

Case Number:	CM15-0070716		
Date Assigned:	04/20/2015	Date of Injury:	11/18/2014
Decision Date:	07/23/2015	UR Denial Date:	04/08/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	04/14/2015

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: Arizona, Michigan

Certification(s)/Specialty: Preventive Medicine, Occupational 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:

This 27 year old male sustained an industrial injury to the low back on 11/18/14. Previous treatment included magnetic resonance imaging and medications. In a PR-2 dated 3/23/15, the injured worker complained of low back pain 4/10 on the visual analog scale with medications and 7/10 without. The pain radiated to bilateral lower extremities associated with weakness and tingling. Current diagnoses included lumbar spine degenerative disc disease and facet arthropathy. The treatment plan included chiropractic therapy to the lumbar spine three times a week for four weeks, x-ray of the lumbar spine, medications (Tramadol, Soma and topical compound cream), a transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulator unit and a functional capacity evaluation.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Chiropractic treatment, QTY: 12: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Manual therapy & manipulation Page(s): 58.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Manual Therapy and Manipulation Page(s): 58-60.

Decision rationale: Per the MTUS, Manual therapy is recommended for chronic pain if caused by musculoskeletal conditions. Manual Therapy is widely used in the treatment of musculoskeletal pain. The intended goal or effect of Manual Medicine is the achievement of positive symptomatic or objective measurable gains in functional improvement that facilitate progression in the patient's therapeutic exercise program and return to productive activities. Manipulation is manual therapy that moves a joint beyond the physiologic range-of-motion but not beyond the anatomic range-of-motion. Low back: Recommended as an option. Therapeutic care Trial of 6 visits over 2 weeks, with evidence of objective functional improvement, total of up to 18 visits over 6-8 weeks. Elective/maintenance care Not medically necessary. Recurrences/flare-ups Need to reevaluate treatment success, if RTW achieved then 1-2 visits every 4-6 months. Unfortunately the request exceeds the guideline recommendation of an initial trial of 6 visits and with evidence of objective functional improvement total of up to 18 visits, therefore the request for Chiropractic treatment, QTY: 12 is not medically necessary.

One month trial TENS/EMS unit, QTY:1: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines TENS, chronic pain (transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation) Page(s): 116.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Transcutaneous Electrotherapy Page(s): 114-121.

Decision rationale: Per the MTUS, transcutaneous electrotherapy is 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. The MTUS criteria for the use of TENS: Chronic intractable pain, documentation of pain of at least three months duration, evidence that other appropriate pain modalities have been tried (including medication) and failed. 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. Other ongoing pain treatment should also be documented during the trial period including medication usage. A treatment plan including the specific short- and long-term goals of treatment with the TENS unit should be submitted. A 2-lead unit is generally recommended; if a 4-lead unit is recommended, there must be documentation of why this is necessary. Unfortunately the request is too vague and it is unclear if this is for transcutaneous electrotherapy, microcurrent electrical stimulation or neuromuscular electrical stimulation and without this clarity it is not medically necessary.

Functional Capacity Evaluation, QTY: 1: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: The Claims Administrator did not base their decision on the MTUS. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation ACOEM Practice Guidelines, Chapter 7: Independent Medical Examinations and Consultations, page 137-138.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS ACOEM Chapter 1 Prevention Page(s): 4-5. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Fitness for Duty / Functional capacity evaluation (FCE).

Decision rationale: The MTUS states that to determine fitness for duty, it is often necessary to "medically" gauge the capacity of the individual compared with the objective physical requirements of the job based on the safety and performance needs of the employer and expressed as essential functions. Per the ODG, Guidelines for performing an FCE: Recommended prior to admission to a Work Hardening (WH) Program, with preference for assessments tailored to a specific task or job. If a worker is actively participating in determining the suitability of a particular job, the FCE is more likely to be successful. A FCE is not as effective when the referral is less collaborative and more directive. It is important to provide as much detail as possible about the potential job to the assessor. Job specific FCEs are more helpful than general assessments. The report should be accessible to all the return to work participants. Consider an FCE if 1) Case management is hampered by complex issues such as: Prior unsuccessful RTW attempts. Conflicting medical reporting on precautions and/or fitness for modified job. Injuries that require detailed exploration of a worker's abilities. 2) Timing is appropriate: Close or at MMI/all key medical reports secured. Additional/secondary conditions clarified. Do not proceed with an FCE if the sole purpose is to determine a worker's effort or compliance. The worker has returned to work and an ergonomic assessment has not been arranged. A review of the injured workers medical records that are available to me do not describe a purpose or goal for the evaluation and without this it is difficult to establish medical necessity based on the guidelines. Therefore the request for functional capacity evaluation is not medically necessary at this time.

X-ray of the lumbar spine, QTY: 1: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS ACOEM Chapter 12 Low Back Complaints Page(s): 303, 309.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS ACOEM Chapter 12 Low Back Complaints Page(s): 303-305.

Decision rationale: The MTUS states that lumbar spine imaging should not be recommended in patients with low back pain in the absence of red flags for serious spinal pathology, even if the pain has persisted for at least six weeks. However it may be appropriate when the physician believes it would aid in patient management. Relying solely on imaging studies to evaluate the source of low back and related symptoms carries a significant risk of diagnostic confusion and should be reserved for cases in which surgery is considered or red-flag diagnoses are being considered. A review of the injured workers medical records that are available to me show that there has been imaging done in the last one year and there is no emergence of any red-flags that would warrant repeat imaging, there was also no documentation of surgical considerations and therefore based on the injured workers clinical presentation and the guidelines the request for x-ray of the lumbar spine is not medically necessary at this time.

Soma 350mg QTY: 30: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Carisoprodol (Soma) Page(s): 29.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Muscle relaxants Page(s): 64-65.

Decision rationale: Per the MTUS, recommend non-sedating muscle relaxants with caution as a second-line option for short-term treatment of acute exacerbations in patients with chronic LBP. Muscle relaxants may be effective in reducing pain and muscle tension, and increasing mobility. However, in most LBP cases, they show no benefit beyond NSAIDs in pain and overall improvement. Also there is no additional benefit shown in combination with NSAIDs. Efficacy appears to diminish over time, and prolonged use of some medications in this class may lead to dependence. Sedation is the most commonly reported adverse effect of muscle relaxant medications. Carisoprodol is not recommended for longer than a 2 to 3 week period. Carisoprodol is metabolized to meprobamate an anxiolytic that is a schedule IV controlled substance. Carisoprodol is classified as a schedule IV drug in several states but not on a federal level. It is suggested that its main effect is due to generalized sedation as well as treatment of anxiety. A review of the injured workers medical records do not reveal extenuating circumstances that would necessitate deviating from the guidelines, therefore the continued use of Soma is not medically necessary.

Cyclo/Tramadol cream, QTY: 1: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Topical Analgesics Page(s): 111, 113.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Topical Analgesics Page(s): 111-113.

Decision rationale: Per the MTUS, topical analgesics are recommended as an option, they are largely experimental in use with few randomized controlled trials to determine efficacy or safety. They are primarily recommended for neuropathic pain when trials of antidepressants and anticonvulsants have failed. Many agents are compounded as monotherapy or in combination for pain control, any compounded product that contains at least one drug or drug class that is not recommended is not recommended. Muscle relaxants are not supported for topical use by the guidelines. A review of the injured workers medical records that are available to me does not show a trial of recommended first line agents that have failed therefore the request for Cyclo/Tramadol cream, QTY: 1 is not medically necessary.