

Case Number:	CM14-0203185		
Date Assigned:	12/15/2014	Date of Injury:	06/27/2011
Decision Date:	02/12/2015	UR Denial Date:	12/03/2014
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	12/04/2014

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. The expert reviewer is Board Certified in Neurology, has a subspecialty in Neuromuscular Medicine and is licensed to practice in New Jersey. 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/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:

The patient is a 61-year-old man who sustained a work related injury on June 27, 2011. Subsequently, he developed chronic knees pain. According to the post-op evaluation report dated November 19, 2014, the patient continued to have intermittent pain in both knees. He has gradually improved with the range of motion in both knees since his surgeries that involved right and left total knee arthroplasty. On examination, the left knee range of motion was 0-90 degrees. Right knee range of motion 0-110 degrees. Motor strength of quadriceps/hamstrings 4/5 bilaterally. Otherwise, the patient's physical exam was unremarkable. Bilateral knee x-rays done on October 30, 2013 showed the left TKA hardware in good position and right knee varus DJD and tricompartmental OA. The patient was diagnosed with knee joint replacement and abnormality of gait. The provider requested authorization for 18 Physical Therapy sessions for the left knee.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

18 Physical Therapy sessions for the Left Knee: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS ACOEM Chapter 13 Knee Complaints.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Physical Medicine Page(s): 98.

Decision rationale: According to MTUS guidelines, Physical Medicine is <Recommended as indicated below. 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)>. There is no documentation of the efficacy and outcome of previous post-op physical therapy sessions that have been completed for both knees. There is no recent objective findings that support musculoskeletal dysfunction requiring more physical therapy. There is no documentation of pain improvement with previous physical therapy. There is no documentation that the patient cannot perform home exercise. Therefore, 18 Physical Therapy sessions for the Left Knee are not medically necessary.