

Case Number:	CM15-0208740		
Date Assigned:	10/27/2015	Date of Injury:	01/14/2015
Decision Date:	12/08/2015	UR Denial Date:	09/30/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	10/23/2015

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

Certification(s)/Specialty: Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation

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 36 year old man sustained an industrial injury on 1-14-2015. Diagnoses include lumbar spine sprain-strain with radiculopathy. Treatment has included oral medications. Physician notes dated 9-17-2015 show complaints of low back pain with radiation to the left knee. The physical examination shows spasms and tenderness to palpation of the paraspinal muscles of the lumbar spine. There is a positive Kemp's test, and positive straight leg raise on the left into the hamstring. Motor strength is noted to be 4 out of 5 in the bilateral hamstrings, decreased sensation is noted in the left lower extremity, and reflexes are normal and symmetric. Recommendations include acupuncture, lumbar spine x-rays, medication consultation, initial functional capacity evaluation, and orthopedic consultation. Utilization Review denied a request for functional capacity evaluation on 9-30-2015.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Functional Capacity Evaluation: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment 2009, Section(s): Functional improvement measures.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment 2009, Section(s): Functional improvement measures.

Decision rationale: Though functional capacity evaluations (FCEs) are widely used and promoted, it is important for physicians and others to understand the limitations and pitfalls of these evaluations. Functional capacity evaluations may establish physical abilities, and also facilitate the examinee/employer relationship for return to work. However, FCEs can be deliberately simplified evaluations based on multiple assumptions and subjective factors, which are not always apparent to their requesting physician. There is little scientific evidence confirming that FCEs predict an individual's actual capacity to perform in the workplace; an FCE reflects what an individual can do on a single day, at a particular time, under controlled circumstances, that provide an indication of that individual's abilities. As with any behavior, an individual's performance on an FCE is probably influenced by multiple nonmedical factors other than physical impairments. For these reasons, it is problematic to rely solely upon the FCE results for determination of current work capability and restrictions. It is the employer's responsibility to identify and determine whether reasonable accommodations are possible to allow the examinee to perform the essential job activities. The patient has received a significant amount of conservative treatments without sustained long-term benefit. The patient continues to treat for ongoing significant symptoms with further plan for care including multiple consults and acupuncture treatment. It appears the patient has not reached maximal medical improvement and continues to treat for chronic pain symptoms. Current review of the submitted medical reports has not adequately demonstrated the indication to support for the request for Functional Capacity Evaluation as the patient continues to actively treat. Per the Treatment Guidelines on the Chapter for Independent Medical Examinations and Consultations regarding Functional Capacity Evaluation, there is little scientific evidence confirming FCEs ability to predict an individual's actual work capacity as behaviors and performances are influenced by multiple nonmedical factors which would not determine the true indicators of the individual's capability or restrictions. The Functional Capacity Evaluation is not medically necessary and appropriate.