

Case Number:	CM15-0143935		
Date Assigned:	08/04/2015	Date of Injury:	04/10/2013
Decision Date:	09/01/2015	UR Denial Date:	06/29/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	07/24/2015

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, Oregon, Washington
 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:

This is a 54 year old female with an April 10, 2013 date of injury. A progress note dated April 30, 2015 documents subjective complaints (pain to the wrists and hands, worse on the left; pain and stiffness to the cervical spine with headaches, as well as depression, anxiety, weight gain, incontinence, loss of sleep, and suicidal ideation), objective findings (thenar wasting and well healed surgical scarring of the bilateral wrists and hands; tenderness to palpation over the dorsal and volar aspects of the bilateral wrists; limited range of motion of the bilateral wrists; positive Tinel's and Phalen's testing bilaterally; decreased motor power of the bilateral upper extremities), and current diagnoses (status post carpal tunnel release, left wrist, with recurrent carpal tunnel syndrome; status post carpal tunnel release, right wrist, with recurrent carpal tunnel syndrome). Treatments to date have included bilateral carpal tunnel release, imaging studies of the bilateral wrists performed on February 27, 2015, physical therapy, chiropractic treatment, and splinting. The treating physician documented a plan of care that included carpal tunnel release for the left and right wrist.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Carpal Tunnel Release, left wrists: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS ACOEM Chapter 11 Forearm, Wrist, and Hand Complaints. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG), Indications for Surgery-Carpal Tunnel Release.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS ACOEM Chapter 11 Forearm, Wrist, and Hand Complaints Page(s): 270.

Decision rationale: Per the CA MTUS/ACOEM guidelines, Chapter 11 Forearm, Wrist and Hand Complaints page 270, Electrodiagnostic testing is required to evaluation for carpal tunnel and stratify success in carpal tunnel release. In addition, the guidelines recommend splinting and medications as well as a cortisone injection to help facilitate diagnosis. In this case there is lack of evidence in the records from 4/30/2015 of electrodiagnostic evidence of carpal tunnel syndrome. In addition, there is lack of evidence of failed bracing or injections in the records. Therefore the determination is for non-certification. The Official Disability Guidelines were also referenced for more specific recommendations. According to the Official Disability Guidelines regarding surgery for carpal tunnel syndrome, "Recommended after an accurate diagnosis of moderate or severe CTS. Surgery is not generally initially indicated for mild CTS unless symptoms persist after conservative treatment. Severe CTS requires all of the following: Muscle atrophy, severe weakness of thenar muscles, 2-point discrimination test greater than 6 mm and positive electrodiagnostic testing. Not severe CTS requires all the following: Symptoms of pain, numbness, paresthesia, impaired dexterity requiring two of the following: Abnormal Katz hand diagram scores, nocturnal symptoms, Flick sign (shaking hand); findings by physical exam, requiring two of the following including compression test, Semmes-Weinstein monofilament test, Phalen's sign, Tinel's sign, decreased 2-point discrimination, mild thenar weakness, (thumb adduction); comorbidities of no current pregnancy; initial conservative treatment requiring three of the following: Activity modification greater than or equal to one month, night wrist splint greater than or equal to one month, nonprescription analgesia (i.e. acetaminophen), home exercise training (provided by physician, healthcare provider or therapist) or successful initial outcome from corticosteroid injection trial (optional) and positive electrodiagnostic testing." Therefore it is not medically necessary.

Carpal Tunnel Release, right wrists: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS ACOEM Chapter 11 Forearm, Wrist, and Hand Complaints. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG), Indications for Surgery-Carpal Tunnel Release.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS ACOEM Chapter 11 Forearm, Wrist, and Hand Complaints Page(s): 270.

Decision rationale: Per the CA MTUS/ACOEM guidelines, Chapter 11 Forearm, Wrist and Hand Complaints page 270, Electrodiagnostic testing is required to evaluation for carpal tunnel and stratify success in carpal tunnel release. In addition, the guidelines recommend splinting and medications as well as a cortisone injection to help facilitate diagnosis. In this case there is lack of evidence in the records from 4/30/2015 of electrodiagnostic evidence of carpal tunnel syndrome. In addition, there is lack of evidence of failed bracing or injections in the records.

Therefore the determination is for non-certification. The Official Disability Guidelines were also referenced for more specific recommendations. According to the Official Disability Guidelines regarding surgery for carpal tunnel syndrome, "Recommended after an accurate diagnosis of moderate or severe CTS. Surgery is not generally initially indicated for mild CTS unless symptoms persist after conservative treatment. Severe CTS requires all of the following: Muscle atrophy, severe weakness of thenar muscles, 2-point discrimination test greater than 6 mm and positive electrodiagnostic testing. Not severe CTS requires all the following: Symptoms of pain, numbness, paresthesia, impaired dexterity requiring two of the following: Abnormal Katz hand diagram scores, nocturnal symptoms, Flick sign (shaking hand); findings by physical exam, requiring two of the following including compression test, Semmes-Weinstein monofilament test, Phalen's sign, Tinel's sign, decreased 2-point discrimination, mild thenar weakness, (thumb adduction); comorbidities of no current pregnancy; initial conservative treatment requiring three of the following: Activity modification greater than or equal to one month, night wrist splint greater than or equal to one month, nonprescription analgesia (i.e. acetaminophen), home exercise training (provided by physician, healthcare provider or therapist) or successful initial outcome from corticosteroid injection trial (optional) and positive electrodiagnostic testing". Therefore it is not medically necessary.