

Case Number:	CM15-0126200		
Date Assigned:	07/10/2015	Date of Injury:	01/06/2015
Decision Date:	08/06/2015	UR Denial Date:	06/29/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	06/30/2015

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, Indiana, Oregon
 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 34-year-old female, who sustained an industrial injury on January 6, 2015. She reported injury to her low back and bilateral knees. The injured worker was diagnosed as having bilateral knee pain, cervical strain, contusion of left knee, contusion of right knee and strain of thoracic region. Treatment to date has included diagnostic studies, left knee cortisone injection, medications, brace and physical therapy. The cortisone injection and physical therapy were noted to not be effective. On June 17, 2015, the injured worker complained of left knee pain rated as a 7 on a 1-10 pain scale and right knee pain rated as a 4-6 on the pain scale. Associated symptoms included locking and buckling of the left knee, weakness and a limp. She also complained of low back pain rated 4-7 on the pain scale. Her pain symptoms were noted to worsen with bending, kneeling, prolonged standing and prolonged walking. They are alleviated with rest, medication and bracing. On June 29, 2015, Utilization Review non-certified the request for pre-op history and physical, pre-op electrocardiogram and water circulating cold pad with pump, citing Official Disability Guidelines. The California MTUS Guidelines and Official Disability Guidelines were noted to be silent regarding pre-op workups and electrocardiogram.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Preoperative history and physical, quantity: 1: 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 Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) low back.

Decision rationale: CA MTUS/ACOEM is silent on the issue of preoperative clearance and testing. ODG, Low back, Preoperative testing general, is utilized. This chapter states that preoperative testing is guided by the patient's clinical history, comorbidities and physical examination findings. ODG states, "These investigations can be helpful to stratify risk, direct anesthetic choices, and guide postoperative management, but often are obtained because of protocol rather than medical necessity. The decision to order preoperative tests should be guided by the patient's clinical history, comorbidities and physical examination findings. Patients with signs or symptoms of active cardiovascular disease should be evaluated with appropriate testing, regardless of their preoperative status." Preoperative ECG in patients without known risk factor for coronary artery disease, regardless of age, may not be necessary. CBC is recommended for surgeries with large anticipated blood loss. Creatinine is recommended for patient with renal failure. Electrocardiography is recommended for patients undergoing high-risk surgery and those undergoing intermediate risk surgery who have additional risk factors. Patients undergoing low risk surgery do not require electrocardiography. Based on the information provided for review, there is no indication of any of these clinical scenarios present in this case. In this case the patient is a healthy 34 year old without comorbidities or physical examination findings concerning to warrant preoperative testing prior to the proposed surgical procedure. Therefore, the request is not medically necessary.

Preoperative EKG (Electrocardiogram): 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 Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) low back.

Decision rationale: CA MTUS/ACOEM is silent on the issue of preoperative clearance and testing. ODG, Low back, Preoperative testing general, is utilized. This chapter states that preoperative testing is guided by the patient's clinical history, comorbidities and physical examination findings. ODG states, "These investigations can be helpful to stratify risk, direct anesthetic choices, and guide postoperative management, but often are obtained because of protocol rather than medical necessity. The decision to order preoperative tests should be guided by the patient's clinical history, comorbidities and physical examination findings. Patients with signs or symptoms of active cardiovascular disease should be evaluated with appropriate testing, regardless of their preoperative status." Preoperative ECG in patients without known risk factor for coronary artery disease, regardless of age, may not be necessary. CBC is recommended for surgeries with large anticipated blood loss. Creatinine is recommended for patient with renal failure. Electrocardiography is recommended for patients undergoing high-risk surgery and those undergoing intermediate risk surgery who have additional risk factors. Patients undergoing low risk surgery do not require electrocardiography. Based on the information provided for review, there is no indication of any of these clinical scenarios present in this case. In this case the patient is a healthy 34 year old without

comorbidities or physical examination findings concerning to warrant preoperative testing prior to the proposed surgical procedure. Therefore, the request is not medically necessary.

Postoperative cold therapy unit (Indefinite use), quantity: 1: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: The Claims Administrator did not base their decision on the MTUS. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG), Knee & Leg (Acute & Chronic), Continuous Flow Cryotherapy.

MAXIMUS guideline: The Expert Reviewer did not base their decision on the MTUS. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) knee.

Decision rationale: CA MTUS/ACOEM is silent on the issue of knee cryotherapy. According to ODG Knee Chapter, Continuous flow cryotherapy, it is recommended immediately postoperatively for up to 7 days. In this case, there is no specification of length of time requested postoperatively for the cryotherapy unit. Therefore, the request is not medically necessary.