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| Case Number: | CM15-0119522 | | |
| Date Assigned: | 07/07/2015 | Date of Injury: | 06/30/2010 |
| Decision Date: | 09/23/2015 | UR Denial Date: | 06/05/2015 |
| Priority: | Standard | Application Received: | 06/22/2015 |

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: Orthopedic Surgery

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 female who sustained an industrial injury on 06/30/2010. Current diagnoses include carpal tunnel syndrome bilaterally. Previous treatments included medications and right carpal canal cortisone injection on 01/29/2015. Previous diagnostic studies include an electrodiagnostic study dated 07/16/2014. Report dated 05/26/2015 noted that the injured worker presented with complaints that included status post cortisone injection in the right carpal canal with transient improvement, and constant tingling of the fingers. Pain level was not included. Physical examination was positive for Tinel's and Phalen's test bilaterally, and negative elbow flexion test. The treatment plan included recommendation for bilateral carpal tunnel release and associated surgical services. Disputed treatments include right carpal tunnel release, post-op office appointments, associated surgical service: pre-op labs, CBC, electrolytes, Ketorolac 10 mg #20 tabs, Tylenol 3 #60 tabs, Keflex 500 mg #4 tabs, post-op splints, and post-occupational therapy 3 times weekly for 4 weeks.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Right carpal tunnel release: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS ACOEM Chapter 11 Forearm, Wrist, and Hand Complaints.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS ACOEM Chapter 11 Forearm, Wrist, and Hand Complaints Page(s): 270. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Carpal tunnel syndrome.

Decision rationale: Per the CA MTUS/ACOEM guidelines, Chapter 11 Forearm, Wrist and Hand Complaints page 270, Electrodiagnostic testing is required to eval for carpal tunnel and stratify success in carpal tunnel release. In addition, the guidelines recommend splinting and medications as well as a cortisone injection to help facilitate diagnosis. In this case there is lack of evidence in the records from 5/26/15 of failed bracing or injections in the records. Therefore the determination is for non-certification. Per the Official Disability Guidelines were also referenced for more specific recommendations. According to the Official Disability Guidelines regarding surgery for carpal tunnel syndrome, recommended after an accurate diagnosis of moderate or severe CTS. Surgery is not generally initially indicated for mild CTS unless symptoms persist after conservative treatment. Severe CTS requires all of the following: Muscle atrophy, severe weakness of thenar muscles, 2-point discrimination test greater than 6 mm and positive electrodiagnostic testing. Not severe CTS requires all the following: Symptoms of pain, numbness, paresthesia, impaired dexterity requiring two of the following: Abnormal Katz hand diagram scores, nocturnal symptoms, Flick sign (shaking hand); findings by physical exam, requiring two of the following including compression test, Semmes-Weinstein monofilament test, Phalen's sign, Tinel's sign, decreased 2-point discrimination, mild thenar weakness, (thumb adduction); comorbidities of no current pregnancy; initial conservative treatment requiring three of the following: Activity modification greater than or equal to one month, night wrist splint greater than or equal to one month, nonprescription analgesia (i.e. acetaminophen), home exercise training (provided by physician, healthcare provider or therapist) or successful initial outcome from corticosteroid injection trial (optional) and positive electrodiagnostic testing. In this case there is insufficient evidence of carpal tunnel syndrome and failure of conservative management as stated above. There is insufficient evidence of abnormal hand diagram scores, nocturnal symptoms, decreased two point discrimination or thenar weakness to warrant surgery. Therefore the request is not medically necessary.

Post-op office appointments: Upheld

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

MAXIMUS guideline: The Expert Reviewer did not cite any medical evidence for its decision.

Decision rationale: Since the primary procedure is not medically necessary, none of the associated services are medically necessary.

Associated surgical service: pre-op labs, CBC, electrolytes: Upheld

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

MAXIMUS guideline: The Expert Reviewer did not cite any medical evidence for its decision.

Decision rationale: Since the primary procedure is not medically necessary, none of the associated services are medically necessary.

Ketorolac 10 mg #20 tabs: Upheld

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

MAXIMUS guideline: The Expert Reviewer did not cite any medical evidence for its decision.

Decision rationale: Since the primary procedure is not medically necessary, none of the associated services are medically necessary.

Tylenol 3 #60 tabs: Upheld

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

MAXIMUS guideline: The Expert Reviewer did not cite any medical evidence for its decision.

Decision rationale: Since the primary procedure is not medically necessary, none of the associated services are medically necessary.

Keflex 500 mg #4 tabs: Upheld

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

MAXIMUS guideline: The Expert Reviewer did not cite any medical evidence for its decision.

Decision rationale: Since the primary procedure is not medically necessary, none of the associated services are medically necessary.

Post-op splints: Upheld

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

MAXIMUS guideline: The Expert Reviewer did not cite any medical evidence for its decision.

Decision rationale: Since the primary procedure is not medically necessary, none of the associated services are medically necessary.

Post-op occupational therapy 3 times weekly for 4 weeks: Upheld

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

MAXIMUS guideline: The Expert Reviewer did not cite any medical evidence for its decision.

Decision rationale: Since the primary procedure is not medically necessary, none of the associated services are medically necessary.