

Case Number:	CM15-0128902		
Date Assigned:	07/15/2015	Date of Injury:	09/06/2012
Decision Date:	08/31/2015	UR Denial Date:	06/23/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	07/02/2015

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: Preventive Medicine, Occupational 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:

This 39 year old man sustained an industrial injury on 9-8-2012. The mechanism of injury is not detailed. Diagnoses include status post right wrist and left knee surgeries. Treatment has included oral and topical medications, injection therapy, surgical interventions, and physical therapy. Physician notes dated 6-3-2015 show a post-surgical follow up appointment. The worker complains of right forearm pain with tingling in his fingers and ongoing knee pain. Recommendations include Lyrica, Gabapentin, Lidocaine gel, Naproxen, Dendracin lotion, consider acupuncture, and follow up in six weeks.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Retrospective: Cold compression therapy unit DOS: 5/15/2015: Overturned

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) Knee & Leg Chapter/Game Ready Accelerated Recovery System/Continuous-flow Cryotherapy Section.

Decision rationale: The MTUS guidelines do not address the use of cold compression therapy after knee surgery, therefore, alternative guidelines were consulted. Per the ODG, cold compression therapy is recommended as an option after surgery, but not for nonsurgical treatment. The Game Ready system combines Continuous-flow cryotherapy with the use of vaso-compression. While there are studies on Continuous-flow cryotherapy, there are no published high quality studies on the Game Ready device or any other combined system. However, in a recent yet-to-be-published RCT, patients treated with compressive cryotherapy after ACL reconstruction had better pain relief and less dependence on narcotic use than patients treated with cryotherapy alone. Postoperative use generally may be up to 7 days, including home use. In the postoperative setting, continuous-flow cryotherapy units have been proven to decrease pain, inflammation, swelling, and narcotic usage; however, the effect on more frequently treated acute injuries (eg, muscle strains and contusions) has not been fully evaluated. Continuous-flow cryotherapy units provide regulated temperatures through use of power to circulate ice water in the cooling packs. The available scientific literature is insufficient to document that the use of continuous-flow cooling systems (versus ice packs) is associated with a benefit beyond convenience and patient compliance (but these may be worthwhile benefits) in the outpatient setting. This meta-analysis showed that cryotherapy has a statistically significant benefit in postoperative pain control, while no improvement in postoperative range of motion or drainage was found. As the cryotherapy apparatus is fairly inexpensive, easy to use, has a high level of patient satisfaction, and is rarely associated with adverse events, we believe that cryotherapy is justified in the postoperative management of knee surgery. There is limited information to support active vs. passive cryo units. Aetna considers passive hot and cold therapy medically necessary. Mechanical circulating units with pumps have not been proven to be more effective than passive hot and cold therapy. This study concluded that continuous cold therapy devices, compared to simple icing, resulted in much better nighttime pain control and improved quality of life in the early period following routine knee arthroscopy. Two additional RCTs provide support for use after total knee arthroplasty (TKA). Cold compression reduced blood loss by 32% and pain medication intake by 24%. It improved ROM and reduced hospital stay by 21%. In this case, the injured worker had left knee arthroscopic surgery on 05/26/15 with partial meniscotomy. The rental of a cold compression therapy unit would be appropriate in this case per the guidelines. The request for retrospective: cold compression therapy unit DOS: 5/15/2015 is determined to be medically necessary.

Retrospective Compression wrap DOS: 5/15/2015: Overturned

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) Knee & Leg Chapter/Game Ready, Accelerated Recovery System/Continuous-flow Cryotherapy Section.

Decision rationale: The MTUS guidelines do not address the use of cold compression therapy after knee surgery; therefore, alternative guidelines were consulted. Per the ODG, cold compression therapy is recommended as an option after surgery, but not for nonsurgical

treatment. The Game Ready system combines Continuous-flow cryotherapy with the use of vaso-compression. While there are studies on Continuous-flow cryotherapy, there are no published high quality studies on the Game Ready device or any other combined system. However, in a recent yet-to-be-published RCT, patients treated with compressive cryotherapy after ACL reconstruction had better pain relief and less dependence on narcotic use than patients treated with cryotherapy alone. Postoperative use generally may be up to 7 days, including home use. In the postoperative setting, continuous-flow cryotherapy units have been proven to decrease pain, inflammation, swelling, and narcotic usage; however, the effect on more frequently treated acute injuries (eg, muscle strains and contusions) has not been fully evaluated. Continuous-flow cryotherapy units provide regulated temperatures through use of power to circulate ice water in the cooling packs. The available scientific literature is insufficient to document that the use of continuous-flow cooling systems (versus ice packs) is associated with a benefit beyond convenience and patient compliance (but these may be worthwhile benefits) in the outpatient setting. This meta-analysis showed that cryotherapy has a statistically significant benefit in postoperative pain control, while no improvement in postoperative range of motion or drainage was found. As the cryotherapy apparatus is fairly inexpensive, easy to use, has a high level of patient satisfaction, and is rarely associated with adverse events, we believe that cryotherapy is justified in the postoperative management of knee surgery. There is limited information to support active vs. passive cryo units. Aetna considers passive hot and cold therapy medically necessary. Mechanical circulating units with pumps have not been proven to be more effective than passive hot and cold therapy. This study concluded that continuous cold therapy devices, compared to simple icing, resulted in much better nighttime pain control and improved quality of life in the early period following routine knee arthroscopy. Two additional RCTs provide support for use after total knee arthroplasty (TKA). Cold compression reduced blood loss by 32% and pain medication intake by 24%. It improved ROM and reduced hospital stay by 21%. In this case, the injured worker had left knee arthroscopic surgery on 05/26/15 with partial meniscotomy. The rental of a cold compression therapy unit and compression wrap would be appropriate in this case per the guidelines. The request for retrospective compression wrap DOS: 5/15/2015 is determined to be medically necessary.