

Case Number:	CM15-0067037		
Date Assigned:	04/14/2015	Date of Injury:	02/13/2014
Decision Date:	05/13/2015	UR Denial Date:	04/01/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	04/08/2015

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 59-year-old male, who sustained an industrial injury on 2/13/2014. He reported repetitive injury to the left wrist. Diagnoses include osteoarthritis involving forearm, carpal tunnel syndrome, and wrist pain. He has a history of an unrelated wrist fracture in 1972 and underwent surgery with bone graft. Treatments to date include activity modification, medication therapy and therapeutic injections. Currently, he complained of persistent left wrist pain associated with limited range of motion, weakness, and numbness and tingling. On 3/25/15, the physical examination documented tenderness, decreased range of motion and decreased sensation in the left wrist and fingers. The plan of care included left carpal tunnel release and associated services including pre-operative laboratory evaluation, EKG, and post-operative physical therapy.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Post op Hand Therapy x 12 wrists, Left wrist: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS ACOEM Chapter 11 Forearm, Wrist, and Hand Complaints.

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. Carpal tunnel syndrome (ICD9 354.0): Postsurgical treatment (endoscopic): 3-8 visits over 3-5 weeks. Postsurgical physical medicine treatment period: 3 months. Postsurgical treatment (open): 3-8 visits over 3-5 weeks. Postsurgical physical medicine treatment period: 3 months. The requested amount of physical therapy is in excess of California chronic pain medical treatment guidelines. There is no explanation why the patient would need excess physical therapy and not be transitioned to active self-directed physical medicine. In the absence of such documentation, the request cannot be certified.

Pre-operative Labs and EKG: Overturned

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Effective July 18, 2009.

MAXIMUS guideline: The Expert Reviewer did not base their decision on the MTUS. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Annals of Family Medicine, preoperative consult.

Decision rationale: The California MTUS, ACOEM and ODG do not specifically address the requested service. Per the Annals of Family Medicine section on preoperative clearance, routine EKG is not recommended unless age greater than 55, cardiovascular risks/diseases and with certain specified surgical procedures. The patient is 59 years old and thus a preoperative EKG and labs is warranted and approved.