

Case Number:	CM15-0059201		
Date Assigned:	04/03/2015	Date of Injury:	04/14/2010
Decision Date:	05/08/2015	UR Denial Date:	03/20/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	03/29/2015

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, Indiana, Oregon
Certification(s)/Specialty: Orthopedic 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 60 year old male, who sustained an industrial injury on 4/14/10. He reported pain in his right wrist/hand. The injured worker was diagnosed as having carpal tunnel syndrome, median nerve entrapment and wrist arthritis. Treatment to date has included an EMG/NCV study, corticosteroid injection and pain medications. As of the PR2 dated 3/5/15, the injured worker reports increasing right hand numbness, tingling and throbbing. The treating physician noted a range of motion deficit of about 20% in all planes. The treating physician requested a right carpal tunnel release, a right ulnar decompression and physical therapy 3x weekly for 3 weeks post-operatively.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Right carpal tunnel release times 1: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS ACOEM.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS ACOEM Chapter 11 Forearm, Wrist, and Hand Complaints Page(s): 270.

Decision rationale: Per the CA MTUS/ACOEM guidelines, Chapter 11 Forearm, Wrist and Hand Complaints page 270, Electrodiagnostic testing is required to eval for carpal tunnel and stratifies success in carpal tunnel release. In addition, the guidelines recommend splinting and medications as well as a cortisone injection to help facilitate diagnosis. In this case there is lack of evidence in the records from 3/26/2012 and 3/5/2015 of failed attempts at bracing. Furthermore there is no evidence of recent EMG/NCS. The Official Disability Guidelines were also referenced for more specific recommendations. According to the Official Disability Guidelines regarding surgery for carpal tunnel syndrome, Recommended after an accurate diagnosis of moderate or severe CTS. Surgery is not generally initially indicated for mild CTS unless symptoms persist after conservative treatment. Severe CTS requires all of the following: Muscle atrophy, severe weakness of thenar muscles, 2-point discrimination test greater than 6 mm and positive electrodiagnostic testing. Not severe CTS requires all the following: Symptoms of pain, numbness, paresthesia, impaired dexterity requiring two of the following: Abnormal Katz hand diagram scores, nocturnal symptoms, Flick sign (shaking hand); findings by physical exam, requiring two of the following including compression test, Semmes-Weinstein monofilament test, Phalens sign, Tinels sign, decreased 2-point discrimination, mild thenar weakness, (thumb adduction); comorbidities of no current pregnancy; initial conservative treatment requiring three of the following: Activity modification greater than or equal to one month, night wrist splint greater than or equal to one month, nonprescription analgesia (i.e. acetaminophen), home exercise training (provided by physician, healthcare provider or therapist) or successful initial outcome from corticosteroid injection trial (optional) and positive electrodiagnostic testing. In this case there is inadequate attempt at non-operative treatment and no recent EMG/NCS, therefore the request is not medically necessary.

Right ulnar decompression times 1: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS ACOEM.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS ACOEM Chapter 11 Forearm, Wrist, and Hand Complaints Page(s): 270.

Decision rationale: Per the CA MTUS/ACOEM guidelines, Chapter 11 Forearm, Wrist and Hand Complaints page 270, Electrodiagnostic testing is required to eval for carpal tunnel and stratifies success in carpal tunnel release. In addition, the guidelines recommend splinting and medications as well as a cortisone injection to help facilitate diagnosis. In this case there is lack of evidence in the records from 3/26/2012 and 3/5/2015 of failed attempts at bracing. Furthermore there is no evidence of recent EMG/NCS. The Official Disability Guidelines were also referenced for more specific recommendations. According to the Official Disability Guidelines regarding surgery for carpal tunnel syndrome, Recommended after an accurate diagnosis of moderate or severe CTS. Surgery is not generally initially indicated for mild CTS unless symptoms persist after conservative treatment. Severe CTS requires all of the following: Muscle atrophy, severe weakness of thenar muscles, 2-point discrimination test greater than 6 mm and positive electrodiagnostic testing. Not severe CTS requires all the following: Symptoms of pain, numbness, paresthesia, impaired dexterity requiring two of the following: Abnormal Katz hand diagram scores, nocturnal symptoms, Flick sign (shaking hand); findings by physical exam, requiring two of the following including compression test, Semmes-Weinstein

monofilament test, Phalens sign, Tinels sign, decreased 2-point discrimination, mild thenar weakness, (thumb adduction); comorbidities of no current pregnancy; initial conservative treatment requiring three of the following: Activity modification greater than or equal to one month, night wrist splint greater than or equal to one month, nonprescription analgesia (i.e. acetaminophen), home exercise training (provided by physician, healthcare provider or therapist) or successful initial outcome from corticosteroid injection trial (optional) and positive electrodiagnostic testing. In this case there is inadequate attempt at non-operative treatment and no recent EMG/NCS, therefore the request is not medically necessary.

Postoperative physical therapy 3 times 3: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Physical Medicine.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS ACOEM Chapter 11 Forearm, Wrist, and Hand Complaints Page(s): 270.

Decision rationale: As the requested surgical procedure is not medically necessary, none of the associated services are medically necessary and appropriate.