

Case Number:	CM15-0061824		
Date Assigned:	04/07/2015	Date of Injury:	03/02/2013
Decision Date:	05/07/2015	UR Denial Date:	02/27/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	04/01/2015

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 54-year-old male who sustained an industrial injury on 03/02/2013. Diagnoses include bilateral knee strain/sprain, left knee compensatory to right knee, status post right knee surgery x 2 with residuals, right knee pes anserinus tendinitis, and degenerative joint disease of the right knee. Treatment to date has included diagnostic studies, medications, physical therapy, and Synvisc injections. A physician progress note dated 02/19/2015 documents the injured worker complains of pain in his bilateral knees. Pain in his right knee is rated at 6 out of 10 on the Visual analog Scale, which has increased from 5 out of 10 on the last visit, and a 7 out of 10 in the left knee, which has increased from a 5-6 out of 10. On examination, there is grade 3 tenderness to palpitation, which has remained the same. There is restricted range of motion. McMurry's test is positive on the right. The treatment plan is for Tramadol, right knee support, and urine toxicology testing along with the treatments requested. Treatment requested is for physical therapy 2 x week x 6 weeks, right knee and Synvisc, set of 3 injections to the right knee.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Physical therapy 2 x week x 6 weeks, right knee: Upheld

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

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. Physical therapy is a recommended treatment option per the California MTUS. However, the recommendations are for a set amount of sessions depending on the condition/diagnosis with graduation from formal physical therapy to a home program. The amount of requested sessions is in excess of these recommendations. Therefore, the request is not medically necessary.

Synvisc, set of 3 injections to the right knee: 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).

MAXIMUS guideline: The Expert Reviewer did not base their decision on the MTUS. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation ODG, Hyaluronic acid injections.

Decision rationale: The California MTUS and the ACOEM do not specifically address the requested service. Per the ODG section on leg and knee and hyaluronic acid injections, criteria for injections include patients who experience significantly symptomatic osteoarthritis without adequate response to conservative non-pharmacological and pharmacological treatments. Documented symptomatic severe osteoarthritis of the knee, pain interferes with functional activities, failure to respond to aspiration and injection of intra-articular steroids, not candidates for total knee replacements and not indicated for any other indications. The patient does not have the diagnosis of osteoarthritis and therefore the request is not medically necessary.