

True Resolutions Inc.

An Independent Review Organization

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DATE OF REVIEW: March 4, 2008

IRO CASE #:

DESCRIPTION OF THE SERVICE OR SERVICES IN DISPUTE

Microdiskectomy L5/S1

A DESCRIPTION OF THE QUALIFICATIONS FOR EACH PHYSICIAN OR OTHER HEALTH CARE PROVIDER WHO REVIEWED THE DECISION

Doctor of Medicine (M.D.)

Board Certified in Orthopaedic Surgery

REVIEW OUTCOME

Upon independent review the reviewer finds that the previous adverse determination/adverse determinations should be:

- Upheld (Agree)
- Overturned (Disagree)
- Partially Overturned (Agree in part/Disagree in part)

INFORMATION PROVIDED TO THE IRO FOR REVIEW

OD Guidelines

Adverse Determination Letters, 2/6/08, 2/15/08

Notes from Dr. 12/13/07 to 1/29/08

MRI 5/03/05, 7/20/00, 11/9/05

EMG 9/25/00

Xray 7/21/00

CT-Myelogram 1/21/08

Note from Dr. 9/7/00

Lumbar Epidural report 10/06/00, 5/6/05, 10/7/05

IR 2/13/01

Letter regarding medication 2/5/01

Letter 4/4/05

Note from MD, PA 12/4/06

HEALTH AND WC NETWORK CERTIFICATION & QA 3/12/2008

IRO Decision/Report Template- WC

PATIENT CLINICAL HISTORY [SUMMARY]:

The patient has chronic lumbar axial pain with radiation to bilateral lower extremities from a work related injury. He has chronic leg pain and has failed extensive conservative measures. MRI, CT myelogram and EMG all correlate with S1 radiculopathy due to HNP at L5-S1.

ANALYSIS AND EXPLANATION OF THE DECISION INCLUDE CLINICAL BASIS, FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS USED TO SUPPORT THE DECISION.

Microdiscectomy is indicated for this patient for the treatment of the intractable thigh pain. Previous insurance denials were incorrect; weakness is not required to approve this procedure. Pain is an indication. Therefore, after a careful review of all medical records, the Reviewer’s medical assessment is that the patient meets all ODG criteria and the requested procedure is medically necessary.

Discectomy/laminectomy	Recommended for indications below. Surgical discectomy for carefully selected patients with radiculopathy due to lumbar disc prolapse provides faster relief from the acute attack than conservative management, although any positive or negative effects on the lifetime natural history of the underlying disc disease are still unclear. Unequivocal objective findings are required based on neurological examination and testing. (Gibson-Cochrane, 2000) (Malter, 1996) (Stevens, 1997) (Stevenson, 1995) (BlueCross BlueShield, 2002) (Buttermann, 2004) Standard discectomy and microdiscectomy are of similar efficacy in treatment of herniated disc. (Bigos, 1999) While there is evidence in favor of discectomy for prolonged symptoms of lumbar disc herniation, in patients with a shorter period of symptoms but no absolute indication for surgery, there are only modest short-term benefits, although discectomy seemed to be associated with a more rapid initial recovery, and discectomy was superior to conservative treatment when the herniation was at L4-L5. (Osterman, 2006) The SPORT studies concluded that both lumbar discectomy and nonoperative treatment resulted in substantial improvement after 2 years, but those who chose discectomy reported somewhat greater improvements than patients who elected nonoperative care. (Weinstein, 2006) (Weinstein2, 2006) A recent RCT compared decompressive surgery with nonoperative measures in the treatment of patients with lumbar spinal stenosis, and concluded that, although patients improved over the 2-year follow-up regardless of initial treatment, those undergoing decompressive surgery reported greater improvement regarding leg pain, back pain, and overall disability, but the relative benefit of initial surgical treatment diminished over time while still remaining somewhat favorable at 2 years. (Malmivaara, 2007) Patients undergoing lumbar discectomy are generally satisfied with the surgery, but only half are satisfied with preoperative patient information. (Ronnberg, 2007) If patients are pain free, there appears to be no contraindication to their returning to any type of work after lumbar discectomy. A regimen of stretching and strengthening the abdominal and back muscles is a crucial aspect of the recovery process. (Burnett, 2006) According to a major recent trial, early surgery (microdiscectomy) in patients with 6-12 weeks of severe sciatica caused by herniated disks is associated with better short-term outcomes, but at 1 year, disability outcomes of early surgery vs conservative treatment with eventual surgery if needed are similar. The
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median time to recovery was 4.0 weeks for early surgery and 12.1 weeks for prolonged conservative treatment. The authors concluded, "Patients whose pain is controlled in a manner that is acceptable to them may decide to postpone surgery in the hope that it will not be needed, without reducing their chances for complete recovery at 12 months. Although both strategies have similar outcomes after 1 year, early surgery remains a valid treatment option for well-informed patients." ([Peul-NEJM, 2007](#)) ([Deyo-NEJM, 2007](#)) A recent randomized controlled trial comparing decompression with decompression and instrumented fusion in patients with foraminal stenosis and single-level degenerative disease found that patients universally improved with surgery, and this improvement was maintained at 5 years. However, no obvious additional benefit was noted by combining decompression with an instrumented fusion. ([Hallett, 2007](#)) A recent British study found that lumbar discectomy improved patients' self-reported overall physical health more than other elective surgeries. ([Guilfoyle, 2007](#)) Note: Surgical decompression of a lumbar nerve root or roots may include the following procedures: discectomy or microdiscectomy (partial removal of the disc) and laminectomy, hemilaminectomy, laminotomy, or foraminotomy (providing access by partial or total removal of various parts of vertebral bone). Discectomy is the surgical removal of herniated disc material that presses on a nerve root or the spinal cord. A laminectomy is often involved to permit access to the intervertebral disc in a traditional discectomy.

Patient Selection: Microdiscectomy for symptomatic lumbar disc herniations in patients with a preponderance of leg pain who have failed nonoperative treatment demonstrated a high success rate based on validated outcome measures (80% decrease in VAS leg pain score of greater than 2 points), patient satisfaction (85%), and return to work (84%). Patients should be encouraged to return to their preinjury activities as soon as possible with no restrictions at 6 weeks. Overall, patients with sequestered lumbar disc herniations fared better than those with extruded herniations, although both groups consistently had better outcomes than patients with contained herniations. Patients with herniations at the L5-S1 level had significantly better outcomes than did those at the L4-L5 level. Lumbar disc herniation level and type should be considered in preoperative outcomes counseling. Smokers had a significantly lower return to work rate. In the carefully screened patient, lumbar microdiscectomy for symptomatic disc herniation results in an overall high success rate, patient satisfaction, and return to physically demanding activities. ([Dewing, 2008](#))

Spinal Stenosis: For patients with lumbar spinal stenosis, standard posterior decompressive laminectomy alone (without discectomy) offers a significant advantage over nonsurgical treatment. Discectomy should be reserved for those conditions of disc herniation causing radiculopathy. (See Indications below.) Laminectomy may be used for spinal stenosis secondary to degenerative processes exhibiting ligamentary hypertrophy, facet hypertrophy, and disc protrusion, in addition to anatomical derangements of the spinal column such as tumor, trauma, etc. ([Weinstein, 2008](#)) ([Katz, 2008](#)) See also [Laminectomy](#).

ODG Indications for Surgery™ -- Discectomy/laminectomy --

Required symptoms/findings; imaging studies; & conservative treatments below:

I. **Symptoms/Findings** which confirm presence of radiculopathy. Objective findings on examination need to be present. For unequivocal evidence of radiculopathy, see AMA Guides, 5th Edition, page 382-383. ([Andersson, 2000](#)) Straight leg raising test, crossed straight leg raising and reflex exams should correlate with symptoms and imaging.

	<p>Findings require ONE of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. L3 nerve root compression, requiring ONE of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Severe unilateral quadriceps weakness/mild atrophy 2. Mild-to-moderate unilateral quadriceps weakness 3. Unilateral hip/thigh/knee pain B. L4 nerve root compression, requiring ONE of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Severe unilateral quadriceps/anterior tibialis weakness/mild atrophy 2. Mild-to-moderate unilateral quadriceps/anterior tibialis weakness 3. Unilateral hip/thigh/knee/medial pain C. L5 nerve root compression, requiring ONE of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Severe unilateral foot/toe/dorsiflexor weakness/mild atrophy 2. Mild-to-moderate foot/toe/dorsiflexor weakness 3. Unilateral hip/lateral thigh/knee pain D. S1 nerve root compression, requiring ONE of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Severe unilateral foot/toe/plantar flexor/hamstring weakness/atrophy 2. Moderate unilateral foot/toe/plantar flexor/hamstring weakness 3. Unilateral buttock/posterior thigh/calf pain <p>(EMGs are optional to obtain unequivocal evidence of radiculopathy but not necessary if radiculopathy is already clinically obvious.)</p> <p>II. <u>Imaging Studies</u>, requiring ONE of the following, for concordance between radicular findings on radiologic evaluation and physical exam findings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Nerve root compression (L3, L4, L5, or S1) B. Lateral disc rupture C. Lateral recess stenosis <p>Diagnostic imaging modalities, requiring ONE of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MR imaging 2. CT scanning 3. Myelography 4. CT myelography & X-Ray <p>III. <u>Conservative Treatments</u>, requiring ALL of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Activity modification (not bed rest) after patient education (>= 2 months) B. Drug therapy, requiring at least ONE of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. NSAID drug therapy 2. Other analgesic therapy 3. Muscle relaxants 4. Epidural Steroid Injection (ESI) C. Support provider referral, requiring at least ONE of the following (in order of priority): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Physical therapy (teach home exercise/stretching) 2. Manual therapy (massage therapist or chiropractor) 3. Psychological screening that could affect surgical outcome <p>4. Back school (Fisher, 2004)</p>
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A DESCRIPTION AND THE SOURCE OF THE SCREENING CRITERIA OR OTHER CLINICAL BASIS USED TO MAKE THE DECISION:

- ACOEM- AMERICAN COLLEGE OF OCCUPATIONAL & ENVIRONMENTAL MEDICINE UM KNOWLEDGEBASE
- AHCPR- AGENCY FOR HEALTHCARE RESEARCH & QUALITY GUIDELINES
- DWC- DIVISION OF WORKERS COMPENSATION POLICIES OR GUIDELINES
- EUROPEAN GUIDELINES FOR MANAGEMENT OF CHRONIC LOW BACK PAIN
- INTERQUAL CRITERIA
- MEDICAL JUDGEMENT, CLINICAL EXPERIENCE AND EXPERTISE IN ACCORDANCE WITH ACCEPTED MEDICAL STANDARDS
- MERCY CENTER CONSENSUS CONFERENCE GUIDELINES
- MILLIMAN CARE GUIDELINES
- ODG- OFFICIAL DISABILITY GUIDELINES & TREATMENT GUIDELINES
- PRESSLEY REED, THE MEDICAL DISABILITY ADVISOR
- TEXAS GUIDELINES FOR CHIROPRACTIC QUALITY ASSURANCE & PRACTICE PARAMETERS
- TEXAS TACADA GUIDELINES
- TMF SCREENING CRITERIA MANUAL
- PEER REVIEWED NATIONALLY ACCEPTED MEDICAL LITERATURE (PROVIDE A DESCRIPTION)
- OTHER EVIDENCE BASED, SCIENTIFICALLY VALID, OUTCOME FOCUSED GUIDELINES (PROVIDE A DESCRIPTION)