

Case Number:	CM15-0081955		
Date Assigned:	05/04/2015	Date of Injury:	05/17/2014
Decision Date:	07/07/2015	UR Denial Date:	04/22/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	04/29/2015

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: New Jersey, Alabama, California
 Certification(s)/Specialty: Neurology, Neuromuscular Medicine

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 66 year old female, who sustained an industrial injury on May 17, 2014. She has reported neck pain, shoulder pain, knee pain, and wrist/hand pain. Diagnoses have included cervical spine strain/sprain, bilateral carpal tunnel syndrome, bilateral wrist sprain, right knee sprain, bilateral shoulder strain/sprain, right shoulder impingement syndrome, right rotator cuff tear, left shoulder rotator cuff tear, left shoulder impingement syndrome, bilateral knee strain/sprain, and rule out right knee internal derangement. Treatment to date has included medications, functional capacity evaluation, knee surgery, and imaging studies. A progress note dated February 24, 2015 indicates a chief complaint of neck pain, bilateral shoulder pain, bilateral hand pain, and bilateral knee pain. The treating physician documented a plan of care that included right shoulder surgery and associated services, and a cervical spine epidural steroid injection.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Right Shoulder Arthroscopy with assistant surgeon: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: The Claims Administrator did not cite any medical evidence for its decision.

MAXIMUS guideline: The Expert Reviewer did not base their decision on the MTUS. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Surgery for rotator cuff repair. <http://www.odg-twc.com/index.html>.

Decision rationale: According to ODG guidelines, shoulder arthroscopic surgery for rotator cuff, "Recommended as indicated below. Repair of the rotator cuff is indicated for significant tears that impair activities by causing weakness of arm elevation or rotation, particularly acutely in younger workers. However, rotator cuff tears are frequently partial-thickness or smaller full-thickness tears. For partial-thickness rotator cuff tears and small full-thickness tears presenting primarily as impingement, surgery is reserved for cases failing conservative therapy for three months." There is no documentation of significant rotator cuff tear or failure of conservative therapies. Therefore, the request for Right Shoulder Arthroscopy with assistant surgeon is not medically necessary.

Cold Therapy Unit: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: The Claims Administrator did not cite any medical evidence for its decision.

MAXIMUS guideline: The Expert Reviewer did not base their decision on the MTUS. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Cold/heat packs. (http://www.worklossdatainstitute.verioiponly.com/odgtwc/low_back.htm#SPECT).

Decision rationale: According to ODG guidelines, cold therapy is "recommended as an option for acute pain. At-home local applications of cold packs in first few days of acute complaint; thereafter, applications of heat packs or cold packs. (Bigos, 1999) (Airaksinen, 2003) (Bleakley, 2004) (Hubbard, 2004) Continuous low-level heat wrap therapy is superior to both acetaminophen and ibuprofen for treating low back pain. (Nadler 2003) The evidence for the application of cold treatment to low-back pain is more limited than heat therapy, with only three poor quality studies located that support its use, but studies confirm that it may be a low risk low cost option. (French-Cochrane, 2006) There is minimal evidence supporting the use of cold therapy, but heat therapy has been found to be helpful for pain reduction and return to normal function. (Kinkade, 2007) See also Heat therapy; Biofreeze cryotherapy gel." There is no controlled studies supporting the use of hot/cold in shoulder pain beyond a short period of time after surgery. The provider has the document the timing and the duration of shoulder cold therapy. Cold therapy is not indicated for chronic pain. Since the right shoulder arthroscopy is not certified, the request for Cold Therapy Unit is not medically necessary.

Post Operative Physical Therapy, twice a week for four weeks: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: The Claims Administrator did not cite any medical evidence for its decision.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Physical Medicine Page(s): 98.

Decision rationale: According to MTUS guidelines, Physical Medicine is 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). Since the right shoulder arthroscopy is not certified, the request for Post Operative Physical Therapy, twice a week for four weeks is not medically necessary.

Cervical Epidural Steroid Injection at C5-C6, C6-C7: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: The Claims Administrator did not cite any medical evidence for its decision.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS ACOEM Chapter 8 Neck and Upper Back Complaints Page(s): 181.

Decision rationale: According to MTUS guidelines, epidural steroid injection is optional for radicular pain to avoid surgery. It may offer short term benefit, however there is no significant long term benefit or reduction for the need of surgery. There is no evidence that the patient has been unresponsive to conservative treatments. In addition, there is no recent clinical and objective documentation of radiculopathy including MRI or EMG/NCV findings. In fact, the patient has chronic neck pain with sensory changes consistent with carpal tunnel syndrome. MTUS guidelines does not recommend epidural injections for neck pain without radiculopathy. Therefore, the request for Cervical Epidural Steroid Injection at C5-C6, C6-C7 is not medically necessary.