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NOTICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW DECISION

DATE OF REVIEW:

April 1, 2010

IRO CASE #:

DESCRIPTION OF THE SERVICE OR SERVICES IN DISPUTE:

Trigger Point Injections (Left Trapezius) In Office

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

MD, Board Certified in Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation
Board Certified in Pain Management
Board Certified in Electrodiagnostic Medicine

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

ODG Guidelines, Trigger Point Injections
Adverse Determination Letters, 1/21/10, 3/9/10
Pain Institute 12/21/09, 2/5/10, 1/8/10, 12/10/09, 11/4/09, 10/7/09,
8/12/09, 6/18/09, 4/23/09, 3/26/09, 2/26/09, 1/30/09, 1/16/09, 12/22/08,
11/24/08, 11/14/08, 10/28/08, 11/3/08, 10/3/08, 8/27/08, 7/30/08, 7/16/08,
6/17/08, 5/20/08, 6/5/08, 6/3/08
Neurology Clinic 11/15/07
Radiology 10/2/07
M.D., P.A. 4/15/08
Medical Centers 4/30/08

PATIENT CLINICAL HISTORY SUMMARY

This is a woman injured on xx/xx/xx. She underwent a cervical fusion in 1/09 for spinal stenosis and a left C7 radiculopathy. The records describe myofascial pain due to local tenderness and pain in the upper trapezius. There was no discussion of trigger points. There was a cervical ESI on 6/5/08, another on 7/3/08.

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

The ODG recommends trigger point injections when there is myofascial pain syndrome. This

was not described. In this case, the pain is mainly in the trapezius area. Further, the ODG does not approve trigger point injections in the presence of a radiculopathy. This was determined prior to the cervical fusion. Based upon these criteria, the reviewer finds that medical necessity does not exist at this time for Trigger Point Injections (Left Trapezius) In Office.

Trigger point injections

Not recommended in the absence of myofascial pain syndrome. See the Pain Chapter for Criteria for the use of Trigger point injections. The effectiveness of trigger point injection is uncertain, in part due to the difficulty of demonstrating advantages of active medication over injection of saline. Needling alone may be responsible for some of the therapeutic response. The only indication with some positive data is myofascial pain; may be appropriate when myofascial trigger points are present on examination. Trigger point injections are not recommended when there are radicular signs, but they may be used for cervicogenic. (Bigos, 1999) (Colorado, 2001) (Nelemans-Cochrane, 2000) (BlueCross BlueShield, 2004)

Trigger point injections (TPIs)

Recommended for myofascial pain syndrome as indicated below, with limited lasting value. The advantage appears to be in enabling patients to undergo remedial exercise therapy more quickly. The primary goal of trigger point therapy is the short-term relief of pain and tightness of the involved muscles in order to facilitate participation in an active rehabilitation program and restoration of functional capacity. TPIs are generally considered an adjunct rather than a primary form of treatment and should not be offered as either a primary or a sole treatment modality. (Scott, 2005) See Myofascial pain. A recent systematic review came to the conclusion that the efficacy of TPIs was no more certain than it was a decade ago, and that there continued to be no clear cut evidence of either benefit or ineffectiveness. There is no evidence-based or consensus research to suggest an optimal technique. The mechanism of inactivation of the trigger point remains unknown. Many consider dry needling as effective as a TPI. It has been suggested that the main effect is placebo. (Cummings, 2001) There are no studies that compare "stretching" treatment alone or "no treatment" to TPIs. Most current studies have evaluated the use of a TPI as a stand-alone treatment. (Scott, 2008) (Staal, 2008)

Indications: The main indication is to inactivate the trigger point in order to reduce pain and restore function. This may enable physical therapy. The injection is also used as a diagnostic tool. (Scott, 2008) Whiplash and chronic head, neck, shoulder and back pain: The evidence for TPIs when used as a sole treatment for patients with whiplash syndrome or chronic head, neck, shoulder or back pain (regardless of injectate) is inconclusive and the treatment does not appear to be more effective than treatments such as laser or ultrasound. These injections are not recommended for typical chronic low back or neck pain, nor are they recommended for radicular pain. Fibromyalgia: There is no evidence to support trigger point injections for this condition using randomized controlled trials. Uncontrolled trials suggest that dry needling or soft-tissue injections with lidocaine are equally effective. (Goldenberg, 2004) Cervicogenic headaches: The effectiveness is unknown. (Scott, 2005) Osteoarthritis: There is one randomized controlled trial that indicates that the addition of TPIs to intra-articular injections improves pain and function over and above the latter injection alone. (Yentur, 2003)

Needling procedures: The standard definition of TPIs (also called direct wet needling) involves injecting fluid directly into the trigger point. (Cummings, 2001) Other needling techniques include injection of fluid over the trigger point into the skin or subcutaneous tissue, direct dry needling, or indirect dry needling (the needle is placed superficially or deep into classic acupuncture points or over a tender spot, but not into the trigger point). See Acupuncture

Injection fluids: The injection of a local anesthetic can reduce the pain of a trigger point. TPIs with an anesthetic such as bupivacaine are recommended for non-resolving trigger points. In addition, the addition of a local anesthetic can reduce the pain of injection. The addition of a corticosteroid is not generally recommended and there is moderate evidence that TPIs with corticosteroids do not produce significantly different results from placebo injections using short-term self reports. Current evidence does not support the use of Botulinum toxin in trigger point injections for myofascial pain. (Ho, 2007) (Peloso, 2007)

Adverse effects: The following have been published in case reports: cervical epidural abscess; accidental intrathecal injection; muscle atrophy at the injection site; pneumothorax; development of asystole. There is also a concern that when used as a primary therapy patients may become dependent on this treatment, diverting from the underlying factors causing and maintaining pain. (Borg-Stein, 2002) Vasovagal responses are the most frequent complication. Other complications include bleeding, cuts or tears to the muscle, injury to nerve fibers, damage to blood vessels, infection, and allergic reactions (including anaphylaxis). Contraindications: Acute cases of muscle trauma; Allergies to anesthetic agents; Bleeding disorders; Local or systemic infection; Anticoagulant use.

Trigger point definitions: A trigger point is a hyperirritable foci located in a palpable taut band of skeletal muscle, which produces a local twitch in response to stimulus to the band. Pain is generally reported on compression, with common evidence of characteristic referred pain. This may or may not be accompanied by an autonomic response. Trigger points may be present in up to 33-50% of the adult population. There is currently no satisfactory objective, biochemical, electromyographic, or diagnostic imaging test to diagnosis trigger points. (Scott, 2008) Active trigger point: Continuous pain is generated in the zone of reference with or without palpitation. Latent trigger point: No evidence of spontaneous pain but evidence of restricted movement and muscle weakness. Primary trigger point: develop independently of other trigger points. Satellite trigger points: result from stress and muscle spasm caused by neighboring trigger points. (Scott, 2005) Myofascial pain syndrome is a regional painful muscle condition with a direct relationship between a specific trigger point and its associated pain region. A cluster of symptoms is noted including pain, autonomic phenomena and muscle dysfunction. Examples of primary myofascial pain syndrome include tennis elbow, frozen shoulder and chronic tension type headache. Secondary myofascial pain is found in the presence of conditions such as whiplash, TMJ dysfunction, and osteoarthritis. Psychosocial factors may contribute to muscle tension and an increase in pain, in particular, anxiety. (Esenyel, 2000) (Nifosi, 2007) (Altindag, 2008) (Graff-Radford, 2004) (BlueCross BlueShield, 2004) (Nelemans-Cochrane, 2002) See also the Low Back Chapter

Criteria for the use of TPIs (Trigger point injections)

TPIs 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) No more than 3-4 injections per session; (6) No repeat injections unless a greater than 50% pain relief with reduced medication use 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) TPIs with any substance (e.g., saline or glucose) other than local anesthetic with or without steroid are not recommended; (9) There should be evidence of continued ongoing conservative treatment including home exercise and stretching. Use as a sole treatment is not recommended; (10) If pain persists after 2 to 3 injections the treatment plan should be reexamined as this may indicate a lack of appropriate diagnosis, a lack of success with this procedure, or a lack of incorporation of other more conservative treatment modalities for myofascial pain. It should be remembered that trigger point injections are considered an adjunct, not a primary treatment.

A DESCRIPTION AND THE SOURCE OF THE SCREENING CRITERIA OR OTHER CLINICAL BASIS USED TO MAKE THE DECISION

ACOEM-AMERICA 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)