

| | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|------------------------------|------------|
| Case Number: | CM15-0168018 | | |
| Date Assigned: | 09/08/2015 | Date of Injury: | 12/30/2013 |
| Decision Date: | 10/07/2015 | UR Denial Date: | 08/20/2015 |
| Priority: | Standard | Application Received: | 08/26/2015 |

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 is a 39 year old female who sustained an industrial injury on 12-30-13. Initial complaints and diagnoses are not available. Treatments to date include medications, physical therapy, right trigger thumb release, and bilateral carpal tunnel release. Diagnostic studies include an electrodiagnostic study of the upper extremities. Current complaints pain in the bilateral upper extremities. Current diagnoses include carpal tunnel syndrome, bilateral de Quervain's tenosynovitis, lesion ulnar nerve, pain in the hand joint, therapeutic drug monitoring, and long-term use of medications. In a progress note, dated 07-29-15 the treating provider reports the plan of care as medications including protonix, diclofenac and naproxen, as well as continues previously authorized physical therapy to the left hand. The requested treatment includes bilateral hand therapy.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Hand therapy for bilateral hands, quantity: 12 sessions: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: The Claims Administrator did not cite any medical evidence for its decision.

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 California MTUS does recommend physical therapy as a treatment option for chronic pain. However the amount of sessions requested is in excess of the guideline recommendations as the patient has already completed physical therapy. Guidelines recommend conversion to home exercise programs after a certain amount of sessions. Since the request is in excess of the amount specified in the California MTUS, the request is not medically necessary.