

Case Number:	CM15-0008551		
Date Assigned:	01/30/2015	Date of Injury:	01/23/2014
Decision Date:	03/23/2015	UR Denial Date:	01/07/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	01/15/2015

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: District of Columbia, Virginia
 Certification(s)/Specialty: Internal 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 41 year old male with an industrial injury dated January 23, 2014. The injured worker diagnoses include right radial tunnel syndrome and right lateral epicondylitis. He has been treated with diagnostic studies, radiographic imaging, prescribed medications, right radial tunnel release, lateral epicondyle debridement, home exercise therapy and periodic follow up visits. According to the progress note dated 11/25/14, the injured worker reported pain on the right side and reports a new onset of pain in the left forearm secondary to overuse. Physical exam revealed significant tenderness over the brachioradialis muscle belly on the right side. On the left side, he had tenderness over the radial tunnel with mild tenderness over the lateral epicondyle and brachioradialis muscle belly. The treating physician prescribed services for physical therapy twice a week for six weeks for the right elbow and wrist. Utilization Review determination on January 7, 2015 denied the request for physical therapy twice a week for six weeks for the right elbow and wrist, citing MTUS Guidelines.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Physical therapy twice a week for six weeks for the right elbow and wrist: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Postsurgical Treatment Guidelines Page(s): 17, 22.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines 9792
Page(s): 98-99.

Decision rationale: Per MTUS: Physical Medicine 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) 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 Per review of clinical data provided, there is no evidence of myalgia/neuralgia, nor improvement with prior PT sessions, Additional PT would not be indicated.