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An Independent Review Organization
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NOTICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW DECISION

DATE OF REVIEW:

May/28/2010

IRO CASE #:

DESCRIPTION OF THE SERVICE OR SERVICES IN DISPUTE:

20 hours of work conditioning for the lumbar spine (2 hours per session for 10 sessions)

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 Work Conditioning (WC) Physical Therapy Guideline

Adverse Determination Letters, 4/6/10, 3/29/10

Accident & Injury Care 3/31/10, 3/12/10, 3/8/10, 2/17/10,

1/7/10, 3/9/10, 2/24/10, 3/26/10, 3/2/10, 3/4/10

M.D. 3/1/10

Testing Center 3/9/10

ODG article no date

4/5/10

Dr. 1/7/10

Diagnostic Imaging 2/25/10

Practice Associates 1/27/10

PATIENT CLINICAL HISTORY SUMMARY

This is a woman injured on xx/xx/xx. She slipped and injured her head and low back. She reportedly had a concussion that improved. She has ongoing low back pain diagnosed as a radiculitis. There is no evidence of a radiculopathy or neurological loss. She had an FCE that showed she was functioning at a light to light medium PDL, but as Dr. explains, she needs to be at a medium to heavy. She had 10 sessions of PT.

ANALYSIS AND EXPLANATION OF THE DECISION INCLUDING CLINICAL BASIS, FINDINGS

AND CONCLUSIONS USED TO SUPPORT THE DECISION

According to the ODG Work Conditioning (WC) Physical Therapy Guideline: *“WC amounts to an additional series of intensive physical therapy (PT) visits required beyond a normal course of PT, primarily for exercise training/supervision (and would be contraindicated if there are already significant psychosocial, drug or attitudinal barriers to recovery not addressed by these programs). See also Physical therapy for general PT guidelines. WC visits will typically be more intensive than regular PT visits, lasting 2 or 3 times as long. And, as with all physical therapy programs, Work Conditioning participation does not preclude concurrently being at work. Timelines: 10 visits over 4 weeks, equivalent to up to 30 hours.”*

In this case involving a woman injured on xx/xx/xx, no psychological issues were presented in the material provided for review that contraindicate the program. The ODG supports work conditioning when general active PT is not sufficient. This woman has had 10 sessions and the letter from Dr. justifies the need for the additional care. The reviewer finds that medical necessity exists for 20 hours of work conditioning for the lumbar spine (2 hours per session for 10 sessions).

Work conditioning, work hardening

Recommended as an option, depending on the availability of quality programs, using the criteria below. The best way to get an injured worker back to work is with a modified duty RTW program (see ODG Capabilities & Activity Modifications for Restricted Work), rather than a work hardening/conditioning program, but when an employer cannot provide this, a work hardening program specific to the work goal may be helpful. See also Return to work, where the evidence presented for “real” work is far stronger than the evidence for “simulated” work. Also see Exercise, where there is strong evidence for all types of exercise, especially progressive physical training including milestones of progress, but a lack of evidence to suggest that the exercise needs to be specific to the job. Physical conditioning programs that include a cognitive-behavioral approach plus intensive physical training (specific to the job or not) that includes aerobic capacity, muscle strength and endurance, and coordination; are in some way work-related; and are given and supervised by a physical therapy provider or a multidisciplinary team, seem to be effective in reducing the number of sick days for some workers with chronic back pain, when compared to usual care. However, there is no evidence of their efficacy for acute back pain. These programs should only be utilized for select patients with substantially lower capabilities than their job requires. (Schonstein-Cochrane, 2003) See also Chronic pain programs (functional restoration programs), where there is strong evidence for selective use of programs offering comprehensive interdisciplinary/multidisciplinary treatment, beyond just work hardening. Multidisciplinary biopsychosocial rehabilitation has been shown in controlled studies to improve pain and function in patients with chronic back pain. However, specialized back pain rehabilitation centers are rare and only a few patients can participate in this therapy. It is unclear how to select who will benefit, what combinations are effective in individual cases, and how long treatment is beneficial, and if used, treatment should not exceed 2 weeks without demonstrated efficacy (subjective and objective gains). (Lang, 2003) Work Conditioning should restore the client’s physical capacity and function. Work Hardening should be work simulation and not just therapeutic exercise, plus there should also be psychological support. Work Hardening is an interdisciplinary, individualized, job specific program of activity with the goal of return to work. Work Hardening programs use real or simulated work tasks and progressively graded conditioning exercises that are based on the individual’s measured tolerances. Work conditioning and work hardening are not intended for sequential use. They may be considered in the subacute stage when it appears that exercise therapy alone is not working and a biopsychosocial approach may be needed, but single discipline programs like work conditioning may be less likely to be effective than work hardening or interdisciplinary programs. (CARF, 2006) (Washington, 2006) The need for work hardening is less clear for workers in sedentary or light demand work, since on the job conditioning could be equally effective, and an examination should demonstrate a gap between the current level of functional capacity and

an achievable level of required job demands. As with all intensive rehab programs, measurable functional improvement should occur after initial use of WH. It is not recommended that patients go from work conditioning to work hardening to chronic pain programs, repeating many of the same treatments without clear evidence of benefit. (Schonstein-Cochrane, 2008) Use of Functional Capacity Evaluations (FCEs) to evaluate return-to-work require validated tests. See the Fitness For Duty Chapter

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Timelines: 10 visits over 4 weeks, equivalent to up to 30 hours.

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)