

Case Number:	CM15-0132422		
Date Assigned:	07/22/2015	Date of Injury:	10/10/2013
Decision Date:	08/18/2015	UR Denial Date:	06/25/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	07/08/2015

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: California, Indiana, Oregon
Certification(s)/Specialty: Orthopedic Surgery

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 51-year-old male, who sustained an industrial injury on 10/10/13. He reported pain in the right shoulder and right elbow. The injured worker was diagnosed as having lateral epicondylitis, pain in joint of the shoulder region, and pain in the joint of the upper arm. Treatment to date has included corticosteroid injections, a right shoulder arthroscopic procedure, and physical therapy. Currently, the injured worker complains of right elbow pain. The treating physician requested authorization for a medical clearance consultation with an internist, a chest x-ray, a pulmonary function test, an electrocardiogram, an IFC unit, a deep vein thrombosis compression pump rental and stocking x4 weeks, a tennis elbow brace, 12 sessions of physiotherapy, 12 sessions of acupuncture, and a TENS unit with supplies. Other requests were labs including CBC, Chem 12, PT, PTT, and a urinalysis. The treatment plan included right arthrotomy with synovectomy, partial release annular ligament, tennis elbow release with release extensors, supinator, partial lateral epicondylectomy and resection of torn portion of extensor brevis tendon.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Medical Clearance Consultation with Internist: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: The Claims Administrator did not base their decision on the MTUS. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Surgery General Information and Ground Rules, California Official Medical Fee Schedule, 1999 edition, pages 92 and 93.

MAXIMUS guideline: The Expert Reviewer did not base their decision on the MTUS. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) low back.

Decision rationale: CA MTUS/ACOEM is silent on the issue of preoperative clearance and testing. ODG, Low back, Preoperative testing general, is utilized. This chapter states that preoperative testing is guided by the patient's clinical history, comorbidities and physical examination findings. ODG states, These investigations can be helpful to stratify risk, direct anesthetic choices, and guide postoperative management, but often are obtained because of protocol rather than medical necessity. The decision to order preoperative tests should be guided by the patient's clinical history, comorbidities and physical examination findings. Patients with signs or symptoms of active cardiovascular disease should be evaluated with appropriate testing, regardless of their preoperative status. Preoperative ECG in patients without known risk factor for coronary artery disease, regardless of age, may not be necessary. CBC is recommended for surgeries with large anticipated blood loss. Creatinine is recommended for patient with renal failure. Electrocardiography is recommended for patients undergoing high risk surgery and those undergoing intermediate risk surgery who have additional risk factors. Patients undergoing low risk surgery do not require electrocardiography. Based on the information provided for review, there is no indication of any of these clinical scenarios present in this case. In this case the patient is a healthy 51 year old without comorbidities or physical examination findings concerning to warrant preoperative testing prior to the proposed elbow arthroscopy (a low risk procedure). Therefore, the request is not medically necessary.

Chest X-ray QTY 1: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: The Claims Administrator did not base their decision on the MTUS. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG), Pulmonary (Acute & Chronic), X-ray (2015).

MAXIMUS guideline: The Expert Reviewer did not base their decision on the MTUS. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) low back.

Decision rationale: CA MTUS/ACOEM is silent on the issue of preoperative clearance and testing. ODG, Low back, Preoperative testing general, is utilized. This chapter states that preoperative testing is guided by the patient's clinical history, comorbidities and physical examination findings. ODG states, These investigations can be helpful to stratify risk, direct anesthetic choices, and guide postoperative management, but often are obtained because of protocol rather than medical necessity. The decision to order preoperative tests should be guided by the patient's clinical history, comorbidities and physical examination findings. Patients with signs or symptoms of active cardiovascular disease should be evaluated with appropriate testing, regardless of their preoperative status. Preoperative ECG in patients without known risk factor for coronary artery disease, regardless of age, may not be necessary. CBC is recommended for surgeries with large anticipated blood loss. Creatinine is recommended for patient with renal failure. Electrocardiography is recommended for patients undergoing high risk surgery and those undergoing intermediate risk surgery who have additional risk factors. Patients undergoing low risk surgery do not require electrocardiography. Based on the information provided for review, there is no indication of

any of these clinical scenarios present in this case. In this case the patient is a healthy 51 year old without comorbidities or physical examination findings concerning to warrant preoperative testing prior to the proposed elbow arthroscopy (a low risk procedure). Therefore, the request is not medically necessary.

Labs: CBC, Chem 12: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: The Claims Administrator did not base their decision on the MTUS. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG), Low Back, Lumbar & Thoracic (Acute & Chronic), preoperative lab testing.

MAXIMUS guideline: The Expert Reviewer did not base their decision on the MTUS. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) low back.

Decision rationale: CA MTUS/ACOEM is silent on the issue of preoperative clearance and testing. ODG, Low back, Preoperative testing general, is utilized. This chapter states that preoperative testing is guided by the patient's clinical history, comorbidities and physical examination findings. ODG states, these investigations can be helpful to stratify risk, direct anesthetic choices, and guide postoperative management, but often are obtained because of protocol rather than medical necessity. The decision to order preoperative tests should be guided by the patient's clinical history, comorbidities and physical examination findings. Patients with signs or symptoms of active cardiovascular disease should be evaluated with appropriate testing, regardless of their preoperative status. Preoperative ECG in patients without known risk factor for coronary artery disease, regardless of age, may not be necessary. CBC is recommended for surgeries with large anticipated blood loss. Creatinine is recommended for patient with renal failure. Electrocardiography is recommended for patients undergoing high risk surgery and those undergoing intermediate risk surgery who have additional risk factors. Patients undergoing low risk surgery do not require electrocardiography. Based on the information provided for review, there is no indication of any of these clinical scenarios present in this case. In this case the patient is a healthy 51 year old without comorbidities or physical examination findings concerning to warrant preoperative testing prior to the proposed elbow arthroscopy (a low risk procedure). Therefore, the request is not medically necessary.

Labs: PT: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: The Claims Administrator did not base their decision on the MTUS. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG), Low Back, Lumbar & Thoracic (Acute & Chronic), preoperative lab testing.

MAXIMUS guideline: The Expert Reviewer did not base their decision on the MTUS. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) low back.

Decision rationale: CA MTUS/ACOEM is silent on the issue of preoperative clearance and testing. ODG, Low back, Preoperative testing general, is utilized. This chapter states that preoperative testing is guided by the patient's clinical history, comorbidities and physical examination findings. ODG states, These investigations can be helpful to stratify risk, direct anesthetic choices, and guide postoperative management, but often are obtained because of protocol rather than medical necessity. The decision to order preoperative tests should be guided by the patient's clinical history, comorbidities and physical examination findings. Patients with signs or symptoms of active cardiovascular disease should be evaluated with

appropriate testing, regardless of their preoperative status. Preoperative ECG in patients without known risk factor for coronary artery disease, regardless of age, may not be necessary. CBC is recommended for surgeries with large anticipated blood loss. Creatinine is recommended for patient with renal failure. Electrocardiography is recommended for patients undergoing high risk surgery and those undergoing intermediate risk surgery who have additional risk factors. Patients undergoing low risk surgery do not require electrocardiography. Based on the information provided for review, there is no indication of any of these clinical scenarios present in this case. In this case the patient is a healthy 51 year old without comorbidities or physical examination findings concerning to warrant preoperative testing prior to the proposed elbow arthroscopy (a low risk procedure). Therefore, the request is not medically necessary.

Labs: PTT: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: The Claims Administrator did not base their decision on the MTUS. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG), Low Back, Lumbar & Thoracic (Acute & Chronic), preoperative lab testing.

MAXIMUS guideline: The Expert Reviewer did not base their decision on the MTUS. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) low back.

Decision rationale: CA MTUS/ACOEM is silent on the issue of preoperative clearance and testing. ODG, Low back, Preoperative testing general, is utilized. This chapter states that preoperative testing is guided by the patient's clinical history, comorbidities and physical examination findings. ODG states, these investigations can be helpful to stratify risk, direct anesthetic choices, and guide postoperative management, but often are obtained because of protocol rather than medical necessity. The decision to order preoperative tests should be guided by the patient's clinical history, comorbidities and physical examination findings. Patients with signs or symptoms of active cardiovascular disease should be evaluated with appropriate testing, regardless of their preoperative status. Preoperative ECG in patients without known risk factor for coronary artery disease, regardless of age, may not be necessary. CBC is recommended for surgeries with large anticipated blood loss. Creatinine is recommended for patient with renal failure. Electrocardiography is recommended for patients undergoing high risk surgery and those undergoing intermediate risk surgery who have additional risk factors. Patients undergoing low risk surgery do not require electrocardiography. Based on the information provided for review, there is no indication of any of these clinical scenarios present in this case. In this case the patient is a healthy 51 year old without comorbidities or physical examination findings concerning to warrant preoperative testing prior to the proposed elbow arthroscopy (a low risk procedure). Therefore, the request is not medically necessary.

EKG QTY1: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: The Claims Administrator did not base their decision on the MTUS. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG), Low Back, Lumbar & Thoracic (Acute & Chronic), preoperative electrocardiogram (ECG).

MAXIMUS guideline: The Expert Reviewer did not base their decision on the MTUS. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) low back.

Decision rationale: CA MTUS/ACOEM is silent on the issue of preoperative clearance and

testing. ODG, Low back, Preoperative testing general, is utilized. This chapter states that preoperative testing is guided by the patient's clinical history, comorbidities and physical examination findings. ODG states, these investigations can be helpful to stratify risk, direct anesthetic choices, and guide postoperative management, but often are obtained because of protocol rather than medical necessity. The decision to order preoperative tests should be guided by the patient's clinical history, comorbidities and physical examination findings. Patients with signs or symptoms of active cardiovascular disease should be evaluated with appropriate testing, regardless of their preoperative status. Preoperative ECG in patients without known risk factor for coronary artery disease, regardless of age, may not be necessary. CBC is recommended for surgeries with large anticipated blood loss. Creatinine is recommended for patient with renal failure. Electrocardiography is recommended for patients undergoing high risk surgery and those undergoing intermediate risk surgery who have additional risk factors. Patients undergoing low risk surgery do not require electrocardiography. Based on the information provided for review, there is no indication of any of these clinical scenarios present in this case. In this case the patient is a healthy 51 year old without comorbidities or physical examination findings concerning to warrant preoperative testing prior to the proposed elbow arthroscopy (a low risk procedure). Therefore, the request is not medically necessary.

1 Pulmonary Function Test (PFT): Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: The Claims Administrator did not base their decision on the MTUS. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG), Pulmonary (Acute & Chronic), Pulmonary Function Testing.

MAXIMUS guideline: The Expert Reviewer did not base their decision on the MTUS. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) low back.

Decision rationale: CA MTUS/ACOEM is silent on the issue of preoperative clearance and testing. ODG, Low back, Preoperative testing general, is utilized. This chapter states that preoperative testing is guided by the patient's clinical history, comorbidities and physical examination findings. ODG states, These investigations can be helpful to stratify risk, direct anesthetic choices, and guide postoperative management, but often are obtained because of protocol rather than medical necessity. The decision to order preoperative tests should be guided by the patient's clinical history, comorbidities and physical examination findings. Patients with signs or symptoms of active cardiovascular disease should be evaluated with appropriate testing, regardless of their preoperative status. Preoperative ECG in patients without known risk factor for coronary artery disease, regardless of age, may not be necessary. CBC is recommended for surgeries with large anticipated blood loss. Creatinine is recommended for patient with renal failure. Electrocardiography is recommended for patients undergoing high risk surgery and those undergoing intermediate risk surgery who have additional risk factors. Patients undergoing low risk surgery do not require electrocardiography. Based on the information provided for review, there is no indication of any of these clinical scenarios present in this case. In this case the patient is a healthy 51 year old without comorbidities or physical examination findings concerning to warrant preoperative testing prior to the proposed elbow arthroscopy (a low risk procedure). Therefore, the request is not medically necessary.

Urinalysis QTY 1: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: The Claims Administrator did not base their decision on

the MTUS. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG), Low Back, Lumbar & Thoracic (Acute & Chronic), preoperative lab testing.

MAXIMUS guideline: The Expert Reviewer did not base their decision on the MTUS. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) low back.

Decision rationale: CA MTUS/ACOEM is silent on the issue of preoperative clearance and testing. ODG, Low back, Preoperative testing general, is utilized. This chapter states that preoperative testing is guided by the patient's clinical history, comorbidities and physical examination findings. ODG states, these investigations can be helpful to stratify risk, direct anesthetic choices, and guide postoperative management, but often are obtained because of protocol rather than medical necessity. The decision to order preoperative tests should be guided by the patient's clinical history, comorbidities and physical examination findings. Patients with signs or symptoms of active cardiovascular disease should be evaluated with appropriate testing, regardless of their preoperative status. Preoperative ECG in patients without known risk factor for coronary artery disease, regardless of age, may not be necessary. CBC is recommended for surgeries with large anticipated blood loss. Creatinine is recommended for patient with renal failure. Electrocardiography is recommended for patients undergoing high risk surgery and those undergoing intermediate risk surgery who have additional risk factors. Patients undergoing low risk surgery do not require electrocardiography. Based on the information provided for review, there is no indication of any of these clinical scenarios present in this case. In this case the patient is a healthy 51 year old without comorbidities or physical examination findings concerning to warrant preoperative testing prior to the proposed elbow arthroscopy (a low risk procedure). Therefore, the request is not medically necessary.

IFC Unit: Upheld

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

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Interferential Current Page(s): 118-119.

Decision rationale: Regarding the Interferential Current Stimulation (ICS), the California MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment Guidelines, Interferential Current Stimulation, pages 118-119 state, "Not recommended as an isolated intervention. There is no quality evidence of effectiveness except in conjunction with recommended treatments, including return to work, exercise and medications, and limited evidence of improvement on those recommended treatments alone. The randomized trials that have evaluated the effectiveness of this treatment have included studies for back pain, jaw pain, soft tissue shoulder pain, cervical neck pain and post-operative knee pain. The findings from these trials were either negative or non-interpretable for recommendation due to poor study design and/or methodologic issues."The request is for DME for a stimulator unit, which while recommended as an option, is most appropriately used at physical therapy. Based on this the request is not medically necessary.

DVT compression pump rental and stocking 4 weeks: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: The Claims Administrator did not base their decision on the MTUS. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG), Knee & Leg (Acute & Chronic), Venous Thrombosis.

MAXIMUS guideline: The Expert Reviewer did not base their decision on the MTUS. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) knee.

Decision rationale: CA MTUS/ACOEM is silent on the issue of DVT compression garments. The ODG, Knee and Leg section, Compression Garments, summarizes the recommendations of the American College of Chest Physicians and American Academy of Orthopedic Surgeons. It is recommend to use of mechanical compression devices after all major knee surgeries including total hip and total knee replacements. In this patient there is no documentation of a history of increased risk of DVT or major surgery. The requested procedure is an elbow arthroscopy. Therefore, the request is not medically necessary.

Tennis Elbow Brace: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: The Claims Administrator did not base their decision on the MTUS. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG), Elbow (Acute & Chronic), Splinting (padding).

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS ACOEM Chapter 10 Elbow Disorders (Revised 2007) Page(s): 26.

Decision rationale: CA MTUS/ACOEM, Elbow Disorders, page 26 states that the use of a brace is supported for conservative treatment. In this case, the request is for a brace in relation to a surgical intervention. As there is no planned instability based on the surgery planned, the elbow brace is not medically necessary.

12 sessions physiotherapy: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Postsurgical Treatment Guidelines.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Postsurgical Treatment Guidelines Page(s): 17.

Decision rationale: CA MTUS/Post surgical treatment guidelines, Elbow, Lateral epicondylitis, page 17 states that 12 visits over 12 weeks. Half of the visits are initially recommended pending re-evaluation. In this case, the request exceeds the initial recommended number of visits and is therefore not medically necessary.

12 sessions acupuncture: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Acupuncture Treatment Guidelines.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Acupuncture Treatment Guidelines.

Decision rationale: Per the MTUS Acupuncture Medical Treatment Guidelines, pages 8&9. Frequency and duration of acupuncture or acupuncture with electrical stimulation may be performed as follows: (1) Time to produce functional improvement: 3 to 6 treatments. (2) Frequency: 1 to 3 times per week. (3) Optimum duration: 1 to 2 months. (4) Acupuncture treatments may be extended if functional improvement is documented as defined in Section 9792.20(e). The guidelines specifically report 3-6 treatments initially. As the request is for 12 visits the request is not medically necessary.

TENS Unit with supplies: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines TENS. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guideline (ODG), Elbow (acute & Chronic): Transcutaneous electrical neurostimulation (TENS).

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines TENS Page(s): 113-114.

Decision rationale: According to the California MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment Guideline regarding TENS, pages 113-114, chronic pain (transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation), not recommended as a primary treatment modality, but a one-month home-based TENS trial may be considered as a noninvasive conservative option, if used as an adjunct to a program of evidence-based functional restoration, for neuropathic pain and CRPS II and for CRPS I (with basically no literature to support use). Criteria for the use of TENS: Chronic intractable pain (for the conditions noted above): Documentation of pain of at least three months duration. There is evidence that other appropriate pain modalities have been tried (including medication) and failed. A one-month trial period of the TENS unit should be documented (as an adjunct to ongoing treatment modalities within a functional restoration approach) with documentation of how often the unit was used, as well as outcomes in terms of pain relief and function; rental would be preferred over purchase during this trial. In this case there is insufficient evidence of chronic neuropathic pain from the records reviewed to warrant a TENS unit. Therefore, the request is not medically necessary.