

<b>Case Number:</b>	CM15-0085489		
<b>Date Assigned:</b>	05/07/2015	<b>Date of Injury:</b>	03/02/2011
<b>Decision Date:</b>	06/08/2015	<b>UR Denial Date:</b>	04/14/2015
<b>Priority:</b>	Standard	<b>Application Received:</b>	05/04/2015

### 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 53 year old female, who sustained an industrial injury on March 2, 2011. She reported a lumbar spine injury. The injured worker was diagnosed as having displacement of the lumbar disc without myelopathy and lumbago. Diagnostic studies to date have included an MRI of the lumbar spine. Treatment to date has included work modifications, a walker, and pain medication. The records refer to a prior course of physical therapy, but do not provide specific dates or results. On April 2, 2015, the injured worker complains of low back pain, which is rated 3/10 with pain medications. The treating physician's review of medical records includes the physical therapy report from March 3, 2015, which indicates the injured worker's pain was decreased, posture improved, and she had improved ability to move her back. The physical exam revealed decreased lumbar range of motion, moderate tenderness over the lumbar 4-lumbar 5 spinous processes and left sacroiliac joint, and a moderately antalgic gait with use of a four point walker. The treatment plan includes 12 sessions of physical therapy and pain medication.

### IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

**Physiotherapy 12 sessions:** Upheld

**Claims Administrator guideline:** Decision based on MTUS ACOEM Chapter 12 Low Back Complaints Page(s): 303.

**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. The goal of physical therapy is graduation to home therapy after a certain amount of recommended sessions. The patient has already completed a course of physical therapy. The request is in excess of these recommendations per the California MTUS. There is no explanation why the patient would not be moved to home therapy after completing the recommended amount of supervised sessions. Therefore the request is not medically necessary.