

Case Number:	CM15-0020197		
Date Assigned:	02/09/2015	Date of Injury:	10/24/2007
Decision Date:	03/30/2015	UR Denial Date:	01/09/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	02/03/2015

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: Maryland, Texas, Virginia

Certification(s)/Specialty: Internal Medicine, Allergy and Immunology, Rheumatology

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 56 year old female, who sustained an industrial injury on 10/24/2007. She has reported that her knee gave out and subsequently she fell onto her right shoulder. Diagnoses include rotator cuff tear, left knee pain, and right knee pain. Treatment to date has included x-rays. In a progress note dated 12/09/2014 the treating provider reports issues with use of right shoulder and bilateral knees. On 05/28/2014, the treating physician requested magnetic resonance imaging noting that a magnetic resonance imaging would help determine the clinical condition. On 01/09/2015 Utilization Review non-certified the requested treatment of magnetic resonance imaging to the right knee, noting the American College of Occupational and Environmental Medicine, 2004, OMPG, Knee Chapter 13, page 341.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

MRI of the right knee: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS ACOEM Chapter 13 Knee Complaints.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS ACOEM Chapter 13 Knee Complaints Page(s): 341-343. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Knee and Leg, MRI's (magnetic resonance imaging)

Decision rationale: ACOEM notes: Special studies are not needed to evaluate most knee complaints until after a period of conservative care and observation and Reliance only on imaging studies to evaluate the source of knee symptoms may carry a significant risk of diagnostic confusion (false-positive test results) because of the possibility of identifying a problem that was present before symptoms began, and therefore has no temporal association with the current symptoms. The treating physician does not detail the failure of conservative treatment or the treatment plan for the patient's knee. Medical notes indicate that the patient is undergoing home therapy, but also additionally notes that the home therapy exercises are not being conducted. ODG further details indications for MRI: Acute trauma to the knee, including significant trauma (e.g, motor vehicle accident), or if suspect posterior knee dislocation or ligament or cartilage disruption. Non-traumatic knee pain, child or adolescent: non-patellofemoral symptoms. Initial anteroposterior and lateral radiographs non-diagnostic (demonstrate normal findings or a joint effusion) next study if clinically indicated. If additional study is needed. Non-traumatic knee pain, child or adult. Patellofemoral (anterior) symptoms. Initial anteroposterior, lateral, and axial radiographs non-diagnostic (demonstrate normal findings or a joint effusion). If additional imaging is necessary, and if internal derangement is suspected. Non-traumatic knee pain, adult. Non-trauma, non-tumor, non-localized pain. Initial anteroposterior and lateral radiographs nondiagnostic (demonstrate normal findings or a joint effusion). If additional studies are indicated, and if internal derangement is suspected. Non-traumatic knee pain, adult non-trauma, non-tumor, non-localized pain. Initial anteroposterior and lateral radiographs demonstrate evidence of internal derangement (e.g., Peligrini Stieda disease, joint compartment widening). Repeat MRIs: Post-surgical if need to assess knee cartilage repair tissue. (Ramappa, 2007). Routine use of MRI for follow-up of asymptomatic patients following knee arthroplasty is not recommended. (Weissman, 2011) The patient's injury is from 2007 and has had an MRI in 2013 per UR (results not provided). The treating physician does not indicate additional information that would warrant a repeat MRI of the knee, such as post-surgical knee assessment, re-injury, or other significant change since last MRI. There was a fall reported with injury to the shoulder. As such, the request for MRI Right Knee is not medically necessary.