

Case Number:	CM15-0114475		
Date Assigned:	06/22/2015	Date of Injury:	05/12/2008
Decision Date:	07/21/2015	UR Denial Date:	06/02/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	06/15/2015

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

Certification(s)/Specialty: Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation

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 5/12/08. Initial complaints were not reviewed. The injured worker was diagnosed as having bilateral lateral epicondylitis; cervicgia; cervical radiculopathy; anxiety; depression; myalgia; fibromyalgia syndrome; status post de Quervain's surgery; bilateral carpal tunnel syndrome verses ulnar neuropathy; medial and lateral epicondylitis; gastritis. Treatment to date has included acupuncture; physical therapy; home exercise program; urine drug screening. Currently, the PR-2 notes dated 5/5/15 indicated the injured worker was in the office as a follow-up of her bilateral lateral epicondylitis. The right side is documented as more problematic than the left side. She has still not gotten physical therapy approved and states it hurts a little bit more than it did last time. Her bilateral elbows were examined and pain is noted over the bilateral lateral epicondyles but minimum pain on resisted wrist extension bilaterally. An orthopedic re-evaluation was completed on 3/10/15 that demonstrates the injured worker had full range of motion but does have pain over the bilateral later condyles with pain upon resisted wrist extension bilaterally. Neurologically, she is grossly intact distally. The provider was requesting physical therapy that would be most beneficial for her diagnosis per this note. The physical therapy notes submitted for this time period document the injured workers pain levels were at 7/10 on 4/3/15. The provider is requesting authorization for physical therapy 12 sessions.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Physical therapy, twice weekly for six weeks: Upheld

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

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Physical Therapy, pages 98-99.

Decision rationale: Physical therapy is considered medically necessary when the services require the judgment, knowledge, and skills of a qualified physical therapist due to the complexity and sophistication of the therapy and the physical condition of the patient. However, there is no clear measurable evidence of progress with the PT treatment already rendered including milestones of increased ROM, strength, and functional capacity. Review of submitted physician reports show no evidence of functional benefit, unchanged chronic symptom complaints, clinical findings, and functional status. There is no evidence documenting functional baseline with clear goals to be reached and the patient striving to reach those goals. The Chronic Pain Guidelines allow for visits of physical therapy with fading of treatment to an independent self-directed home program. It appears the employee has received significant therapy sessions without demonstrated evidence of functional improvement to allow for additional therapy treatments. There is no report of acute flare-up, new injuries, or change in symptom or clinical findings to support for formal PT in a patient that has been instructed on a home exercise program for this chronic injury of 2008. Submitted reports have not adequately demonstrated the indication to support further physical therapy when prior treatment rendered has not resulted in any functional benefit. The Physical therapy, twice weekly for six weeks is not medically necessary and appropriate.