

Case Number:	CM15-0162416		
Date Assigned:	08/28/2015	Date of Injury:	09/30/2012
Decision Date:	09/30/2015	UR Denial Date:	08/17/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	08/18/2015

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: North Carolina

Certification(s)/Specialty: Family Practice

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 (IW) is a 43 year old female who sustained an industrial injury on 09/30/2012. The worker had a cumulative trauma injury from her work. The injured worker was diagnosed as having: Mild tendinopathy of the supraspinatus, infraspinatus and subscapulas tendons without evidence of a rotator cuff tear per MRI of 06-04-2015; Left carpal tunnel syndrome per electromyogram - nerve conduction velocity dated 02-13-2015; Right hand and wrist pain due to compensatory factors. Treatment to date has included pain medications, work restrictions, and cortisone injections. Currently, the injured worker complains of left shoulder, left elbow, and left wrist pain that she rates as a 9 on a scale of 0-10. The pain is unchanged from the prior visit. Activity makes the pain worse, and medication and rest make the pain better. Objectively, the left shoulder reveals decreased range of motion and palpation of the trapezius and periscapular musculature revealed tenderness and hyper-tonicity. Supraspinatus test was positive. Exam of the left elbow revealed tenderness over the lateral epicondyle. Examination of the left wrist revealed decreased range of motion and a weak grip strength. The treatment plan included a steroid injection to the left shoulder, a planned consultation with a specialist, continuation of medications, and a request authorization for physical therapy to the shoulder. Work status remains unchanged with restrictions. A request for authorization was submitted for: Physical Therapy for left shoulder, twice a week for six weeks.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Physical Therapy for left shoulder, twice a week for six weeks: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS ACOEM Chapter 9 Shoulder Complaints, Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Physical Methods. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines, Shoulder, and Physical Therapy Guidelines.

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

Decision rationale: The California chronic pain medical treatment guidelines section on physical medicine states: 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. The goal of physical therapy is graduation to home therapy after a certain amount of recommended sessions. The request is in excess of these recommendations per the California MTUS. There is no objective reason why the patient would not be moved to home therapy after completing the recommended amount of supervised sessions in the provided clinical documentation. Therefore, the request is not medically necessary.