

Prime 400 LLC

An Independent Review Organization
240 Commercial Street, Suite D
Nevada City, CA 95959
Phone: (530) 554-4970
Fax: (530) 687-9015
Email: manager@prime400.com

NOTICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW DECISION

DATE OF REVIEW:

Aug/04/2010

IRO CASE #:

DESCRIPTION OF THE SERVICE OR SERVICES IN DISPUTE:

Six sessions of outpatient physical therapy for the right shoulder

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

MD, Board Certified in Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation

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

ODG

Notices, 6/17/10, 6/30/10

Medicine Center 6/1/10, 6/21/10

1/5/10, 6/8/10, 6/24/10, 1/5/10, 6/6/10

Medical Center, Operative Reports 3/10/10

PATIENT CLINICAL HISTORY SUMMARY

This is a man who was injured on xx/xx/xx. There is an operative note dated 3/10/10 for a right rotator cuff repair and subacromial decompression. Her reportedly had 29 sessions of post-operative PT. The therapists provided prescriptions dated 6/2/10 for twice weekly PT for 3 weeks and then another dated 6/21/10 for PT 3 times a week for 4 weeks. The therapist examination on 6/24/10 reported abduction of 135 degrees, flexion 130 degrees, 45 of extension, 60 of IR and 50 of ER.

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

There is no information in the records from the surgeon explaining the need for physical therapy beyond the amount authorized in the ODG of 24 visits over 14 weeks. This man is currently 20+ weeks post op. He has had 29 therapy sessions, 5 beyond the recommended amount according to ODG. The ODG recommends that the goal for PT is to be at a reduced incidence, targeting 1 session a week and a home health program. Instead with this patient, there is an increase in the frequency ordered. While there may indeed be medical justification for the additional therapies, nothing was specified in the therapy notes to justify a variance from the guidelines. The reviewer finds that medical necessity does not exist at this time for Six sessions of outpatient physical therapy for the right shoulder.

Physical therapy -- Recommended. Positive (limited evidence). See also specific physical therapy modalities by name. Use of a home pulley system for stretching and strengthening

should be recommended. (Thomas, 2001) For rotator cuff disorders, physical therapy can improve short-term recovery and long-term function.

For rotator cuff pain with an intact tendon, a trial of 3 to 6 months of conservative therapy is reasonable before orthopaedic referral. Patients with small tears of the rotator cuff may be referred to an orthopaedist after 6 to 12 weeks of conservative treatment. The mainstays of treatment for instability of the glenohumeral joint are modification of physical activity and an aggressive strengthening program. Osteoarthritis of the glenohumeral joint usually responds to analgesics and injections into the glenohumeral joint. However, aggressive physical therapy can actually exacerbate this condition because of a high incidence of joint incongruity. (Burbank, 2008) (Burbank2, 2008)

Impingement syndrome: For impingement syndrome significant results were found in pain reduction and isodynamic strength. (Bang, 2000) (Verhagen-Cochrane, 2004) (Michener, 2004) Self-training may be as effective as physical therapist-supervised rehabilitation of the shoulder in post-surgical treatment of patients treated with arthroscopic subacromial decompression. (Anderson, 1999) A recent structured review of physical rehabilitation techniques for patients with subacromial impingement syndrome found that therapeutic exercise was the most widely studied form of physical intervention and demonstrated short-term and long-term effectiveness for decreasing pain and reducing functional loss. Upper quarter joint mobilizations in combination with therapeutic exercise were more effective than exercise alone. Laser therapy is an effective single intervention when compared with placebo treatments, but adding laser treatment to therapeutic exercise did not improve treatment efficacy. The limited data available do not support the use of ultrasound as an effective treatment for reducing pain or functional loss. Two studies evaluating the effectiveness of acupuncture produced equivocal results. (Sauers, 2005)

Rotator cuff: There is poor data from non-controlled open studies favoring conservative interventions for rotator cuff tears, but this still needs to be proved. Considering these interventions are less invasive and less expensive than the surgical approach, they could be the first choice for the rotator cuff tears, until we have better and more reliable results from clinical trials. (Ejnisman-Cochrane, 2004) External rotator cuff strengthening is recommended because an imbalance between the relatively overstrengthened internal rotators and relatively weakened external rotators could cause damage to the shoulder and elbow, resulting in injury. (Byram, 2009)

Adhesive capsulitis: For adhesive capsulitis, injection of corticosteroid combined with a simple home exercise program is effective in improving shoulder pain and disability in patients. Adding supervised physical therapy provides faster improvement in shoulder range of motion. When used alone, supervised physical therapy is of limited efficacy in the management of adhesive capsulitis. (Carette, 2003) Physical therapy following arthrographic joint distension for adhesive capsulitis provided no additional benefits in terms of pain, function, or quality of life but resulted in sustained greater active range of shoulder movement and participant-perceived improvement up to 6 months. (Buchbinder, 2007) Use of the Shoulder Dynasplint System (Dynasplint Systems, Inc., Severna Park, MD) may be an effective adjunct "home therapy" for adhesive capsulitis, combined with PT. (Gaspar, 2009)

Active Treatment versus Passive Modalities: See the Low Back Chapter for more information. The use of active treatment modalities instead of passive treatments is associated with substantially better clinical outcomes. The most commonly used active treatment modality is Therapeutic exercises (97110), but other active therapies may be recommended as well, including Neuromuscular reeducation (97112), Manual therapy (97140), and Therapeutic activities/exercises (97530). Physical modalities, such as massage, diathermy, cutaneous laser treatment, ultrasonography, transcutaneous electrical neurostimulation (TENS) units, and biofeedback are not supported by high quality medical studies, but they may be useful in the initial conservative treatment of acute shoulder symptoms, depending on the experience of local physical therapy providers available for referral.

ODG Physical Therapy Guidelines

Allow for fading of treatment frequency (from up to 3 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

Rotator cuff syndrome/Impingement syndrome (ICD9 726.1; 726.12):

Medical treatment: 10 visits over 8 weeks

Post-injection treatment: 1-2 visits over 1 week

Post-surgical treatment, arthroscopic: 24 visits over 14 weeks

Post-surgical treatment, open: 30 visits over 18 weeks

Complete rupture of rotator cuff (ICD9 727.61; 727.6)

Post-surgical treatment: 40 visits over 16 weeks

Adhesive capsulitis (IC9 726.0)

Medical treatment: 16 visits over 8 weeks

Post-surgical treatment: 24 visits over 14 weeks

Dislocation of shoulder (ICD9 831)

Medical treatment: 12 visits over 12 weeks

Post-surgical treatment (Bankart): 24 visits over 14 weeks

Acromioclavicular joint dislocation (ICD9 831.04)

AC separation, type III+: 8 visits over 8 weeks

Sprained shoulder; rotator cuff (ICD9 840; 840.4)

Medical treatment: 10 visits over 8 weeks

Post-surgical treatment (RC repair/acromioplasty): 24 visits over 14 weeks

Arthritis (Osteoarthritis; Rheumatoid arthritis; Arthropathy, unspecified) (ICD9 714.0; 715; 715.9; 716.9)

Medical treatment: 9 visits over 8 weeks

Post-injection treatment: 1-2 visits over 1 week

Post-surgical treatment, arthroplasty, shoulder: 24 visits over 10 weeks

Brachial plexus lesions (Thoracic outlet syndrome) (ICD9 353.0)

Medical treatment: 14 visits over 6 weeks

Post-surgical treatment: 20 visits over 10 weeks

Fracture of clavicle (ICD9 810)

8 visits over 10 weeks

Fracture of humerus (ICD9 812)

Medical treatment: 18 visits over 12 weeks

Post-surgical treatment: 24 visits over 14 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 REVIEWED NATIONALLY ACCEPTED MEDICAL LITERATURE (PROVIDE A DESCRIPTION)

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