

Case Number:	CM15-0128590		
Date Assigned:	07/20/2015	Date of Injury:	06/11/2015
Decision Date:	08/13/2015	UR Denial Date:	06/29/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	07/03/2015

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 55 year old female, who sustained an industrial injury on 06/11/2015, secondary to a repetitive job duties as a certified nurse assistant resulting in injuries to head having headaches, neck, middle and lower back, legs hips, right knee, feet, nervous system stress, anxiety and confusion. On provider visit dated 06-22-2015 the injured worker has reported neck pain, middle back pain, lower back pain and occasional headache. On examination of the cervical spine revealed trapezius and paraspinal muscles spasms to tactile pressure. Lumbar spine revealed decreased range of motion, paraspinal spasms to tactile pressure, positive Kemp's test bilaterally and straight leg test reveal was positive on the left. The diagnoses have included cervicothoracic spine strain-rule out radiculopathy, lumbar spine strain-rule out lumbar radiculopathy, right knee leg sprain-strain and headache tension. Treatment to date has included nerve blocks, injections, and medication. The provider requested physical therapy for the lumbar and cervical spine, three times a week for four weeks.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Physical therapy for the lumbar and cervical spine, three times a week for four weeks:

Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS ACOEM Chapter 8 Neck and Upper Back Complaints, Chapter 12 Low Back Complaints. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG), Physical Therapy Guidelines.

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 request is in excess of these recommendations per the California MTUS. There is no objective reason why the patient would not be moved to home therapy after completing the recommended amount of supervised sessions In the provided clinical documentation. Therefore the request is not certified. Therefore, the requested treatment is not medically necessary.

Consultation with an orthopedic specialist for the cervical and lumbar spine: Overturned

Claims Administrator guideline: The Claims Administrator did not base their decision on the MTUS. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation ACOEM, 2nd Edition, 2004 page 127.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS ACOEM Chapter 2 General Approach to Initial Assessment and Documentation, Chapter 3 Initial Approaches to Treatment.

Decision rationale: Per the ACOEM: The health practitioner may refer to other specialist if a diagnosis is uncertain or extremely complex, when psychosocial factors are present, or when the plan or course of care may benefit from additional expertise. A referral may be for 1. Consultation to aid in the diagnosis, prognosis, therapeutic management, determination of medical stability. The patient upon review of the provided medical records has ongoing pain despite conservative therapy. The referral for an orthopedic specialist would thus be medically necessary and approved.