Disability Guidelines recommend home cervical patient-controlled traction (using a seated over-the-door device or a supine device, which may be preferred due to greater forces), for patients with radicular symptoms, in conjunction with a home exercise program. Not recommend institutionally based powered traction devices. Several studies have demonstrated that home cervical traction can provide symptomatic relief in over 80% of patients with mild to moderately severe (Grade 3) cervical spinal syndromes with radiculopathy. The ODG does not support the use of air bladder cervical traction.

Cervical traction with air bladder is not medically necessary.

EMG/NCV Bilateral Lower Extremities: Upheld

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

MAXIMUS guideline: The Expert Reviewer did not base their decision on the MTUS. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Low Back - Lumbar & Thoracic (Acute & Chronic), Nerve conduction studies (NCS).

Decision rationale: According to the Official Disability Guidelines, nerve conduction studies are not recommended. There is minimal justification for performing nerve conduction studies when a patient is presumed to have symptoms on the basis of radiculopathy. Neurological testing procedures have limited overall diagnostic accuracy in detecting disc herniation with suspected radiculopathy. EMG/NCV Bilateral Lower Extremities is not medically necessary.

IF or Muscle Stimulator with Conductive Garment: 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 Page(s): 68.

Decision rationale: The MTUS does not recommend a TENS unit 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. There is no documentation that a trial period with a rented TENS unit has been completed. Purchase of a TENS unit is not medically necessary. IF or Muscle Stimulator with Conductive Garment is not medically necessary.

Pantoprazole 20mg #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 Page(s): 68.

Decision rationale: Protonix is a proton pump inhibitor. According to the Chronic Pain Medical Treatment Guidelines, and prior to prescribing a proton pump inhibitor, a clinician should determine if the patient is at risk for gastrointestinal events: (1) age > 65 years; (2) history of peptic ulcer, GI bleeding or perforation; (3) concurrent use of ASA, corticosteroids, and/or an anticoagulant; or (4) high dose/multiple NSAID. There is no documentation that the patient has

any the risk factors needed to recommend a proton pump inhibitor. Pantoprazole 20mg #60 is not medically necessary.

Tramadol 150mg #30: Overturned

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 Page(s): 80.

Decision rationale: The Chronic Pain Medical Treatment Guidelines state that continued or long-term use of opioids should be based on documented pain relief and functional improvement or improved quality of life. The MTUS states that opioids may be continued, (a) If the patient has returned to work, or (b) If the patient has improved functioning and pain. The patient fits the criteria for increased function and reduced pain. I am reversing the previous utilization review decision. Tramadol 150mg #30 is medically necessary.

Norco 10/325mg #140: 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 Page(s): 60.

Decision rationale: According to the MTUS in regard to medications for chronic pain, 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. A record of pain and function with the medication should be recorded. According to this citation from the MTUS, medications should not be initiated in a group fashion, and specific benefit with respect to pain and function should be documented for each medication. There is no documentation of the above criteria for either of the narcotics that the patient has been taking. A previous utilization review decision provided the patient with sufficient quantity of medication to be weaned slowly off of narcotic. Norco 10/325mg #140 is not medically necessary.

Cyclobenzaprine 7.5mg tab #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 Page(s): 64.

Decision rationale: The MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines do not recommend long-term use of muscle relaxants such as cyclobenzaprine. The patient has been taking

cyclobenzaprine for an extended period, long past the 2-3 weeks recommended by the MTUS. The clinical information submitted for review fails to meet the evidence based guidelines for the requested service. Cyclobenzaprine 7.5mg tab #60 is not medically necessary.