

<b>Case Number:</b>	CM14-0085271		
<b>Date Assigned:</b>	07/23/2014	<b>Date of Injury:</b>	08/25/1999
<b>Decision Date:</b>	11/05/2014	<b>UR Denial Date:</b>	05/27/2014
<b>Priority:</b>	Standard	<b>Application Received:</b>	06/06/2014

### 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. The expert reviewer is Board Certified in Emergency Medicine and is licensed to practice in New York. 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/services. He/she is familiar with governing laws and regulations, including the strength of evidence hierarchy that applies to Independent Medical Review determinations.

### 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 patient is a 64-year-old male who was injured on May 25, 1999. The patient continued to experience pain in lower back and both legs. Physical examination was notable for paresthesias along medial aspect of the right leg and lateral aspect of the left leg, motor strength 3/5 on left and 4/5 on the right, positive sacroiliac joint cohesion bilaterally, and positive Slump test bilaterally. Diagnoses included chronic lumbar discogenic pain, chronic lumbar radiculitis, and chronic pain syndrome. Treatment included medications and epidural steroid injection. Request for authorization for lumbar epidural steroid injection was submitted for consideration.

### IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

**Lumbar epidural steroid injection:** Upheld

**Claims Administrator guideline:** Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Page(s): 46.

**MAXIMUS guideline:** Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Pain Interventions and Guidelines Page(s): 46.

**Decision rationale:** Epidural steroid injections are recommended as an option for treatment of radicular pain (defined as pain in dermatomal distribution with corroborative findings of radiculopathy). Radiculopathy must be documented by physical examination and corroborated

by imaging studies and/or electrodiagnostic testing. 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. In this case the documented physical examination in the medical record does not support the presence of radiculopathy. Criteria for epidural steroid injections have not been met. The request is not medically necessary.