Case Number:	CM15-0175462		
Date Assigned:	09/16/2015	Date of Injury:	08/08/2014
Decision Date:	10/26/2015	UR Denial Date:	08/03/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	09/05/2015

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: Massachusetts
Certification(s)/Specialty: Anesthesiology, Pain Management

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 70 year old female who sustained an industrial injury on 08-08-14. A review of the medical records indicates the injured worker is undergoing treatment for right shoulder pain, right lateral epicondylitis and right carpal tunnel syndrome. Medical records (07-14-15) reveal the injured worker complains of right upper extremity pain, shoulder, elbow and wrist, rated at 8/10. She reports the pain interferes with her sleep and activities of daily living. She has difficulty reaching for objects above the shoulder level and behind her back. The physical exam (07-16-15) reveals right shoulder with positive 90-degree impingement and weak abduction against resistance. The right elbow exam shows that she lacks a full 3 degrees of extension and 20 degrees of flexion. There is pain with pronation and pain over the lateral epicondyle to percussion. The right wrist exam shows that she lacks 20 degrees of palmar flexion and dorsiflexion, and 5 degrees of radial and ulnar deviation. Treatment has included right shoulder surgery and physical therapy. The original utilization review (08-03-15) non-certified additional physical therapy to the right shoulder, elbow, and wrist.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Physical therapy 2 times a week for 6 weeks for the right shoulder, elbow, and wrist:
Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Postsurgical Treatment 2009.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment 2009, Section(s): Physical Medicine.

Decision rationale: Physical Medicine is recommended as indicated below. Passive therapy (those treatment modalities that do not require energy expenditure on the part of the injured worker) 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). Injured workers 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) Injured worker-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 injured workers 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. According to the documents available for review, the injured worker has previously undergone numerous session of PT without objective documented functional improvement. In addition, the requested number of sessions is in excess of the recommended number of sessions per MTUS above.
Therefore, at this time, the requirements for treatment have not been met and medical necessity has not been established.