

Case Number:	CM15-0012320		
Date Assigned:	01/29/2015	Date of Injury:	11/25/2014
Decision Date:	03/23/2015	UR Denial Date:	12/23/2014
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	01/21/2015

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, Michigan, 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 35 year old female who sustained an industrial injury on 11/25/14. The injured worker reported symptoms in the bilateral upper extremities. The diagnoses included other tenosynovitis of bilateral hands and wrists, other synovitis and tenosynovitis bilateral forearms/elbows, carpal tunnel syndrome, sprain and strain of unspecified sit of right shoulder and upper arm, pain in limb/both arms. Treatments to date include non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, wrist braces/splints, activity modification. In a progress note dated 12/1/14 the treating provider reports the injured worker was with "intermittent pain in the bilateral hands/wrist and elbows and forearms areas with pain radiating up to both arms/right shoulder and neck region with numbness/tingling sensations all fingers..."On 12/22/14 Utilization Review non-certified the request for Occupational Therapy 2 times a week for 3 weeks for the hands/wrist/forearms/elbows/shoulder and Physical Therapy 2 times a week for 2 weeks for the hands/wrist/forearms/elbows/shoulder. The MTUS, ACOEM Guidelines, (or ODG) was cited.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Occupational Therapy 2 times a week for 3 weeks for the Hands/Wrist/Forearms/Elbows/Shoulder: 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)>. There is no documentation of objective findings that support musculoskeletal dysfunction requiring more occupational and physical therapy. There is no documentation that the patient can NOT benefit from home exercise. There is no documentation of the outcome of previous occupational and physical therapy sessions. Therefore Occupational Therapy 2 times a week for 3 weeks for the Hands/Wrist/Forearms/Elbows/Shoulder is not medically necessary.

Physical Therapy 2 times a week for 2 weeks for the Hands/Wrist/Forearms/Elbows/Shoulder: 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) >. There is no documentation of objective findings that support musculoskeletal dysfunction requiring more occupational and physical therapy. There is no documentation that the patient can NOT benefit from home exercise. There is no documentation of the outcome of previous occupational and physical therapy sessions. Therefore Physical Therapy 2 times a week for 2 weeks for the Hands/Wrist/Forearms/Elbows/Shoulder is not medically necessary.