

Case Number:	CM15-0168425		
Date Assigned:	09/09/2015	Date of Injury:	08/09/2013
Decision Date:	10/15/2015	UR Denial Date:	08/03/2015
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: Oregon

Certification(s)/Specialty: Plastic Surgery, Hand 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 52 year old female, who sustained an industrial injury on 8-9-13. The injured worker was diagnosed as having carpal tunnel syndrome. Treatment to date has included an unspecified injection. Currently on 7-17-15, the injured worker reports being there for right carpal tunnel syndrome and continues to have right sided wrist pain. She previously received an injection which helped for 2-3 days and since has significant pain in the wrist. She is requesting a carpal tunnel release. Physical exam performed on 7-17-15 noted positive Tinel's test, positive median nerve compression test and positive tenderness over the A1 pulley of the thumb with palpable triggering; she also has hand numbness and tingling and subjective reduction in sensation at the thumb index finger, middle finger and ring finger. The treatment plan included an authorization for right carpal tunnel surgery. On 8-3-15, utilization review modified a request for pre-op clearance with labs and EKG due no documentation of problems with prior surgery; a blood chemistry panel was approved and modified 12 sessions of physical therapy to 6 sessions of physical therapy for motion, strength and function in the hand.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Pre-Operative Medical Clearance: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: The Claims Administrator did not base their decision on the MTUS. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation <http://www.guideline.gov/content.aspx?id=48408>; Official Disability Guidelines (ODG), Low Back, Online Version, Preoperative lab testing.

MAXIMUS guideline: The Expert Reviewer did not base their decision on the MTUS. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation ODG-TWC, Low Back updated 5/15/15.

Decision rationale: ODG-TWC, Low Back updated 5/15/15 states: "Preoperative testing (e.g., chest radiography, electrocardiography, laboratory testing, urinalysis) is often performed before surgical procedures. 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. Electrocardiography is recommended for patients undergoing high-risk surgery and that undergoing intermediate-risk surgery who have additional risk factors. Patients undergoing low-risk surgery do not require electrocardiography. Chest radiography is reasonable for patients at risk of postoperative pulmonary complications if the results would change perioperative management. Patients in their usual state of health who are undergoing cataract surgery do not require preoperative testing. (Feely, 2013) Routine preoperative tests are defined as those done in the absence of any specific clinical indication or purpose and typically include a panel of blood tests, urine tests, chest radiography, and an electrocardiogram (ECG). These tests are performed to find latent abnormalities, such as anemia or silent heart disease, that could impact how, when, or whether the planned surgical procedure and concomitant anesthesia are performed. It is unclear whether the benefits accrued from responses to true-positive tests outweigh the harms of false-positive preoperative tests and, if there is a net benefit, how this benefit compares to the resource utilization required for testing. An alternative to routine preoperative testing for the purpose of determining fitness for anesthesia and identifying patients at high risk of postoperative complications may be to conduct a history and physical examination, with selective testing based on the clinician's findings. However, the relative effect on patient and surgical outcomes, as well as resource utilization, of these two approaches is unknown. (AHRQ, 2013) The latest AHRQ comparative effectiveness research on the benefits and harms of routine preoperative testing, concludes that, except for cataract surgery, there is insufficient evidence comparing routine and per-protocol testing." There is insufficient evidence to support routine preoperative medical clearance prior to straightforward hand surgery procedures. The hand surgeon can perform a history and physical and refer the patient for preoperative clearance if the history and physical detects any medical issues. Therefore this request is not medically necessary.

Pre-Operative EKG: 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, Online Version, Preoperative electrocardiogram (ECG).

MAXIMUS guideline: The Expert Reviewer did not base their decision on the MTUS. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation ODG-TWC, Low Back updated 5/15/15.

Decision rationale: The MTUS guidelines allow for up to 8 visits following carpal tunnel release. The records do not document any exceptional circumstances that would require additional therapy for this patient following carpal tunnel release. The request for 12 visits exceeds MTUS guidelines and is not medically necessary.

Post-Operative Physical Therapy 2 times a week for 6 weeks for 12 sessions: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Postsurgical Treatment 2009.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Postsurgical Treatment 2009, Section(s): Carpal Tunnel Syndrome.

Decision rationale: The MTUS guidelines allow for up to to 8 visits following carpal tunnel release. The records do not document any exceptional circumstances that would require additional therapy for this patient following carpal tunnel release. The request for 12 visits exceeds MTUS guidelines and is not medically necessary.

Pre-Operative Labs, unspecified: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: The Claims Administrator did not base their decision on the MTUS. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation <http://www.guideline.gov/content.aspx?id=48408>; Official Disability Guidelines (ODG), Low Back, Online Version, Preoperative lab testing.

MAXIMUS guideline: The Expert Reviewer did not base their decision on the MTUS. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation ODG-TWC, Low Back updated 5/15/15.

Decision rationale: Routine preoperative tests are defined as those done in the absence of any specific clinical indication or purpose and typically include a panel of blood tests, urine tests, chest radiography, and an electrocardiogram (ECG). These tests are performed to find latent abnormalities, such as anemia or silent heart disease, that could impact how, when, or whether the planned surgical procedure and concomitant anesthesia are performed. It is unclear whether the benefits accrued from responses to true-positive tests outweigh the harms of false-positive preoperative tests and, if there is a net benefit, how this benefit compares to the resource utilization required for testing. An alternative to routine preoperative testing for the purpose of determining fitness for anesthesia and identifying patients at high risk of postoperative complications may be to conduct a history and physical examination, with selective testing based on the clinician's findings. Lab tests are not medically necessary because the surgeon has not performed a history and physical and has not identified any concerning clinical findings that require additional workup.