

SENT VIA EMAIL OR FAX ON
Aug/03/2009

Applied Resolutions LLC

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NOTICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW DECISION

DATE OF REVIEW:

Jul/27/2009

IRO CASE #:

DESCRIPTION OF THE SERVICE OR SERVICES IN DISPUTE:

Physical Therapy 3 X wk X 4 wks

DESCRIPTION OF THE QUALIFICATIONS FOR EACH PHYSICIAN OR OTHER HEALTH CARE PROVIDER WHO REVIEWED THE DECISION:

Board Certified in Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation
Subspecialty Board Certified in Pain Management

REVIEW OUTCOME:

Upon independent review, the reviewer finds that the previous adverse determination/adverse determinations should be:

Upheld (Agree)

Overturned (Disagree)

Partially Overturned (Agree in part/Disagree in part)

INFORMATION PROVIDED TO THE IRO FOR REVIEW

OD Guidelines

Denial Letters 6/22/09 and 7/6/09

Pain & Recovery 5/19/09 thru 7/15/09

Dr. 5/8/09

PATIENT CLINICAL HISTORY SUMMARY

This man was injured in xx/xxxx lifting a 200 pound piece of equipment/machine. He developed back pain and a hernia. He saw Dr. who described local lumbar tenderness, restricted motion and a left inguinal hernia. He then received 10 sessions of physical therapy with Dr. in May and June of 2009. He was still with some deficits when seen on reevaluation by Dr. who requested 12 additional sessions thrice weekly.

ANALYSIS AND EXPLANATION OF THE DECISION INCLUDING CLINICAL BASIS, FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS USED TO SUPPORT THE DECISION

The medical records describe a lumbar strain more than a radiculopathy or radiculitis. The

emphasis is on early aggressive therapy, but we are now more than a year post injury. The therapy advised in the ODG is for a fading program, that is reducing the number of sessions to once a week or less with a self directed program. The one requested is thrice weekly. The different categories that this man can be placed would permit at most 9-10 sessions over 5-8 weeks. He already had 10 sessions and the Reviewer cannot justify the additional 12 from the records provided. He may, as Dr. suggested, have room for further improvement, but this can be done on a self directed program as recommended by ODG.

Physical therapy (PT)

Recommended. There is strong evidence that physical methods, including exercise and return to normal activities, have the best long-term outcome in employees with low back pain...

. See also [Exercise](#). Direction from physical and occupational therapy providers can play a role in this, with the evidence supporting active therapy and not extensive use of passive modalities. The most effective strategy may be delivering individually designed exercise programs in a supervised format (for example, home exercises with regular therapist follow-up), encouraging adherence to achieve high dosage, and stretching and muscle-strengthening exercises seem to be the most effective types of exercises for treating chronic low back pain. ([Hayden, 2005](#)) Studies also suggest benefit from **early use of aggressive physical therapy** ("sports medicine model"), training in exercises for home use, and a functional restoration program, including intensive physical training, occupational therapy, and psychological support. ([Zigenfus, 2000](#)) ([Linz, 2002](#)) ([Cherkin-NEJM, 1998](#)) ([Rainville, 2002](#)) Successful outcomes depend on a functional restoration program, including intensive physical training, versus extensive use of passive modalities. ([Mannion, 2001](#)) ([Jousset, 2004](#)) ([Rainville, 2004](#)) ([Airaksinen, 2006](#)) One clinical trial found both effective, but chiropractic was slightly more favorable for acute back pain and physical therapy for chronic cases. ([Skargren, 1998](#)) A spinal stabilization program is more effective than standard physical therapy sessions, in which no exercises are prescribed. With regard to manual therapy, this approach may be the most common physical therapy modality for chronic low back disorder, and it may be appropriate as a pain reducing modality, but it should not be used as an isolated modality because it does not concomitantly reduce disability, handicap, or improve quality of life. ([Goldby-Spine, 2006](#)) Better symptom relief is achieved with directional preference exercise. ([Long, 2004](#)) As compared with no therapy, physical therapy (up to 20 sessions over 12 weeks) following disc herniation surgery was effective. Because of the limited benefits of physical therapy relative to "sham" therapy (massage), it is open to question whether this treatment acts primarily physiologically, but psychological factors may contribute substantially to the benefits observed. ([Erdogmus, 2007](#)) See also specific physical therapy modalities, as well as [Exercise](#); [Work conditioning](#); [Lumbar extension exercise equipment](#); [McKenzie method](#); [Stretching](#); & [Aquatic therapy](#). [Physical therapy is the treatment of a disease or injury by the use of therapeutic exercise and other interventions that focus on improving posture, locomotion, strength, endurance, balance, coordination, joint mobility, flexibility, activities of daily living and alleviating pain. ([BlueCross BlueShield, 2005](#)) As for visits with any medical provider, physical therapy treatment does not preclude an employee from being at work when not visiting the medical provider, although time off may be required for the visit.]...

ODG Physical Therapy Guidelines –

Allow for fading of treatment frequency (from up to 3 or more visits per week to 1 or less), plus active self-directed home PT. Also see other general guidelines that apply to all conditions under Physical Therapy in the [ODG Preface](#), including assessment after a "six-visit clinical trial".

Lumbar sprains and strains (ICD9 847.2):

10 visits over 8 weeks

Sprains and strains of unspecified parts of back (ICD9 847):

10 visits over 5 weeks

Sprains and strains of sacroiliac region (ICD9 846):

Medical treatment: 10 visits over 8 weeks

Lumbago; Backache, unspecified (ICD9 724.2; 724.5):

9 visits over 8 weeks

A DESCRIPTION AND THE SOURCE OF THE SCREENING CRITERIA OR OTHER CLINICAL BASIS USED TO MAKE THE DECISION

ACOEM-AMERICA COLLEGE OF OCCUPATIONAL & ENVIRONMENTAL MEDICINE UM KNOWLEDGEBASE

AHCPR-AGENCY FOR HEALTHCARE RESEARCH & QUALITY GUIDELINES

DWC-DIVISION OF WORKERS COMPENSATION POLICIES OR GUIDELINES

EUROPEAN GUIDELINES FOR MANAGEMENT OF CHRONIC LOW BACK PAIN

INTERQUAL CRITERIA

MEDICAL JUDGEMENT, CLINICAL EXPERIENCE AND EXPERTISE IN ACCORDANCE WITH ACCEPTED MEDICAL STANDARDS

MERCY CENTER CONSENSUS CONFERENCE GUIDELINES

MILLIMAN CARE GUIDELINES

ODG-OFFICIAL DISABILITY GUIDELINES & TREATMENT GUIDELINES

PRESSLEY REED, THE MEDICAL DISABILITY ADVISOR

TEXAS GUIDELINES FOR CHIROPRACTIC QUALITY ASSURANCE & PRACTICE PARAMETERS

TEXAS TACADA GUIDELINES

TMF SCREENING CRITERIA MANUAL

PEER ERVIEWED NATIONALLY ACCEPTED MEDICAL LITERATURE (PROVIDE A DESCRIPTION)

OTHER EVIDENCE BASED, SCIENTIFICALLY VALID, OUTCOME FOCUSED GUIDELINES (PROVIDE A DESCRIPTION)