

Case Number:	CM13-0022747		
Date Assigned:	01/24/2014	Date of Injury:	12/28/2007
Decision Date:	04/11/2014	UR Denial Date:	09/03/2013
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	09/11/2013

HOW THE IMR FINAL DETERMINATION WAS MADE

MAXIMUS Federal Services sent the complete case file to a physician reviewer. He/she has no affiliation with the employer, employee, providers or the claims administrator. The physician reviewer is licensed in Family Practice, has a subspecialty in Physical Medicine and is licensed to practice in California. 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 physician 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/services. He/she is familiar with governing laws and regulations, including the strength of evidence hierarchy that applies to Independent Medical Review determinations.

CLINICAL CASE SUMMARY

The expert reviewer developed the following clinical case summary based on a review of the case file, including all medical records:

56-year-old male claimants who sustained a work injury on December 28, 2007 resulting in right shoulder, right elbow and left shoulder injury. He had a diagnosis of right shoulder sprain with multiple surgical procedures as well as right elbow neuritis and left shoulder reconstruction with hardware failure. A physiatrist note on May 30, 2013 indicated he continued right shoulder and right elbow pain. He had been taking Abilify, Valium and lighter patches. A request is made from pain management as well as physical therapy two times a week. A more recent progress note August 20, 2013 noted that he had continued pain as well as difficulty with grasping, shoulder abduction, and depression secondary to chronic pain. He had been using Abilify for neuropathy. He was dispensed and elbow protector and a universal wrist wrap. The treating physician was awaiting physical therapy approval.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

PHYSICAL THERAPY TWO (2) TIMES A WEEK FOR SIX (6) WEEKS FOR THE RIGHT ELBOW: Upheld

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

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS ACOEM Chapter 10 Elbow Disorders (Revised 2007) Page(s): 40, Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Physical Medicine Page(s): s 98-99.

Decision rationale: Passive therapy (those treatment modalities that do not require energy expenditure on the part of the patient) can provide short term relief during the early phases of pain treatment and are directed at controlling symptoms such as pain, inflammation and swelling and to improve the rate of healing soft tissue injuries. They can be used sparingly with active therapies to help control swelling, pain and inflammation during the rehabilitation process. Active therapy is based on the philosophy that therapeutic exercise and/or activity are beneficial for restoring flexibility, strength, endurance, function, range of motion, and can alleviate discomfort. Active therapy requires an internal effort by the individual to complete a specific exercise or task. This form of therapy may require supervision from a therapist or medical provider such as verbal, visual and/or tactile instruction(s). Patients are instructed and expected to continue active therapies at home as an extension of the treatment process in order to maintain improvement levels. Home exercise can include exercise with or without mechanical assistance or resistance and functional activities with assistive devices. (Colorado, 2002) (Airaksinen, 2006) Patient-specific hand therapy is very important in reducing swelling, decreasing pain, and improving range of motion in CRPS. (Li, 2005) The use of active treatment modalities (e.g., exercise, education, activity modification) instead of passive treatments is associated with substantially better clinical outcomes. In a large case series of patients with low back pain treated by physical therapists, those adhering to guidelines for active rather than passive treatments incurred fewer treatment visits, cost less, and had less pain and less disability. The overall success rates were 64.7% among those adhering to the active treatment recommendations versus 36.5% for passive treatment. (Fritz, 2007) Physical Medicine Guidelines - Allow for fading of treatment frequency (from up to 3 visits per week to 1 or less), plus active self-directed home Physical Medicine. Myalgia and myositis, unspecified (ICD9 729.1): 9-10 visits over 8 weeks Neuralgia, neuritis, and radiculitis, unspecified (ICD9 729.2) 8-10 visits over 4 weeks Reflex sympathetic dystrophy (CRPS) (ICD9 337.2): 24 visits over 16 weeks A fading treatment frequency program may be more appropriate as well as a self-directed program. Based on the above guidelines, therapy two times a week for six weeks is not medically necessary.