

Case Number:	CM15-0123831		
Date Assigned:	07/15/2015	Date of Injury:	06/04/2014
Decision Date:	08/10/2015	UR Denial Date:	06/19/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	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: North Carolina

Certification(s)/Specialty: Family Practice

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 45 year old male, who sustained an industrial injury on June 4, 2014. He reported a pop in his lower back and later developed right buttock and leg pain. The injured worker was diagnosed as having myoligamentous lumbar spine sprain/strain and multilevel lumbar spondylosis, rule out right-sided radiculopathy. Treatment to date has included diagnostic studies, physical therapy with benefit, chiropractic treatment without benefit, diagnostic studies and medication. On May 26, 2015, the injured worker complained of low back pain rated as a 1 on a 0-10 pain scale with rest and 3/10 on the pain scale with activity. He also complained of some intermittent numbness and tingling in his right leg. The treatment plan included physical therapy two times a week for four weeks for the lumbar spine, an electrodiagnostic evaluation of the lower extremities to rule out lumbar radiculopathy and medication. On June 19, 2015, Utilization Review non-certified the request for electrodiagnostic study of bilateral extremities, citing ACOEM Guidelines.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Electromyography (EMG) study of bilateral lower extremities: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS ACOEM Chapter 12 Low Back Complaints.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS ACOEM Chapter 12 Low Back Complaints Page(s): 301.

Decision rationale: The ACOEM chapters on low back complaints and the need for lower extremity EMG/NCV states: Unequivocal objective findings that identify specific nerve compromise on the neurologic examination are sufficient evidence to warrant imaging in patients who do not respond to treatment and who would consider surgery an option. When the neurologic examination is less clear, however, further physiologic evidence of nerve dysfunction should be obtained before ordering an imaging study. Indiscriminant imaging will result in false-positive findings, such as disk bulges, that are not the source of painful symptoms and do not warrant surgery. If physiologic evidence indicates tissue insult or nerve impairment, the practitioner can discuss with a consultant the selection of an imaging test to define a potential cause (magnetic resonance imaging [MRI] for neural or other soft tissue, computer tomography [CT] for bony structures). Electromyography (EMG), including H-reflex tests, may be useful to identify subtle, focal neurologic dysfunction in patients with low back symptoms lasting more than three or four weeks. There are unequivocal objective findings of nerve compromise on the neurologic exam provided for review. However there is not mention of surgical consideration. There are no unclear neurologic findings on exam. In addition there are not bilateral findings on included physical exam. For these reasons, criteria for lower extremity EMG/NCV have not been met as set forth in the ACOEM. Therefore the request is not medically necessary.