

<b>Case Number:</b>	CM15-0179940		
<b>Date Assigned:</b>	09/28/2015	<b>Date of Injury:</b>	05/17/2013
<b>Decision Date:</b>	12/01/2015	<b>UR Denial Date:</b>	08/24/2015
<b>Priority:</b>	Standard	<b>Application Received:</b>	09/14/2015

### 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:

This is a 45 year old female with an injury date of 5-17-13. A review of the medical records indicates the injured worker is undergoing treatment for left knee, left hip and mid back pain. Progress report dated 8-6-15 reports follow up for multiple issues. She continues with complaints of left knee pain, popping, catching and swelling. Upon exam, she has pain over the medial femoral condyle and mid-line joint tenderness. Work status: no restrictions. MRI of left knee performed on 6-5-14 reveals 4 mm degenerative osteochondral defect of anteroinferior medial femoral condyle. On 9-6-13 she underwent left knee partial meniscectomy and debridement. She initially reported improvement but then went back to the same as before. Request for authorization dated 8-6-15 was made for left knee arthroscopy and debridement versus micro-fracture drilling of the osteochondral defect of the medial femoral condyle, assistant surgeon, pre-op evaluation by an internal medicine physician for complete history and physical, blood work and EKG, post-op physical therapy 2 times per week for 6 weeks, 12 sessions, ice machine 7 day rental-purchase, hinged knee brace, crutches and percocet 5-325 mg quantity 60 no refills. Utilization review dated 8-23-15 non-certified each request.

## IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

### **Left Knee Arthroscopy and Debridement versus microfracture drilling of the osteochondral defect of the medial femoral condyle: 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.

**Decision rationale:** CAMTUS/ACOEM is silent on microfracture of the knee. ODG knee is referenced. Knee microfracture can be recommended for patients 45 years old and younger with lesions on MRI or arthroscopy which are small in an otherwise normal knee, with symptoms of pain AND swelling plus conservative care for a minimum of 2 months. In this case, all the guideline recommendations are fulfilled as this young patient has a focal defect on MRI with continued pain and swelling with an otherwise normal knee and prior conservative care. The request is medically necessary.

**Assistant Surgeon:** 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 a surgical assistant. ODG low back is referenced. More complex cases based off CPT code are felt to warrant the use of a surgical assistant. The requested procedure is knee arthroscopy. Given the level of complexity of the surgery, it is not felt to be medically necessary to have an assistant.

**Pre-op Evaluation by an internal medicine physician for complete history and physical:**  
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 healthy without comorbidities or physical examination findings concerning to warrant preoperative testing prior to the proposed surgical procedure. Therefore, the request is not medically necessary.

**Pre-op Blood Work:** 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 healthy without comorbidities or physical examination findings concerning to warrant preoperative testing prior to the proposed surgical procedure. Therefore, the request is not medically necessary.

**Pre-op EKG:** 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 healthy without comorbidities or physical examination findings concerning to warrant preoperative testing prior to the proposed surgical procedure. Therefore, the request is not medically necessary.

**Post-op Physical Therapy 2 times a week for 6 weeks, 12 sessions:** Overturned

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

**MAXIMUS guideline:** Decision based on MTUS Postsurgical Treatment 2009, Section(s): Knee.

**Decision rationale:** CA MTUS/Post surgical guidelines, Knee, page 24, recommend 24 visits of therapy over 10-week period for postoperative patients after arthritis surgery. In this case the request conforms with guidelines. The request is medically necessary.

**Associated Surgical Service: Ice Machine (7 day rental/purchase):** 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) 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. However, the DME definition in the same section states that DME is durable and could normally be rented and used by successive patients. Based on the above, the request for the purchase is not medically necessary.

**Associated Surgical Service: Hinged Knee Brace: 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.

**Decision rationale:** CA MTUS / ACOEM Chapter 13 Knee complaints, page 340 states that a brace can be used for patellar instability, anterior cruciate ligament tear, or medial collateral ligament instability although its benefits may be more emotional than medical. According to the ODG, Knee chapter, Knee brace section, knee braces may be appropriate in patients with one of the following conditions: knee instability, ligament insufficiency/deficiency, reconstructed ligament, articular defect repair, avascular necrosis, and specific surgical interventions. The cited medical records demonstrate the claimant is not experiencing specific laxity, instability, and ligament issues or has undergone surgical intervention. In this case, microfracture post-surgical treatment typically requires a hinged knee brace. The request is medically necessary.

**Associated Surgical Service: Crutches: 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.

**Decision rationale:** The CA MTUS/ACOEM guidelines are silent regarding crutches. According to the ODG knee chapter, walking aids, "Recommended, as indicated below. Almost half of patients with knee pain possess a walking aid. Disability, pain, and age-related impairments seem to determine the need for a walking aid. Nonuse is associated with less need, negative outcome, and negative evaluation of the walking aid. The use of a cane and walking slowly could be simple and effective intervention strategies for patients with OA. In a similar manner to which cane use unloads the limb, weight loss also decreases load in the limb to a certain extent and should be considered as a long-term strategy, especially for overweight individuals." In this case, the functional impairment after microfracture typically requires non-weight bearing. Crutches are medically necessary.

**Percocet 5/325mg #60: Overturned**

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

**MAXIMUS guideline:** Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment 2009, Section(s): Opioids for chronic pain.

**Decision rationale:** According to the CA MTUS/Chronic Pain Medical Treatment Guidelines, page 80, opioids should be continued if the patient has returned to work and the patient has improved functioning and pain. In this case, a supply of percocet for post-operative pain control is medically necessary.