

Case Number:	CM15-0081279		
Date Assigned:	05/04/2015	Date of Injury:	12/01/2000
Decision Date:	11/25/2015	UR Denial Date:	04/15/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	04/28/2015

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: California, Oregon, Washington
 Certification(s)/Specialty: Orthopedic Surgery

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 63 year old male, who sustained an industrial injury on 10-1-2000. The injured worker was being treated for lumbar spine radiculopathy and stenosis. Medical records (11-26-2014, 4-1-2015) indicate ongoing low back pain radiating into the bilateral sacroiliac and buttocks. The treating physician noted the injured worker had one lumbar epidural injection previously that provided partial relief. The physical exam (11-26-2014, 4-1-2015) reveals tenderness to palpation of the midline low back and bilateral sacroiliac joints. The lumbar spine range of motion is 75% of normal. Per the treating physician (4-1-2015 report), an MRI of the lumbar spine in 4-2013 revealed moderately severe spinal stenosis at L3-4 (lumbar 3-4) and L4-5 (lumbar 4-5). There was moderate stenosis at L1-2 (lumbar 1-2) and L2-3 (lumbar 2-3). In addition, there are multilevel degenerative changes. Treatment has included a lumbar epidural injection, and medications including pain and non-steroidal anti-inflammatory. On 4-2-2015, the requested treatments included a transforaminal epidural steroid injection at L3-4 and L4-5. On 4-15-2015, the original utilization review non-certified a request for a transforaminal epidural steroid injection at L3-4 and L4-5.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Injection - Steroid Transforaminal Epidural at L3-4 and L4-5, Lumbar Spine: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment 2009.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment 2009, Section(s): Epidural steroid injections (ESIs).

Decision rationale: According to the CA MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment Guidelines, Epidural injections, page 46, "Recommended as an option for treatment of radicular pain (defined as pain in dermatomal distribution with corroborative findings of radiculopathy)." Specifically the guidelines state that radiculopathy must be documented by physical examination and corroborated by imaging studies and/or electrodiagnostic testing. Research has now shown that, on average, less than two injections are required for a successful ESI outcome. Current recommendations suggest a second epidural injection if partial success is produced with the first injection, and a third ESI is rarely recommended. 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. The American Academy of Neurology recently concluded that epidural steroid injections may lead to an improvement in radicular lumbosacral pain between 2 and 6 weeks following the injection, but they do not affect impairment of function or the need for surgery and do not provide long-term pain relief beyond 3 months. In addition there must be demonstration of unresponsiveness to conservative treatment (exercises, physical methods, NSAIDs and muscle relaxants). In this case the exam notes cited do not demonstrate a failure of conservative management nor a clear evidence of a dermatomal distribution of radiculopathy. Therefore, the determination is for non-certification.