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| <b>Case Number:</b>   | CM15-0123320 |                              |            |
| <b>Date Assigned:</b> | 07/07/2015   | <b>Date of Injury:</b>       | 04/10/2015 |
| <b>Decision Date:</b> | 09/18/2015   | <b>UR Denial Date:</b>       | 06/05/2015 |
| <b>Priority:</b>      | Standard     | <b>Application Received:</b> | 06/26/2015 |

### 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 48-year-old male who sustained an industrial injury on 04/10/15. Initial complaints include left wrist, left hand, and right clavicle pain. Initial diagnoses include right clavicle fracture, left knee contusion, left wrist sprain, and left thumb pain. Treatments to date include medication, ice, right clavicle surgery, and a wrist brace. Diagnostic studies include x-rays of the right clavicle, left wrist and thumb. Current complaints include headaches, neck and back pain, right shoulder and arm pain, left thumb pain, left knee and lower leg pain, as well as depression, anxiety, and sleeping problems. Current diagnoses include laceration, cervical and lumbar musculoligamentous strain/sprain, right shoulder sprain/strain, left thumb strain/sprain, left collateral ulnar ligament laxity, and left shin contusion. In a progress note dated 05/21/15 the treating provider reports the plan of care as medications including tramadol, cyclobenzaprine, a left thumb spica cast, TENS unit, as well as physical therapy evaluation. The requested treatments include tramadol, TENS unit, left thumb spica cast, physical therapy, and x-rays of the cervical and lumbar spine, left thumb, and right clavicle.

### IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

**Tramadol 50mg quantity 60: Upheld**

**Claims Administrator guideline:** Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Opioids.

**MAXIMUS guideline:** Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Opioids, Tramadol, Ultram Page(s): 74-96, 113, 123. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Pain (Chronic) - Medications for acute pain (analgesics), Tramadol (Ultram®).

**Decision rationale:** Tramadol is classified as central acting synthetic opioids. MTUS states regarding tramadol "A therapeutic trial of opioids should not be employed until the patient has failed a trial of non-opioid analgesics. Before initiating therapy, the patient should set goals, and the continued use of opioids should be contingent on meeting these goals." ODG further states, "Tramadol is not recommended as a first-line oral analgesic because of its inferior efficacy to a combination of Hydrocodone/ acetaminophen." The treating physician did not provide sufficient documentation that the patient has failed a trial of non-opioid analgesics at the time of prescription or in subsequent medical notes. Additionally, no documentation was provided which discussed the setting of goals for the use of tramadol prior to the initiation of this medication. MTUS states "ongoing review and documentation of pain relief, functional status, appropriate medication use, and side effects. Pain assessment should include: current pain; the least reported pain over the period since last assessment; average pain; intensity of pain after taking the opioid; how long it takes for pain relief; and how long pain relief lasts. Satisfactory response to treatment may be indicated by the patient's decreased pain, increased level of function, or improved quality of life." The treating physician does not fully document the least reported pain over the period since last assessment, intensity of pain after taking opioid, pain relief, increased level of function, or improved quality of life. As such, the request for Tramadol 50mg quantity 60 is not medically necessary.

**TENS unit:** Upheld

**Claims Administrator guideline:** Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines TENS.

**MAXIMUS guideline:** Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Interferential Current Stimulation, Transcutaneous electrotherapy Page(s): 54, 114-116, 118-120. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Pain, TENS chronic pain (transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation).

**Decision rationale:** MTUS states regarding TENS unit, "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." For pain, MTUS and ODG recommend TENS (with caveats) for neuropathic pain, phantom limb pain and CRPSII, spasticity, and multiple sclerosis. The medical records do not indicate any of the previous conditions. ODG further outlines recommendations for specific body parts: Low back: Not recommended as an isolated intervention. Knee: Recommended as an option for osteoarthritis as adjunct treatment to a therapeutic exercise program. Neck: Not recommended as a primary treatment modality for use in whiplash-associated disorders, acute mechanical neck disease or chronic neck disorders with radicular findings. Ankle and foot: Not recommended. Elbow: Not recommended. Forearm, Wrist and Hand: Not recommended. Shoulder: Recommended for post-stroke rehabilitation. Medical records do not indicate conditions of the low back, knee, neck, ankle, elbow, or

shoulders that meet guidelines. Of note, medical records do not indicate knee osteoarthritis. ODG further details criteria for the use of TENS for Chronic intractable pain (for the conditions noted above): (1) Documentation of pain of at least three months duration; (2) There is evidence that other appropriate pain modalities have been tried (including medication) and failed; (3) A one-month trial period of the TENS unit should be documented (as an adjunct to ongoing treatment modalities within a functional restoration approach) with documentation of how often the unit was used, as well as outcomes in terms of pain relief and function; rental would be preferred over purchase during this trial; (4) Other ongoing pain treatment should also be documented during the trial period including medication usage; (5) A treatment plan including the specific short- and long-term goals of treatment with the TENS unit should be submitted; (6) After a successful 1- month trial, continued TENS treatment may be recommended if the physician documents that the patient is likely to derive significant therapeutic benefit from continuous use of the unit over a long period of time. At this point purchase would be preferred over rental. (7) Use for acute pain (less than three months duration) other than post-operative pain is not recommended. (8) A 2-lead unit is generally recommended; if a 4-lead unit is recommended, there must be documentation of why this is necessary. The medical records do not satisfy the several criteria for selection specifically, lack of documented 1-month trial, lack of documented short-long term treatment goals with TENS unit, and unit use for acute (less than three months) pain. As such, the request for TENS unit is not medically necessary.

**Left Thumb SPICA brace:** Upheld

**Claims Administrator guideline:** Decision based on MTUS ACOEM Chapter 11 Forearm, Wrist, and Hand Complaints Page(s): 265.

**MAXIMUS guideline:** Decision based on MTUS ACOEM Chapter 11 Forearm, Wrist, and Hand Complaints Page(s): 262-264, 268-269. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Hand and wrist, 4. 2. 3 Immobilization.

**Decision rationale:** The MTUS Guidelines advice against prolonged splinting since it can lead to weakness and stiffness. The ODG states "Continuous splinting should not exceed 4 weeks duration; intermittent or nocturnal splint use may be applied for longer periods". The treating physician did not specify timeframe and duration in the request for a left thumb spica wrist brace. The left thumb spica wrist brace is not medically necessary, as it does not meet criteria in the MTUS and ODG. As such, the request for Left Thumb SPICA brace is not medically necessary.

**12 physical therapy visits:** Upheld

**Claims Administrator guideline:** Decision based on MTUS ACOEM Chapter 11 Forearm, Wrist, and Hand Complaints Page(s): 265.

**MAXIMUS guideline:** Decision based on MTUS ACOEM Chapter 8 Neck and Upper Back Complaints, Chapter 12 Low Back Complaints Page(s): 65-194, 287-315, Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Physical Therapy, Physical Medicine Page(s): 98-99. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Neck and Upper Back, Low Back - Lumbar & Thoracic (Acute & Chronic), Physical Therapy.

**Decision rationale:** California MTUS guidelines refer to physical medicine guidelines for physical therapy and recommends as follows: "Allow for fading of treatment frequency (from up to 3 visits per week to 1 or less), plus active self-directed home Physical Medicine."

Additionally, ACOEM guidelines advise against passive modalities by a therapist unless exercises are to be carried out at home by patient. ODG quantifies its recommendations with 10 visits over 8 weeks for lumbar sprains/strains and 9 visits over 8 weeks for unspecified backache/lumbago. ODG further states that a "six-visit clinical trial" of physical therapy with documented objective and subjective improvements should occur initially before additional sessions are to be warranted. The requested number of sessions is in excess of the guideline recommendations of 6 visit clinical trial. As such, the request for 12 physical therapy visits is not medically necessary.

**X-rays of the cervical spine, lumbar spine, left thumb and right clavicle:** Upheld

**Claims Administrator guideline:** Decision based on MTUS ACOEM Chapter 12 Low Back Complaints Page(s): 303.

**MAXIMUS guideline:** Decision based on MTUS ACOEM Chapter 8 Neck and Upper Back Complaints Page(s): 165-194. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Low Back - Lumbar & Thoracic (Acute & Chronic), Radiography (x-rays).

**Decision rationale:** Per the ACOEM guidelines regarding cervical radiographs; "Initial studies (are recommended) when red flags for fracture or neurological deficit associated with acute trauma, tumor, or infection are present." Routine studies are not recommended "in the absence of red flags." ACOEM also notes, "Cervical radiographs are most appropriate for patients with acute trauma associated with midline vertebral tenderness, head injury, drug or alcohol intoxication, or neurologic compromise." (American College of Surgeons. Advanced Trauma and Life Support: A Manual for Instructors. Chicago: ACS; 1993.) None of which are noted in the available record concerning this patient. ODG additionally states, "It may be appropriate when the physician believes it would aid in patient management". The treating physician also does not indicate how the x-ray would "aid in patient management". ODG further specifies other indications for imaging with Plain X-rays: Thoracic spine trauma: severe trauma, pain, no neurological deficit. Thoracic spine trauma: with neurological deficit. Lumbar spine trauma (a serious bodily injury): pain, tenderness. Lumbar spine trauma: trauma, neurological deficit. Lumbar spine trauma: seat belt (chance) fracture. Uncomplicated low back pain, trauma, steroids, osteoporosis, over 70. Uncomplicated low back pain, suspicion of cancer, infection. Myelopathy (neurological deficit related to the spinal cord), traumatic. Myelopathy, painful. Myelopathy, sudden onset. Myelopathy, infectious disease patient. Myelopathy, oncology patient. Post-surgery: evaluate status of fusion. The treating physician has not provided documentation of failure of conservative therapy, or the conditions listed above to warrant the requested x-rays. As such, the request for X-rays of the cervical spine, lumbar spine, left thumb and right clavicle is deemed not medically necessary.