

Case Number:	CM14-0106405		
Date Assigned:	07/30/2014	Date of Injury:	07/24/2012
Decision Date:	06/25/2015	UR Denial Date:	07/03/2014
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	07/09/2014

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. 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 47 year old female, who sustained an industrial injury on 7/24/2012. She reported continuous trauma to the right shoulder, wrist, thumb and hip. The injured worker was diagnosed as having right shoulder post-traumatic arthrosis with rotator cuff tear, right carpal tunnel syndrome, lumbar herniated nucleus pulposus with right sciatica, right hip pain referred from lumbar area, anxiety, and insomnia. Treatment to date has included medications, physical therapy, x-rays, magnetic resonance imaging, and acupuncture. The request is for an x-force stimulator with garments. On 6/24/2014, she is scheduled for shoulder surgery. She continued to have moderate right shoulder pain, and severe low back pain. She is not currently on therapy, and is not working. She takes Ibuprofen 800mg as needed for inflammation and pain. Examination revealed range of motion of the right shoulder/normal: flexion 80/180, abduction 80/180, internal rotation 50/80, and external rotation 70/90. The treatment plan included: delaying the shoulder surgery due to injured worker having a family emergency, Ibuprofen, urine toxicology testing-force stimulator and solar care, and follow up. Some of the medical records contain handwritten information, which is difficult to decipher. Several pages of the medical records are dated after the UR report.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

1 X-Force stimulator with garments: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Form-fitting TENS device.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines TENS unit Page(s): 114-117.

Decision rationale: Regarding the request for X-Force stimulator with garments, Chronic Pain Medical Treatment Guidelines states "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 basically 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.