

Case Number:	CM15-0082415		
Date Assigned:	05/04/2015	Date of Injury:	06/06/2014
Decision Date:	07/08/2015	UR Denial Date:	04/15/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	04/29/2015

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, Alabama, 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 39-year-old male, who sustained an industrial injury on 06/06/2014. He reported sustaining an injury to his lumbar spine. The injured worker is currently diagnosed as having lumbar sprain/strain and lumbago. Treatment and diagnostics to date has included lumbar spine MRI, physiotherapy, and medications. In a progress note dated 04/07/2015, the injured worker presented with complaints of lower back pain that radiates to his buttocks and right leg. The treating physician reported requesting authorization for laboratory testing, acupuncture, physical therapy, and chiropractic treatment.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Labs: CRP, CPK, Arthritis panel, Hepatic panel, Chemistry profile-8, CBC: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: The Claims Administrator did not base their decision on the MTUS. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG).

MAXIMUS guideline: The Expert Reviewer did not base their decision on the MTUS. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Carobene, A. , et al. (2013). "A systematic review of data on biological variation for alanine aminotransferase, aspartate aminotransferase and gamma- glutamyl transferase. " Clin Chem Lab Med 51(10): 1997-2007Wolverton, S. E. and K. Remlinger (2007). "Suggested guidelines for patient monitoring: hepatic and hematologic toxicity attributable to systemic dermatologic drugs." Dermatol Clin 25(2): 195-205, vi-ii. A systematic review of data on biological variation for alanine aminotransferase, aspartate

aminotransferase and gamma-glutamyl transferase." Clin Chem Lab Med 51(10): 1997-2007.

Decision rationale: MTUS and ODG guidelines are silent regarding the indication of the requested blood work up. There is no clear evidence of liver dysfunction risk of liver disease, presence of myopathy or risk of muscle disease, presence of autoimmune disease or systemic infection, immune deficit, anemia, abnormal platelets level and other hematological abnormalities. There is no clear documentation of a rational behind ordering these tests. Therefore, the request for Lab studies: CRP, CPK, Arthritis panel, Hepatic panel, Chemistry profile-8, CBC is not medically necessary.

Acupuncture 12 treatments: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Acupuncture Treatment Guidelines.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Acupuncture Treatment Guidelines.

Decision rationale: According to MTUS guidelines, "Acupuncture is used as an option when pain medication is reduced or not tolerated, it may be used as an adjunct to physical rehabilitation and/or surgical intervention to hasten functional recovery. It is the insertion and removal of filiform needles to stimulate acupoints (acupuncture points). Needles may be inserted, manipulated, and retained for a period of time. Acupuncture can be used to reduce pain, reduce inflammation, increase blood flow, increase range of motion, decrease the side effect of medication-induced nausea, promote relaxation in an anxious patient, and reduce muscle spasm. (2) "Acupuncture with electrical stimulation" is the use of electrical current (microamperage or milli-amperage) on the needles at the acupuncture site. It is used to increase effectiveness of the needles by continuous stimulation of the acupoint. Physiological effects (depending on location and settings) can include endorphin release for pain relief, reduction of inflammation, increased blood circulation, analgesia through interruption of pain stimulus, and muscle relaxation. It is indicated to treat chronic pain conditions, radiating pain along a nerve pathway, muscle spasm, inflammation, scar tissue pain, and pain located in multiple sites. (3) "Chronic pain for purposes of acupuncture" means chronic pain as defined in section 9792. 20(c). (b) Application (1) These guidelines apply to acupuncture or acupuncture with electrical stimulation when referenced in the clinical topic medical treatment guidelines in the series of sections commencing with 9792. 23. 1 et seq. , or in the chronic pain medical treatment guidelines contained in section 9792. 24. 2. (c) Frequency and duration of acupuncture or acupuncture with electrical stimulation may be performed as follows: (1) Time to produce functional improvement: 3 to 6 treatments. (2) Frequency: 1 to 3 times per week. (3) Optimum duration: 1 to 2 months. (d) Acupuncture treatments may be extended if functional improvement is documented as defined in Section 9792. 20(e) (e) It is beyond the scope of the Acupuncture Medical Treatment Guidelines to state the precautions, limitations, contraindications or adverse events resulting from acupuncture or acupuncture with electrical stimulations. These decisions are left up to the acupuncturist. "In this case, there is no justification for 12 sessions of acupuncture without documentation of functional improvement. Guidelines recommended 3 to 6 sessions of acupuncture. More sessions could be requested if there is evidence of functional improvement. Therefore, the request of 12 Acupuncture treatments is not medically necessary.

Physical Therapy 12 treatments: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Physical Medicine.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Physical Medicine Page(s): 98.

Decision rationale: According to MTUS guidelines, Physical Medicine is "recommended as indicated below. Passive therapy (those treatment modalities that do not require energy expenditure on the part of the patient) can provide short term relief during the early phases of pain treatment and are directed at controlling symptoms such as pain, inflammation and swelling and to improve the rate of healing soft tissue injuries. They can be used sparingly with active therapies to help control swelling, pain and inflammation during the rehabilitation process. Active therapy is based on the philosophy that therapeutic exercise and/or activity are beneficial for restoring flexibility, strength, endurance, function, range of motion, and can alleviate discomfort. Active therapy requires an internal effort by the individual to complete a specific exercise or task. This form of therapy may require supervision from a therapist or medical provider such as verbal, visual and/or tactile instruction(s). Patients are instructed and expected to continue active therapies at home as an extension of the treatment process in order to maintain improvement levels. Home exercise can include exercise with or without mechanical assistance or resistance and functional activities with assistive devices. (Colorado, 2002) (Airaksinen, 2006) Patient-specific hand therapy is very important in reducing swelling, decreasing pain, and improving range of motion in CRPS. (Li, 2005) The use of active treatment modalities (e. g. , exercise, education, activity modification) instead of passive treatments is associated with substantially better clinical outcomes. In a large case series of patients with low back pain treated by physical therapists, those adhering to guidelines for active rather than passive treatments incurred fewer treatment visits, cost less, and had less pain and less disability. The overall success rates were 64. 7% among those adhering to the active treatment recommendations versus 36. 5% for passive treatment." (Fritz, 2007) There is no documentation of the efficacy and outcome of previous physical therapy sessions. There is no documentation that the patient cannot perform home exercise. Therefore, the request for 12 additional physical therapy sessions is not medically necessary.

Chiropractic 12 treatments: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Manual Therapy & Manipulation.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Manual therapy & manipulation Page(s): 58.

Decision rationale: According to MTUS guidelines, Manual therapy & manipulation is "recommended for chronic pain if caused by musculoskeletal conditions. Manual Therapy is widely used in the treatment of musculoskeletal pain. The intended goal or effect of Manual Medicine is the achievement of positive symptomatic or objective measurable gains in functional improvement that facilitate progression in the patient's therapeutic exercise program and return to productive activities. Manipulation is manual therapy that moves a joint beyond the physiologic range-of-motion but not beyond the anatomic range-of-motion. "Based on the patient's records, there is no documentation of the efficacy and outcome of previous physical therapy sessions. There is no justification for 12 sessions of chiropractic without documentation of functional improvement. Guidelines recommended 3 to 6 sessions of chiropractic. More sessions could be requested if there is evidence of functional improvement. Therefore, the request of 12

chiropractic treatments is not medically necessary.