

<b>Case Number:</b>	CM15-0093205		
<b>Date Assigned:</b>	05/19/2015	<b>Date of Injury:</b>	11/02/2011
<b>Decision Date:</b>	06/19/2015	<b>UR Denial Date:</b>	04/15/2015
<b>Priority:</b>	Standard	<b>Application Received:</b>	05/14/2015

### 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: New Jersey, Alabama, California  
 Certification(s)/Specialty: Neurology, Neuromuscular 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 52 year old female, who sustained an industrial injury on 11/2/11. She has reported initial complaints of right arm pain after it was slammed suddenly by a closing bathroom door on an airplane. The diagnoses have included chronic myofascial pain syndrome which has worsened, right lateral/medial epicondylitis, and status-post TENEX procedure to the right medial epicondyle. Treatment to date has included medications, diagnostics, surgery, and trigger point injections. Currently, as per the physician progress note dated 4/8/15, the injured worker complains of continued pain in the right medial epicondyle with some numbness in the right forearm. She reports taking medications with benefit. The physical exam of the right arm/elbow reveals scar on the right elbow, positive Tinel's sign right wrist and elbow, decreased range of motion of the right elbow, positive tenderness in the right medial epicondyle, and positive spasm in the forearm. The physician noted that he will do trigger point injection today as the last set was done over 6 weeks ago with over 50 percent relief of symptoms. The diagnostic testing that was performed was not included with the records. The current medications included Flexeril, Neurontin, Motrin, and Omeprazole. There was no urine drug screen noted with the records. The physician requested treatment included four Trigger point injections at the right medial epicondyle.

### IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

#### **4 Trigger point injections at the right medial epicondyle: Upheld**

**Claims Administrator guideline:** Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Trigger Point Injections.

**MAXIMUS guideline:** Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Trigger point injections Page(s): 122.

**Decision rationale:** According to MTUS guidelines, trigger point injection is recommended only for myofascial pain syndrome as indicated below, with limited lasting value. Not recommended for radicular pain. Trigger point injections with an anesthetic such as bupivacaine are recommended for non-resolving trigger points, but the addition of a corticosteroid is not generally recommended. Not recommended for radicular pain. A trigger point is a discrete focal tenderness located in a palpable taut band of skeletal muscle, which produces a local twitch in response to stimulus to the band. Trigger points may be present in up to 33-50% of the adult population. Myofascial pain syndrome is a regional painful muscle condition with a direct relationship between a specific trigger point and its associated pain region. These injections may occasionally be necessary to maintain function in those with myofascial problems when myofascial trigger points are present on examination. Not recommended for typical back pain or neck pain. (Graff-Radford, 2004) (Nelemans-Cochrane, 2002) For fibromyalgia syndrome, trigger point injections have not been proven effective. (Goldenberg, 2004). Trigger point injections with a local anesthetic may be recommended for the treatment of chronic low back or neck pain with myofascial pain syndrome when all of the following criteria are met: (1) Documentation of circumscribed trigger points with evidence upon palpation of a twitch response as well as referred pain; (2) Symptoms have persisted for more than three months; (3) Medical management therapies such as ongoing stretching exercises, physical therapy, NSAIDs and muscle relaxants have failed to control pain; (4) Radiculopathy is not present (by exam, imaging, or neuro-testing); (5) Not more than 3-4 injections per session; (6) No repeat injections unless a greater than 50% pain relief is obtained for six weeks after an injection and there is documented evidence of functional improvement; (7) Frequency should not be at an interval less than two months; (8) Trigger point injections with any substance (e.g., saline or glucose) other than local anesthetic with or without steroid are not recommended. There is no clear evidence of myofascial pain or failure of oral medications in this case. Therefore, the request is not medically necessary.