

Case Number:	CM15-0100041		
Date Assigned:	06/02/2015	Date of Injury:	03/01/2014
Decision Date:	06/30/2015	UR Denial Date:	04/29/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	05/26/2015

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: Iowa, Illinois, Hawaii

Certification(s)/Specialty: Preventive Medicine, Occupational Medicine, Public Health & General Preventive 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 43 year old male, who sustained an industrial injury on 3/1/14. Initial complaints were not reviewed. The injured worker was diagnosed as having lumbar disc displacement without myelopathy; lumbosacral joint/ligament sprain/strain; myalgia and myositis NOS; lumbar radiculopathy. Treatment to date has included electroacupuncture; medication. Diagnostics included EMG/NCV study bilateral lower extremity (4/27/15). Currently, the PR-2 notes dated 4/16/15 indicated the injured worker complains of ongoing low back pain with radiation into the bilateral lower extremities off and on. He also has neck pain. Objective findings are documented as a normal gait; no assisted device is used for balance and ambulation. The lumbar spine, lumbosacral tenderness to palpation is noted with decreased range of motion. His straight leg raising is positive bilaterally and is worse on the left side. Motor strength is 5/5/ in the bilateral lower extremities. The provider notes the injured worker has started electro-acupuncture treatment trial. He was approved for an EMG. The report dated 4/27/15 was submitted for review and notes an EMG/NCV study lower extremities notes this was an abnormal study suggestive of right S1 radiculopathy. The provider is requesting a Lumbar Epidural Steroid Injection.

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 Epidural Steroid Injections.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS ACOEM Chapter 12 Low Back Complaints Page(s): 287-315, Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Epidural steroid injections (ESIs) Page(s): 46. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Low Back - Lumbar & Thoracic (Acute & Chronic), Epidural steroid injections (ESIs), therapeutic.

Decision rationale: MTUS Chronic pain medical treatment guidelines state that epidural steroid injections are "Recommended as an option for treatment of radicular pain (defined as pain in dermatomal distribution with corroborative findings of radiculopathy) . . . 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 were no medical documents provided to conclude that other rehab efforts or home exercise program is ongoing. Additionally, no objective findings were documented to specify the dermatomal distribution of pain. MTUS further defines the criteria for epidural steroid injections to include: 1) Radiculopathy must be documented by physical examination and corroborated by imaging studies and/or electrodiagnostic testing. 2) Initially unresponsive to conservative treatment (exercises, physical methods, NSAIDs and muscle relaxants). 3) Injections should be performed using fluoroscopy (live x-ray) for guidance. 4) If used for diagnostic purposes, a maximum of two injections should be performed. A second block is not recommended if there is inadequate response to the first block. Diagnostic blocks should be at an interval of at least one to two weeks between injections. 5) No more than two nerve root levels should be injected using transforaminal blocks. 6) No more than one interlaminar level should be injected at one session. 7) In the therapeutic phase, repeat blocks should be based on continued objective documented pain and functional improvement, including at least 50% pain relief with associated reduction of medication use for six to eight weeks, with a general recommendation of no more than 4 blocks per region per year. (Manchikanti, 2003) (CMS, 2004) (Boswell, 2007) 8) Current research does not support a "series-of-three" injections in either the diagnostic or therapeutic phase. We recommend no more than 2 ESI injections. The medical documentation provided does indicate radiculopathy has been corroborated by electrodiagnostic testing. The patient is taking multiple medications, but the progress reports do not document how long the patient has been on these medications and the "unresponsiveness" to the medications nor do they indicate if other conservative treatments were tried and failed. Additionally, the treating physician has not indicated which levels or how many injections are being requested. As such, the request for Lumbar epidural steroid injection is not medically necessary.