

Notice of Independent Review Decision

DATE OF REVIEW: 03/26/2014

IRO CASE #:

DESCRIPTION OF THE SERVICE OR SERVICES IN DISPUTE

Initial Spine PT x 6, CPT: 97110, 97530, 97140, 97112, 98940

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

The TMF physician reviewer is a licensed chiropractor with an unrestricted license to practice in the state of Texas. The physician is in active practice and is familiar with the treatment or proposed treatment.

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)

Provide a description of the review outcome that clearly states whether or not medical necessity exists for each of the health care services in dispute.

It is determined that the Initial Spine PT x 6, CPT: 97110, 97530, 97140, 97112, 98940 are medically necessary to treat this patient's condition.

INFORMATION PROVIDED TO THE IRO FOR REVIEW

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PATIENT CLINICAL HISTORY [SUMMARY]:

This patient sustained a work related injury on xx/xx/xx. This resulted in injury to her lower back region as well as her abdominal region. She has undergone ventral hernia

surgery and an MRI revealed disk bulging of the lower spine with degenerative findings and there is a request for the patient to have physical therapy.

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

This injured worker has not received any chiropractic manipulative therapy or physical therapy for her injury. The fact that there was a significant delay in treatment for her lumbar spine injury due to the extent of injury issues in no way deprives her the right/entitlement to receive medical treatment within the ODG guidelines. There may be an opinion among some reviewers that a lumbar sprain should resolve itself in 6-8 weeks without treatment, but this does not make that situation an absolute fact. The patient was placed at MMI before receiving treatment for her lumbar sprain. As noted on the DWC69: NOTE: The fact that an employee reaches either Clinical MMI or Statutory MMI does not signify that the employee is no longer entitled to medical benefits. Therefore, it is determined that there is sufficient documentation to clinically justify the request by her treating doctor for this injured worker to receive an initial trial of chiropractic manipulative therapy and physical therapy for her lumbar sprain injury.

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

- ACOEM- AMERICAN 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)**