

Clearinghouse Rule 07-019

State of Wisconsin

**Department of Workforce Development
Worker's Compensation Division**

**Worker's Compensation
Chapters DWD 80 and 81**

The Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development proposes an order to repeal ss. DWD 80.15; to amend ss. DWD 80.02(2)(e)4., 80.03(1)(d), 80.03(1)(g), 80.32(11), 80.39(1), 80.49(2), 80.49(7)(b), 80.49(8), 80.50(1)(a), 80.50(2), 80.50(3), 80.51(4), 80.68(1), 80.68(3), 80.72(2)(i), 80.72(2)(L), 80.73(2)(d); and to create Chapter DWD 81, relating to worker's compensation and affecting small businesses.

Analysis Prepared by the Department of Workforce Development

Statutory authority: Sections 102.15 (1) and 227.11, Stats.

Statutes interpreted: Sections 102.11 (1) (f), 102.13 (2) (c), 102.16 (1), 102.16 (2m) (g), 102.18 (1) (e), 102.32 (6m), 102.37, 102.38, 102.54, and 102.59, Stats.

Related statutes: NA

Explanation of agency authority. Section 102.15 (1), Stats., provides that subject to Chapter 102, Stats., the department may adopt its own rules of procedure and may change the same from time to time.

Section 102.16 (2m) (g), Stats., as amended by 2005 Wisconsin Act 172, directs the department to promulgate rules establishing standards for determining the necessity of treatment provided to injured employees and provides that the rules establishing the standards shall, to the greatest extent possible, be consistent with Minnesota worker's compensation treatment parameters.

Summary of proposed rule. The proposed rules make the following changes, as agreed to by the Worker's Compensation Advisory Council.

Supplementary reports by employers and insurance companies. Under the current rule self-insured employers and insurance companies are required to submit supplementary reports within 30 days after the final compensation payment is made in cases where there is payment for more than 3 weeks of temporary disability or any permanent disability. The proposed amendment will also require the filing of the reports in cases where the injured employee has undergone surgery to treat an injury, other than surgery to correct a hernia. Section 102.13 (2) (c), Stats., as created by 2005 Wisconsin Act 172, provides that the department may by rule require this report.

Compromise settlements. The proposed amendment to s. DWD 80.03 (1) (d) will increase the amount of unaccrued compensation or death benefits that may be paid in a lump sum to the injured employee or his or her dependents from \$5,000 to \$10,000.

The proposed amendment to s. DWD 80.03 (1) (g) is a technical amendment that updates the name of the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations to the current Department of Workforce Development.

Payment of orders awarding compensation. The proposed rules will repeal s. DWD 80.15. This section is no longer necessary because s. 102.18 (1) (e), Stats., as created by 2001 Wisconsin Act 37, established a uniform 21 day payment standard for all orders awarding compensation, including awards resulting from hearings, defaults of parties, and compromises and stipulations confirmed by the Worker's Compensation Division.

Minimum rating for permanent partial disability. The proposed amendment to s. DWD 80.32 (11) provides a minimum permanent partial disability rating of 7.5% at each level of the spine for the implantation of an artificial spinal disc.

Advancements and lump sum payments. The amendment to s. DWD 80.39 (1) is a technical amendment to correct the statutory reference authorizing the Worker's Compensation Division to approve advancements and lump sum payments of compensation for permanent disability and death benefits. In a recent amendment, s. 102.32 (6), Stats., was renumbered s. 102.32 (6m), Stats.

Vocational rehabilitation benefits. The amendments to s. DWD 80.49 (2), (7) (b), and (8) are technical amendments that update the reference to the Department of Health and Family Service to the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation. These amendments are necessary to reflect that the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation is now a division of the Department Workforce Development.

Computation of compensation for permanent disabilities. Section 102.54, Stats., provides for an increase in compensation for injuries to the dominant hand that result in any amputation beyond two-thirds (2/3) of a distal phalanx of any finger or 100% loss of use of any joint on a hand or arm. The amendments to s. DWD 80.50 (1) (a), (2), and (3) update the rule to include reference to the increased permanent partial disability for injuries to the dominant hand. The amendments clarify that compensation based on the increase for dominant hand injuries is to be computed in the same manner as other multiple injury factors under s. 102.53, Stats.

Computation of weekly wage. The proposed amendment to s. DWD 80.51 (4) establishes a 24-hour minimum workweek for employees who are members of a regularly scheduled class of part-time employees under s. 102.11 (1) (am), Stats. The former law provided for a 30-hour workweek for part-time employees who were part of a class. The amendment is to correctly reflect the current law setting a 24-hour workweek for part-time employees working as part of a class.

Compensation from the Second Injury Fund. The proposed amendments to s. DWD 80.68 (1) and (3) are technical amendments to correct the statutory reference that authorizes the Worker's Compensation Division to approve advancements and lump sum

payments of compensation for permanent disability and death benefits. In a recent amendment, s. 102.32 (6), Stats., was renumbered s. 102.32 (6m), Stats.

Reasonableness of fee disputes. In a recent amendment to s. 102.16 (2) (d), Stats., the definition of “formula amount ” for establishing reasonable fees was changed from 1.5 to 1.4 standard deviations from the mean for that procedure as shown by data from a certified database. Section DWD 80.72 (2) (i) is amended to reflect this statutory change.

Section DWD 80.72 (L) is amended to include advanced practice nurse prescriber in the definition of “provider” or “health service provider.” In a recent amendment to s. 102.42 (2), Stats., advanced practice nurse prescribers were added as a choice of practitioner that injured employees were permitted to select for treatment for work-related injuries.

Necessity of treatment disputes. The proposed amendment to s. DWD 80.73 (2) (d) is a technical amendment to include physician assistant and advanced practice nurse prescriber to the definition of “ provider.” In a recent amendment to s. 102.42 (2), Stats., physician assistant and advanced practice nurse prescriber were added as choices of practitioner that injured employees were permitted to select for treatment for work-related injuries.

Treatment guidelines for necessity of treatment disputes. The creation of Chapter DWD 81 is the result of a Study Committee formed by the Worker’s Compensation Advisory Council to study the cost of health care services provided for the treatment of injured employees. The Study Committee recommended to the Worker’s Compensation Advisory Council that Wisconsin adopt worker’s compensation treatment guidelines to be used by impartial health services review organizations and experts from a panel of experts selected by the department to render opinions to resolve necessity of treatment disputes arising under s. 102.16 (2m), Stats., and s. DWD 80.73. Currently there are no provisions in Ch. 102, Stats., or Chapter DWD 80 that establish guidelines for review organizations and experts to use in rendering opinions to resolve necessity of treatment disputes.

The Study Committee recommended that the Wisconsin treatment guidelines follow the model of the Minnesota Worker’s Compensation Treatment Parameters to the extent the Minnesota parameters are consistent with existing Wisconsin worker’s compensation law. The Worker’s Compensation Advisory Council agreed. This recommendation was adopted into law in 2005 Wisconsin Act 172. Section 102.16 (2m) (g), Stats., as amended by 2005 Wisconsin Act 172, directs the department to promulgate rules establishing standards for determining the necessity of treatment provided to injured employees and provides that the rules establishing the standards shall, to the greatest extent possible, be consistent with Minnesota rules 5221.6010 to 5221.8900, as amended to January 1, 2006.

The proposed Chapter DWD 81 contains the Minnesota treatment parameters that are consistent, to the greatest extent possible, with current Wisconsin law. The Minnesota rules contain certain provisions that conflict with Wisconsin law and these provisions are not included in Chapter DWD 81. The provisions in the Minnesota rules that are not included in Chapter DWD 81 cover the following:

- Requirements for prior notice by health care providers to insurers before administering treatment that is a departure from the guidelines. Under Wisconsin law there is no requirement for prior notification to an employer or insurer before providing any form of treatment to an injured employee.
- Requirements for health care providers to follow in referring injured employee to another health care provider. Under Wisconsin law there is no statutory requirement for a health care provider to follow in referring an injured employee to another health care provider for treatment.
- Requirements for treating health care providers to obtain second opinions before certain modalities of treatment can be provided to injured employees. There is no statutory requirement under Wisconsin law that requires a second opinion to approve any treatment.
- Recognition of certified managed care plans. Under Wisconsin law injured employees cannot be required to obtain treatment from a certified managed care plan and have the right to select their own treating practitioner licensed in and practicing in Wisconsin.
- Requirement for the Worker's Compensation Division to maintain outcome studies on treatment modalities provided to treat injured employees for work-related injuries. In Wisconsin, there is no statutory requirement that the Worker's Compensation Division conduct or maintain outcome studies for treatment provided to injured employees.
- Disciplinary action and penalties against health care providers for providing excessive treatment to injured employees. There is no statutory authority in Wisconsin for authorizing the Worker's Compensation Division to impose disciplinary action or penalties against health care providers.

Section 102.16 (2m) (g), Stats., as amended by 2005 Wisconsin Act 172, also created a Health Care Providers Advisory Committee for the purpose of advising the Worker's Compensation Division and the Worker's Compensation Advisory Council before amending the rules establishing the treatment guidelines. The Health Care Provider Advisory Committee reviewed the proposed rules and their suggested modifications have been incorporated. The Minnesota rules were promulgated on the basis of standard current medical practice as it existed in the early 1990s. The modifications suggested by the Health Care Provider Advisory Committee replaced outdated terminology and updated certain substantive provisions to reflect current standard practice.

The proposed Chapter DWD 81 is organized in the same general format as the Minnesota rules. Sections DWD 81.01 to 81.13 cover the same subjects and topics included in the Minnesota rules that are consistent with Wisconsin law but do not include matters that are contrary or inconsistent with Wisconsin law. Section DWD 81.14 applies to the Health Care Provider Advisory Committee.

The following is a summary of the provisions in Chapter DWD 81:

- DWD 81.01 states the purpose of the rules is to establish guidelines for necessary treatment of patients with compensable worker's compensation injuries to prevent unnecessary treatment under s. 102.16 (2m), Stats.

- DWD 81.02 provides that the ICD-9-CM diagnostic codes referenced in the rules are contained in the fourth edition of the International Classification of Diseases, Clinical Modification, 9th Revision, 1994, and corresponding annual updates.
- DWD 81.03 contains definitions of medical terms that appear throughout the rules.
- DWD 81.04 covers general treatment guidelines and the responsibility of health care providers to evaluate whether treatment modalities result in progressive improvement of the employee. This section also enumerates the 5 exceptions that justify departure from the guidelines. The exceptions that justify departure from the guidelines include the following:
 - There is a documented medical complication.
 - Previous treatment did not meet the accepted standard of practice and meet the guidelines in this chapter for the health care provider who ordered the treatment.
 - The treatment is necessary to assist the employee in the initial return to work where the employee's work activities place stress on the body part affected by the work injury.
 - The treatment continues to meet two of the following three criteria documented in the medical record (1) The employee's subjective complaints of pain are progressively improving; (2) The employee's objective clinical symptoms are progressively improving; (3) The employee's functional status, especially vocational activity, is objectively improving.
 - There is an incapacitating exacerbation of the employee's condition.
- DWD 81.05 establishes the treatment guidelines for general medical imaging procedures and specific imaging procedures for low back pain. The Health Care Provider Advisory Committee recommended modifying the Minnesota rules to reduce the time to initiate CT and MRI scanning from eight weeks to four weeks because these procedures may be more useful if done at an earlier point in time after the injury. The Health Care Provider Advisory Committee also recommended deleting the term gadolinium, as used in the Minnesota rules covering MRI enhanced scanning, because other contrast agents are being developed and coming into use.
- DWD 81.06 creates treatment guidelines for low back pain. This section includes diagnostic procedures, general treatment guidelines, passive and active treatment modalities, therapeutic injections, surgery, chronic management, durable medical equipment, treatment evaluation by health care providers, and medication management. Specific treatment guidelines are also included in this section for regional low back pain and specific low back conditions such as radicular pain and cauda equina syndrome. The Health Care Provider Advisory Committee recommended modifying the Minnesota rules to increase the maximum active treatment frequency from three to five times during the first week because patients should have the same frequency for treatment by active treatment modalities as passive treatment modalities. The Health Care Provider Advisory Committee also modified the Minnesota

rules by changing the subsection title of “Scheduled and Nonscheduled Medication” to “Medication Management” because this provides a better descriptive umbrella to cover the subsection. The Health Care Provider Advisory Committee also recommended modifying the Minnesota rules by changing the terms “dorsal column stimulator” to “spinal cord stimulator” and “morphine pump” to “intrathecal drug delivery system” to use current terminology.

- DWD 81.07 creates treatment guidelines for neck pain. This section includes diagnostic procedures, general treatment guidelines, passive and active treatment modalities, therapeutic injections, surgery, chronic management, durable medical equipment, treatment evaluation by health care providers, and medication management. Specific treatment guidelines are also included in this section for regional neck pain and specific neck conditions involving radicular pain with static and progressive neurological deficits, and myelopathy. The Health Care Provider Advisory Committee recommended modifying the Minnesota rules by using the terms “Medication Management,” “spinal cord stimulator” and “intrathecal drug delivery system” as in s. DWD 81.06.
- DWD 81.08 creates treatment guidelines for thoracic back pain. This section includes diagnostic procedures, general treatment guidelines, passive and active treatment modalities, therapeutic injections, surgery, chronic management, durable medical equipment, treatment evaluation by health care providers, and medication management. Specific treatment guidelines are also included in this section for regional thoracic back pain and specific thoracic back conditions including radicular pain, and myelopathy. The Health Care Provider Advisory Committee recommended modifying the Minnesota rules to use the terms “Medication Management,” “spinal cord stimulator,” and “intrathecal drug delivery system” as in s. DWD 81.06.
- DWD 81.09 creates treatment guidelines for upper extremity disorders. This section includes diagnostic procedures, general treatment guidelines, passive and active treatment modalities, therapeutic injections, surgery, chronic management, durable medical equipment, treatment evaluation by health care providers, and medication management. Specific treatment guidelines are also included for epicondylitis; tendonitis of forearm, wrist, and hand; nerve entrapment syndromes, muscle pain syndromes; shoulder impingement syndromes; and traumatic sprains and strains of the upper extremity. The Health Care Provider Advisory Committee recommended modifying the Minnesota rules to use the terms “Medication Management,” “spinal cord stimulator,” and “intrathecal drug delivery system” as in s. DWD 81.06.
- DWD 81.10 creates treatment guidelines for complex regional pain syndrome of the upper and lower extremities. This section includes a scope defining this clinical category, initial non surgical involvement, surgery and chronic management. The Minnesota rules referred to this clinical category as reflex sympathetic dystrophy. The Health Care Provider Advisory Committee recommended that the name for this clinical category be changed from reflex sympathetic dystrophy to complex regional pain syndrome because the former

title is outdated and the clinical category is currently more commonly referred to as complex regional pain syndrome. The Health Care Provider Advisory Committee also recommended modifying the diagnostic criteria in the Minnesota rules to conform with the diagnostic guidelines issued by the International Association of the Study of Pain because the use of these criteria are more accurate in diagnosing complex regional pain syndrome and the criteria specified in the Minnesota rules are now outdated.

- DWD 81.11 establishes treatment guidelines for inpatient hospitalization. This section includes general principles for inpatient hospitalization and specific requirements for hospital admission of patients with low back pain. The Health Care Provider Advisory Committee recommended modifying the Minnesota rules in this section to include that some patients who are in hospitals recovering from surgical, diagnostic, or other medical procedures, or are in observation status, are not in the clinical criteria for inpatient status and are therefore not considered patients or billed as patients.
- DWD 81.12 creates treatment guidelines for surgical procedures. This section includes spinal surgery, upper extremity surgery, and lower extremity surgery.
- DWD 81.13 creates treatment guidelines for chronic management. This section applies to all types of physical injuries with the purpose of making patients independent of health care providers for ongoing care and the patient to be returned to highest functional status reasonably possible. This section covers various chronic management modalities including home-based exercise programs, health clubs, computerized exercise programs, work conditioning and work hardening programs, chronic pain management programs, and individual or group psychological or psychiatric counseling.
- DWD 81.14 applies to the membership, appointment criteria, and role of the Health Care Provider Advisory Committee in advising the Worker's Compensation Division and the Worker's Compensation Advisory Council on modifying the treatment guidelines.

Summary of factual data and analytical methodologies. All of the proposed changes were approved by the Worker's Compensation Advisory Council. The Health Care Provider Advisory Committee suggested certain modifications to the treatment guidelines to conform with standard current medical practice.

Comparison with federal law. There are four federal worker's compensation programs. These are Federal Employees' Compensation Program, Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Program, Federal Black Lung Benefits Program and Energy Employees Occupational Illness Program. There are no treatment guidelines that apply to treatment provided to injured employees under any of these programs.

Comparison with rules in adjacent states. Of the four adjacent states, Minnesota is the only state that has adopted worker's compensation treatment guidelines that apply to treatment provided to injured employees. Chapter DWD 81 is modeled on the Minnesota parameters. Illinois, Iowa, and Michigan have not adopted worker's compensation treatment guidelines. About 20 states have adopted worker's compensation treatment

guidelines. In some states the guidelines may be referred to as treatment parameters or protocols.

Effect on small business. The proposed rules may affect small businesses as defined in s. 227.114 (1), Stats., but will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small businesses. The Department's small business regulatory coordinator is Jennifer Jirschele, (608) 266-1023, jennifer.jirschele@dwd.state.wi.us.

Analysis used to determine effect on small businesses. The amendments to Chapter DWD 80 will have no effect on small businesses. The amendments are primarily technical corrections to conform to the current Chapter 102, Stats.

Any effect that Chapter DWD 81 may have on small business will not be detectable or measurable. Chapter DWD 81 could have the effect of reducing the rate of growth of health care costs for the treatment of injured employees for all employers, not just small employers. Department data shows that the following number of necessity of treatment disputes were sent out for review in the last three years: 102 in 2004; 71 in 2005; and 61 in 2006. We do not know if these cases involved large or small employers. For 2004 data shows there were 144,589 total work-related injuries (this number includes lost time and medical only) and the Department sent 102 necessity of treatment disputes out for review. The total number of lost time and medical only injuries for 2005 and 2006 is not yet available.

Agency contact person. Jim O'Malley, Section Chief, Worker's Compensation Legal Services; (608) 267-6704; jim.o'malley@dwd.state.wi.us.

Place where comments are to be submitted and deadline for submission. Comments may be submitted to Elaine Pridgen, Office of Legal Counsel, Dept. of Workforce Development, P.O. Box 7946, Madison, WI 53707-7946 or elaine.pridgen@dwd.state.wi.us. The comment deadline is March 26, 2007.

SECTION 1. DWD 80.02 (2) (e) 4. is amended to read:

DWD 80.02 (2) (e) 4. Final payment of compensation is made. If there are more than 3 weeks of temporary disability or any permanent disability, or if the injured employee has undergone surgery to treat his or her injury, other than surgery to correct a hernia, the insurance carrier or self-insured employer shall submit a final treating practitioner's report together with the final WKC-13 or shall explain why the report is not being submitted and shall estimate when the final practitioner's report will be submitted.

SECTION 2. DWD 80.03 (1) (d) and (g) are amended to read:

DWD 80.03 (1) (d) No compromise agreement may provide for a lump sum payment of more than the incurred medical expenses plus sums accrued as compensation or death benefits to the date of the agreement and ~~\$5,000~~ 10,000 in unaccrued benefits where the compromise settlement in a claim other than for death benefits involves a dispute as to the extent of permanent disability. Lump sum payments will be considered after approval of the compromise in accordance with s. DWD 80.39.

(1) (g) All written compromise agreements submitted to the department shall contain the following:

The patient has the right to petition the department of ~~industry, labor and human relations~~ workforce development to set aside or modify this compromise agreement within one year of its approval by the department. The department may set aside or modify the compromise agreement. The right to request the department to set aside or modify the compromise agreement does not guarantee that the compromise will in fact be reopened.

SECTION 3. DWD 80.15 is repealed.

SECTION 4. DWD 80.32 (11) is amended to read:

DWD 80.32 (11) Back

Removal of disc material, no undue symptomatic complaints or any objective findings	5%
Chymopapain injection	To be rated by doctor
Spinal fusion, good results	5% minimum per level
<u>Implantation of an artificial spinal disc</u>	<u>7.5% per level</u>
Removal of disc material and fusion	10% per level
Cervical fusion, successful	5%

Compression fractures of vertebrae of such degree to cause permanent disability may be rated 5% and graded upward

Note: It is the subcommittee's intention that a separate minimum 5% allowance be given for every surgical procedure (open or closed, radical or partial) that is done to relieve from the effects of a disc lesion or spinal cord pressure. Each disc treated or surgical procedure performed will qualify for a 5% rating. Due to the fact a fusion involves 2 procedures a 1) laminectomy (dissectomy) and a 2) fusion procedure, 10% permanent total disability will apply when the 2 surgical procedures are done at the same time or separately.

Examples:

Patient A	12/01/1990	Laminectomy	5% PTD
	05/01/1992	Fusion	increases to 10% PTD
Patient B	12/01/1990	Laminectomy & Fusion	10% PTD
	05/01/1992	Re-fusion	increases to 15% PTD
	12/01/1992	Laminectomy at New Level	increases to 20% PTD

05/01/1993	Fusion at 12/1/92 Level	increases to 25% PTD
12/01/1993	Re-fusion at 5/1/93 Level	increases to 30% PTD

SECTION 5. DWD 80.39 (1) is amended to read:

DWD 80.39 (1) The department may order partial or full payment of unaccrued compensation to an patient or his or her dependents pursuant to s. ~~102.32 (6)~~ 102.32 (6m), Stats., upon consideration of the following factors:

SECTION 6. DWD 80.49 (2), (7) (b), and (8) are amended to read:

DWD 80.49 (2) ELIGIBILITY. The determination of eligibility for vocational rehabilitation training and whether a person is a suitable subject for training is the responsibility of the ~~department of health and family services~~ division of vocational rehabilitation. If the ~~department of health and family services~~ division of vocational rehabilitation determines that an patient is eligible to receive services under 29 USC 701 to 797b, but that the ~~department of health and family services~~ division of vocational rehabilitation cannot provide those services for the patient, the patient may select a private rehabilitation specialist certified by the department to determine whether the patient can return to suitable employment without rehabilitative training and whether rehabilitative training is necessary to develop a retraining program to restore as nearly as possible the patient to his or her preinjury earning capacity and potential.

(7) (b) The department shall arrange with the ~~department of health and family services~~ division of vocational rehabilitation to receive timely notice whenever the ~~department of health and family services~~ division of vocational rehabilitation determines

under s. 102.61 (1m), Stats., that it cannot serve an eligible patient. When the ~~department of health and family services~~ division of vocational rehabilitation notifies the department that it cannot serve an eligible patient, the department shall mail to the patient and the self-insured employer or insurance carrier a list of certified specialists serving the area where the patient resides.

(8) EMPLOYER'S DUTIES UPON RECEIPT OF PERMANENT RESTRICTIONS. Upon receiving notice that the ~~department of health and family services~~ division of vocational rehabilitation cannot serve the patient under s. 102.61 (1m), Stats. the patient or a person authorized to act on the patient's behalf shall provide the employer with a written report from a physician, podiatrist, psychologist or chiropractor stating the patient's permanent work restrictions. Within 60 days of receiving the practitioner's work restrictions, the employer shall provide to the patient or the patient's authorized representative, in writing:

SECTION 7. DWD 80.50 (1) (a), (2), and (3) are amended to read:

DWD 80.50 (1) (a) Such a deduction shall not include the multiple injury factors under s. 102.53, Stats. and the dominant hand increase under s. 102.54, Stats.; and

(2) The number of weeks attributable to scheduled disabilities shall be deducted from 1,000 weeks before computing the number of weeks due for a non-scheduled disability resulting from the same injury. This deduction shall not include multiple injury factors under s. 102.53, Stats. and the dominant hand increase under s. 102.54, Stats.

(3) Multiple injury factors under s. 102.53, Stats. and the dominant hand increase under s. 102.54, Stats., do not apply to compensation for disfigurement under s. 102.56, Stats.

SECTION 8. DWD 80.51 (4) is amended to read:

DWD 80.51 (4) The ~~30~~ 24 hour minimum workweek under s. 102.11 (1) (f), Stats., does not apply to a part-time patient unless the patient is a member of a regularly scheduled part of class of part-time patients. In all other cases part-time employment is on the basis of normal full-time employment in such job. However, this subsection does not apply to part-time patients defined in s. 102.11 (1) (f), Stats., who restrict availability on the labor market. As to the patients so defined, those wages will be expanded to the normal part-time or full-time wages unless the employer or insurance company complies with s. ~~DWD 80.02 (2) (a)~~ 80.02 (2) (d).

SECTION 9. DWD 80.68 (1) and (3) are amended to read:

DWD 80.68 (1) Payment of benefits under s. 102.59, Stats., shall initially be made to the individual entitled to the benefits at such time as payments of primary compensation by the employer cease to be made or would have been made had there been no payment under s. ~~102.32 (6)~~ 102.32 (6m), Stats., unless the preexisting disability and the disability for which primary compensation is being paid combine to result in permanent total disability.

(3) Payments under s. 102.59, Stats., shall be on a periodic basis but subject to s. ~~102.32 (6)~~ 102.32 (6m) and (7), Stats.

SECTION 10. DWD 80.72 (2) (i) and (L) are amended to read:

DWD 80.72 (2) (i) “Formula amount” means the mean fee for a procedure plus ~~1.5~~ 1.4 standard deviations from that mean as shown by data from a certified data base.

(L) “Provider” or “health service provider” includes a physician, podiatrist, psychologist, optometrist, chiropractor, dentist, physician’s assistant, advanced practice nurse prescriber, therapist, medical technician, or hospital.

SECTION 11. DWD 80.73 (2) (d) is amended to read:

DWD 80.73 (2) (d) “Provider” includes a hospital, physician, psychologist, chiropractor, podiatrist, physician’s assistant, advanced practice nurse prescriber, or dentist, or another licensed medical practitioner who provides treatment ordered by a physician, psychologist, chiropractor, podiatrist, dentist, physician’s assistant, or advanced practice nurse prescriber, whose order of treatment is subject to review.

SECTION 12. Chapter DWD 81 is created to read:

CHAPTER DWD 81

WORKER’S COMPENSATION TREATMENT GUIDELINES

DWD 81.01 Purpose and application. (1) PURPOSE. The purpose of this chapter is to establish guidelines for necessary treatment of patients with compensable worker’s compensation injuries to prevent unnecessary treatment under s. 102.16 (2m), Stats., and s. DWD 80.73. Sections DWD 81.01 to 81.13 do not affect any determination of liability for an injury under ch.102, Stats., and are not intended to expand or restrict a health care provider’s scope of practice under any other statute.

(2) APPLICATION. All treatment shall be medically necessary as defined in s. DWD 81.03 (10). In the absence of a specific guideline any applicable general guidelines govern. A departure from a guideline that limits the duration or type of treatment may be

appropriate in any of the circumstances specified in s. DWD 81.04 (5). All limitations on the duration of a specific treatment modality or type of modality begin with the first time the modality is initiated after the effective date of this chapter...[revisor inserts date].

This chapter does not apply to treatment of an injury after an insurer has denied liability for the injury, except in cases in which the guidelines apply to treatment initiated after liability has been established. References to days and weeks in this chapter mean calendar days and weeks unless specified otherwise.

DWD 81.02 (1) Incorporation by reference. The ICD-9-CM diagnostic codes referenced in this chapter are contained in the fourth edition of the International Classification of Diseases, Clinical Modification, 9th Revision, 1994, and corresponding annual updates. This document is subject to annual revisions and is incorporated by reference. It is published by the United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, and may be purchased through the Superintendent of Documents, United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Note: This volume is on file at the Worker's Compensation Division of the Department of Workforce Development and at the office of the Revisor of Statutes.

(2) The guidelines in this chapter cover only the current version of the ICD-9-CM diagnostic codes.

DWD 81.03 Definitions. Unless otherwise provided, in this chapter:

(1) "Active treatment" means treatment specified in ss. DWD 81.06 (4), 81.07 (4), 81.08 (4), 81.09 (4), and 81.10 (2) that requires active patient participation in a

therapeutic program to increase flexibility, strength, endurance, or awareness of proper body mechanics.

(2) “Chronic pain” means complaint of persistent pain beyond 12 weeks of appropriate treatment provided under this chapter. It is persistent with verbal and nonverbal pain behaviors that exceed the identifiable pathology and medical condition. It is pain that interferes with physical, psychological, social, or vocational functioning.

(3) A patient’s “condition” means the symptoms, physical signs, clinical findings, and functional status that characterize the complaint, illness, or injury related to a current claim for compensation.

(4) “Emergency treatment” means treatment that is required for the immediate diagnosis and treatment of a medical condition that, if not immediately diagnosed and treated, could lead to serious physical or mental disability or death, or is immediately necessary to alleviate severe pain. Emergency treatment includes treatment delivered in response to symptoms that may or may not represent an actual emergency but that is necessary to determine whether an emergency exists.

(5) “Etiology” means the anatomic alteration, physiologic dysfunction, or other biological or psychological abnormality that is considered a cause of the patient’s condition.

(6) “Functional status” means the ability of an individual to engage in activities of daily living and other social, recreational, and vocational activities.

(7) “Initial nonsurgical management or treatment” is initial treatment provided after an injury that includes passive treatment, active treatment, injections, and durable medical equipment under ss. DWD 81.06 (3), (4), (5), and (8); DWD 81.07 (3), (4), (5),

and (8); DWD 81.08 (3), (4), (5), and (8); DWD 81.09 (3), (4), (5), and (8); and DWD 81.10 (2). Scheduled and nonscheduled medication may be a part of initial nonsurgical treatment. Initial nonsurgical management does not include surgery or chronic management modalities under s. DWD 81.13.

(8) “Medical imaging procedure” is a technique, process, or technology used to create a visual image of the body or its function. Medical imaging includes X-rays, tomography, angiography, venography, myelography, computed tomography scanning, magnetic resonance imaging scanning, ultrasound imaging, nuclear isotope imaging, PET scanning, and thermography.

(9) “Medically necessary treatment” means those health services for a compensable injury that are reasonable and necessary for the diagnosis and to cure or relieve a condition consistent with any applicable treatment guidelines in this chapter. Where ss. DWD 81.04 to 81.13 do not apply, the treatment must be reasonable and necessary for the diagnosis and to cure or relieve a condition consistent with the current accepted standards of practice within the scope of the provider’s license or certification.

(10) “Neurologic deficit” means a loss of function secondary to involvement of the central or peripheral nervous system. This includes motor loss; spasticity; loss of reflex; radicular or anatomic sensory loss; loss of bowel, bladder or erectile function; impairment of special senses, including vision, hearing, taste, or smell; or deficits in cognitive or memory function.

(11) “Static neurologic deficit” means any neurologic deficit that has remained the same by history or noted by repeated examination since onset.

(12) “Progressive neurologic deficit” means any neurologic deficit that has become worse by history or noted by repeated examination since onset.

(13) “Passive treatment” is any treatment modality specified in ss. DWD 81.06 (3), 81.07 (3), 81.08 (3), 81.09 (3), and 81.10 (2). Passive treatment modalities include bedrest, thermal treatment, traction, acupuncture, electrical muscle stimulation, braces, manual and mechanical therapy, massage, and adjustments.

(14) “Therapeutic injection” is any injection modality specified in ss. DWD 81.06 (5), 81.07 (5), 81.08 (5), 81.09 (5), and 81.10 (2). Therapeutic injections include trigger point injections, sacroiliac injections, facet joint injections, facet nerve blocks, nerve root blocks, epidural injections, soft tissue injections, peripheral nerve blocks, injections for peripheral nerve entrapment, and sympathetic blocks.

DWD 81.04 General treatment guidelines; excessive treatment. (1)

GENERAL. (a) All treatment shall be medically necessary treatment, as defined in s. DWD 81.03 (10). The health care provider shall evaluate the medical necessity of all treatment under par. (b) on an ongoing basis. This chapter does not require or permit any more frequent examinations than would normally be required for the condition being treated but may require ongoing evaluation of the patient that is medically necessary and consistent with accepted medical practice.

(b) The health care provider shall evaluate at each visit whether initial nonsurgical treatment for the low back, cervical, thoracic, and upper extremity conditions specified in ss. DWD 81.06 to 81.09 is effective according to subs. 1. to 3. No later than any applicable treatment response time in ss. DWD 81.06 to 81.09, the health care provider

shall evaluate whether the passive, active, injection, or medication treatment modality is resulting in progressive improvement as specified in all of the following:

1. The patient's subjective complaints of pain or disability are progressively improving, as evidenced by documentation in the medical record of decreased distribution, frequency, or intensity of symptoms.

2. The objective clinical findings are progressively improving, as evidenced by documentation in the medical record of resolution or objectively measured improvement in physical signs of injury.

3. The patient's functional status, especially vocational activities, is progressively improving, as evidenced by documentation in the medical record, or successive reports of work ability, of less restrictive limitations on activity.

(c) Except as otherwise provided under ss. DWD 81.06 (3) (b), 81.07 (3) (b), 81.08 (3) (b), and 81.09 (3) (b), if there is not progressive improvement in at least two criteria of par. (b) 1. to 3., the modality shall be discontinued or significantly modified, or the health care provider shall reconsider the diagnosis. The evaluation of the effectiveness of the treatment modality may be delegated to an allied health professional directly providing the treatment.

(d) The health care provider shall use the least intensive setting appropriate and shall assist the patient in becoming independent in the patient's own care to the extent possible so that prolonged or repeated use of health care providers and medical facilities is minimized.

(2) DOCUMENTATION. A health care provider shall maintain an appropriate record of any treatment provided to a patient. An appropriate record is a legible health

care service record or report that substantiates the nature and necessity of a health care service being billed and its relationship to the work injury.

(3) **NONOPERATIVE TREATMENT.** A health care provider shall provide a trial of nonoperative treatment before offering or performing surgical treatment unless the treatment for the condition requires immediate surgery, unless an emergency situation exists, or unless the accepted standard of initial treatment for the condition is surgery.

(4) **CHEMICAL DEPENDENCY.** A health care provider shall maintain diligence to detect incipient or actual chemical dependency to any medication prescribed for treatment of the patient's condition. In cases of incipient or actual dependency, the health care provider shall refer the patient for appropriate evaluation and treatment of the dependency.

(5) **DEPARTURE FROM GUIDELINES.** A health care provider's departure from a guideline that limits the duration or type of treatment in this chapter may be appropriate in any of the following circumstances:

(a) There is a documented medical complication.

(b) Previous treatment did not meet the accepted standard of practice and meet the guidelines in this chapter for the health care provider who ordered the treatment.

(c) The treatment is necessary to assist the patient in the initial return to work where the patient's work activities place stress on the part of the body affected by the work injury. The health care provider shall document in the medical record the specific work activities that place stress on the affected body part, the details of the treatment plan, and treatment delivered on each visit, the patient's response to the treatment, and efforts to promote patient independence in the patient's own care to the extent possible so

that prolonged or repeated use of health care providers and medical facilities is minimized.

(d) The treatment continues to meet two of the following three criteria, as documented in the medical record:

1. The patient's subjective complaints of pain are progressively improving as evidenced by documentation in the medical record of decreased distribution, frequency, or intensity of symptoms.

2. The patient's objective clinical findings are progressively improving, as evidenced by documentation in the medical record of resolution or objectively measured improvement in physical signs of injury.

3. The patient's functional status, especially vocational activity, is objectively improving as evidenced by documentation in the medical record, or successive reports of work ability, of less restrictive limitations on activity.

(e) There is an incapacitating exacerbation of the patient's condition. Additional treatment for the incapacitating exacerbation shall comply with and may not exceed the guidelines in this chapter.

DWD 81.05 Guidelines for medical imaging. (1) GENERAL PRINCIPLES.

All medical imaging shall comply with all categories specified in pars. (a) to (e). Except for emergency evaluation of significant trauma, a health care provider shall document in the medical record an appropriate history and physical examination, along with a review of any existing medical records and laboratory or imaging studies regarding the patient's condition before ordering any imaging study.

(a) *Effective imaging.* A health care provider shall initially order the single most effective imaging study for diagnosing the suspected etiology of a patient's condition. No concurrent or additional imaging studies shall be ordered until the results of the first study are known and reviewed by the treating health care provider. If the first imaging study is negative, no additional imaging is necessary except for repeat and alternative imaging allowed under pars. (d) and (e).

(b) *Appropriate imaging.* Imaging solely to rule out a diagnosis not seriously being considered as the etiology of the patient's condition is not necessary.

(c) *Routine imaging.* Imaging on a routine basis is not necessary unless the information from the study is necessary to develop a treatment plan.

(d) *Repeat imaging.* Repeat imaging of the same views of the same body part with the same imaging modality is not necessary except for any of the following:

1. To diagnose a suspected fracture or suspected dislocation.
2. To monitor a therapy or treatment that is known to result in a change in imaging findings and imaging of these changes are necessary to determine the efficacy of the therapy or treatment; repeat imaging is not appropriate solely to determine the efficacy of physical therapy or chiropractic treatment.
3. To follow up a surgical procedure.
4. To diagnose a change in the patient's condition marked by new or altered physical findings.
5. To evaluate a new episode of injury or exacerbation that in itself warrants an imaging study.

6. When the treating health care provider and a radiologist from a different practice have reviewed a previous imaging study and agree that it is a technically inadequate study.

(e) *Alternative imaging*. 1. Persistence of a patient's subjective complaint or failure of the condition to respond to treatment are not legitimate indications for repeat imaging. In this instance an alternative imaging study may be necessary if another etiology of the patient's condition is suspected because of the failure of the condition to improve.

2. Alternative imaging may not follow up negative findings unless there has been a change in the suspected etiology and the first imaging study is not an appropriate evaluation for the suspected etiology.

3. Alternative imaging may follow up abnormal but inconclusive findings in another imaging study. An inconclusive finding may not provide an adequate basis for accurate diagnosis.

(2) **SPECIFIC IMAGING PROCEDURES FOR LOW BACK PAIN.** (a) Except for the emergency evaluation of significant trauma, a health care provider shall document in the medical record an appropriate history and physical examination, along with a review of any existing medical records and laboratory or imaging studies regarding the patient's condition, before ordering any imaging study of the low back.

(b) A health care provider may order computed tomography scanning any time that one of the following conditions is met:

1. When cauda equina syndrome is suspected.
2. For evaluation of progressive neurologic deficit.

3. When bony lesion is suspected on the basis of other tests or imaging procedures.

(c) Except as specified in par. (b), a health care provider may not order computed tomography scanning in the first four weeks after an injury. Computed tomography scanning is necessary after four weeks if the patient continues with symptoms and physical findings after the course of initial nonsurgical care and if the patient's condition prevents the resumption of the regular activities of daily life including regular vocational activities.

(d) A health care provider may order magnetic resonance imaging scanning any time that one of the following conditions is met:

1. When cauda equina syndrome is suspected.
2. For evaluation of progressive neurologic deficit.
3. When previous spinal surgery has been performed and there is a need to differentiate scar due to previous surgery from disc herniation, tumor, or hemorrhage.
4. Suspected discitis.

(e) Except as specified in par. (d), a health care provider may not order magnetic resonance imaging scanning in the first four weeks after an injury. Magnetic resonance imaging scanning is necessary after four weeks if the patient continues with symptoms and physical findings after the course of initial nonsurgical care and if the patient's condition prevents the resumption of the regular activities of daily life including regular vocational activities.

(f) A health care provider may order myelography in any of the following circumstances:

1. Myelography may be substituted for otherwise necessary computed tomography scanning or magnetic resonance imaging scanning in accordance with pars. (b) and (d), if those imaging modalities are not locally available.

2. In addition to computed tomography scanning or magnetic resonance imaging scanning, if there are progressive neurologic deficits or changes and computed tomography scanning or magnetic resonance imaging scanning has been negative.

3. For preoperative evaluation in cases of surgical intervention, but only if computed tomography scanning or magnetic resonance imaging scanning have failed to provide a definite preoperative diagnosis.

(g) A health care provider may order computed tomography myelography in any of the following circumstances:

1. The patient's condition is predominantly sciatica, and there has been previous spinal surgery, and tumor is suspected.

2. The patient's condition is predominantly sciatica and there has been previous spinal surgery, and magnetic resonance imaging scanning is equivocal.

3. When spinal stenosis is suspected and the computed tomography or magnetic resonance imaging scanning is equivocal.

4. In addition to computed tomography scanning or magnetic resonance imaging scanning, if there are progressive neurologic symptoms or changes and computed tomography scanning or magnetic resonance imaging scanning has been negative.

5. For preoperative evaluation in cases of surgical intervention, but only if computed tomography scanning or magnetic resonance imaging scanning have failed to provide a definite preoperative diagnosis.

(h) A health care provider may order intravenous enhanced computed tomography scanning only if there has been previous spinal surgery, and the imaging study is being used to differentiate scar due to previous surgery from disc herniation or tumor, but only if intrathecal contrast for computed tomography-myelography is contraindicated and magnetic resonance imaging scanning is not available or is also contraindicated.

(i) A health care provider may order enhanced magnetic resonance imaging scanning in any of the following:

1. There has been previous spinal surgery, and the imaging study is being used to differentiate scar due to previous surgery from disc herniation or tumor.

2. Hemorrhage is suspected.

3. Tumor or vascular malformation is suspected.

4. Infection or inflammatory disease is suspected.

5. Unenhanced magnetic resonance imaging scanning was equivocal.

(j) A health care provider may order discography under the following circumstances:

1. All of the following are present:

a. Back pain is the predominant complaint.

b. The patient has failed to improve with initial nonsurgical management.

c. Other imaging has not established a diagnosis.

d. Lumbar fusion surgery or other surgical procedures are being considered as a therapy.

2. There has been previous spinal surgery, and pseudoarthrosis, recurrent disc herniation, annular tear, or internal disc disruption is suspected.

(k) A health care provider may order computed tomographic discography when it is necessary to view the morphology of a disc.

(L) A health care provider may not order nuclear isotope imaging including technetium, indium, and gallium scans, unless tumor, stress fracture, infection, avascular necrosis, or inflammatory lesion is suspected on the basis of history, physical examination findings, laboratory studies, or the results of other imaging studies.

(m) A health care provider may not order thermography for the diagnosis of any of the clinical categories of low back conditions in s. DWD 81.06 (1) (a).

(n) A health care provider may order anterior-posterior and lateral X-rays of the lumbosacral spine in any of the following circumstances:

1. When there is a history of significant acute trauma as the precipitating event of the patient's condition, and fracture, dislocation, or fracture dislocation is suspected.

2. When the history, signs, symptoms, or laboratory studies indicate possible tumor, infection, or inflammatory lesion.

3. For postoperative follow-up of lumbar fusion surgery.

4. When the patient is more than 50 years of age.

5. Before beginning a course of treatment with spinal adjustment or manipulation.

6. Eight weeks after an injury if the patient continues with symptoms and physical findings after the course of initial nonsurgical care and if the patient's condition prevents the resumption of the regular activities of daily life including regular vocational activities.

(o) A health care provider may not order anterior-posterior and lateral X-rays of the lumbosacral spine in the following circumstances:

1. To verify progress during initial nonsurgical treatment.
2. To evaluate a successful initial nonsurgical treatment program.

(p) A health care provider may order oblique X-rays of the lumbosacral spine in any of the following circumstances:

1. To follow up abnormalities detected on anterior-posterior or lateral X-ray.
2. For postoperative follow-up of lumbar fusion surgery.
3. To follow up spondylolysis or spondylolisthesis not adequately diagnosed by other necessary imaging procedures.

(q) A health care provider may not order oblique X-rays of the lumbosacral spine as part of a package of X-rays including anterior-posterior and lateral X-rays of the lumbosacral spine.

(r) A health care provider may not order electronic X-ray analysis of plain radiographs and diagnostic ultrasound of the lumbar spine for diagnosis of any of the low back conditions in s. DWD 81.06 (1) (a).

DWD 81.06 Low back pain. (1) DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES FOR THE EVALUATION OF LOW BACK PAIN. (a) A health care provider shall determine the nature of the condition causing the low back pain before initiating treatment.

(b) A health care provider shall perform and document an appropriate history and physical examination. Based on the history and physical examination the health care provider shall assign the patient at each visit to the appropriate clinical category under subds. 1. to 4. The diagnosis shall be documented in the medical record. For the purposes of subds. 2. and 3., “radicular pain” means pain radiating distal to the knee, or pain conforming to a dermatomal distribution, and accompanied by anatomically

congruent motor weakness, or reflex changes. This section shall not apply to fractures of the lumbar spine, or back pain due to an infectious, immunologic, metabolic, endocrine, neurologic, visceral, or neoplastic disease process.

1. Regional low back pain, includes referred pain to the leg above the knee unless it conforms to an L2, L3, or L4 dermatomal distribution and is accompanied by anatomically congruent motor weakness or reflex changes. Regional low back pain includes the diagnoses of lumbar, lumbosacral, or sacroiliac strain, sprain, myofascial syndrome, musculoligamentous injury, soft tissue injury, spondylosis, and other diagnoses for pain believed to originate in the discs, ligaments, muscles, or other soft tissues of the lumbar spine or sacroiliac joints and that effects the lumbosacral region, with or without referral to the buttocks and/or leg above the knee, including, ICD-9-CM codes 720 to 720.9, 721, 721.3, 721.5 to 721.90, 722, 722.3, 722.32, 722.5, 722.51, 722.52, 722.6, 722.9, 722.90, 722.93, 724.2, 724.5, 724.6, 724.8, 724.9, 732.0, 737 to 737.9, 738.4, 738.5, 739.2 to 739.4, 756.1 to 756.19, 847.2 to 847.9, 922.3, 926.1, 926.11, and 926.12.

2. Radicular pain, with or without regional low back pain, with static or no neurologic deficit. This includes the diagnoses of sciatica; lumbar or lumbosacral radiculopathy, radiculitis, or neuritis; displacement or herniation of intervertebral disc with myelopathy, radiculopathy, radiculitis, or neuritis; spinal stenosis with myelopathy, radiculopathy, radiculitis, or neuritis; and any other diagnoses for pain in the leg below the knee believed to originate with irritation of a nerve root in the lumbar spine, including, ICD-9-CM codes 721.4, 721.42 721.91, 722.1, 722.10, 722.2, 722.7, 722.73, 724.0, 724.00, 724.02, 724.09, 724.3, 724.4, and 724.9. In these cases, neurologic

findings on history and physical examination are either absent or do not show progressive deterioration.

3. Radicular pain, with or without regional low back pain, with progressive neurologic deficit. This includes the same diagnoses as subd. 2. , except, this subd. applies when there is a history of progressive deterioration in the neurologic symptoms and physical findings which include worsening sensory loss, increasing muscle weakness, or progressive reflex changes.

4. Cauda equina syndrome, which is a syndrome characterized by anesthesia in the buttocks, genitalia, or thigh and accompanied by disturbed bowel and bladder function, ICD-9-CM codes 344.6, 344.60, and 344.61.

(c) A health care provider may not order laboratory tests in the evaluation of a patient with regional low back pain, radicular pain, or cauda equina syndrome, except in any of the following circumstances:

1. When a patient's history, age, or examination suggests infection, metabolic-endocrinologic disorders, tumorous conditions, systemic musculoskeletal disorders, such as rheumatoid arthritis or ankylosing spondylitis.

2. To evaluate potential adverse side effects of medications.

3. As part of a preoperative evaluation.

(d) Laboratory tests may be ordered any time a health care provider suspects any of the conditions in par. (c) if the health care provider justifies the need for the tests ordered with clear documentation of the indications.

(e) Medical imaging evaluation of the lumbosacral spine shall be based on the findings of the history and physical examination and may not be ordered before a health

care provider's clinical evaluation of the patient. Medical imaging may not be performed as a routine procedure and shall comply with all of the guidelines in s. DWD 81.05 (1) and (2). A health care provider shall document the appropriate indications for any medical imaging studies obtained.

(f) A health care provider may not order EMG and nerve conduction studies for regional low back pain as defined in s. DWD 81.06 (1) (b) 1. A health care provider may order EMG and nerve conduction studies as a diagnostic tool for radicular pain and cauda equina syndrome as defined in s. DWD 81.06 (1) (b) 2. to 4. after the first three weeks of radicular symptoms. Repeat EMG and nerve conduction studies for radicular pain and cauda equina syndrome are not necessary unless a new neurologic symptom or progression of existing finding has developed that in itself would warrant electrodiagnostic testing. Failure to improve with treatment is not an indication for repeat testing.

(g) A health care provider may not order the use of any of the following procedures or tests for the diagnosis of any of the clinical categories in par. (b):

1. Surface electromyography or surface paraspinal electromyography.
2. Thermography.
3. Plethysmography.
4. Electronic X-ray analysis of plain radiographs.
5. Diagnostic ultrasound of the lumbar spine.
6. Somatosensory evoked potentials SSEP and motor evoked potentials MEP.

(h) A health care provider may not order computerized range of motion or strength measuring tests during the period of initial nonsurgical management, but may

order these tests during the period of chronic management when used in conjunction with a computerized exercise program, work hardening program, or work conditioning program. During the period of initial nonsurgical management, computerized range of motion or strength testing may be performed but shall be done in conjunction with an office visit with a practitioner's evaluation or treatment, or physical or occupational therapy evaluation, or treatment.

(i) A health care provider may order personality or psychosocial evaluations for evaluating patients who continue to have problems despite appropriate care. A treating health care provider may perform this evaluation or may refer the patient for consultation with another health care provider in order to obtain a psychological evaluation. These evaluations may be used to assess the patient for a number of psychological conditions that may interfere with recovery from the injury. Since more than one of these psychological conditions may be present in a given case, the health care provider performing the evaluation shall consider all of the following:

1. Is symptom magnification occurring?
2. Does the patient exhibit an emotional reaction to the injury, such as depression, fear, or anger that is interfering with recovery?
3. Are there other personality factors or disorders that are interfering with recovery?
4. Is the patient chemically dependent?
5. Are there any interpersonal conflicts interfering with recovery?
6. Does the patient have a chronic pain syndrome or psychogenic pain?

7. In cases in which surgery is a possible treatment, are psychological factors likely to interfere with the potential benefit of the surgery?

(j) The following are guidelines for diagnostic analgesic blocks or injection studies and include facet joint injection, facet nerve injection, epidural differential spinal block, nerve block, and nerve root block.

1. These procedures are used to localize the source of pain before surgery and to diagnose conditions that fail to respond to initial nonsurgical management.

2. These injections are invasive and when done as diagnostic procedures only, are not necessary unless noninvasive procedures have failed to establish the diagnosis.

3. Selection of patients, choice of procedure, and localization of the level of injection may be determined by documented clinical findings indicating possible pathologic conditions and the source of pain symptoms.

4. These blocks and injections may also be used as therapeutic modalities and are subject to the guidelines of sub. (5).

(k) Functional capacity assessment or evaluation is a comprehensive and objective assessment of a patient's ability to perform work tasks. The components of a functional capacity assessment or evaluation include neuromusculoskeletal screening, tests of manual material handling, assessment of functional mobility, and measurement of postural tolerance. A functional capacity assessment or evaluation is an individualized testing process and the component tests and measurements are determined by the patient's condition and the requested information. Functional capacity assessments and evaluations are performed to determine and report a patient's physical capacities in general or to determine work tolerance for a specific job, task, or work activity.

1. A health care provider may not direct a functional capacity assessment or evaluation during the period of initial nonsurgical management.

2. After the period of initial nonsurgical management a health care provider may direct a functional capacity assessment or evaluation in either of the following circumstances:

- a. To identify the patient's activity restrictions and capabilities.
- b. To resolve a question about the patient's ability to do a specific job.

3. A functional capacity evaluation may not establish baseline performance before treatment, or for subsequent assessments to evaluate change during or after treatment.

4. A health care provider may direct only one completed functional capacity evaluation per injury.

(L) Consultations with other health care providers may be initiated at any time by the treating health care provider consistent with accepted medical practice.

(2) GENERAL TREATMENT GUIDELINES FOR LOW BACK PAIN. (a) All medical care for low back pain appropriately assigned to a clinical category in sub. (1) is determined by the clinical category that the patient has been assigned. General guidelines for treatment modalities are set forth in subs. (3) to (10). Specific treatment guidelines for each clinical category are set forth in subs. (11) to (13), as follows:

1. Subsection (11) governs regional low back pain.
2. Subsection (12) governs radicular pain with no or static neurologic deficits.
3. Subsection (13) governs cauda equina syndrome and radicular pain with progressive neurologic deficits.

(b) A health care provider shall, at each visit, reassess the appropriateness of the clinical category assigned and reassign the patient if warranted by new clinical information including symptoms, signs, results of diagnostic testing and opinions, and information obtained from consultations with other health care providers. If the clinical category is changed, the treatment plan shall be appropriately modified to reflect the new clinical category. A change of clinical category does not in itself allow a health care provider to continue a therapy or treatment modality past the maximum duration specified in subs. (3) to (10), or to repeat a therapy or treatment previously provided for the same injury.

(c) In general, a course of treatment for low back problems is divided into the following three phases:

1. First, all patients with low back problems, except patients with progressive neurologic deficit or cauda equina syndrome under sub. (1) (b) 3. and 4., shall be given initial nonsurgical management which may include active treatment modalities, passive treatment modalities, injections, durable medical equipment, and medications. These modalities and guidelines are described in subs. (3), (4), (5), (8), and (10). The period of initial nonsurgical treatment begins with the first active, passive, medication, durable medical equipment, or injection modality initiated. Initial nonsurgical treatment shall result in progressive improvement as specified in sub. (9).

2. Second, for patients with persistent symptoms, initial nonsurgical management is followed by a period of surgical evaluation. This evaluation shall be completed in a timely manner. Surgery, if necessary, shall be performed as expeditiously as possible consistent with sound medical practice and subs. (6), (11), and (13) and s. DWD 81.12. A

treating health care provider may do the evaluation or may refer the patient to another health care provider.

a. Patients with radicular pain with progressive neurological deficit or cauda equina syndrome may require immediate surgical therapy.

b. Any patient who has had surgery may require postoperative therapy in a clinical setting with active and passive treatment modalities. This therapy may be in addition to any received during the period of initial nonsurgical care.

c. Surgery shall follow the guidelines in subs. (6), (11), (13), and s. DWD 81.12.

d. A decision against surgery at this time does not preclude a decision for surgery at a later date.

3. Third, for those patients who are not candidates for or refuse surgical therapy, or who do not have complete resolution of their symptoms with surgery, a period of chronic management may be necessary. Chronic management modalities are described in s. DWD 81.13, and may include durable medical equipment as described in sub. (8).

(d) A treating health care provider may refer the patient for a consultation at any time during the course of treatment consistent with accepted medical practice.

(3) PASSIVE TREATMENT MODALITIES. (a) Except as set forth in par. (b) and s. DWD 81.04 (5), a health care provider may not direct the use of passive treatment modalities in a clinical setting as set forth in pars. (c) to (i) beyond 12 calendar weeks after any of the passive modalities in pars. (c) to (i) are initiated. There are no limitations on the use of passive treatment modalities by the patient at home.

(b) A health care provider may direct an additional 12 visits for the use of passive treatment modalities over an additional 12 months if all of the following apply:

1. The patient is released to work or is permanently totally disabled and the additional passive treatment is expected to result in progressive improvement in, or maintenance of, the functional status that was achieved during the initial 12 weeks of passive care.

2. The treatment may not be given on a regularly scheduled basis.

3. A health care provider shall document in the medical record a plan to encourage the patient's independence and decreased reliance on health care providers.

4. Management of the patient's condition shall include active treatment modalities during this period.

5. The additional 12 visits for passive treatment may not delay the required surgical or chronic pain evaluation required by this chapter.

6. A health care provider may not direct passive care while the patient has chronic pain syndrome.

(c) The following guidelines apply to adjustment or manipulation of joints that includes chiropractic and osteopathic adjustments or manipulations:

1. Time for treatment response is three to five treatments.

2. Maximum treatment frequency is up to five times per week for the first one to two weeks decreasing in frequency thereafter.

3. Maximum treatment duration is 12 weeks.

(d) For purposes of this paragraph, "thermal treatment" includes all superficial and deep heating and cooling modalities. Superficial thermal modalities include hot packs, hot soaks, hot water bottles, hydrocollators, heating pads, ice packs, cold soaks,

infrared, whirlpool, and fluidotherapy. Deep thermal modalities include diathermy, ultrasound, and microwave.

1. The following guidelines apply to thermal treatment given in a clinical setting:

a. Time for treatment response is two to four treatments.

b. Maximum treatment frequency is up to five times per week for the first one to three weeks decreasing in frequency thereafter.

c. Maximum treatment duration is 12 weeks of treatment in a clinical setting but only if given in conjunction with other therapies.

2. Home use of thermal modalities may be prescribed at any time during the course of treatment. Home use may only involve hot packs, hot soaks, hot water bottles, hydrocollators, heating pads, ice packs, and cold soaks that can be applied by the patient without health care provider assistance. Home use of thermal modalities shall not require any special training or monitoring, other than that usually provided by the health care provider during an office visit.

(e) For purposes of this paragraph, “electrical muscle stimulation” includes galvanic stimulation, TENS, interferential, and microcurrent techniques.

1. The following guidelines apply to electrical muscle stimulation given in a clinical setting:

a. Time for treatment response is two to four treatments.

b. Maximum treatment frequency is up to five times per week for the first one to three weeks decreasing in frequency thereafter.

c. Maximum treatment duration is 12 weeks of treatment in a clinical setting but only if given in conjunction with other therapies.

2. Home use of an electrical stimulation device may be prescribed at any time during a course of treatment. Initial use of an electrical stimulation device shall be in a supervised setting in order to ensure proper electrode placement and patient education.

The following are guidelines for electrical muscle stimulation:

a. The time for patient education and training is one to three sessions.

b. Patient may use the electrical stimulation device for one month, at which time effectiveness of the treatment shall be reevaluated by a health care provider before continuing home use of the device.

(f) The following guidelines apply to the use of mechanical traction:

a. Treatment given in a clinical setting.

1. Time for treatment response is three treatments.

2. Maximum treatment frequency is up to three times per week for the first one to three weeks decreasing in frequency thereafter.

3. Maximum treatment duration is 12 weeks in a clinical setting but only if used in conjunction with other therapies.

b. Home use of a mechanical traction device may be prescribed as follow-up to use of traction in a clinical setting if it has proven to be effective treatment and is expected to continue to be effective treatment. Initial use of a mechanical traction device shall be in a supervised setting in order to ensure proper patient education. The following guidelines apply to home use of a mechanical traction device:

1. Time for patient education and training is one session.

2. Patient may use the mechanical traction device for one month, at which time effectiveness of the treatment shall be reevaluated by a health care provider before continuing home use of the device.

(g) For purposes of this paragraph, “acupuncture treatments” include endorphin-mediated analgesic therapy that includes classic acupuncture and acupressure. The following guidelines apply to the use of acupuncture treatments:

1. Time for treatment response is three to five sessions.
2. Maximum treatment frequency is up to three times per week for one to three weeks decreasing in frequency thereafter.
3. Maximum treatment duration is 12 weeks.

(h) For purposes of this paragraph, “manual therapy” includes soft tissue and joint mobilization, therapeutic massage, and manual traction. The following guidelines apply to the use of manual therapy:

1. Time for treatment response is three to five treatments.
2. Maximum treatment frequency is up to five times per week for the first one to two weeks decreasing in frequency thereafter.
3. Maximum treatment duration is 12 weeks.

(i) For purposes of this paragraph, “phoresis” includes iontophoresis and phonophoresis. The following guidelines apply to the use of phoresis:

1. Time for treatment response is three to five sessions.
2. Maximum treatment frequency is up to three times per week for the first one to three weeks decreasing in frequency thereafter.

3. Maximum treatment is nine sessions of either iontophoresis or phonophoresis, or combination, to any one site, with a maximum duration of 12 weeks for all treatment.

(j) *Bedrest*. Prolonged restriction of activity and immobilization are detrimental to a patient's recovery. Bedrest shall not be prescribed for more than seven days.

(k) The following guidelines apply to the use of spinal braces and other movement-restricting appliances:

1. Bracing required for longer than two weeks shall be accompanied by active muscle strengthening exercise to avoid deconditioning and prolonged disability.

2. Time for treatment response is three days.

3. Treatment frequency is limited to intermittent use during times of increased physical stress or prophylactic use at work.

4. Maximum continuous duration is three weeks unless patient is status postfusion.

(4) ACTIVE TREATMENT MODALITIES. (a) Active treatment modalities shall be used as set forth in subds. 1. to 4. A health care provider's use of active treatment modalities may extend past the 12-week limitation on passive treatment modalities so long as the maximum duration for the active modality is not exceeded.

1. For purposes of this subdivision, "education" includes training on posture, biomechanics, and relaxation. Education shall teach the patient about pertinent anatomy and physiology as it relates to spinal function for the purpose of injury prevention. The maximum number of treatments is three visits, which includes an initial education and training session, and two follow-up visits.

2. Posture and work method training shall instruct the patient in the proper performance of job activities. Topics include proper positioning of the trunk, neck and arms, use of optimum biomechanics in performing job tasks, and appropriate pacing of activities. Methods include didactic sessions, demonstrations, exercises, and simulated work tasks. The maximum number of treatments is three visits.

3. Worksite analysis and modification shall examine the patient's work station, tools, and job duties. A health care provider's recommendations may be made for the alteration of the work station, selection of alternate tools, modification of job duties, and provision of adaptive equipment. The maximum number of treatments is three visits.

4. Exercise, which is important to the success of an initial nonsurgical treatment program and a return to normal activity, shall include active patient participation in activities designed to increase flexibility, strength, endurance, or muscle relaxation. Exercise shall, at least in part, be specifically aimed at the musculature of the lumbosacral spine. While aerobic exercise and extremity strengthening may be performed as adjunctive treatment, this shall not be the primary focus of the exercise program.

(b) Exercises shall be evaluated to determine if the desired goals are being attained. Strength, flexibility, and endurance shall be objectively measured. A health care provider may objectively measure the treatment response as often as necessary for optimal care after the initial evaluation.

(c) Subds. 1. and 2. govern supervised and unsupervised exercise, except for computerized exercise programs and health clubs, which are governed by s. DWD 81.13.

1. 'Supervised exercise.' One goal of an exercise program shall be to teach the patient how to maintain and maximize any gains experienced from exercise. Self-

management of the condition shall be promoted. The following guidelines apply to supervised exercise:

a. Maximum treatment frequency is five times for the first week decreasing to three weeks per week for the next two weeks and decreasing in frequency thereafter.

b. Maximum duration is 12 weeks.

2. Unsupervised exercise shall be provided in the least intensive setting appropriate to the goals of the exercise program, and may supplement or follow the period of supervised exercise. The following guidelines apply to unsupervised exercise:

a. Maximum treatment frequency is up to three visits for instruction and monitoring.

b. There is no limit on the duration or frequency of exercise at home.

(5) THERAPEUTIC INJECTIONS. Injection modalities are necessary as set forth in pars. (a) to (c) A health care provider's use of injections may extend past the 12-week limit on passive treatment modalities so long as the maximum treatment for injections is not exceeded.

(a) For purposes of this subsection, "therapeutic injections" include injections of trigger points, facet joints, facet nerves, sacroiliac joints, sympathetic nerves, epidurals, nerve roots, and peripheral nerves. Therapeutic injections may only be given in conjunction with active treatment modalities directed to the same anatomical site.

1. The following guidelines apply to trigger point injections:

a. Time for treatment response is within 30 minutes.

b. Maximum treatment frequency is once per week to any one site if a positive response to the first injection at that site. If subsequent injections at that site demonstrate

diminishing control of symptoms or fail to facilitate objective functional gains, then trigger point injections shall be redirected to other areas or discontinued. No more than three injections to different sites per patient visit may be given.

c. Maximum treatment is four injections to any one site.

2. The following guidelines apply to sacroiliac joint injections:

a. Time for treatment response is within one week.

b. Maximum treatment frequency may permit repeat injection two weeks after the previous injection if a positive response to the first injection. There may be only two injections per patient visit.

c. Maximum treatment is two injections to any one site.

3. The following guidelines apply to the use of facet joint or nerve injections:

a. Time for treatment response is within one week.

b. Maximum treatment frequency is once every two weeks to any one site if a positive response to the first injection. If subsequent injections demonstrate diminishing control of symptoms or fail to facilitate objective functional gains, then injections shall be discontinued. No more than three injections to different sites per patient visit.

c. Maximum treatment is three injections to any one site.

4. The following guidelines apply to nerve root blocks:

a. Time for treatment response is within one week.

b. Maximum treatment frequency may permit repeat injection two weeks after the previous injection if a positive response to the first injection. Only three injections to different sites per patient visit.

c. Maximum treatment is two injections to any one site.

5. The following are guidelines for epidural injections:

a. Time for treatment response is within one week.

b. Maximum treatment frequency is once every two weeks if a positive response to the first injection. If subsequent injections demonstrate diminishing control of symptoms or fail to facilitate objective functional gains, then injections should be discontinued. Only one injection per patient visit.

c. Maximum treatment is three injections.

(b) Lytic or sclerosing injections may only be given in conjunction with active treatment modalities directed to the same anatomical site. The following are guidelines for lytic or sclerosing injections:

a. Time for treatment response is up to six weeks.

b. Maximum treatment frequency, may repeat four times per year or once every three months for any site.

c. Maximum of two injections to any one site.

(c) Prolotherapy and botulinum toxin injections shall are not necessary in the treatment of low back problems.

(6) SURGERY, INCLUDING DECOMPRESSION PROCEDURES AND ARTHRODESIS. (a) In addition to applicable guidelines in this subsection, a health care provider may only perform surgery if it meets the specific guidelines specified in subs. (11) to (13) and s. DWD 81.12.

(b) In order to optimize the beneficial effect of surgery, postoperative therapy with active and passive treatment modalities may be provided, even if these modalities had been used in the preoperative treatment of the condition. In the postoperative period,

the maximum treatment duration with passive treatment modalities in a clinical setting from the initiation of the first passive modality used, except bedrest or bracing, is as follows:

1. Eight weeks following lumbar decompression or implantation of a spinal cord stimulator or intrathecal drug delivery system.
2. 12 weeks following arthrodesis.

(c) Repeat surgery shall also meet the guidelines of subs. (11) to (13) and s. DWD 81.12

(d) The following surgical therapies have very limited application, shall be within the guidelines listed, and a personality or psychosocial evaluation that indicates that the patient is likely to benefit from the treatment.

1. Spinal cord stimulator may be necessary for a patient who has neuropathic pain and has had a favorable response to a trial screening period.

2. Intrathecal drug delivery system may be necessary for a patient who has somatic or neuropathic pain and has had a favorable response to a trial screening period.

(7) CHRONIC MANAGEMENT. Chronic management of low back pain shall be provided according to the guidelines of s. DWD 81.13.

(8) DURABLE MEDICAL EQUIPMENT. A health care provider may direct the use of durable medical equipment in any of the following:

- (a) Lumbar braces, corsets, or supports are necessary as specified in sub. (3) (k).
- (b) For patients using electrical stimulation or mechanical traction devices at home, the device and any required supplies are necessary within the guidelines of sub. (3) (e) and (f).

(c) Exercise equipment for home use, including bicycles, treadmills, and stairclimbers, are necessary only within the context of a program or plan of an approved chronic management program. This equipment is not necessary during initial nonsurgical care or during reevaluation and surgical therapy. If the employer has an appropriate exercise facility on its premises with the prescribed equipment, the insurer may mandate use of that facility instead of authorizing purchase of the equipment for home use.

1. 'Indications.' The patient is deconditioned and requires reconditioning that may be accomplished only with the use of the prescribed exercise equipment. A health care provider shall document specific reasons why the exercise equipment is necessary and may not be replaced with other activities.

2. 'Requirements.' The use of the equipment shall have specific goals and there shall be a specific set of prescribed activities.

(d) The following durable medical equipment is not necessary for home use for low back conditions:

1. Whirlpools, Jacuzzis, hot tubs, and special bath or shower attachments.
2. Beds, waterbeds, mattresses, chairs, recliners, and loungers.

(9) EVALUATION OF TREATMENT BY HEALTH CARE PROVIDER. (a) A health care provider shall evaluate at each visit whether the treatment is medically necessary, and shall evaluate whether initial nonsurgical treatment is effective according to pars. (b) to (d). No later than the time for treatment response established for the specific modality as specified in subs. (3) to (5), a health care provider shall evaluate whether the passive, active, injection, or medication treatment modality is resulting in progressive improvement as specified in pars. (b) to (d).

(b) The patient's subjective complaints of pain or disability are progressively improving, as evidenced by documentation in the medical record of decreased distribution, frequency, or intensity of symptoms.

(c) The objective clinical findings are progressively improving, as evidenced by documentation in the medical record of resolution or objectively measured improvement in physical signs of the injury.

(d) The patient's functional status, especially vocational activity, is progressively improving, as evidenced by documentation in the medical record or documentation of work ability involving less restrictive limitations on activity.

(e) If there is not progressive improvement in at least two criteria specified in pars. (b) to (d), the modality shall be discontinued or significantly modified or a health care provider shall reconsider the diagnosis. The evaluation of the effectiveness of the treatment modality may be delegated to an allied health care provider directly providing the treatment.

(10) MEDICATION MANAGEMENT. (a) Prescription of controlled substance medications under ch. 450, Stats., including without limitation, opioids and narcotics, are indicated primarily for the treatment of severe acute pain. These medications are not recommended in the treatment of patients with persistent low back pain.

(b) Patients with radicular pain may require longer periods of treatment.

(c) A health care provider shall document the rationale for the use of any scheduled medication. Treatment with nonscheduled medication may be appropriate during any phase of treatment and intermittently after all other treatment has been

discontinued. The prescribing health care provider shall determine that ongoing medication is effective treatment for the patient's condition.

(11) SPECIFIC TREATMENT GUIDELINES FOR REGIONAL LOW BACK PAIN. (a) A health care provider shall use initial nonsurgical treatment as the first phase of treatment for all patients with regional low back pain under sub. (1) (b) 1.

1. The passive, active, injection, durable medical equipment, and medication treatment modalities and procedures in subs. (3), (4), (5), (8), and (10) may be used in sequence or simultaneously during the period of initial nonsurgical management, depending on the severity of the condition.

2. The only therapeutic injections necessary for patients with regional back pain are trigger point injections, facet joint injections, facet nerve injections, sacroiliac joint injections, and epidural blocks, and their use shall meet the guidelines of sub. (5).

3. After the first week of treatment, initial nonsurgical treatment shall at all times contain active treatment modalities according to the guidelines in sub. (4).

4. Initial nonsurgical treatment shall be provided in the least intensive setting consistent with quality health care practices.

5. Except as otherwise specified in sub. (3), passive treatment modalities in a clinic setting or requiring attendance by a health care provider are not necessary beyond 12 weeks after any passive modality other than bedrest or bracing is first initiated.

(b) Surgical evaluation or chronic management is necessary if the patient continues with symptoms and physical findings after the course of initial nonsurgical care, and if the patient's condition prevents the resumption of the regular activities of daily life including regular vocational activities. The purpose of surgical evaluation is to

determine whether surgery is necessary in the treatment of a patient who has failed to recover with initial nonsurgical care. If the patient is not a surgical candidate, then chronic management is necessary.

1. Surgical evaluation, if necessary, may begin as soon as eight weeks after, but shall begin no later than 12 weeks after, beginning initial nonsurgical management. An initial recommendation or decision against surgery may not preclude surgery at a later date.

2. Surgical evaluation may include the use of appropriate medical imaging techniques. The imaging technique shall be chosen on the basis of the suspected etiology of the patient's condition but a health care provider shall follow the guidelines in s. DWD 81.05 (1). Medical imaging studies that do not meet these guidelines are not necessary.

3. Surgical evaluation may also include diagnostic blocks and injections. These blocks and injections are only necessary if their use is consistent with the guidelines of sub (1) (i).

4. Surgical evaluation may also include personality or psychosocial evaluation, consistent with the guidelines of sub. (1) (h).

5. A health care provider's consultation with other health care providers may be appropriate as part of the surgical evaluation. The need for consultation and the choice of consultant will be determined by the findings on medical imaging, diagnostic analgesic blocks, and injections, if performed, and the patient's ongoing subjective complaints and physical findings.

6. The only surgical procedures necessary for patients with regional low back pain are decompression of a lumbar nerve root or lumbar arthrodesis, with or without

instrumentation, that meets the guidelines of sub. (6) and s. DWD 81.12 (1). For patients with failed back surgery, spinal cord stimulators or intrathecal drug delivery systems may be necessary and their use shall meet the guidelines of sub. (6) (d).

a. If surgery is necessary, it shall be offered to the patient as soon as possible. If the patient agrees to the proposed surgery, it shall be performed as expeditiously as possible consistent with sound medical practice.

b. If surgery is not necessary, or if the patient does not wish to proceed with surgery, then the patient is a candidate for chronic management under the guidelines in s. DWD 81.13.

(c) If the patient continues with symptoms and objective physical findings after surgical therapy has been rendered or the patient refuses surgical therapy or the patient was not a candidate for surgical therapy, and if the patient's condition prevents the resumption of the regular activities of daily life including regular vocational activities, then the patient may be a candidate for chronic management that shall be provided according to the guidelines in s. DWD 81.13.

(12) SPECIFIC TREATMENT GUIDELINES FOR RADICULAR PAIN, WITH OR WITHOUT REGIONAL LOW BACK PAIN, WITH NO OR STATIC NEUROLOGIC DEFICITS. (a) Initial nonsurgical treatment is appropriate for all patients with radicular pain, with or without regional low back pain, with no or static neurologic deficits under sub. (1) (b) 2., and shall be the first phase of treatment. It shall be provided within the guidelines of sub. (11) (a) with the following modifications: Epidural blocks and nerve root and peripheral nerve blocks are the only therapeutic injections necessary for patients with radicular pain only. If there is a component of

regional low back pain, therapeutic facet joint injections, facet nerve injections, trigger point injections, and sacroiliac injections may also be necessary.

(b) Surgical evaluation or chronic management is necessary if the patient continues with symptoms and physical findings after the course of initial nonsurgical care, and if the patient's condition prevents the resumption of the regular activities of daily life including regular vocational activities. It shall be provided within the guidelines of sub. (11) (b).

(c) If the patient continues with symptoms and objective physical findings after surgical therapy has been rendered, the patient refused surgical therapy, or the patient was not a candidate for surgical therapy, and if the patient's condition prevents the resumption of the regular activities of daily life including regular vocational activities, then the patient may be a candidate for chronic management. Any course or program of chronic management for patients with radicular pain, with or without regional back pain, with static neurologic deficits shall meet all of the guidelines of s. DWD 81.13.

(13) SPECIFIC TREATMENT GUIDELINES FOR CAUDA EQUINA SYNDROME AND FOR RADICULAR PAIN, WITH OR WITHOUT REGIONAL LOW BACK PAIN, WITH PROGRESSIVE NEUROLOGIC DEFICITS. (a) Patients with cauda equina syndrome or with radicular pain, with or without regional low back pain, with progressive neurologic deficits may require immediate or emergency surgical evaluation at any time during the course of the overall treatment. The decision to proceed with surgical evaluation is made by a health care provider based on the type of neurologic changes observed, the severity of the changes, the rate of progression of the changes, and the response to any initial nonsurgical treatments. Surgery, if necessary, may be

performed at any time during the course of treatment. Surgical evaluation and surgery shall be provided within the guidelines of sub. (11) (b), except that surgical evaluation and surgical therapy may begin at any time.

(b) If a health care provider decides to proceed with a course of initial nonsurgical care for a patient with radicular pain with progressive neurologic changes, it shall follow the guidelines of sub. (12) (a).

(c) If the patient continues with symptoms and objective physical findings after surgical therapy has been rendered or the patient refuses surgical therapy or the patient was not a candidate for surgical therapy, and if the patient's condition prevents the resumption of the regular activities of daily life including regular vocational activities, then the patient may be a candidate for chronic management. Any course or program of chronic management for patients with radicular pain, with or without regional back pain, with foot drop or progressive neurologic changes at first presentation shall meet the guidelines in s. DWD 81.13.

DWD 81.07 Neck pain. (1) DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES FOR TREATMENT OF NECK INJURY. (a) A health care provider shall determine the nature of the neck injury before initiating treatment.

(b) A health care provider shall perform and document an appropriate history and physical examination. Based on the history and physical examination a health care provider shall assign the patient to the appropriate clinical category in subds. 1. to 4. at each visit. A health care provider shall document the diagnosis in the medical record. For the purposes of subds. 2. and 3., "radicular pain" means pain radiating distal to the shoulder. This section does not apply to fractures of the cervical spine or cervical pain

due to an infectious, immunologic, metabolic, endocrine, neurologic, visceral, or neoplastic disease process.

1. Regional neck pain includes referred pain to the shoulder and upper back.

Regional neck pain includes the diagnoses of cervical strain, sprain, myofascial syndrome, musculoligamentous injury, soft tissue injury, and other diagnoses for pain believed to originate in the discs, ligaments, muscles, or other soft tissues of the cervical spine and that affects the cervical region, with or without referral to the upper back or shoulder, including ICD-9-CM codes 720 to 720.9, 721 to 721.0, 721.5 to 721.90, 722.3 to 722.30, 722.4, 722.6, 722.9 to 722.91, 723 to 723.3, 723.5 to 723.9, 724.5, 724.8, 724.9, 732.0, 737 to 737.9, 738.4, 738.5, 739.1, 756.1 to 756.19, 847 to 847.0, 920, 922.3, 925, and 926.1 to 926.12.

2. Radicular pain, with or without regional neck pain, with no or static neurologic deficit includes the diagnoses of brachialgia, cervical radiculopathy, radiculitis, or neuritis; displacement or herniation of intervertebral disc with radiculopathy, radiculitis, or neuritis; spinal stenosis with radiculopathy, radiculitis, or neuritis; and other diagnoses for pain in the arm distal to the shoulder believed to originate with irritation of a nerve root in the cervical spine, including ICD-9-CM codes 721.1, 721.91, 722 to 722.0, 722.2, 722.7 to 722.71, 723.4, and 724 to 724.00. In these cases neurologic findings on history and examination are either absent or do not show progressive deterioration.

3. Radicular pain, with or without regional neck pain, with progressive neurologic deficit, that includes the same diagnoses as subd.2.; except in these cases there is a history of progressive deterioration in the neurologic symptoms and physical findings,

including worsening sensory loss, increasing muscle weakness, and progressive reflex changes.

4. Cervical compressive myelopathy, with or without radicular pain, is a condition characterized by weakness and spasticity in one or both legs and associated with any of the following: exaggerated reflexes, an extensor plantar response, bowel or bladder dysfunction, sensory ataxia, or bilateral sensory changes.

(c) A health care provider may not order laboratory tests in the evaluation of a patient with regional neck pain, or radicular pain, except for any of the following:

1. When a patient's history, age, or examination suggests infection, metabolic-endocrinologic disorders, tumorous conditions, systemic musculoskeletal disorders, such as rheumatoid arthritis or ankylosing spondylitis.

2. To evaluate potential adverse side effects of medications.

3. As part of a preoperative evaluation.

(d) Laboratory tests may be ordered at any time a health care provider suspects any of the conditions specified in par. (c), but a health care provider shall justify the need for the tests ordered with clear documentation of the indications.

(e) Medical imaging evaluation of the cervical spine shall be based on the findings of the history and physical examination and may not be ordered prior to a health care provider's clinical evaluation of the patient. Medical imaging may not be performed as a routine procedure and shall comply with the guidelines in s. DWD 81.05 (1). A health care provider shall document the appropriate indications for any medical imaging studies obtained.

(f) EMG and nerve conduction studies are always inappropriate for the regional neck pain diagnoses in par. (b) 1. EMG and nerve conduction studies may be an appropriate diagnostic tool for radicular pain and myelopathy diagnoses in par. (b) 2. to 4. after the first three weeks of radicular or myelopathy symptoms. Repeat EMG and nerve conduction studies for radicular pain and myelopathy are not necessary unless a new neurologic symptom or finding has developed which in itself would warrant electrodiagnostic testing. Failure to improve with treatment is not an indication for repeat testing.

(g) A health care provider may not order the use of any of the following procedures or tests for the diagnosis of any of the clinical categories in par. (b):

1. Surface electromyography or surface paraspinal electromyography.
2. Thermography.
3. Plethysmography.
4. Electronic X-ray analysis of plain radiographs.
5. Diagnostic ultrasound of the spine.
6. Somatosensory evoked potentials and motor evoked potentials.

(h) Computerized range of motion or strength measuring tests are not necessary during the period of initial nonsurgical management, but may be necessary during the period of chronic management when used in conjunction with a computerized exercise program, work hardening program, or work conditioning program. During the period of initial nonsurgical management, computerized range of motion or strength testing may be performed but shall be done in conjunction with an office visit, chiropractic evaluation or treatment, or physical or occupational therapy evaluation, or treatment.

(i) Personality or psychological evaluations may be a useful tool for evaluating patients who continue to have problems despite appropriate care. A treating health care provider may perform this evaluation or may refer the patient for consultation with another health care provider in order to obtain a psychological evaluation. These evaluations may be used to assess the patient for a number of psychological conditions that may interfere with recovery from the injury. Since more than one of these psychological conditions may be present in a given case, a health care provider performing the evaluation shall consider all of the following:

1. Is symptom magnification occurring?
2. Does the patient exhibit an emotional reaction to the injury, such as depression, fear or anger that is interfering with recovery?
3. Are there other personality factors or disorders that are interfering with recovery?
4. Is the patient chemically dependent?
5. Are there any interpersonal conflicts interfering with recovery?
6. Does the patient have a chronic pain syndrome or psychogenic pain?
7. In cases in which surgery is a possible treatment, are psychological factors, such as those in subs. 1. to 6. likely to interfere with the potential benefit of the surgery?

(j) Diagnostic analgesic blocks or injection studies include facet joint injection, facet nerve block, epidural differential spinal block, nerve block, and nerve root block.

1. These procedures are used to localize the source of pain prior to surgery and to diagnose conditions that fail to respond to initial nonsurgical management.

2. These blocks and injections are invasive and when done as diagnostic procedures are not necessary unless noninvasive procedures have failed to establish the diagnosis.

3. Selection of patients, choice of procedure, and localization of the level of injection shall be determined by documented clinical findings indicating possible pathologic conditions and the source of pain symptoms.

4. These blocks and injections may also be used as therapeutic modalities and are subject to the guidelines in sub. (5)

(k) Functional capacity assessment or evaluation is a comprehensive and objective assessment of patient's ability to perform work tasks. The components of a functional capacity assessment or evaluation include neuromusculoskeletal screening, tests of manual material handling, assessment of functional mobility, and measurement of postural tolerance. A functional capacity assessment or evaluation is an individualized testing process and the component tests and measurements are determined by the patient's condition and the requested information. Functional capacity assessments and evaluations are performed to determine a patient's physical capacities in general or to determine and report work tolerance for a specific job, task, or work activity.

1. Functional capacity assessment or evaluation is not necessary during the period of initial nonoperative care.

2. Functional capacity assessment or evaluation is necessary in either of the following circumstances:

- a. To identify the patient's permanent activity restrictions and capabilities.
- b. To assess the patient's ability to do a specific job.

(L) Consultations with other health care providers may be initiated at any time by a treating health care provider consistent with accepted medical practice.

(2) GENERAL TREATMENT GUIDELINES FOR NECK PAIN. (a) All medical care for neck pain appropriately assigned to a clinical category in par. (b) is determined by the diagnosis and clinical category in par. (b) that the patient has been assigned. General guidelines for treatment modalities are set forth in subs. (3) to (10). Specific treatment guidelines for each clinical category are set forth in subs. (11) to (14) as follows:

1. Subsection (11) governs regional neck pain.
2. Subsection (12) governs radicular pain with static neurologic deficits.
3. Subsection (13) governs radicular pain with progressive neurologic deficits.
4. Subsection (14) governs myelopathy.

(b) A health care provider shall at each visit, reassess the appropriateness of the clinical category assigned and reassign the patient if warranted by new clinical information including symptoms, signs, results of diagnostic testing and opinions, and information obtained from consultations with other health care providers. When the clinical category is changed the treatment plan shall be appropriately modified to reflect the new clinical category. A change of clinical category does not in itself allow a health care provider to continue a therapy or treatment modality past the maximum duration specified in subs. (3) to (10), or to repeat a therapy or treatment previously provided for the same injury.

(c) In general a course of treatment is divided into the following three phases:

1. First, all patients with neck problems, except patients with radicular pain with progressive neurological deficit or myelopathy under sub. (1) (b) 3. and 4., shall be given initial nonsurgical care that may include both active and passive treatment modalities, injections, durable medical equipment, and medications. These modalities and guidelines are described in subs. (3), (4), (5), (8), and (10). The period of initial nonsurgical management begins with the first passive, active, injection, durable medical equipment, or medication modality initiated. Initial nonsurgical treatment shall result in progressive improvement as specified in sub (9).

2. Second, for patients with persistent symptoms, initial nonoperative care is followed by a period of surgical evaluation. This evaluation shall be completed in a timely manner. Surgery, if necessary, shall be performed as expeditiously as possible consistent with sound medical practice and subs. (6), (11) to (14), and s. DWD 81.12. A treating health care provider may do the evaluation or may refer the patient to another health care provider.

a. Patients with radicular pain with progressive neurological deficit or myelopathy may require immediate surgical therapy.

b. Any patient who has had surgery may require postoperative therapy with active and passive treatment modalities. This therapy may be in addition to any received during the period of initial nonsurgical management.

c. Surgery shall follow the guidelines in subs. (6), (11) to (14), and s. DWD 81.12.

d. A decision against surgery at this time shall not preclude a decision for surgery made at a later date.

3. Third, for those patients who are not candidates for or refuse surgical therapy, or who do not have complete resolution of their symptoms with surgery, a period of chronic management may be necessary. Chronic management modalities are described in s. DWD 81.13 and may include durable medical equipment as described in sub. (8).

(d) A treating health care provider may refer the patient for a consultation at any time during the course of treatment consistent with accepted medical practice.

(3) PASSIVE TREATMENT MODALITIES. (a) Except as set forth in par. (b) or s. DWD 81.04 (5), a health care provider may not direct the use of passive treatment modalities in a clinical setting as set forth in par. (c) to (i) beyond 12 calendar weeks after any of the passive modalities in par. (c) to (i) are initiated. There are no limitations on the use of passive treatment modalities by the patient at home.

(b) A health care provider may direct an additional 12 visits for the use of passive treatment modalities over an additional 12 months to be provided if all of the following apply:

1. The patient is released to work or is permanently totally disabled and the additional passive treatment shall result in progressive improvement in, or maintenance of, functional status achieved during the initial 12 weeks of passive care.

2. The treatment shall not be given on a regularly scheduled basis.

3. A health care provider shall document in the medical record a plan to encourage the patient's independence and decreased reliance on health care providers.

4. Management of the patient's condition shall include active treatment modalities during this period.

5. The additional 12 visits for passive treatment shall not delay the required surgical or chronic pain evaluation required by this section.

6. Passive care is not necessary while the patient has chronic pain syndrome.

(c) For purposes of this paragraph “adjustment or manipulation of joints” includes chiropractic and osteopathic adjustments or manipulations. The following guidelines apply to adjustment or manipulation of joints:

1. Time for treatment response is three to five treatments.

2. Maximum treatment frequency is up to five times per week for the first one to two weeks decreasing in frequency thereafter.

3. Maximum treatment duration is 12 weeks.

(d) For purposes of this paragraph, “thermal treatment” includes all superficial, deep heating modalities, and cooling modalities. Superficial thermal modalities include hot packs, hot soaks, hot water bottles, hydrocollators, heating pads, ice packs, cold soaks, infrared, whirlpool, and fluidotherapy. Deep thermal modalities include diathermy, ultrasound, and microwave.

1. The following guidelines apply to thermal treatment given in a clinical setting:

a. Time for treatment response is two to four treatments.

b. Maximum treatment frequency is up to five times per week for the first one to three weeks decreasing in frequency thereafter.

c. Maximum treatment duration is 12 weeks of treatment in a clinical setting, but only if given in conjunction with other therapies.

2. Home use of thermal modalities may be prescribed at any time during the course of treatment. Home use may only involve hot packs, hot soaks, hot water bottles,

hydrocollators, heating pads, ice packs, and cold soaks that can be applied by the patient without health care provider assistance. Home use of thermal modalities may not require any special training or monitoring, other than that usually provided by a health care provider during an office visit.

(e) For purposes of this paragraph, “electrical muscle stimulation” includes galvanic stimulation, TENS, interferential, and microcurrent techniques.

1. The following guidelines apply to electrical muscle stimulation given in a clinical setting:

a. Time for treatment response is two to four treatments.

b. Maximum treatment frequency is up to five times per week for the first one to three weeks decreasing in frequency thereafter.

c. Maximum treatment duration is 12 weeks of treatment in a clinical setting, but only if given in conjunction with other therapies.

2. Home use of an electrical stimulation device may be prescribed at any time during a course of treatment. Initial use of an electrical stimulation device shall be in a supervised setting in order to ensure proper electrode placement and patient education.

The following guidelines apply to home use of an electronic stimulation device:

a. Time for patient education and training is one to three sessions.

b. Patient may use the electrical stimulation device for one month, at which time effectiveness of the treatment shall be reevaluated by a health care provider before continuing home use of the device.

(f) The following guidelines apply to mechanical traction:

1. Treatment given in a clinical setting.

- a. Time for treatment response is three treatments.
- b. Maximum treatment frequency is up to three times per week for the first one to three weeks and decreasing in frequency thereafter.
- c. Maximum treatment duration is 12 weeks in a clinical setting, but only if used in conjunction with other therapies.

2. Home use of a mechanical traction device may be prescribed as follow-up to use of traction in a clinical setting if it has proven to be effective treatment and is expected to continue to be effective treatment. Initial use of a mechanical traction device shall be in a supervised setting in order to ensure proper patient education. The following guidelines apply to home use of mechanical traction:

- a. Time for patient education and training is one session.
- b. A patient may use the mechanical traction device for one month, at which time effectiveness of the treatment shall be reevaluated by a health care provider before continuing home use of the device.

(g) For purposes of this paragraph, “acupuncture treatment: include endorphin-mediated analgesic therapy includes classic acupuncture and acupressure. The following guidelines apply to acupuncture treatments:

1. Time for treatment response is three to five sessions.
2. Maximum treatment frequency is up to three times per week for one to three weeks and decreasing in frequency thereafter.
3. Maximum treatment duration is 12 weeks.

(h) For purposes of this paragraph, “manual therapy” includes soft tissue and joint mobilization, therapeutic massage, and manual traction. The following guidelines apply to the use of manual therapy:

1. Time for treatment response is three to five treatments.
2. Maximum treatment frequency is up to five times per week for the first one to two weeks and decreasing in frequency thereafter.
3. Maximum treatment duration is 12 weeks.

(i) For purposes of this paragraph, “phoresis” includes iontophoresis and phonophoresis. The following guidelines apply to the use of phoresis:

1. Time for treatment response is three to five sessions.
2. Maximum treatment frequency is up to three times per week for the first one to three weeks decreasing in frequency thereafter.
3. Maximum treatment duration is 12 weeks.

(j) *Bedrest*. Prolonged restriction of activity and immobilization are detrimental to a patient’s recovery. Bedrest shall not be prescribed for more than seven days.

(k) The following guidelines apply to the use of cervical collars, spinal braces, and other movement-restricting appliances:

1. Bracing required for longer than two weeks shall be accompanied by active muscle strengthening exercise to avoid deconditioning and prolonged disability.
2. Time for treatment response is three days.
3. Treatment frequency is limited to intermittent use during times of increased physical stress or prophylactic use at work.

4. Maximum continuous duration is up to three weeks unless patient is status postfusion.

(4) ACTIVE TREATMENT MODALITIES. (a) Active treatment modalities shall be used as set forth in subds. 1. to 4. A health care provider's use of active treatment modalities may extend past the 12-week limitation on passive treatment modalities, so long as the maximum duration for the active modality is not exceeded.

1. Education shall teach the patient about pertinent anatomy and physiology as it relates to spinal function for the purpose of injury prevention. Education includes training on posture, biomechanics, and relaxation. The maximum number of treatments is three visits, including an initial education and training session and two follow-up visits.

2. Posture and work method training shall instruct the patient in the proper performance of job activities. Topics include proper positioning of the trunk, neck, and arms, use of optimum biomechanics in performing job tasks, and appropriate pacing of activities. Methods include didactic sessions, demonstrations, exercises, and simulated work tasks. The maximum number of treatments is three visits.

3. Worksite analysis and modification shall examine the patient's work station, tools, and job duties. A health care provider may make recommendations for the alteration of the work station, selection of alternate tools, modification of job duties and provision of adaptive equipment. The maximum number of treatments is three visits.

4. Exercise, which is important to the success of an initial nonsurgical treatment program and a return to normal activity, shall include active patient participation in activities designed to increase flexibility, strength, endurance, or muscle relaxation. Exercise shall, at least in part, be specifically aimed at the musculature of the cervical

spine. While aerobic exercise and extremity strengthening may be performed as adjunctive treatment, it shall not be the primary focus of the exercise program.

(b) Exercises shall be evaluated to determine if the desired goals are being attained. Strength, flexibility, and endurance shall be objectively measured. A health care provider may objectively measure the treatment response as often as necessary for optimal care after the initial evaluation. Subds. 1. and 2. govern supervised and unsupervised exercise, except for computerized exercise programs and health clubs, which are governed by s. DWD 81.13.

1. 'Supervised exercise.' One goal of an exercise program shall be to teach the patient how to maintain and maximize any gains experienced from exercise. Self-management of the condition shall be promoted. The following guidelines apply to supervised exercise:

a. Maximum treatment frequency is three times per week for three weeks, decreasing in frequency thereafter.

b. Maximum duration is 12 weeks.

2. Unsupervised exercise shall be provided in the least intensive setting appropriate to the goals of the exercise program, and may supplement or follow the period of supervised exercise. The following guidelines apply to unsupervised exercise:

a. Maximum treatment frequency is up to three visits for instruction and monitoring.

b. There is no limit on the duration or frequency of exercise at home.

(5) THERAPEUTIC INJECTIONS. (a) Injection modalities are necessary as set forth in subds. 2. to 5. A health care provider's use of injections may extend past the

12-week limit on passive treatment modalities, so long as the maximum treatment for injections is not exceeded.

1. For purposes of this paragraph, “therapeutic injections” include trigger points injections, facet joint injections, facet nerve blocks, sympathetic nerve blocks, epidurals, nerve root blocks, and peripheral nerve blocks. Therapeutic injections may only be given in conjunction with active treatment modalities directed to the same anatomical site.

2. The following guidelines apply to trigger point injections:

a. Time for treatment response is within 30 minutes.

b. Maximum treatment frequency is once per week if a positive response to the first injection at that site. If subsequent injections at that site demonstrate diminishing control of symptoms or fail to facilitate objective functional gains, then trigger point injections shall be redirected to other areas or discontinued. Only three injections per patient visit.

c. Maximum treatment is four injections to any one site.

3. The following guidelines apply to facet joint injections or facet nerve blocks:

a. Time for treatment response is within one week.

b. Maximum treatment frequency is once every two weeks if a positive response to the first injection or block. If subsequent injections or blocks demonstrate diminishing control of symptoms or fail to facilitate objective functional gains, then injections or blocks shall be discontinued. Only three injections or blocks per patient visit.

c. Maximum treatment is three injections or blocks to any one site.

4. The following guidelines apply to nerve root blocks:

a. Time for treatment response is within one week.

b. Maximum treatment frequency may permit repeat injection no sooner than two weeks after the previous injection if a positive response to the first injection. No more than three blocks per patient visit.

c. Maximum treatment is two blocks to any one site.

5. The following guidelines apply to epidural injections:

a. Time for treatment response is within one week.

b. Maximum treatment frequency is once every two weeks if a positive response to the first injection. If subsequent injections demonstrate diminishing control of symptoms or fail to facilitate objective functional gains, then injections shall be discontinued. Only one injection per patient visit.

c. Maximum treatment is three injections.

(b) For purposes of this paragraph, “lytic or sclerosing injections” include radio frequency denervation of the facet joints. These injections may only be given in conjunction with active treatment modalities directed to the same anatomical site. The following are guidelines for lytic or sclerosing injections:

1. Time for treatment response is within one week.

2. Maximum treatment frequency, may repeat once for any site.

3. Maximum duration is two injections to any one site.

(c) Prolotherapy and botulinum toxin injections are not necessary in the treatment of neck problems.

(6) **SURGERY, INCLUDING DECOMPRESSION PROCEDURES AND ARTHRODESIS.** (a) Surgery may only be performed if it meets the specific guidelines of subs. (11) to (14) and s. DWD 81.12.

1. In order to optimize the beneficial effect of surgery, postoperative therapy with active and passive treatment modalities may be provided, even if these modalities had been used in the preoperative treatment of the condition. In the postoperative period the maximum treatment duration with passive treatment modalities in a clinical setting from the initiation of the first passive modality used, except bedrest or bracing, is as follows:

a. Eight weeks following decompression or implantation of a spinal cord stimulator or intrathecal drug delivery system.

b. 12 weeks following arthrodesis.

(b) Repeat surgery shall also meet the guidelines of subs. (11) to (14) and s. DWD 81.12.

(c) The following surgical therapies have very limited application. These surgical therapies are not necessary unless the patient is likely to benefit from the treatment based on documentation from a personality or psychosocial evaluation.

1. Spinal cord stimulator may be necessary for a patient who has neuropathic pain and has had a favorable response to a trial screening period.

2. Intrathecal drug delivery system may be necessary for a patient who has somatic or neuropathic pain, and has had a favorable response to a trial screening period.

(7) CHRONIC MANAGEMENT. Chronic management of neck disorders shall be provided according to the guidelines in s. DWD 81.13.

(8) DURABLE MEDICAL EQUIPMENT. A health care provider may direct the use of durable medical equipment only as specified in pars. (b) to (e).

(b) Cervical collars, braces or supports, and home cervical traction devices may be necessary within the guidelines of sub. (3) (f) and (k).

(c) For patients using electrical stimulation at home, the device and any required supplies are necessary within the guidelines of sub. (3) (e).

(d) Exercise equipment for home use, including bicycles, treadmills, and stairclimbers are necessary only within the context of a program or plan of an approved chronic management program. This equipment is not necessary during initial nonoperative care or during reevaluation and surgical therapy. If the employer has an appropriate exercise facility on its premises with the prescribed equipment, the insurer may mandate the use of that facility instead of authorizing purchase of equipment for home use.

1 'Indications.' The patient is deconditioned and requires reconditioning that may be accomplished only with the use of the prescribed exercise equipment. A health care provider shall document specific reasons why the exercise equipment is necessary and may not be replaced with other activities.

2. 'Requirements.' The use of the equipment shall have specific goals and there shall be a specific set of prescribed activities.

(e) The following durable medical equipment is not necessary for home use for neck pain conditions:

1. Whirlpools, Jacuzzis, hot tubs, and special bath or shower attachments.
2. Beds, waterbeds, mattresses, chairs, recliners, and loungers.

(9) EVALUATION OF TREATMENT BY HEALTH CARE PROVIDER. (a) A health care provider shall evaluate at each visit whether the treatment is medically necessary and whether initial nonsurgical management is effective according to par. (b) 1. to 3.

(b) No later than the time for treatment response established for the specific modality as specified in subs. (3) to (5), a health care provider shall evaluate whether the passive, active, injection, or medication treatment modality has resulted in progressive improvement as specified in subs. (3) to (5).

1. The patient's subjective complaints of pain or disability are progressively improving, as evidenced by documentation in the medical record of decreased distribution, frequency, or intensity of symptoms.

2. The objective clinical findings are progressively improving, as evidenced by documentation in the medical record of resolution or objectively measured improvement in physical signs of injury.

3. The patient's functional status, especially vocational activity, is progressively improving, as evidenced by documentation in the medical record or documentation of work ability involving less restrictive limitations on activity.

(c) If there is not progressive improvement in at least two categories specified in par. (b) 1. to 3., the modality shall be discontinued or significantly modified or a health care provider shall reconsider the diagnosis. The evaluation of the effectiveness of the treatment modality may be delegated to another health care provider.

(10) MEDICATION MANAGEMENT. (a) Prescription of controlled substance medications scheduled under ch. 450, Stats., including without limitation, opioids and narcotics, are indicated primarily for the treatment of severe acute pain. These medications are not recommended in the treatment of patients with persistent regional neck pain.

(b) Patients with radicular pain may require longer periods of treatment.

(c) A health care provider shall document the rationale for the use of any scheduled medication. Treatment with nonnarcotic medication may be appropriate during any phase of treatment and intermittently after all other treatment has been discontinued. The prescribing health care provider shall determine that ongoing medication is effective treatment for the patient's condition.

(11) SPECIFIC TREATMENT GUIDELINES FOR REGIONAL NECK PAIN.

(a) A health care provider shall use initial nonsurgical treatment for the first phase of treatment for all patients with regional neck pain under sub. (1) (b) 1.

1. The active, passive, injection, durable medical equipment, and medication treatment modalities and procedures in subs. (3), (4), (5), (8), and (10), may be used in sequence or simultaneously during the period of initial nonsurgical management depending on the severity of the condition.

2. The only therapeutic injections necessary for patients with regional neck pain are trigger point injections, facet joint injections, facet nerve blocks, and epidural blocks, and their use must meet the guidelines of sub. (5).

3. After the first week of treatment, initial nonsurgical treatment shall at all times contain active treatment modalities according to the guidelines of sub. (4).

4. Initial nonsurgical treatment shall be provided in the least intensive setting consistent with quality health care practices.

5. Except as otherwise provided in sub. (3), passive treatment modalities in a clinic setting or requiring attendance by a health care provider are not necessary beyond 12 weeks after any passive modality other than bedrest or bracing is first initiated.

(b) Surgical evaluation or chronic management is necessary if the patient continues with symptoms and physical findings after the course of initial nonsurgical management, and if the patient's condition prevents the resumption of the regular activities of daily life including regular vocational activities. The purpose of surgical evaluation is to determine whether surgery is necessary in the treatment of a patient who has failed to recover with initial nonsurgical care. If the patient is not a surgical candidate, then chronic management is necessary.

1. Surgical evaluation if necessary may begin as soon as eight weeks after, but shall begin no later than 12 weeks after, beginning initial nonsurgical management. An initial recommendation or decision against surgery does not preclude surgery at a later date.

2. Surgical evaluation may include the use of appropriate medical imaging techniques. The imaging technique shall be chosen on the basis of the suspected etiology of the patient's condition but a health care provider shall follow the guidelines of s. DWD 81.05 (1).

3. Surgical evaluation may also include diagnostic blocks and injections. These blocks and injections are only necessary if their use is consistent with the guidelines of sub. (1) (j).

4. Surgical evaluation may also include personality or psychosocial evaluation, consistent with the guidelines of sub. (1) (i).

5. Consultation with other health care providers may be appropriate as part of the surgical evaluation. The need for consultation and the choice of consultant will be determined by the findings on medical imaging, diagnostic analgesic blocks, and

injections, if performed, and the patient's ongoing subjective complaints and physical findings.

6. The only surgical procedure necessary for patients with regional neck pain only is cervical arthrodesis, with or without instrumentation, which shall meet the guidelines in sub. (6). For patients with failed surgery, spinal cord stimulators or intrathecal drug delivery systems may be necessary consistent with the guidelines of sub. (6) (c).

a. If surgery is necessary, it shall be offered to the patient as soon as possible. If the patient agrees to the proposed surgery, it shall be performed as expeditiously as possible, consistent with sound medical practice.

b. If surgery is not necessary or if the patient does not wish to proceed with surgical therapy, then the patient is a candidate for chronic management.

(c) If the patient continues with symptoms and objective physical findings after surgery has been rendered or the patient refuses surgery or the patient was not a candidate for surgery, and if the patient's condition prevents the resumption of the regular activities of daily life including regular vocational activities, then the patient may be a candidate for chronic management according to s. DWD 81.13.

(12). SPECIFIC TREATMENT GUIDELINES FOR RADICULAR PAIN, WITH OR WITHOUT REGIONAL NECK PAIN, WITH NO OR STATIC NEUROLOGIC DEFICITS. (a) Initial nonsurgical treatment is appropriate for all patients with radicular pain, with or without regional neck pain, with no or static neurologic deficits under sub. (1) (b) 2., and shall be the first phase of treatment. It shall be provided within the guidelines of sub. (11) (a), with the following modifications: Epidural blocks, nerve root, and peripheral nerve blocks are the only therapeutic injections necessary for patients with

radicular pain only. If there is a component of regional neck pain, therapeutic facet joint injections, facet nerve blocks, and trigger point injections may also be necessary.

(b) Surgical evaluation or chronic management is necessary if the patient continues with symptoms and physical findings after the course of initial nonsurgical care, and if the patient's condition prevents the resumption of the regular activities of daily life including regular vocational activities. It shall be provided within the guidelines of sub. (11) (b), with the following modifications: The only surgical procedures necessary for patients with radicular pain are decompression of a cervical nerve root which shall meet the guidelines of subs. (6) and s. DWD 81.12 (1) (b) and cervical arthrodesis, with or without instrumentation. For patients with failed surgery, spinal cord stimulators or intrathecal drug delivery systems may be necessary consistent with sub. (6) (c).

(c) If the patient continues with symptoms and objective physical findings after surgical therapy has been rendered, the patient refused surgical therapy, or the patient was not a candidate for surgical therapy, and if the patient's condition prevents the resumption of the regular activities of daily life including regular vocational activities, then the patient may be a candidate for chronic management. Any course or program of chronic management for patients with radicular pain, with or without regional neck pain, with static neurologic changes shall meet all of the guidelines in s. DWD 81.13.

(13) SPECIFIC TREATMENT GUIDELINES FOR RADICULAR PAIN, WITH OR WITHOUT REGIONAL NECK PAIN, WITH PROGRESSIVE NEUROLOGIC DEFICITS. (a) Patients with radicular pain, with or without regional neck pain, with progressive neurologic deficits may require immediate or emergency evaluation at any

time during the course of their overall treatment. A health care provider may make the decision to proceed with surgical evaluation based on the type of neurologic changes observed, the severity of the changes, the rate of progression of the changes, and the response to any nonsurgical treatments. Surgery, if necessary, may be performed at any time during the course of treatment. Surgical evaluation and surgery shall be provided within the guidelines of sub. (11) (b) with the following modifications:

1. Surgical evaluation and surgical therapy may begin at any time.
2. The only surgical procedures necessary for patients with radicular pain are decompression of a cervical nerve root that shall meet the guidelines of sub. (6) and s. DWD 81.12 (1) (b), or cervical arthrodesis, with or without instrumentation. For patients with failed back surgery, spinal cord stimulators or intrathecal drug delivery systems may be necessary consistent with the guidelines of sub. (6) (c).

(b) If a health care provider decides to proceed with a course of nonsurgical care for a patient with radicular pain with progressive neurologic changes, it shall follow the guidelines of sub. (12) (a).

(c) If the patient continues with symptoms and objective physical findings after surgical therapy has been rendered or the patient refuses surgical therapy or the patient was not a candidate for surgical therapy, and if the patient's condition prevents the resumption of the regular activities of daily life including regular vocational activities, then the patient may be a candidate for chronic management. Any course or program of chronic management for patients with radicular pain, with or without regional neck pain, with progressive neurologic changes at first presentation shall meet all of the guidelines in s. DWD 81.13.

(14) SPECIFIC TREATMENT GUIDELINES FOR MYELOPATHY. (a)

Patients with myelopathy may require emergency surgical evaluation at any time during the course of their overall treatment. A health care provider may make the decision to proceed with surgical evaluation based on the type of neurologic changes observed, the severity of the changes, the rate of progression of the changes, and the response to any nonsurgical treatments. Surgery, if necessary, may be performed at any time during the course of treatment. Surgical evaluation and surgery shall be provided within the guidelines of sub. (6) (b), with the following modifications:

1. Surgical evaluation and surgical therapy may begin at any time.

2. The only surgical procedures necessary for patients with myelopathy are anterior or posterior decompression of the spinal cord, or cervical arthrodesis with or without instrumentation. For patients with failed back surgery, spinal cord stimulators or intrathecal drug delivery systems may be necessary consistent with the guidelines of sub. (6) (c).

(b) If a health care provider decides to proceed with a course of nonsurgical care for a patient with myelopathy, it shall follow the guidelines of sub. (12) (a).

(c) If the patient continues with symptoms and objective physical findings after surgical therapy has been rendered or the patient refuses surgical therapy or the patient was not a candidate for surgical therapy, and if the patient's condition prevents the resumption of the regular activities of daily life including regular vocational activities, then the patient may be a candidate for chronic management. Any course or program of chronic management for patients with myelopathy shall meet all of the guidelines of s. DWD 81.13.

DWD 81.08 Thoracic back pain. (1) DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES FOR TREATMENT OF THORACIC BACK INJURY. (a) A health care provider shall determine the nature of the thoracic back injury before initiating treatment.

(b) A health care provider shall perform and document an appropriate history and physical examination. Based on the history and physical examination a health care provider shall assign the patient at each visit to the consistency appropriate clinical category according to subds. 1. to 3. The diagnosis shall be documented in the medical record. For the purposes of subds. 2. and 3., “radicular pain” means pain radiating in a dermatomal distribution around the chest or abdomen. This section does not apply to fractures of the thoracic spine or thoracic back pain due to an infectious, immunologic, metabolic, endocrine, neurologic, visceral, or neoplastic disease process.

1. Regional thoracic back pain includes the diagnoses of thoracic strain, sprain, myofascial syndrome, musculoligamentous injury, soft tissue injury, and any other diagnosis for pain believed to originate in the discs, ligaments, muscles, or other soft tissues of the thoracic spine and that affects the thoracic region, including ICD-9-CM codes 720 to 720.9, 721 to 721.0, 721.5 to 721.90, 722.3 to 722.30, 722.4, 722.6, 722.9 to 722.91, 723 to 723.3, 723.5 to 723.9, 724.5, 724.8, 724.9, 732.0, 737 to 737.9, 738.4, 738.5, 739.1, 756.1 to 756.19, 847 to 847.0, 920, 922.3, 925, and 926.1 to 926.12.

2. Radicular pain, with or without regional thoracic back pain, includes the diagnoses of thoracic radiculopathy, radiculitis, or neuritis; displacement or herniation of intervertebral disc with radiculopathy, radiculitis, or neuritis; spinal stenosis with radiculopathy, radiculitis, or neuritis; and any other diagnoses for pain believed to

originate with irritation of a nerve root in the thoracic spine, including ICD-9-CM codes 721.1, 721.91, 722 to 722.0, 722.2, 722.7 to 722.71, 723.4, and 724 to 724.00.

3. Thoracic compressive myelopathy, with or without radicular pain, is a condition characterized by weakness and spasticity in one or both legs and associated with any of the following: exaggerated reflexes, an extensor plantar response, bowel or bladder dysfunction, sensory ataxia, or bilateral sensory changes.

(c) A health care provider may not order laboratory tests in the evaluation of a patient with regional thoracic back pain, or radicular pain, except when a patient's history, age, or examination suggests infection, metabolic-endocrinologic disorders, tumorous conditions, systemic musculoskeletal disorders, such as rheumatoid arthritis or ankylosing spondylitis, or side effects of medications. Laboratory tests may be ordered at any time a health care provider suspects any of these conditions, but a health care provider shall justify the need for the tests ordered with clear documentation of the indications. Laboratory tests may also be ordered as part of a preoperative evaluation.

(d) Medical imaging evaluation of the thoracic spine shall be based on the findings of the history and physical examination and may not be ordered prior to a health care provider's clinical evaluation of the patient. Medical imaging may not be performed as a routine procedure and shall comply with the guidelines in s. DWD 81.05 (1). A health care provider shall document the appropriate indications for any medical imaging studies obtained.

(e) A health care provider may not order EMG and nerve conduction studies for regional thoracic back pain and radicular pain under par. (b) 1. to 3.

(f) A health care provider may not order the use of any of the following procedures or tests for the diagnosis of any of the clinical categories in par. (b) 1. to 3.:

1. Surface electromyography or surface paraspinal EMG.
2. Thermography.
3. Plethysmography.
4. Electronic X-ray analysis of plain radiographs.
5. Diagnostic ultrasound of the spine.
6. Somatosensory evoked potentials and motor evoked potentials.

(g) A health care provider may not order computerized range of motion or strength measuring tests during the period of initial nonsurgical care, but may order these tests during a period of chronic management when used in conjunction with a computerized exercise program, work hardening program, or work conditioning program. During the period of initial nonoperative care computerized range of motion or strength testing may be performed but shall be done in conjunction with an office visit, chiropractic evaluation or treatment, or physical or occupational therapy evaluation or treatment.

(h) A health care provider may order personality or psychological evaluations for evaluating patients who continue to have problems despite appropriate care. A treating health care provider may perform this evaluation or may refer the patient for consultation with another health care provider in order to obtain a psychological evaluation. These evaluations may be used to assess the patient for a number of psychological conditions that may interfere with recovery from the injury. Since more than one of these

psychological conditions may be present in a given case, a health care provider performing the evaluation shall consider all of the following:

1. Is symptom magnification occurring?
2. Does the patient exhibit an emotional reaction to the injury, such as depression, fear or anger, that is interfering with recovery?
3. Are there other personality factors or disorders that are interfering with recovery?
4. Is the patient chemically dependent?
5. Are there any interpersonal conflicts interfering with recovery?
6. Does the patient have a chronic pain syndrome or psychogenic pain?
7. In cases in which surgery is a possible treatment, are psychological factors, such as those listed in subd. 1. to 6., likely to interfere with the potential benefit of the surgery?

(i) Diagnostic analgesic blocks or injection studies include facet joint injection, facet nerve block, epidural differential spinal block, nerve block, and nerve root block.

1. These procedures are used to localize the source of pain prior to surgery and to diagnose conditions that fail to respond to initial nonoperative care.

2. These blocks and injections are invasive and when done as diagnostic procedures only are not necessary unless noninvasive procedures have failed to establish the diagnosis.

3. Selection of patients, choice of procedure, and localization of the level of injection may be determined by documented clinical findings indicating possible pathologic conditions and the source of pain symptoms.

4. These blocks and injections may also be used as therapeutic modalities and are subject to the guidelines in sub. (5).

(j) Functional capacity assessment or evaluation is a comprehensive and objective assessment of a patient's ability to perform work tasks. The components of a functional capacity assessment or evaluation include neuromusculoskeletal screening, tests of manual material handling, assessment of functional mobility, and measurement of postural tolerance. A functional capacity assessment or evaluation is an individualized testing process and the component tests and measurements are determined by the patient's condition and the requested information. Functional capacity assessments and evaluations are performed to determine and report a patient's physical capacities in general or to determine work tolerance for a specific job, task, or work activity.

1. A functional capacity assessment or evaluation is not necessary during the period of initial nonoperative care.

2. Functional capacity assessment or evaluation is necessary in either of the following circumstances:

- a. To identify the patient's permanent activity restrictions and capabilities.
- b. To assess the patient's ability to do a specific job.

(k) Consultations with other health care providers may be initiated at any time by a treating health care provider consistent with standard medical practice.

(2) GENERAL TREATMENT GUIDELINES FOR THORACIC BACK PAIN.

(a) All medical care for thoracic back pain, appropriately assigned to a category of sub. (1) (b) is determined by the diagnosis and clinical category in sub. (1) (b) that the patient has been assigned. General guidelines for treatment modalities are set forth in

subs. (3) to (10). Specific treatment guidelines for each clinical category are set forth in subs. (11) to (13) as follows:

1. Subsection (11) governs regional thoracic back pain.
2. Subsection (12) governs radicular pain.
3. Subsection (13) governs myelopathy.

(b) A health care provider shall, at each visit, reassess the appropriateness of the clinical category assigned and reassign the patient if warranted by new clinical information including symptoms, signs, results of diagnostic testing and opinions, and information obtained from consultations with other health care providers. When the clinical category is changed the treatment plan shall be appropriately modified to reflect the new clinical category. A change of clinical category may not in itself allow a health care provider to continue a therapy or treatment modality past the maximum duration specified in this section or to repeat a therapy or treatment previously provided for the same injury.

(c) In general a course of treatment is divided into the following three phases:

1. First, all patients with thoracic back problems, except patients with myelopathy under sub. (1) (b) 3 , shall be given initial nonoperative care that may include active and passive treatment modalities, injections, durable medical equipment, and medications. These modalities and guidelines are described in subs. (3), (4), (5), (8), and (10). The period of initial nonsurgical treatment begins with the first clinical passive, active, injection, durable medical equipment, or medication modality initiated. Initial nonsurgical treatment shall result in progressive improvement as specified in sub. (9).

2. Second, for patients with persistent symptoms, initial nonsurgical management is followed by a period of surgical evaluation. This evaluation shall be completed in a timely manner. Surgery, if necessary, shall be performed as expeditiously as possible consistent with sound medical practice and subs. (6), (11), (12), (13) and s. DWD 81.12. A treating health care provider may do the evaluation or may refer the patient to another health care provider.

a. Patients with myelopathy may require immediate surgical therapy.

b. Any patient who has had surgery may require postoperative therapy with active and passive treatment modalities. This therapy may be in addition to any received during the period of initial nonsurgical care.

c. Surgery shall follow the guidelines in subs. (6), (10) to (13) and s. DWD 81.12.

d. A decision against surgery at this time shall not preclude a decision for surgery made at a later date in light of new clinical information.

3. Third, for those patients who are not candidates for or refuse surgical therapy, or who do not have complete resolution of their symptoms with surgery, a period of chronic management may be necessary. Chronic management modalities are described in s. DWD 81.13, and may also include durable medical equipment as described in sub. (8).

(d) A treating health care provider may refer the patient for a consultation at any time during the course of treatment consistent with accepted medical practice.

(3) PASSIVE TREATMENT MODALITIES. (a) Except as set forth in par. (b) or s. DWD 81.04 (5), a health care provider may not direct the use of passive treatment modalities in a clinical setting as set forth in pars. (c) to (i) beyond 12 calendar weeks

after any of the passive modalities in pars. (c) to (i) are initiated. There are no limitations on the use of passive treatment modalities by the patient at home.

(b) A health care provider may direct an additional 12 visits for the use of passive treatment modalities over an additional 12 months if all of the following apply:

1. The patient is released to work or is permanently totally disabled and the additional passive treatment shall result in progressive improvement in, or maintenance of, functional status achieved during the initial 12 weeks of passive care.

2. The treatment shall not be given on a regularly scheduled basis.

3. A health care provider shall document in the medical record a plan to encourage the patient's independence and decreased reliance on health care providers.

4. Management of the patient's condition shall include active treatment modalities during this period.

5. The additional 12 visits for passive treatment shall not delay the required surgical or chronic pain evaluation required by these guidelines.

6. A health care provider may not direct passive care while the patient has chronic pain syndrome.

(c) For purposes of this paragraph, "adjustment or manipulation of joints" includes chiropractic and osteopathic adjustments or manipulations. The following guidelines apply to adjustment or manipulation of joints:

1. Time for treatment response is three to five treatments.

2. Maximum treatment frequency is up to five times per week for the first one to two weeks decreasing in frequency thereafter.

3. Maximum treatment duration is 12 weeks.

(d) Thermal treatment includes all superficial and deep heating modalities and cooling modalities. Superficial thermal modalities include hot packs, hot soaks, hot water bottles, hydrocollators, heating pads, ice packs, cold soaks, infrared, whirlpool, and fluidotherapy. Deep thermal modalities include diathermy, ultrasound, and microwave.

The following guidelines apply to thermal treatment:

1. Treatment given in a clinical setting.
 - a. Time for treatment response is two to four treatments.
 - b. Maximum treatment frequency is up to five times per week for the first one to three weeks decreasing in frequency thereafter.
 - c. Maximum treatment duration is 12 weeks of treatment in a clinical setting but only if given in conjunction with other therapies.

2. Home use of thermal modalities may be prescribed at any time during the course of treatment. Home use may only involve hot packs, hot soaks, hot water bottles, hydrocollators, heating pads, ice packs, and cold soaks that can be applied by the patient without health care provider assistance. Home use of thermal modalities may not require any special training or monitoring, other than that usually provided by a health care provider during an office visit.

(e) For purposes of this paragraph “electrical muscle stimulation” includes galvanic stimulation, TENS, interferential, and microcurrent techniques. The following guidelines apply to electrical muscle stimulation:

1. The following guidelines apply to electrical muscle stimulation given in a clinical setting:
 - a. Time for treatment response is two to four treatments.

b. Maximum treatment frequency is up to five times per week for the first one to three weeks decreasing in frequency thereafter.

c. Maximum treatment duration is 12 weeks of treatment in a clinical setting but only if given in conjunction with other therapies.

2. Home use of an electrical stimulation device may be prescribed at any time during a course of treatment. Initial use of an electrical stimulation device shall be in a supervised setting in order to ensure proper electrode placement and patient education.

The following guidelines apply to home use of an electrical stimulation device:

a. Maximum time for patient education and training is up to three sessions.

b. Patient may use the electrical stimulation device for one month, at which time effectiveness of the treatment shall be reevaluated by a health care provider before continuing home use of the device.

(f) The following guidelines apply to mechanical traction:

1. Treatment given in a clinical setting.

a. Time for treatment response is three treatments.

b. Maximum treatment frequency is up to three times per week for the first one to three weeks decreasing in frequency thereafter.

c. Maximum treatment duration is 12 weeks in a clinical setting but only if used in conjunction with other therapies.

2. Home use of a mechanical traction device may be prescribed as follow-up to use of traction in a clinical setting if it has proven to be effective treatment and is expected to continue to be effective treatment. Initial use of a mechanical traction device

shall be in a supervised setting in order to ensure proper patient education. The following guidelines apply to home use of a mechanical traction device:

a. Maximum time for patient education and training is one session.

b. A patient may use the mechanical traction device for one month, at which time effectiveness of the treatment shall be reevaluated by a health care provider before continuing home use of the device.

(g) For purposes of this paragraph, “acupuncture treatments” include endorphin-mediated analgesic therapy that includes classic acupuncture and acupressure. The following guidelines apply to acupuncture treatments:

a. Time for treatment response is three to five sessions.

b. Maximum treatment frequency is up to three times per week for one to three weeks and decreasing in frequency thereafter.

c. Maximum treatment duration is 12 weeks.

(h) For purposes of this paragraph, “manual therapy” includes soft tissue and joint mobilization, therapeutic massage, and manual traction. The following guidelines apply to manual therapy:

1. Time for treatment response is three to five treatments.

2. Maximum treatment frequency is up to five times per week for the first one to two weeks decreasing in frequency thereafter.

3. Maximum treatment duration is 12 weeks.

(i) For purposes of this paragraph, “phoresis” includes iontophoresis and phonophoresis. The following guidelines apply to the use of phoresis:

1. Time for treatment response is three to five sessions.

2. Maximum treatment frequency is up to three times per week for the first one to three weeks and decreasing in frequency thereafter.

3. Maximum treatment duration is 12 weeks.

(j) *Bedrest*. Prolonged restriction of activity and immobilization are detrimental to a patient's recovery. Bedrest may not be prescribed for more than seven days.

(k) Spinal braces and other movement-restricting appliances. Bracing required for longer than two weeks shall be accompanied by active muscle strengthening exercise to avoid deconditioning and prolonged disability. The following guidelines apply to the use of spinal braces and movement-restricting appliances:

1. Time for treatment response is three days.

2. Maximum treatment frequency is limited to intermittent use during times of increased physical stress or prophylactic use at work.

3. Maximum continuous duration is three weeks unless patient is status postfusion.

(4) ACTIVE TREATMENT MODALITIES. (a) Active treatment modalities shall be used as set forth in pars. (b) to (f). A health care provider's use of active treatment modalities may extend past the 12-week limit on passive treatment modalities, so long as the maximum durations for the active treatment modalities are not exceeded.

(b) Education shall teach the patient about pertinent anatomy and physiology as it relates to spinal function for the purpose of injury prevention. Education includes training on posture, biomechanics, and relaxation. The maximum number of treatments is three visits that includes an initial education and training session and two follow-up visits.

(c) Posture and work method training shall instruct the patient in the proper performance of job activities. Topics include proper positioning of the trunk, back and arms, use of optimum biomechanics in performing job tasks, and appropriate pacing of activities. Methods may include didactic sessions, demonstrations, exercises, and simulated work tasks. The maximum number of treatments is three visits.

(d) Worksite analysis and modification shall examine the patient's work station, tools, and job duties. A health care provider may make recommendations for the alteration of the work station, selection of alternate tools, modification of job duties, and provision of adaptive equipment. The maximum number of treatments is three visits.

(e) Exercise, which is important to the success of an initial nonsurgical treatment program and a return to normal activity, shall include active patient participation in activities designed to increase flexibility, strength, endurance, or muscle relaxation. Exercise shall, at least in part, be specifically aimed at the musculature of the thoracic spine. Aerobic exercise and extremity strengthening may be performed as adjunctive treatment but may not be the primary focus of the exercise program.

(f) Exercises shall be evaluated to determine if the desired goals are being attained. Strength, flexibility, and endurance shall be objectively measured. A health care provider may objectively measure the treatment response as often as necessary for optimal care after the initial evaluation. Subds. 1. and 2. govern supervised and unsupervised exercise, except for computerized exercise programs and health clubs, which are governed by s. DWD 81.13.

1. 'Guidelines for supervised exercise.' One goal of an exercise program shall be to teach the patient how to maintain and maximize any gains experienced from exercise.

Self-management of the condition shall be promoted. The following guidelines apply to supervised exercise:

a. Maximum treatment frequency is three times per week for three weeks and may decrease with time thereafter.

b. Maximum duration is 12 weeks.

2. 'Guidelines for unsupervised exercise.' Unsupervised exercise shall be provided in the least intensive setting appropriate to the goals of the exercise program and may supplement or follow the period of supervised exercise. The following guidelines apply to unsupervised exercise:

a. Maximum treatment frequency is one to three visits for instruction and monitoring.

b. There is no limit on the duration and frequency of exercise at home.

(5) THERAPEUTIC INJECTIONS. (a) Injection modalities are necessary as set forth in pars. (a) to (c). A health care provider's use of injections may extend past the 12-week limit on passive treatment modalities, so long as the maximum treatment for injections is not exceeded.

1. For purposes of this subsection, "therapeutic injections" include trigger points injections, facet joint injections, facet nerve blocks, sympathetic nerve blocks, epidurals, nerve root blocks, and peripheral nerve blocks. Therapeutic injections may only be given in conjunction with active treatment modalities directed to the same anatomical site.

2. The following guidelines apply to the use of trigger point injections:

a. Time for treatment response is within 30 minutes.

b. Maximum treatment frequency is once per week if a positive response to the first injection at that site. If subsequent injections at that site demonstrate diminishing control of symptoms or fail to facilitate objective functional gains, then trigger point injections shall be redirected to other areas or discontinued. There may be no more than three injections per patient visit.

c. Maximum treatment is four injections to any one site.

3. The following are guidelines for facet joint injections or facet nerve blocks:

a. Time for treatment response is within one week.

b. Maximum treatment frequency is once every two weeks if a positive response to the first injection or block. If subsequent injections or blocks demonstrate diminishing control of symptoms or fail to facilitate objective functional gains, then injections or blocks shall be discontinued. Only three injections or blocks per patient visit.

c. Maximum treatment is three injections or blocks to any one site.

4. The following guidelines apply to the use of nerve root blocks:

a. Time for treatment response is within one week.

b. Maximum treatment frequency, can repeat injection two weeks after the previous injection if a positive response to the first block. Only three injections per patient visit.

c. Maximum treatment is two blocks to any one site.

5. The following guidelines apply to the use of epidural injections:

a. Time for treatment response is within one week.

b. Maximum treatment frequency is once every two weeks if a positive response to the first injection. If subsequent injections demonstrate diminishing control of

symptoms or fail to facilitate objective functional gains, then injections shall be discontinued. Only one injection per patient visit.

c. Maximum treatment is three injections.

(b) Lytic or sclerosing injections, including radio frequency denervation of the facet joints. These injections may only be given in conjunction with active treatment modalities directed to the same anatomical site. The following guidelines apply to the use of lytic or sclerosing injections:

1. Time for treatment response is within one week.
2. Optimum treatment frequency, may repeat once for any site.
3. Maximum duration is two injections to any one site.

(c) Prolotherapy and botulinum toxin injections are not necessary in the treatment of thoracic back problems.

(6) SURGERY INCLUDING DECOMPRESSION PROCEDURES. (a) A health care provider may perform surgery only if it meets the specific guidelines of subs. (11) to (13) and s. DWD 81.12.

(b) In order to optimize the beneficial effect of surgery, postoperative therapy with active and passive treatment modalities may be provided, even if these modalities had been used in the preoperative treatment of the condition. In the postoperative period the maximum treatment duration with passive treatment modalities in a clinical setting from the initiation of the first passive modality used, except bedrest or bracing, is as follows:

1. Eight weeks following decompression or implantation of a spinal cord stimulator or intrathecal drug delivery system.

2. 12 weeks following arthrodesis.

(c) Repeat surgery shall also meet the guidelines of subs. (11) to (13) and s. DWD 81.12.

(d) The surgical therapies in subds. 1. and 2. have very limited application and require a personality or psychosocial evaluation that indicates the patient is likely to benefit from the treatment.

1. Spinal cord stimulator may be necessary for a patient who has neuropathic pain and has had a favorable response to a trial screening period.

2. Intrathecal drug delivery system may be necessary for a patient who has somatic or neuropathic pain and has had a favorable response to a trial screening period.

(7) CHRONIC MANAGEMENT. Chronic management of thoracic back pain shall be provided according to s. DWD 81.13.

(8) DURABLE MEDICAL EQUIPMENT. (a) A health care provider may direct the use of durable medical equipment only in certain specific situations as specified in pars. (b) to (e).

(b) Braces or supports may be necessary within the guidelines of sub. (3) (k)

(c) For patients using electrical stimulation or mechanical traction devices at home, the device and any required supplies are necessary within the guidelines of sub. (3) (e) and (f).

(d) Exercise equipment for home use, including bicycles, treadmills, and stairclimbers, are necessary only within the context of a program or plan of an approved chronic management program. This equipment is not necessary during initial nonoperative care or during reevaluation and surgical therapy. If the employer has an

appropriate exercise facility on its premises with the prescribed equipment, the insurer may mandate the use of that facility instead of authorizing purchase of equipment for home use.

1. 'Indications.' The patient is deconditioned and requires reconditioning that may be accomplished only with the use of the prescribed exercise equipment. A health care provider shall document specific reasons why the exercise equipment is necessary and may not be replaced with other activities.

2. 'Requirements.' The use of the equipment shall have specific goals and there shall be a specific set of prescribed activities.

(e) The following durable medical equipment is not necessary for home use for thoracic back pain conditions:

1. Whirlpools, Jacuzzis, hot tubs, or special bath or shower attachments.
2. Beds, waterbeds, mattresses, chairs, recliners, or loungers.

(9) EVALUATION OF TREATMENT BY HEALTH CARE PROVIDER. (a) A health care provider shall evaluate at each visit whether the treatment is medically necessary, and shall evaluate whether initial nonsurgical management is effective according to subs. 1. to 3. No later than the time for treatment response established for the specific modality as specified in subs. (3) to (5), a health care provider shall evaluate whether the passive, active, injection, or medication treatment modality is resulting in progressive improvement as specified in subs. 1. to 3.

1. The patient's subjective complaints of pain or disability are progressively improving, as evidenced by documentation in the medical record of decreased distribution, frequency, or intensity of symptoms.

2. The objective clinical findings are progressively improving, as evidenced by documentation in the medical record of resolution or objectively measured improvement in physical signs of injury.

3. The patient's functional status, especially vocational activity, is progressively improving, as evidenced by documentation in the medical record or documentation of work ability involving less restrictive limitations on activity.

(b) If there is not progressive improvement in at least two categories specified in par. (a) 1. to 3., the modality shall be discontinued or significantly modified or a health care provider shall reconsider the diagnosis. The evaluation of the effectiveness of the treatment modality may be delegated to another health care provider.

(10) MEDICATION MANAGEMENT. (a) Prescription of controlled substance medications under ch. 450, Stats., including without limitations, opioids and narcotics, are indicated primarily for the treatment of severe acute pain. These medications are not recommended in the treatment of patients with persistent thoracic back pain.

(b) Patients with radicular pain may require longer periods of treatment.

(c) A health care provider shall document the rationale for the use of any scheduled medication. Treatment with nonnarcotic medication may be appropriate during any phase of treatment and intermittently after all other treatment has been discontinued. The prescribing health care provider shall determine that ongoing medication is effective treatment for the patient's condition.

(11) SPECIFIC TREATMENT GUIDELINES FOR REGIONAL THORACIC BACK PAIN. (a) A health care provider shall use initial nonsurgical treatment for the

first phase of treatment for all patients with regional thoracic back pain under sub. (1) (b)

1.

1. The active, passive, injection, durable medical equipment, and medication treatment modalities and procedures in subs. (3), (4), (5), (8), and (10) may be used in sequence or simultaneously during the period of initial nonsurgical management, depending on the severity of the condition.

2. The only therapeutic injections necessary for patients with regional thoracic back pain are trigger point injections, facet joint injections, facet nerve blocks, and epidural blocks, and their use shall meet the guidelines of sub. (5).

3. After the first week of treatment, initial nonsurgical management shall at all times contain active treatment modalities according to the guidelines of sub. (4)

4. Initial nonsurgical treatment shall be provided in the least intensive setting consistent with quality health care practices.

5. Except as provided in sub. (3), passive treatment modalities in a clinic setting or requiring attendance by a health care provider are not necessary beyond 12 weeks after any passive modality other than bedrest or bracing is first initiated.

(b) Surgical evaluation or chronic management is necessary if the patient continues with symptoms and objective physical findings after the course of initial nonsurgical care, and if the patient's condition prevents the resumption of the regular activities of daily life including regular vocational activities. The purpose of surgical evaluation is to determine whether surgery is necessary in the treatment of a patient who has failed to recover with initial nonsurgical care. If the patient is not a surgical candidate, then chronic management is necessary.

1. Surgical evaluation may begin as soon as eight weeks after, but shall begin no later than 12 weeks after, beginning initial nonsurgical management. An initial recommendation or decision against surgical therapy shall not preclude surgery at a later date.

2. Surgical evaluation may include the use of appropriate medical imaging techniques. The imaging technique shall be chosen on the basis of the suspected etiology of the patient's condition but a health care provider shall follow the guidelines in s. DWD 81.05 (1). Medical imaging studies that do not meet these guidelines are not necessary.

3. Surgical evaluation may also include diagnostic blocks and injections. These blocks and injections are only necessary if their use is consistent with the guidelines of sub. (1) (i).

4. Surgical evaluation may also include personality or psychosocial evaluation, consistent with the guidelines of sub. (1) (h).

5. Consultation with other health care providers may be appropriate as part of the surgical evaluation. The need for consultation and the choice of consultant will be determined by the findings on medical imaging, diagnostic analgesic blocks, and injections, if performed, and the patient's ongoing subjective complaints and objective physical findings.

6. The only surgical procedure necessary for patients with regional thoracic back pain only is thoracic arthrodesis with or without instrumentation, which shall meet the guidelines of sub. (6) and s. DWD 81.12 (1) (c). For patients with failed surgery, spinal cord stimulators or intrathecal drug delivery systems may be necessary consistent with sub. (6) (d).

a. If surgery is necessary, it shall be offered to the patient as soon as possible. If the patient agrees to the proposed surgery it shall be performed as expeditiously as possible consistent with sound medical practice.

b. If surgery is not necessary or if the patient does not wish to proceed with surgery, then the patient is a candidate for chronic management.

(d) If the patient continues with symptoms and objective physical findings after surgery has been rendered or the patient refuses surgery or the patient was not a candidate for surgery, and if the patient's condition prevents the resumption of the regular activities of daily life including regular vocational activities, then the patient may be a candidate for chronic management under s. DWD 81.13.

(12) SPECIFIC TREATMENT GUIDELINES FOR RADICULAR PAIN. (a) Initial nonsurgical treatment is appropriate for all patients with radicular pain under sub. (1) (b) 2. and shall be the first phase of treatment. It shall be provided within the guidelines of sub. (11) (a), with the following modifications. Epidural blocks and nerve root and peripheral nerve blocks are the only therapeutic injections necessary for patients with radicular pain only. If there is a component of regional thoracic back pain, therapeutic facet joint injections, facet nerve blocks, and trigger point injections may also be necessary.

(b) Surgical evaluation or chronic management is necessary if the patient continues with symptoms and physical findings after the course of initial nonsurgical care, and if the patient's condition prevents the resumption of the regular activities of daily life including regular vocational activities. It shall be provided within the guidelines of sub. (11) (b) with the following modifications. The only surgical procedures

necessary for patients with radicular pain are decompression or arthrodesis. For patients with failed surgery, spinal cord stimulators or intrathecal drug delivery systems may be necessary consistent with sub. (6) (c).

(c) If the patient continues with symptoms and objective physical findings after surgical therapy has been rendered or the patient refused surgical therapy or the patient was not a candidate for surgical therapy, and if the patient's condition prevents the resumption of the regular activities of daily life including regular vocational activities, then the patient may be a candidate for chronic management. Any course or program of chronic management for patients with radicular pain, with or without regional thoracic back pain shall meet all of the guidelines of s. DWD 81.13.

(13) SPECIFIC TREATMENT GUIDELINES FOR MYELOPATHY. (a)

Patients with myelopathy may require emergency surgical evaluation at any time during the course of their overall treatment. The health care provider may decide to proceed with surgical evaluation based on the type of neurologic changes observed, the severity of the changes, the rate of progression of the changes, and the response to any nonsurgical treatments. Surgery, if necessary, may be performed at any time during the course of treatment. Surgical evaluation and surgery shall be within the guidelines of sub. (11) (b), with the following modifications:

1. Surgical evaluation and surgical therapy may begin at any time.
2. The only surgical procedures necessary for patients with myelopathy are decompression and arthrodesis. For patients with failed surgery, spinal cord stimulators or intrathecal drug delivery systems may be necessary consistent with sub. (6) (c).

(b) If the health care provider decides to proceed with a course of nonsurgical care for a patient with myelopathy, it shall follow the guidelines of sub. (12) (a).

(c) If the patient continues with symptoms and objective physical findings after surgical therapy has been rendered or the patient refuses surgical therapy or the patient was not a candidate for surgical therapy, and if the patient's condition prevents the resumption of the regular activities of daily life including regular vocational activities, then the patient may be a candidate for chronic management. Any course or program of chronic management for patients with myelopathy shall meet all of the guidelines of s. DWD 81.13.

DWD 81.09 Upper extremity disorders. (1) DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES FOR TREATMENT OF UPPER EXTREMITY DISORDERS. (a) A health care provider shall determine the nature of an upper extremity disorder before initiating treatment.

(b) A health care provider shall perform and document an appropriate history and physical examination. Based on the history and physical examination a health care provider shall at each visit assign the patient to the appropriate clinical category according to subs. 1. to 6. The diagnosis shall be documented in the medical record. Patients may have multiple disorders requiring assignment to more than one clinical category. This section does not apply to upper extremity conditions due to a visceral, vascular, infectious, immunological, metabolic, endocrine, systemic neurologic, or neoplastic disease process, fractures, lacerations, amputations, or sprains or strains with complete tissue disruption.

1. 'Epicondylitis.' This clinical category includes medial epicondylitis and lateral epicondylitis, including ICD-9-CM codes 726.31 and 726.32.

2. 'Tendonitis of the forearm, wrist and hand.' This clinical category encompasses any inflammation, pain, tenderness, or dysfunction or irritation of a tendon, tendon sheath, tendon insertion, or musculotendinous junction in the upper extremity at or distal to the elbow due to mechanical injury or irritation, including the diagnoses of tendonitis, tenosynovitis, tendovaginitis, peritendinitis, extensor tendinitis, de Quervain's syndrome, intersection syndrome, flexor tendinitis, and trigger digit, including ICD-9-CM codes 726.4, 726.5, 726.8, 726.9, 726.90, 727, 727.0, 727.00, 727.03, 727.04, 727.05, and 727.2.

3. 'Nerve entrapment syndromes.' This clinical category encompasses any compression or entrapment of the radial, ulnar or median nerves, or any of their branches, including carpal tunnel syndrome, pronator syndrome, anterior interosseous syndrome, cubital tunnel syndrome, Guyon's canal syndrome, radial tunnel syndrome, posterior interosseous syndrome, and Wartenburg's syndrome, including ICD-9-CM codes 354, 354.0, 354.1, 354.2, 354.3, 354.8, and 354.9.

4. 'Muscle pain syndromes.' This clinical category encompasses any painful condition of any of the muscles of the upper extremity, including the muscles responsible for movement of the shoulder and scapula, characterized by pain and stiffness, including the diagnoses of chronic nontraumatic muscle strain, repetitive strain injury, cervicobrachial syndrome, tension neck syndrome, overuse syndrome, myofascial pain syndrome, myofasciitis, nonspecific myalgia, fibrositis, fibromyalgia, and fibromyositis,

including ICD-9-CM codes 723.3, 729.0, 729.1, 729.5, 840, 840.3, 840.5, 840.6, 840.8, 840.9, 841, 841.8, 841.9, and 842.

5. ‘Shoulder impingement syndromes, including tendonitis, bursitis, and related conditions.’ This clinical category encompasses any inflammation, pain, tenderness, dysfunction, or irritation of a tendon, tendon insertion, tendon sheath, musculotendinous junction, or bursa in the shoulder due to mechanical injury or irritation, including the diagnoses of impingement syndrome, supraspinatus tendonitis, infraspinatus tendonitis, calcific tendonitis, bicipital tendonitis, subacromial bursitis, subcoracoid bursitis, subdeltoid bursitis, and rotator cuff tendinitis, including ICD-9-CM codes 726.1 to 726.2, 726.9, 726.90, 727 to 727.01, 727.2, 727.3, 840, 840.4, 840.6, 840.8, and 840.9.

6. ‘Traumatic sprains or strains of the upper extremity.’ This clinical category encompasses an instantaneous or acute injury that occurred as a result of a single precipitating event to the ligaments or the muscles of the upper extremity including ICD-9-CM codes 840 to 842.19. Injuries to muscles as a result of repetitive use, or occurring gradually over time without a single precipitating trauma, are considered muscle pain syndromes under subd. 4. Injuries with complete tissue disruption are not subject to this section.

(c) A health care provider may order certain laboratory tests in the evaluation of a patient with upper extremity disorder to rule out infection, metabolic-endocrinologic disorders, tumorous conditions, systemic musculoskeletal disorders such as rheumatoid arthritis, or side effects of medications. Laboratory tests may be ordered at any time a health care provider suspects any of these conditions, but a health care provider shall justify the need for the tests ordered with clear documentation of the indications.

(d) Medical imaging evaluation of upper extremity disorders shall be based on the findings of the history and physical examination and may not be ordered before a health care provider's clinical evaluation of the patient. Medical imaging may not be performed as a routine procedure and shall comply with the guidelines in s. DWD 81.05. A health care provider shall document the appropriate indications for any medical imaging studies obtained.

(e) EMG and nerve conduction studies are only necessary for nerve entrapment disorders and recurrent nerve entrapment after surgery.

(f) A health care provider may not order the use of the following diagnostic procedures or tests for diagnosis of upper extremity disorders:

1. Surface electromyography.
2. Thermography.
3. Somatosensory evoked potentials and motor evoked potentials.

(g) The following diagnostic procedures or tests are considered adjuncts to the physical examination and are not necessary separately from the office visit:

1. Vibrometry.
2. Neurometry.
3. Semmes-Weinstein monofilament testing.
4. Algometry.

(h) Computerized range of motion or strength measuring tests are not necessary during the period of initial nonsurgical management, but may be necessary during the period of chronic management when used in conjunction with a computerized exercise program, work hardening program, or work conditioning program. During the period of

initial nonsurgical management, computerized range of motion or strength testing may be performed but shall be done in conjunction with an office visit with a health care provider's evaluation or treatment.

(i) Personality or psychosocial evaluations may be a useful tool for evaluating patients who continue to have problems despite appropriate initial nonsurgical care. A treating health care provider may perform this evaluation or may refer the patient for consultation with another health care provider in order to obtain a psychological evaluation. These evaluations may be used to assess the patient for a number of psychological conditions that may interfere with recovery from the injury. Since more than one of these psychological conditions may be present in a given case, a health care provider performing the evaluation shall consider all of the following:

1. Is symptom magnification occurring?
2. Does the patient exhibit an emotional reaction to the injury, such as depression, fear or anger that is interfering with recovery?
3. Are there other personality factors or disorders that are interfering with recovery?
4. Is the patient chemically dependent?
5. Are there any interpersonal conflicts interfering with recovery?
6. Does the patient have a chronic pain syndrome or psychogenic pain?
7. In cases in which surgery is a possible treatment, are psychological factors likely to interfere with the potential benefit of the surgery?

(j) *Diagnostic analgesic blocks or injection studies.* 1. Diagnostic analgesic blocks are used to localize the source of pain and to diagnose conditions which fail to respond to appropriate initial nonsurgical management.

2. Selection of patients, choice of procedure, and localization of the site of injection shall be determined by documented clinical findings indicating possible pathologic conditions and the source of pain symptoms.

3. These blocks and injections may also be used as therapeutic modalities and as such are subject to the guidelines of sub. (5).

(k) Functional capacity assessment or evaluation is a comprehensive and objective assessment of a patient's ability to perform work tasks. The components of a functional capacity assessment or evaluation include neuromusculoskeletal screening, tests of manual material handling, assessment of functional mobility, and measurement of postural tolerance. A functional capacity assessment or evaluation is an individualized testing process and the component tests and measurements are determined by the patient's condition and the required information. Functional capacity assessments and evaluations are performed to determine and report a patient's physical capacities in general or to determine work tolerance for a specific job, task, or work activity.

1. Functional capacity assessment or evaluation is not necessary during the first 12 weeks of initial nonsurgical treatment.

2. Functional capacity assessment or evaluation is necessary after the first 12 weeks of care in either of the following circumstances:

- a. To identify the patient's activity restrictions and capabilities.
- b. To assess the patient's ability to return to do a specific job.

3. A functional capacity evaluation is not necessary to establish baseline performance before treatment or for subsequent assessments to evaluate change during or after treatment.

4. Only one completed functional capacity evaluation is necessary per injury.

(L) Consultations with other health care providers may be initiated at any time by a treating health care provider consistent with accepted medical practice.

(2) GENERAL TREATMENT GUIDELINES FOR UPPER EXTREMITY DISORDERS. (a) All medical care for upper extremity disorders, appropriately assigned to a category of sub. (1) (b) is determined by the diagnosis and clinical category in sub. (1) (b) that the patient has been assigned. General guidelines for treatment modalities are set forth in subs. (3) to (10). Specific treatment guidelines for each clinical category are set forth in subs. (11) to (16) as follows:

1. Subsection (11) governs epicondylitis.
2. Sub. (12) governs tendonitis of the forearm, wrist, and hand.
3. Subsection (13) governs upper extremity nerve entrapment syndromes.
4. Subsection (14) governs upper extremity muscle pain syndromes.
5. Subsection (15) governs shoulder impingement syndromes.
6. Subsection (16) governs traumatic sprains and strains of the upper extremity.

(b) A health care provider shall at each visit reassess the appropriateness of the clinical category assigned and reassign the patient if warranted by new clinical information including symptoms, signs, results of diagnostic testing and opinions, and information obtained from consultations with other health care providers. When the clinical category is changed the treatment plan shall be appropriately modified to reflect

the new clinical category and these changes shall be recorded in the medical record. A change of clinical category may not in itself allow a health care provider to continue a therapy or treatment modality past the maximum duration specified in subs. (3) to (10) or to repeat a therapy or treatment previously provided for the same injury, unless the treatment or therapy is subsequently delivered to a different part of the body.

(c) When treating more than one clinical category or body part for which the same treatment modality is appropriate, then the treatment modality shall be applied simultaneously, if possible, to all necessary areas.

(d) In general, a course of treatment shall be divided into the following three phases:

1. First, all patients with an upper extremity disorder shall be given initial nonsurgical management, unless otherwise specified. Initial nonsurgical management may include any combination of the passive, active, injection, durable medical equipment, and medication treatment modalities listed in subs. (3), (4), (5), (8), and (10), appropriate to the clinical category. The period of initial nonsurgical treatment begins with the first passive, active, injection, durable medical equipment, or medication modality initiated. Initial nonsurgical treatment shall result in progressive improvement as specified in sub. (9).

2. Second, for patients with persistent symptoms, initial nonsurgical management is followed by a period of surgical evaluation. This evaluation shall be completed in a timely manner. Surgery, if necessary, shall be performed as expeditiously as possible consistent with sound medical practice and subs. (6), (11) to (16) and s. DWD 81.12. A

treating health care provider may do the evaluation or may refer the patient to another health care provider.

a. Any patient who has had surgery may require postoperative therapy with active and passive treatment modalities. This therapy may be in addition to any received during the period of initial nonsurgical management.

b. Surgery shall follow the guidelines in subs. (6), (11) to (16) and s. DWD 81.12

c. A decision against surgery at this time shall not preclude a decision for surgery made at a later date.

3. Third, for those patients who are not candidates for surgery or refuse surgery, or who do not have complete resolution of their symptoms with surgery, a period of chronic management may be necessary. Chronic management modalities are described in s. DWD 81.13 and may include durable medical equipment is described in sub. (8).

(e) A treating health care provider may refer the patient for a consultation at any time during the course of treatment consistent with accepted medical practice.

(3) PASSIVE TREATMENT MODALITIES. (a) Except as set forth in par. (b) or s. DWD 81.04 (5), a health care provider's use of passive treatment modalities in a clinical setting as set forth in par. (b) 3. to 8. is not necessary beyond 12 calendar weeks after any of the passive modalities in par. (b) 3. to 8. are initiated. There are no limitations on the use of passive treatment modalities by the patient at home.

(b) A health care provider may direct an additional 12 visits for the use of passive treatment modalities over an additional 12 months if all of the following apply:

1. The patient is released to work or is permanently totally disabled and the additional passive treatment may result in progressive improvement in, or maintenance of, functional status achieved during the initial 12 weeks of passive care.

2. The treatment may not be given on a regularly scheduled basis.

3. A health care provider shall document in the medical record a plan to encourage the patient's independence and decreased reliance on health care providers.

4. Management of the patient's condition shall include active treatment modalities during this period.

5. The additional 12 visits for passive treatment shall not delay the required surgical or chronic pain evaluation required by this chapter.

6. Passive care is not necessary while the patient has chronic pain syndrome.

(c) For purposes of this paragraph, "adjustment or manipulation of joints" includes chiropractic and osteopathic adjustments or manipulations. The following guidelines apply to adjustment or manipulation of joints:

1. Time for treatment response is three to five treatments.

2. Maximum treatment frequency is up to five times per week the first one to two weeks decreasing in frequency thereafter.

3. Maximum treatment duration is 12 weeks.

(d) For purposes of this paragraph, "thermal treatment" includes all superficial and deep heating and cooling modalities. Superficial thermal modalities include hot packs, hot soaks, hot water bottles, hydrocollators, heating pads, ice packs, cold soaks, infrared, whirlpool, and fluidotherapy. Deep thermal modalities include diathermy, ultrasound, and microwave.

1. The following guidelines apply to the use of thermal treatment given in a clinical setting:

a. Time for treatment response is two to four treatments.

b. Maximum treatment frequency is up to five times per week for the first one to three weeks, decreasing in frequency thereafter.

c. Maximum treatment duration is 12 weeks of treatment in a clinical setting but only if given in conjunction with other therapies.

2. Home use of thermal modalities may be prescribed at any time during the course of treatment. Home use may only involve hot packs, hot soaks, hot water bottles, hydrocollators, heating pads, ice packs, and cold soaks that can be applied by the patient without health care provider assistance. Home use of thermal modalities shall not require any special training or monitoring, other than that usually provided by a health care provider during an office visit.

(e) For purposes of this paragraph, “electrical muscle stimulation” includes galvanic stimulation, TENS, interferential and microcurrent techniques.

1. The following guidelines apply to the use of electrical muscle stimulation given in a clinical setting:

a. Time for treatment response is two to four treatments.

b. Maximum treatment frequency is up to five times per week for the first one to three weeks, decreasing in frequency thereafter.

c. Maximum treatment duration is 12 weeks of treatment in a clinical setting but only if given in conjunction with other therapies.

2. Home use of an electrical stimulation device may be prescribed at any time during a course of treatment. Initial use of an electrical stimulation device shall be in a supervised setting in order to ensure proper electrode placement and patient education.

The following guidelines apply to home use of an electrical stimulation device:

a. Time for patient education and training is one to three sessions.

b. Patient may use the electrical stimulation device unsupervised for one month, at which time effectiveness of the treatment shall be reevaluated by a health care provider before continuing home use of the device.

(f) For purposes of this paragraph, “acupuncture treatments” include endorphin-mediated analgesic therapy that includes classic acupuncture and acupressure. The following guidelines apply to the use of acupuncture treatments:

1. Time for treatment response is three to five sessions.

2. Maximum treatment frequency is up to three times per week for the first one to three weeks, decreasing in frequency thereafter.

3. Maximum treatment duration is 12 weeks.

(g) For purposes of this paragraph, “phoresis” includes phonophoresis and iontophoresis. The following guidelines apply to the use of phoresis:

1. Time for treatment response is three to five sessions.

2. Maximum treatment frequency is up to three times per week for the first one to three weeks, decreasing in frequency thereafter.

3. Maximum treatment duration is nine sessions of either iontophoresis or phonophoresis, or combination, to any one site, with a maximum duration of 12 weeks for all treatment.

(h) For purposes of this paragraph, “manual therapy” includes soft tissue and joint mobilization and therapeutic massage. The following guidelines apply to the use of manual therapy:

1. Time for treatment response is three to five treatments.

2. Maximum treatment frequency is up to five times per week for the first one to two weeks decreasing in frequency thereafter.

3. Maximum treatment duration is 12 weeks.

(i) *Splints, braces, and other movement-restricting appliances.* Bracing required for longer than two weeks shall be accompanied by active motion exercises to avoid stiffness and prolonged disability. The following guidelines apply to the use of splints, braces, and other movement-restricting devices:

1. Time for treatment response is ten days.

2. Maximum treatment frequency is limited to intermittent use during times of increased physical stress or prophylactic use at work.

3. Maximum continuous duration is eight weeks. Prophylactic use is allowed indefinitely.

(j) *Rest.* Prolonged restriction of activity and immobilization are detrimental to a patient’s recovery. Total restriction of use of an affected body part may not be prescribed for more than two weeks, unless rigid immobilization is required. In cases of rigid immobilization, active motion exercises at adjacent joints shall begin no later than two weeks after application of the immobilization.

(4) ACTIVE TREATMENT MODALITIES. (a) A health care provider shall use active treatment modalities as set forth in subds. 1. to 4. A health care provider’s use of

active treatment modalities may extend past the 12-week limitation on passive treatment modalities so long as the maximum treatment for the active treatment modality is not exceeded.

1. Education shall teach the patient about pertinent anatomy and physiology as it relates to upper extremity function for the purpose of injury prevention. Education includes training on posture, biomechanics, and relaxation. The maximum number of treatments is three visits that include an initial education and training session, and two follow-up visits.

2. Posture and work method training shall instruct the patient in the proper performance of job activities. Topics include proper positioning of the trunk, neck, and arms, use of optimum biomechanics in performing job tasks, and appropriate pacing of activities. Methods include didactic sessions, demonstrations, exercises, and simulated work tasks. The maximum number of treatments is three visits.

3. Worksite analysis and modification shall examine the patient's work station, tools, and job duties. A health care provider may make recommendations for the alteration of the work station, selection of alternate tools, modification of job duties, and provision of adaptive equipment. The maximum number of treatments is three visits.

4. Exercise, that is important to the success of a nonsurgical treatment program and a return to normal activity, shall include active patient participation in activities designed to increase flexibility, strength, endurance, or muscle relaxation. Exercise shall, at least in part, be specifically aimed at the musculature of the upper extremity. While aerobic exercise may be performed as adjunctive treatment this shall not be the primary focus of the exercise program.

(b) Exercises shall be evaluated to determine if the desired goals are being attained. Strength, flexibility, or endurance shall be objectively measured. A health care provider may objectively measure the treatment response as often as necessary for optimal care after the initial evaluation.

(c) Subds. 1. and 2. govern supervised and unsupervised exercise, except for computerized exercise programs and health clubs, which are governed by s. DWD 81.13.

1. ‘Supervised exercise.’ One goal of an exercise program shall be to teach the patient how to maintain and maximize any gains experienced from exercise. Self-management of the condition shall be promoted. The following guidelines apply to supervised exercise:

a. Maximum treatment frequency is up to three times per week for three weeks and shall decrease with time thereafter.

b. Maximum duration is 12 weeks.

2. Unsupervised exercise shall be provided in the least intensive setting and may supplement or follow the period of supervised exercise.

(5) THERAPEUTIC INJECTIONS. (a) For purposes of this subsection, “therapeutic injections” include injections of trigger points, sympathetic nerves, peripheral nerves, and soft tissues. A health care provider may only give therapeutic injections in conjunction with active treatment modalities directed to the same anatomical site. A health care provider’s use of injections may extend past the 12-week limitation on passive modalities, so long as the maximum treatment for injections in pars. (b) to (d) is not exceeded.

(b) The following guidelines apply to the use of trigger point injections:

1. Time for treatment response is within 30 minutes.

2. Maximum treatment frequency is once per week to any one site if there is a positive response to the first injection at that site. If subsequent injections at that site demonstrate diminishing control of symptoms or fail to facilitate objective functional gains, then trigger point injections shall be redirected to other areas or discontinued. No more than three injections to different sites are necessary per patient visit.

3. Maximum treatment is four injections to any one site over the course of treatment.

(c) For purposes of this paragraph, “soft tissue injections” include injections of a bursa, tendon, tendon sheath, ganglion, tendon insertion, ligament, or ligament insertion.

The following guidelines apply to the use of soft tissue injections:

1. Time for treatment response is within one week.

2. Maximum treatment frequency is once per month to any one site if a positive response to the first injection. If subsequent injections demonstrate diminishing control of symptoms or fail to facilitate objective functional gains, then injections shall be discontinued. Only three injections to different sites per patient visit.

3. Maximum treatment is three injections to any one site over the course of treatment.

(d) The following guidelines apply to injections for median nerve entrapment at the carpal tunnel:

1. Time for treatment response is within one week.

2. Maximum treatment frequency may permit repeat injection in one month if a positive response to the first injection. Only three injections to different sites per patient visit.

3. Maximum treatment is two injections to any one site over the course of treatment.

(6) SURGERY. (a) A health care provider may perform surgery if it meets applicable guidelines in par. (11) to (16) and s. DWD 81.12.

(b) In order to optimize the beneficial effect of surgery, postoperative therapy with active and passive treatment modalities may be provided, even if these modalities had been used in the preoperative treatment of the condition. In the postoperative period the maximum treatment duration with passive treatment modalities in a clinical setting from initiation of the first passive modality used, except bedrest or bracing, is as follows:

1. Sixteen weeks for rotator cuff repair, acromioclavicular ligament repair, or any surgery for a clinical category in this section that requires joint reconstruction.

2. Eight weeks for all other surgery for clinical categories in this section.

(c) Repeat surgery shall also meet the guidelines of subs. (11) to (16) and s. DWD 81.12.

(7) CHRONIC MANAGEMENT. Chronic management of upper extremity disorders shall be provided according to the guidelines in s. DWD 81.13

(8) DURABLE MEDICAL EQUIPMENT. (a) A health care provider may direct the use of durable medical equipment only in the situations specified in pars. (b) to (e).

(b) Splints, braces, straps, or supports may be necessary as specified in sub. (3) (i).

(c) For patients using an electrical stimulation device at home, the device and any required supplies are necessary within the guidelines of sub. (3) (e).

(d) Exercise equipment for home use, including bicycles, treadmills, and stairclimbers, are necessary only within the context of a program or plan of an approved chronic management program. This equipment is not necessary during initial nonsurgical care or during reevaluation and surgical therapy. If the employer has an appropriate exercise facility on its premises with the prescribed equipment the insurer may mandate use of that facility instead of authorizing purchase of the equipment for home use.

1. 'Indications.' The patient is deconditioned and requires reconditioning that can be accomplished only with the use of the prescribed exercise equipment. A health care provider shall document specific reasons why the exercise equipment is necessary and may not be replaced with other activities.

2. 'Requirements.' The use of the equipment shall have specific goals and there shall be a specific set of prescribed activities.

(e) The following durable medical equipment is not necessary for home use for the upper extremity disorders specified in subs. (11) to (16):

1. Whirlpools, Jacuzzis, hot tubs, and special bath or shower attachments.

2. Beds, waterbeds, mattresses, chairs, recliners, and loungers.

(9) EVALUATION OF TREATMENT BY HEALTH CARE PROVIDER. (a) A health care provider shall evaluate at each visit whether the treatment is medically necessary and whether initial nonsurgical treatment is effective according to par. (b) 1. to 3.

(b) No later than the time for treatment response established for the specific modality as specified in subs. (3) to (5), a health care provider shall evaluate whether the passive, active, injection, or medication treatment modality is resulting in progressive improvement as specified in subds. 1. to 3.

1. The patient's subjective complaints of pain or disability are progressively improving, as evidenced by documentation in the medical record of decreased distribution, frequency, or intensity of symptoms.

2. The objective clinical findings are progressively improving as evidenced by documentation in the medical record of resolution or objectively measured improvement in physical signs of injury.

3. The patient's functional status, especially vocational activity, is progressively improving, as evidenced by documentation in the medical record or documentation of work ability involving less restrictive limitations on activity.

(c) If there is not progressive improvement in at least two categories specified in par. (b) 1. to 3., the modality shall be discontinued or significantly modified or a health care provider shall reconsider the diagnosis. The evaluation of the effectiveness of the treatment modality may be delegated to an allied health professional directly providing the treatment, but remains the ultimate responsibility of the treating health care provider.

(10) MEDICATION MANAGEMENT. (a) Prescription of controlled substance medications scheduled under ch. 450, Stats., including without limitation, opioids and narcotics are necessary primarily for the treatment of severe acute pain. Therefore, these medications are not generally recommended in the treatment of patients with upper extremity disorders.

(b) A health care provider shall document the rationale for the use of any scheduled medication. Treatment with nonscheduled medication may be appropriate during any phase of treatment and intermittently after all other treatment has been discontinued. The prescribing health care provider shall determine that ongoing medication is effective treatment for the patient's condition.

(11) SPECIFIC TREATMENT GUIDELINES FOR EPICONDYLITIS. (a) A health care provider shall use initial nonsurgical management for all patients with epicondylitis and this shall be the first phase of treatment.

1. The passive, active, injection, durable medical equipment, and medication treatment modalities and procedures specified in subs. (3), (4), (5), (8), and (10) may be used in sequence or simultaneously during the period of initial nonsurgical management depending on the severity of the condition. After the first week of treatment, initial nonsurgical care shall at all times include active treatment modalities under sub. (4).

2. Initial nonsurgical management shall be provided in the least intensive setting consistent with quality health care practices.

3. Except as provided in sub. (3), the use of passive treatment modalities in a clinic setting or requiring attendance by a health care provider for a period in excess of 12 weeks is not necessary.

4. Use of home-based treatment modalities with monitoring by the treating health care provider may continue for up to 12 months. At any time during this period the patient may be a candidate for chronic management if surgery is ruled out as an appropriate treatment.

(b) If the patient continues with symptoms and objective physical findings after initial nonsurgical management, and if the patient's condition prevents the resumption of the regular activities of daily life including regular vocational activities, then surgical evaluation or chronic management is necessary. The purpose and goal of surgical evaluation is to determine whether surgery is necessary for the patient who has failed to recover with appropriate nonsurgical care or chronic management.

1. Surgical evaluation, if necessary, shall begin no later than 12 months after beginning initial nonsurgical management.

2. Surgical evaluation may include the use of appropriate laboratory and electrodiagnostic testing within the guidelines of sub. (1) if not already obtained during the initial evaluation. Repeat testing is not necessary unless there has been an objective change in the patient's condition that in itself would warrant further testing. Failure to improve with therapy does not, by itself, warrant further testing.

3. Plain films may be appropriate if there is a history of trauma, infection, or inflammatory disorder and are subject to the general guidelines in s. DWD 81.05 (1). Other medical imaging studies are not necessary.

4. Surgical evaluation may also include personality or psychological evaluation consistent with the guidelines of sub. (1) (i).

5. Consultation with other health care providers is an important part of surgical evaluation of a patient who fails to recover with appropriate initial nonsurgical management. The need for consultation and the choice of consultant will be determined by the diagnostic findings and the patient's condition.

6. If surgery is necessary, it may be performed after initial nonsurgical management fails.

7. If surgery is not necessary, or if the patient does not wish to proceed with surgery, then the patient is a candidate for chronic management. An initial recommendation or decision against surgery shall not preclude surgery at a later date.

(c) If the patient continues with symptoms and objective physical findings after surgery or the patient refused surgery or the patient was not a candidate for surgery, and if the patient's condition prevents the resumption of the regular activities of daily life including regular vocational activities, then the patient may be a candidate for chronic management according to s. DWD 81.13.

(12) SPECIFIC TREATMENT GUIDELINES FOR TENDONITIS OF FOREARM, WRIST, AND HAND. (a) Except as provided in par. (b) 3., a health care provider shall use initial nonsurgical management for all patients with tendonitis and this shall be the first phase of treatment. Any course or program of initial nonsurgical management shall meet all of the guidelines of sub. (11) (a).

(b) If the patient continues with symptoms and objective physical findings after initial nonsurgical management, and if the patient's condition prevents the resumption of the regular activities of daily life including regular vocational activities, then surgical evaluation or chronic management is necessary. Surgical evaluation and surgical therapy shall meet all of the guidelines of sub. (11) (b) with the following modifications in subds.

1. to 3.:

1. For patients with a specific diagnosis of de Quervain's syndrome, surgical evaluation and surgical therapy, if necessary, may begin after only two months of initial nonsurgical management.

2. For patients with a specific diagnosis of trigger finger or trigger thumb, surgical evaluation and potential surgical therapy may begin after only one month of initial nonsurgical management.

3. For patients with a locked finger or thumb, surgery may be necessary immediately without any preceding nonsurgical management.

(c) If the patient continues with symptoms and objective physical findings after surgery, or the patient refused surgery or the patient was not a candidate for surgery, and if the patient's condition prevents the resumption of the regular activities of daily life including regular vocational activities, then the patient may be a candidate for chronic management. Any course or program of chronic management for patients with tendonitis shall meet all of the guidelines of s. DWD 81.13.

(13) SPECIFIC TREATMENT GUIDELINES FOR NERVE ENTRAPMENT SYNDROME. (a) A health care provider shall use initial nonsurgical management for all patients with nerve entrapment syndromes, except as specified in par. (b) 2., and this shall be the first phase of treatment. Any course or program of initial nonsurgical management shall meet all of the guidelines of sub. (11) (k) with the following modifications.

Nonsurgical management may be inappropriate for patients with advanced symptoms and signs of nerve compression, such as abnormal two-point discrimination, motor weakness, or muscle atrophy, or for patients with symptoms of nerve entrapment due to acute trauma. In these cases, immediate surgical evaluation may be necessary.

(b) If the patient continues with symptoms and objective physical findings after 12 weeks of initial nonsurgical management, and if the patient's condition prevents the resumption of the regular activities of daily life including regular vocational activities, then surgical evaluation or chronic management is necessary. Surgical evaluation and surgical therapy shall meet all of the guidelines of sub. (11) (b) with the following modifications:

1. Surgical evaluation may begin, and surgical therapy may be provided, if necessary, after 12 weeks of initial nonsurgical management, except where immediate surgical evaluation is necessary under par. (a).

2. Surgery is necessary if an EMG confirms the diagnosis, or if there has been temporary resolution of symptoms lasting at least seven days with local injection.

3. If there is neither a confirming EMG or appropriate response to local injection, or if surgery has been previously performed at the same site, surgery is not necessary.

(c) If the patient continues with symptoms and objective physical findings after all surgery, or the patient refused surgery therapy or the patient was not a candidate for surgery therapy, and if the patient's condition prevents the resumption of the regular activities of daily life including regular vocational activities, then the patient may be a candidate for chronic management. Any course or program of chronic management for patients with nerve entrapment syndromes shall meet all of the guidelines in s. DWD 81.13.

(14) SPECIFIC TREATMENT GUIDELINES FOR MUSCLE PAIN SYNDROMES. (a) A health care provider shall use initial nonsurgical management for all patients with muscle pain syndromes and this shall be the first phase of treatment.

Any course or program of initial nonsurgical management shall meet all of the guidelines of sub. (11) (a).

(b) Surgery is not necessary for the treatment of muscle pain syndrome.

(c) If the patient continues with symptoms and objective physical findings after initial nonsurgical management, and if the patient's condition prevents the resumption of the regular activities of daily life including regular vocational activities, then the patient may be a candidate for chronic management. Any course or program of chronic management for patients with muscle pain syndrome shall meet all of the guidelines in s. DWD 81.13.

(15) SPECIFIC TREATMENT GUIDELINES FOR SHOULDER

IMPINGMENT SYNDROME. (a) A health care provider shall use initial nonsurgical management for all patients with shoulder impingement syndromes without clinical evidence of rotator cuff tear and this shall be the first phase of treatment. Any course or program of initial nonsurgical management shall meet all of the guidelines of sub. (11) (a), except for the following:

1. Continued nonsurgical management may be inappropriate, and early surgical evaluation may be necessary, for patients with any of the following:

- a. Clinical findings of rotator cuff tear.
- b. Acute rupture of the proximal biceps tendon.

2. Use of home-based treatment modalities with monitoring by a health care provider may continue for up to six months. At any time during this period the patient may be a candidate for chronic management if surgery is ruled out as necessary treatment.

(b) If the patient continues with symptoms and objective physical findings after six months of initial nonsurgical management, and if the patient's condition prevents the resumption of the regular activities of daily life including regular vocational activities, then surgical evaluation or chronic management is necessary. Surgical evaluation and surgical therapy shall meet all of the guidelines of sub. (11) (b) with the following modifications:

1. Surgical evaluation shall begin no later than six months after beginning initial nonsurgical management.

2. Diagnostic injection, arthrography, CT-arthrography, or MRI scanning may be necessary as part of the surgical evaluation.

3. The only surgical procedures necessary for patients with shoulder impingement syndrome and related conditions are rotator cuff repair, acromioplasty, excision of distal clavicle, excision of bursa, removal of adhesion, or repair of proximal biceps tendon, all of which shall meet the guidelines of s. DWD 81.12 (2).

(c) If the patient continues with symptoms and objective physical findings after surgery, or the patient refused surgery or was not a candidate for surgery, and if the patient's condition prevents the resumption of the regular activities of daily life including regular vocational activities, then the patient may be a candidate for chronic management. Any course or program of chronic management for patients with shoulder impingement syndrome shall meet the guidelines of s. DWD 81.13.

(16) SPECIFIC TREATMENT GUIDELINES FOR TRAUMATIC SPRAINS AND STRAINS OF THE UPPER EXTREMITY. (a) A health care provider shall use initial nonsurgical management for the first phase of treatment for all patients with

traumatic sprains and strains of the upper extremity without evidence of complete tissue disruption. Any course or program of initial nonsurgical management shall meet all of the guidelines of sub. (11).

(b) Surgery is not necessary for the treatment of traumatic sprains and strains, unless there is clinical evidence of complete tissue disruption. Patients with complete tissue disruption may need immediate surgery.

(c) If the patient continues with symptoms and objective physical findings after 12 weeks of initial nonsurgical management, and if the patient's condition prevents the resumption of the regular activities of daily life, including regular vocational activities, then the patient may be a candidate for chronic management. Any course or program of chronic management shall meet all of the guidelines in s. DWD 81.13.

DWD 81.10 Complex regional pain syndrome of the upper and lower extremities. (1) SCOPE. (a) This clinical category encompasses any condition of the upper or lower extremity characterized by all of the following categories:

1. One or more symptoms in 3 or more of the following categories:
 - a. Positive sensory abnormalities, the symptoms of which include spontaneous pain, mechanical hyperalgesia, thermal hyperalgesia, and deep somatic hyperalgesia.
 - b. Vascular abnormalities, the symptoms of which include vasodilation, vasoconstriction, skin temperature asymmetries, and skin color changes.
 - c. Edema or sweating abnormalities, the symptoms of which include swelling, hyperhidrosis, and hypohidrosis.

d. Motor or tropic changes, the symptoms of which include motor weakness, tremor, dystonia, coordination deficits, nail changes, hair changes, skin atrophy, joint stiffness, and soft tissue changes.

2. One or more clinical signs in 2 or more of the following categories:

a. Positive sensory abnormalities, the clinical signs of which include spontaneous pain, mechanical hyperalgesia, thermal hyperalgesia, and deep somatic hyperalgesia.

b. Vascular abnormalities, the clinical signs of which include vasodilation, vasoconstriction, skin temperature asymmetries, and skin color changes.

c. Edema or sweating abnormalities, the clinical signs of which include swelling, hyperhidrosis, and hypohidrosis.

d. Motor or tropic changes, the clinical signs of which include motor weakness, tremor, dystonia, coordination deficits, nail changes, hair changes, skin atrophy, joint stiffness, and soft tissue changes.

(b) This clinical category includes the diagnoses of complex regional pain syndrome, reflex sympathetic dystrophy, causalgia, Sudek's atrophy, algoneurodystrophy, shoulder-hand syndrome, and including ICD-9-CM codes 337.9, 354.4, and 733.7.

(c) Complex regional pain syndrome occurs as a complication of another preceding injury. The treatment guidelines of this section refer to the treatment of the body part affected by the complex regional pain syndrome. The treatment for any condition not affected by complex regional pain syndrome continues to be subject to whatever treatment guidelines otherwise apply. Any treatment under this section for the

complex regional pain syndrome may be in addition to treatment received for the original condition.

(d) Thermography may be used in the diagnosis of complex regional pain syndrome and is considered an adjunct to physical examination.

(e) For a patient with continued clinical signs and symptoms of complex regional pain syndrome further diagnostic testing may be appropriate.

(2) INITIAL NONSURGICAL INVOLVEMENT. (a) A health care provider shall use initial nonsurgical management for all patients with complex regional pain syndrome and this shall be the first phase of treatment. Any course or program of initial nonsurgical management is limited to the modalities specified in pars. (b) to (i).

(b) 'Therapeutic injection modalities.' The only injections necessary for complex regional pain syndrome are sympathetic block, intravenous infusion of steroids or sympatholytics, or epidural block.

1. Unless medically contraindicated, sympathetic blocks or the intravenous infusion of steroids or sympatholytics shall be used if complex regional pain syndrome has continued for four weeks and the patient remains disabled as a result of the complex regional pain syndrome. The following guidelines apply to the use of therapeutic injection modalities:

a. Time for treatment response is within 30 minutes.

b. Maximum treatment frequency permits a repeat injection at a site if there was a positive response to the first injection. If subsequent injections demonstrate diminishing control of symptoms or fail to facilitate objective functional gains, then injections shall be discontinued. No more than three injections to different sites per patient visit.

c. Maximum treatment duration may be continued as long as injections control symptoms and facilitate objective functional gains, if the period of improvement is progressively longer with each injection.

2. Epidural block may only be performed in patients who had an incomplete improvement with sympathetic block or intravenous infusion of steroids or sympatholytics.

(c) Only the passive treatment modalities set forth in pars. (d) to (g) are necessary. These passive treatment modalities in a clinical setting or requiring attendance by a health care provider are not necessary beyond 12 weeks from the first modality initiated for treatment of complex regional pain syndrome.

(d) For purposes of this paragraph, “thermal treatment” includes all superficial and deep heating and cooling modalities. Superficial thermal modalities include hot packs, hot soaks, hot water bottles, hydrocollators, heating pads, ice packs, cold soaks, infrared, whirlpool, and fluidotherapy. Deep thermal modalities include diathermy, ultrasound, and microwave.

1. The following guidelines apply to thermal treatment given in a clinical setting:

a. Time for treatment response is two to four treatments.

b. Maximum treatment frequency is up to five times per week for the first one to three weeks, decreasing in frequency thereafter.

c. Maximum treatment duration is 12 weeks of treatment in a clinical setting but only if given in conjunction with other therapies specified in this subsection.

2. Home use of thermal modalities may be prescribed at any time during the course of treatment. Home use may only involve hot packs, hot soaks, hot water bottles,

hydrocollators, heating pads, ice packs, and cold soaks that can be applied by the patient without professional assistance. Home use of thermal modalities shall not require any special training or monitoring, other than that usually provided by a health care provider during an office visit.

(e) For purposes of this paragraph “desensitizing procedures”, includes stroking or friction massage, stress loading, and contrast baths. The following guidelines apply to desensitizing procedures:

1. Time for treatment response is three to five treatments.
2. Maximum treatment frequency in a clinical setting is up to five times per week for the first one to two weeks decreasing in frequency thereafter.
3. Maximum treatment duration in a clinical setting is 12 weeks. Home use of desensitizing procedures may be prescribed at any time during the course of treatment.

(f) For purposes of this paragraph “electrical stimulation” includes galvanic stimulation, TENS, interferential, and microcurrent techniques.

1. The following guidelines apply to electrical stimulation treatment given in a clinical setting:

- a. Time for treatment response is two to four treatments.
- b. Maximum treatment frequency is up to five times per week for the first one to three weeks, decreasing in frequency thereafter.
- c. Maximum treatment duration is 12 weeks of treatment in a clinical setting, but only if given in conjunction with other therapies.

2. Home use of an electrical stimulation device may be prescribed at any time during a course of treatment. Initial use of an electrical stimulation device shall be in a

supervised setting in order to ensure proper electrode placement and patient education.

The following guidelines apply to home use of an electrical stimulation device:

a. Time for patient education and training is one to three sessions.

b. Patient may use the electrical stimulation device unsupervised for one month, at which time effectiveness of the treatment shall be reevaluated by a health care provider before continuing home use of the device.

(g) For purposes of this paragraph, “acupuncture treatments” include endorphin-mediated analgesic therapy that includes classic acupuncture and acupressure. The following guidelines apply to the use of acupuncture treatments:

1. Time for treatment response is three to five sessions.

2. Maximum treatment frequency is up to three times per week for the first one to three weeks, decreasing in frequency thereafter.

3. Maximum treatment duration is 12 weeks.

(h) Active treatment includes supervised and unsupervised exercise. After the first week of treatment, initial nonsurgical management shall include exercise. Exercise is essential for a return to normal activity and shall include active patient participation in activities designed to increase flexibility, strength, endurance, or muscle relaxation.

Exercise shall be specifically aimed at the involved musculature. Exercises shall be evaluated to determine if the desired goals are being attained. Strength, flexibility, or endurance shall be objectively measured. A health care provider may objectively measure the treatment response as often as necessary for optimal care.

1. ‘Supervised exercise.’ One goal of a supervised exercise program shall be to teach the patient how to maintain and maximize any gains experienced from exercise.

Self-management of the condition shall be promoted. The following guidelines apply to the use of supervised exercise:

a. Maximum treatment frequency is up to five times per week for three weeks and shall decrease in frequency thereafter.

b. Maximum duration is 12 weeks.

2. Unsupervised exercise shall be provided in the least intensive setting and may supplement or follow the period of supervised exercise. Maximum duration is unlimited.

(i) Oral medications may be necessary in accordance with accepted medical practice.

(3) SURGERY (a) Surgical sympathectomy may only be performed on a patient who had a sustained but incomplete improvement with sympathetic blocks by injection.

(b) There shall be appropriate psychological assessment prior to implantation of a spinal cord stimulator or intrathecal drug delivery system to determine whether the patient is a suitable candidate for this type of treatment.

(4) CHRONIC MANAGEMENT. If the patient continues with symptoms and objective physical findings after surgery, or the patient refuses surgery, or the patient was not a candidate for surgery, and if the patient's condition prevents the resumption of the regular activities of daily life including regular vocational activities, then the patient may be a candidate for chronic management. Any course or program of chronic management shall satisfy all of the treatment guidelines in s. DWD 81.13.

DWD 81.11 Inpatient hospitalization guidelines. (1) GENERAL PRINCIPLES. (a) Hospitalization is characterized as inpatient if the patient spends at least one night in the hospital. There may be patients recovering from surgical,

diagnostic, or other medical procedures or in observation status who occupy inpatient beds for one or more nights but do not meet the clinical criteria for inpatient status, and therefore are not considered patients or billed as such.

(b) Unless the patient's condition requires special care, only ward or semiprivate accommodations are necessary. The admitting health care provider shall document the special care needs.

(c) Admission before the day of surgery is necessary only if it is medically necessary to stabilize the patient before surgery. Admission before the day of surgery to perform any or all of a preoperative work-up that may have been completed as an outpatient is not necessary.

(d) Inpatient hospitalization solely for physical therapy, bedrest, or administration of injectable drugs is necessary only if the treatment is otherwise necessary and the patient's condition makes the patient unable to perform the activities of daily life and participate in the patient's own treatment and self-care.

(e) Discharge from the hospital shall be at the earliest possible date consistent with proper health care.

(2) SPECIFIC GUIDELINES FOR HOSPITAL ADMISSION OF PATIENTS WITH LOW BACK PAIN. (a) A health care provider shall direct hospitalization for low back pain in the circumstances in pars. (b) to (e).

(b) When the patient experiences incapacitating pain as evidenced by inability to mobilize for activities of daily living, for example unable to ambulate to the bathroom, and, in addition, the intensity of service during admission meets any of the following:

1. Physical therapy is necessary at least twice daily for assistance with mobility. Heat, cold, ultrasound, and massage therapy alone do not meet this criterion.

2. Muscle relaxants or narcotic analgesics are necessary intramuscularly or intravenously for a minimum of three injections in 24 hours. Need for parenteral analgesics is determined by either of the following:

a. An inability to take oral medications or diet, N.P.O.

Note: N.P.O. is the abbreviation for the Latin term *non per os*, meaning “nothing by mouth.”

b. An inability to achieve relief with aggressive oral analgesics.

(c) For surgery that is otherwise necessary according to s. DWD 81.12 and is appropriately scheduled as an inpatient procedure.

(d) For evaluation and treatment of cauda equina syndrome according to s. DWD 81.06 (13).

(e) For evaluation and treatment of foot drop or progressive neurologic deficit according to s. DWD 81.06 (13).

DWD 81.12 Guidelines for surgical procedures. (1) SPINAL SURGERY. (a) In addition to this section, initial nonsurgical, surgical and chronic management guidelines are also in s. DWD 81.06, relating to low back pain; s. DWD 81.07, relating to neck pain; and s. DWD 81.08, relating to thoracic back pain.

(b) *Surgical decompression of lumbar nerve root or roots.* Surgical decompression of a lumbar nerve root or roots includes the following lumbar procedures: laminectomy, laminotomy, discectomy, microdiscectomy, percutaneous discectomy, or foraminotomy. The procedure at each nerve root is subject independently to the requirements of subds. 1. and 2.

1. 'Diagnoses.' A health care provider may perform surgical decompression of a lumbar nerve root for the following diagnoses:

a. Intractable and incapacitating regional low back pain with positive nerve root tension signs and an imaging study showing displacement of lumbar intervertebral disc that impinges significantly on a nerve root or the thecal sac, ICD-9-CM code 722.10.

b. Sciatica, ICD-9-CM code 724.3.

c. Lumbosacral radiculopathy or radiculitis, ICD-9-CM code 724.4.

2. 'Indications.' The following conditions in this subdivision and subd. 3. shall be satisfied to indicate that the surgery is reasonably required. For the response to nonsurgical care, the patient's condition includes one of the following:

a. Failure to improve with a minimum of eight weeks of initial nonsurgical care.

b. Cauda equina syndrome, ICD-9-CM code 344.6, 344.60, or 344.61.

c. Progressive neurological deficits.

3. 'Clinical findings.' The patient exhibits one of the findings of subd. 3. a. in combination with the test results of subd. 3. b. or, in the case of diagnosis in subd. 1. a., a decompression of the lumbar nerve root is the appropriate treatment for the patient's condition.

a. Subjective sensory symptoms in a dermatomal distribution that may include radiating pain, burning, numbness, tingling, or paresthesia, or objective clinical findings of nerve root specific motor deficit, including foot drop or quadriceps weakness, reflex changes, or positive EMG.

b. Medical imaging test results that correlate with the level of nerve root involvement consistent with both the subjective and objective findings.

(c) *Surgical decompression of a cervical nerve root.* Surgical decompression of a cervical nerve root or roots includes the following cervical procedures: laminectomy, laminotomy, discectomy, foraminotomy with, or without, fusion. For decompression of multiple nerve roots, the procedure at each nerve root is subject to the guidelines of subds. 1. and 2.

1. 'Diagnoses.' A health care provider may perform surgical decompression of a cervical nerve root for the following diagnoses:

a. Displacement of cervical intervertebral disc, ICD-9-CM code 722.0, excluding fracture.

b. Cervical radiculopathy or radiculitis, ICD-9-CM code 723.4, excluding fracture.

2. 'Indications.' The requirements in this subdivision and subd. 3. shall be satisfied to indicate that surgery is reasonably required. For the response to nonsurgical care, the patient's condition includes one of the following:

a. Failure to improve with a minimum of eight weeks of initial nonsurgical care.

b. Cervical compressive myelopathy.

c. Progressive neurologic deficits.

3. 'Clinical findings.' The patient exhibits one of the findings of subd. 3. a. in combination with the test results of subd. 3. b.

a. Subjective sensory symptoms in a dermatomal distribution that may include radiating pain, burning, numbness, tingling or paresthesia, or objective clinical findings of nerve root specific motor deficit, reflex changes, or positive EMG.

b. Medical imaging test results that correlate with the level of nerve root involvement consistent with both the subjective and objective findings.

(d) *Lumbar arthrodesis with or without instrumentation.* ‘Indications.’ A health care provider may perform surgery for a lumbar arthrodesis when any of the following conditions are satisfied to indicate that the surgery is reasonably required:

1. Unstable lumbar vertebral fracture, ICD-9-CM codes 805.4, 805.5, 806.4, and 806.5.

2. For a second or third surgery only, documented reextrusion or redisplacement of lumbar intervertebral disc, ICD-9-CM code 722.10, after previous successful disc surgery at the same level and new lumbar radiculopathy with or without incapacitating back pain, ICD-9-CM code 724.4. Documentation under this subdivision shall include an MRI or CT scan or a myelogram.

3. Traumatic spinal deformity including a history of compression or wedge fracture or fractures, ICD-9-CM code 733.1, and demonstrated acquired kyphosis or scoliosis, ICD-9-CM codes 737.1, 737.10, 737.30, 737.41, and 737.43.

4. Incapacitating low back pain, ICD-9-CM code 724.2, for longer than three months, and one of the following conditions involving lumbar segments L-3 and below is present:

a. For the first surgery only, degenerative disc disease, ICD-9-CM code 722.4, 722.5, 722.6, or 722.7, with postoperative documentation of instability created or found at the time of surgery, or positive discogram at one or two levels.

b. Pseudoarthrosis, ICD-9-CM code 733.82.

c. For the second or third surgery only, previously operated disc.

d. Spondylolisthesis.

5. 'Contraindications.' A health care provider may not perform a lumbar arthrodesis as the first primary surgical procedure for a new, acute lumbosacral disc herniation with unilateral radiating leg pain in a radicular pattern with or without neurological deficit.

(2) UPPER EXTREMITY SURGERY. (a) Initial nonsurgical, surgical, and chronic management guidelines for upper extremity disorders are set forth in s. DWD 81.09 (1) to (16).

(b) *Rotator cuff repair.* A health care provider may perform rotator cuff surgery for the following diagnoses:

1. Rotator cuff syndrome of the shoulder, ICD-9-CM code 726.1, and allied disorders: unspecified disorders of shoulder bursae and tendons, ICD-9-CM code 726.10, calcifying tendinitis of shoulder, ICD-9-CM code 726.11, bicipital tenosynovitis, ICD-9-CM code 726.12, and other specified disorders, ICD-9-CM code 726.19.

2. Tear of rotator cuff, ICD-9-CM code 727.61.

(c) 'Criteria and indications for rotator cuff repair.' In addition to one of the diagnoses in par. (b), both of the following conditions shall be satisfied to indicate that surgery is necessary:

1. 'Response to nonsurgical care.' The patient's condition has failed to improve with adequate initial nonsurgical treatment.

2. 'Clinical findings.' The patient exhibits any of the following:

a. Severe shoulder pain and inability to elevate the shoulder.

b. Weak or absent abduction and tenderness over rotator cuff, or pain relief obtained with an injection of anesthetic for diagnostic or therapeutic trial.

c. Positive findings in arthrogram, MRI, or ultrasound, or positive findings on previous arthroscopy, if performed.

(d) *Acromioplasty diagnosis.* A health care provider may perform acromioplasty for acromial impingement syndrome, ICD-9-CM codes 726.0 to 726.2.

1. 'Criteria and indications.' In addition to the diagnosis in this paragraph both of the following conditions shall be satisfied to indicate that surgery is necessary:

a. 'Response to nonsurgical care.' The patient's condition has failed to improve after adequate initial nonsurgical care.

b. 'Clinical findings.' The patient exhibits pain with active elevation from 90 to 130 degrees and pain at night, and a positive impingement test.

(e) *Repair of acromioclavicular or costoclavicular ligaments.* 1. 'Diagnosis.' A health care provider may perform surgical repair of acromioclavicular or costoclavicular ligaments for acromioclavicular separation, ICD-9-CM codes 831.04 to 831.14.

2. 'Criteria and indications.' In addition to the diagnosis in subd. 1., the guidelines in subds. 3. and 4. shall be satisfied for repair of acromioclavicular or costoclavicular ligaments.

3. The patient's response to nonsurgical care, the patient's condition includes any of the following:

a. Failure to improve after at least a one-week trial period in a support brace.

b. Separation cannot be reduced and held in a brace.

c. Grade III separation has occurred.

4. 'Clinical findings.' The patient exhibits localized pain at the acromioclavicular joint and prominent distal clavicle and radiographic evidence of separation at the acromioclavicular joint.

(f) *Excision of distal clavicle diagnosis.* A health care provider may perform excision of the distal clavicle for any of the following conditions specified in subd. 1. to 3.:

1. Acromioclavicular separation, ICD-9-CM codes 831.01 to 831.14.
2. Osteoarthritis of the acromioclavicular joint, ICD-9-CM codes 715.11, 715.21, and 715.31.
3. Shoulder impingement syndrome.

(g) *Criteria and indications for excision of distal clavicle.* In addition to one of the diagnosis in par. (f), the following conditions shall be satisfied for excision of distal clavicle:

1. 'Response to nonsurgical care.' The patient's condition fails to improve with adequate initial nonsurgical care.
2. 'Clinical findings.' The patient exhibits any of the following:
 - a. Pain at the acromioclavicular joint, with aggravation of pain with motion of shoulder or carrying weight.
 - b. Confirmation that separation of AC joint is unresolved and prominent distal clavicle, or pain relief obtained with an injection of anesthetic for diagnostic or therapeutic trial.
 - c. Separation at the acromioclavicular joint with weight-bearing films, or severe degenerative joint disease at the acromioclavicular joint noted on X-rays.

(h) *Repair of shoulder dislocation or subluxation, any procedure.* 1. ‘Diagnosis.’

A health care provider may perform surgical repair of a shoulder dislocation for the following diagnoses:

- a. Recurrent dislocations, ICD-9-CM code 718.31.
- b. Recurrent subluxations.
- c. Persistent instability following traumatic dislocation.

2. ‘Criteria and indications.’ In addition to one of the diagnoses in this paragraph, the following clinical findings shall exist for repair of a shoulder dislocation:

- a. The patient exhibits a history of multiple dislocations or subluxations that inhibit activities of daily living.
- b. X-ray findings are consistent with multiple dislocations or subluxations.

(i) *Repair of proximal biceps tendon.* 1. ‘Diagnosis.’ A health care provider may perform surgical repair of a proximal biceps tendon for proximal rupture of the biceps, ICD-9-CM code 727.62 or 840.8.

2. ‘Criteria and indications.’ In addition to the diagnosis in subd. 1., both of the following conditions shall be satisfied for repair of proximal biceps tendon:

- a. The procedure may be done alone or in conjunction with another necessary repair of the rotator cuff.
- b. ‘Clinical findings.’ The patient exhibits complaints of pain that does not resolve with attempt to use arm and palpation of “bulge” in upper aspect of arm.

(j) *Epicondylitis.* Specific guidelines for surgery for epicondylitis are included in s. DWD 81.09 (11).

(k) *Tendinitis*. Specific guidelines for surgery for tendinitis are included in s.DWD 81.09 (12).

(L) *Nerve entrapment syndromes*. Specific guidelines for nerve entrapment syndromes are included in s. DWD 81.09 (13).

(m) *Muscle pain syndromes*. Surgery is not necessary for muscle pain syndromes.

(n) *Traumatic sprains and strains*. Surgery is not necessary for the treatment of traumatic sprains and strains, unless there is clinical evidence of complete tissue disruption. Patients with complete tissue disruption may need immediate surgery.

(3) LOWER EXTREMITY SURGERY. (a) *Anterior cruciate ligament reconstruction*. 1. ‘Diagnoses.’ A health care provider may perform surgical repair of the anterior cruciate ligament, including arthroscopic repair, for the following diagnoses:

a. Old disruption of anterior cruciate ligament, ICD-9-CM code 717.83.

b. Sprain of cruciate ligament of knee, ICD-9-CM code 844.2.

2. ‘Criteria and indications.’ In addition to one of the diagnoses in this paragraph, the conditions in this subd. 2. a. to c. shall be satisfied for anterior cruciate ligament reconstruction. Pain alone is not an indication.

a. The patient gives a history of instability of the knee described as “buckling or giving way” with significant effusion at time of injury, or description of injury indicates a rotary twisting or hyperextension occurred.

b. There are objective clinical findings of positive Lachman’s sign, positive pivot shift, or positive anterior drawer.

c. There are positive diagnostic findings with arthrogram, MRI, or arthroscopy, and there is no evidence of severe compartmental arthritis.

(b) *Patellar tendon realignment.* 1. ‘Diagnosis.’ A health care provider may perform patellar tendon realignment for dislocation of patellar, open, ICD-9-CM code 836.3, or closed, ICD-9-CM code 836.4, or chronic residuals of dislocation.

2. ‘Criteria and indications.’ In addition to the diagnosis in this paragraph, all of the following conditions shall be satisfied for a patellar tendon realignment:

a. The patient gives a history of rest pain as well as pain with patellofemoral movement, and recurrent effusion, or recurrent dislocation.

b. There are objective clinical findings of patellar apprehension, synovitis, lateral tracking, or Q angle greater than 15 degrees.

(c) *Knee joint replacement.* 1. ‘Diagnoses.’ A health care provider may perform a knee joint replacement for degeneration of articular cartilage or meniscus of knee, ICD-9-CM codes 717.1 to 717.4.

2. ‘Criteria and indications.’ In addition to the diagnosis in this paragraph, the following conditions shall be satisfied for a knee joint replacement:

a. ‘Clinical findings.’ The patient exhibits limited range of motion, night pain in the joint, or pain with weight-bearing, and no significant relief of pain with an adequate course of initial nonsurgical care.

b. ‘Diagnostic findings.’ There is significant loss or erosion of cartilage to the bone, and positive findings of advanced arthritis, and joint destruction with standing films, MRI, or arthroscopy.

(d) *Fusion; ankle, tarsal, metatarsal.* 1. ‘Diagnoses.’ A health care provider may perform a fusion for either of the following conditions:

a. Malunion or nonunion of fracture of ankle, tarsal or metatarsal, ICD-9-CM code 733.81 or 733.82.

b. Traumatic arthritis, arthropathy, ICD-9-CM code 716.17.

2. 'Criteria and indications.' In addition to one of the diagnoses in this paragraph, the following conditions shall be satisfied for an ankle, tarsal, or metatarsal fusion. For initial nonsurgical care the patient shall have failed to improve with an adequate course of initial nonsurgical care that included any of the following:

a. Immobilization, which may include casting, bracing, shoe modification, or other orthotics.

b. Anti-inflammatory medications.

3. 'Clinical findings.' Clinical findings shall include both of the following and subd. 4.:

a. The patient gives a history of pain which is aggravated by activity and weight-bearing, and relieved by xylocaine injection.

b. There are objective findings on physical examination of malalignment or specific joint line tenderness, and decreased range of motion.

4. 'Diagnostic findings.' There are medical imaging studies confirming the presence of any of the following:

a. Loss of articular cartilage and joint space narrowing.

b. Bone deformity with hypertrophic spurring and sclerosis.

c. Nonunion or malunion of a fracture.

(e) *Lateral ligament ankle reconstruction.* 1. 'Diagnoses.' A health care provider may perform ankle reconstruction surgery involving the lateral ligaments for the following conditions:

- a. Chronic ankle instability, ICD-9-CM code 718.87.
- b. Grade III sprain, ICD-9-CM codes 845.0 to 845.09.

2. 'Criteria and indications.' In addition to one of the diagnoses in subd. 1., the clinical finding in subd.3. shall be satisfied for a lateral ligament ankle reconstruction. For initial nonsurgical care the patient shall have received an adequate course of initial nonsurgical care including one of the following:

- a. Immobilization with support, cast, or ankle brace.
- b. A physical rehabilitation program that follows immobilization with support, cast, or ankle brace.

3. 'Clinical findings.' Clinical findings shall include any of the following:

- a. The patient gives a history of ankle instability and swelling.
- b. There is a positive anterior drawer sign on examination.
- c. There are positive stress X-rays identifying motion at ankle or subtalar joint

with at least a 15 degree lateral opening at the ankle joint, or demonstrable subtalar movement, and negative to minimal arthritic joint changes on X-ray, or ligamentous injury is shown on MRI scan.

4. 'Prosthetic ligaments.' Prosthetic ligaments are not necessary.

DWD 81.13 Chronic management. (1) SCOPE. This section applies to chronic management of all types of physical injuries, even if the injury is not specifically governed by this chapter. If a patient continues with symptoms and physical findings

after all appropriate initial nonsurgical and surgical treatment has been rendered, and if the patient's condition prevents the resumption of the regular activities of daily life including regular vocational activities, then the patient may be a candidate for chronic management. The purpose of chronic management is twofold: the patient should be made independent of health care providers in the ongoing care of a chronic condition; and the patient shall be returned to the highest functional status reasonably possible.

(a) Personality or psychological evaluation may be necessary for patients who are candidates for chronic management. A treating health care provider may perform this evaluation or may refer the patient for consultation with another health care provider in order to obtain a psychological evaluation. These evaluations may be used to assess the patient for a number of psychological conditions that may interfere with recovery from the injury. Since more than one of these psychological conditions may be present in a given case, a health care provider performing the evaluation shall consider all of the following:

1. Is symptom magnification occurring?
2. Does the patient exhibit an emotional reaction to the injury, such as depression, fear or anger, that is interfering with recovery?
3. Are there other personality factors or disorders that are interfering with recovery?
4. Is the patient chemically dependent?
5. Are there any interpersonal conflicts interfering with recovery?
6. Does the patient have a chronic pain syndrome or psychogenic pain?

7. In cases in which surgery is a possible treatment, are psychological factors likely to interfere with the potential benefit of the surgery?

(b) Any of the chronic management modalities of sub. (2) may be used singly or in combination as part of a program of chronic management.

(c) No further passive treatment modalities or therapeutic injections are necessary, except as otherwise provided in s. DWD 81.06 (3) (b), s. DWD 81.07 (3) (b), s. DWD 81.08 (3) (b), and s. DWD 81.09 (3) (b).

(d) No further diagnostic evaluation is necessary unless there is the development of symptoms or physical findings that would in themselves warrant diagnostic evaluation.

(e) A program of chronic management shall include appropriate means by which use of scheduled medications can be discontinued or severely limited.

(2) CHRONIC MANAGEMENT MODALITIES. (a) *Home-based exercise programs.* Home-based exercise programs consist of aerobic conditioning, stretching, and flexibility exercises, and strengthening exercises done by the patient on a regular basis at home without the need for supervision or attendance by a health care provider. Maximum effectiveness may require the use of certain durable medical equipment that may be prescribed within any applicable treatment guidelines in ss. DWD 81.06 to 81.10.

1. 'Indications.' Exercise is necessary on a long-term basis to maintain function.

2. 'Guidelines.' The patient shall receive specific instruction and training in the exercise program. Repetitions, durations, and frequencies of exercises shall be specified.

3. Treatment period is one to three visits for instruction and monitoring.

(b) *Health clubs.* 1. 'Indications.' The patient is deconditioned and requires a structured environment to perform prescribed exercises. A health care provider shall

document the reasons why reconditioning may not be accomplished with a home-based program of exercise.

2. 'Guidelines.' The program shall have specific prescribed exercises stated in objective terms, for example "30 minutes riding stationary bicycle three times per week." There shall be a specific set of prescribed activities and a specific timetable of progression in those activities, designed so that the goals can be achieved in the prescribed time. There shall be a prescribed frequency of attendance and the patient shall maintain adequate documentation of attendance. There shall be a prescribed duration of attendance.

3. Treatment period is 13 weeks. Additional periods of treatment at a health club are not necessary unless there is documentation of attendance and progression in activities during the preceding period of treatment. If the employer has an appropriate exercise facility on its premises the insurer may mandate use of that facility instead of providing a health club membership.

(c) *Computerized exercise programs.* Computerized exercise programs utilize computer-controlled exercise equipment that allows for the isolation of specific muscle groups and the performance of graded exercise designed to increase strength, tone, flexibility, and range of motion. In combination with computerized range of motion or strength measuring tests, these programs allow for quantitative measurement of effort and progress.

1. 'Indications.' The patient is deconditioned and requires a structured environment to accomplish rehabilitation goals. A health care provider shall document

the reasons why reconditioning may not be accomplished with a home-based program of exercise.

2. 'Guidelines.' The program shall have specific goals stated in objective terms, for example "improve strength of back extensors 50%." There shall be a specific set of prescribed activities and a specific timetable of progression in those activities, designed so that the goals may be achieved in the prescribed time. There shall be a prescribed frequency and duration of attendance.

3. Treatment period is six weeks. Additional periods of treatment are not necessary unless there is documentation of attendance and progression in activities during the preceding period of treatment.

(d) *Work conditioning and work hardening programs.* Work conditioning and work hardening programs are intensive, highly structured, job oriented, individualized treatment plans based on an assessment of the patient's work setting or job demands, and designed to maximize the patient's return to work. These programs shall include real or simulated work activities. Work conditioning is designed to restore an individual's neuromusculoskeletal strength, endurance, movement, flexibility, motor control, and cardiopulmonary function. Work conditioning uses physical conditioning and functional activities related to the individual's work. Services may be provided by one discipline of health care provider. Work hardening is designed to restore an individual's physical, behavioral, and vocational functions within an interdisciplinary model. Work hardening addresses the issues of productivity, safety, physical tolerances, and work behaviors. An interdisciplinary team includes professionals qualified to evaluate and treat behavioral, vocational, physical, and functional needs of the individual.

1. 'Indications.' The patient is disabled from usual work and requires reconditioning for specific job tasks or activities and the reconditioning cannot be done on the job. A health care provider shall document the reasons why work hardening cannot be accomplished through a structured return to work program. Work conditioning is necessary where only physical and functional needs are identified. Work hardening is necessary where, in addition to physical and functional needs, behavioral, and vocational needs are also identified that are not otherwise being addressed.

2. 'Guidelines.' The program shall have specific goals stated in terms of work activities, for example "able to type for 30 minutes." There shall be an individualized program of activities and the activities shall be chosen to simulate required work activities or to enable the patient to participate in simulated work activities. There shall be a specific timetable of progression in those activities, designed so that the goals may be achieved in the prescribed time. There shall be a set frequency and hours of attendance and the program shall maintain adequate documentation of attendance. There shall be a set duration of attendance. Activity restrictions shall be identified at completion of the program.

3. The treatment period for a work conditioning or work hardening program is six weeks. Additional periods of treatment are not necessary unless there is documentation of attendance and progression in activities during the preceding period of treatment or unless there has been a change in the patient's targeted return to work job that necessitates a redesign of the program.

(e) *Chronic pain management programs.* Chronic pain management programs consist of multidisciplinary teams who provide coordinated, goal-oriented services to

reduce pain, disability, improve functional status, promote return to work, and decrease dependence on the health system of persons with chronic pain syndrome. Pain management programs shall provide physical rehabilitation, education on pain, relaxation training, psychosocial counseling, medical evaluation, and, if necessary, chemical dependency evaluation. The program of treatment shall be individualized and based on an organized evaluative process for screening and selecting patients. Treatment may be provided in an inpatient setting, outpatient setting, or both as appropriate.

1. 'Indications.' The patient is diagnosed as having a chronic pain syndrome.

2. 'Guidelines.' An admission evaluation shall be performed by a health care provider. The evaluation shall confirm the diagnosis of chronic pain syndrome and a willingness and ability of the patient to benefit from a pain management program. There shall be a specific set of prescribed activities and treatments, and a specific timetable of progression in those activities. There shall be a set frequency and hours of attendance and the program shall maintain adequate documentation of attendance. There shall be a set duration of attendance.

3. Treatment period is for initial treatment, a maximum of 20 eight-hour days, though fewer or shorter days may be used, and a maximum duration of four weeks no matter how many or how long the days prescribed. For aftercare, a maximum of 12 sessions is allowed. Only one completed pain management program is necessary for an injury.

(f) *Individual or group psychological or psychiatric counseling.* 1. 'Indications.'

A personality or psychosocial evaluation has revealed one or more of the problems listed

in sub. (1) (a) that interfere with recovery from the physical injury, but the patient does not need or is not a candidate for a pain management program.

2. 'Guidelines.' There shall be a specific set of goals based on the initial personality or psychosocial evaluation and a timetable for achieving those goals within the prescribed number of treatment or therapy sessions. There shall be a prescribed frequency of attendance and a treating health care provider shall maintain adequate documentation of attendance. There shall be a prescribed duration of treatment.

3. Treatment period is a maximum of 12 sessions. Only one completed program of individual or group psychological or psychiatric counseling is necessary for an injury.

DWD 81.14 Health care provider advisory committee. (1) The department shall establish a health care services provider committee to advise the department and the council on worker's compensation on modification of the treatment standards under this chapter. The administrator of the worker's compensation division shall serve as chairperson. The committee shall consist of 14 members, including six medical doctors of different specialties, two chiropractors, two hospital representatives, one registered nurse, one physical therapist and two at-large members all of whom are licensed in and practicing in Wisconsin and provide treatment under s. 102.42, Stats. The appointments to the committee shall be made from a consensus list of 24 names submitted by the Wisconsin Medical Society, Wisconsin Chiropractic Association, and the Wisconsin Hospital Association, except for the two at-large members, who shall be selected by the department.

(2) In modifying this chapter, the committee shall consider the following:

(a). Clarifying the description of the guidelines under this chapter.

(b) Updating the guidelines at least each four years at minimum to include new modalities of treatment, procedures, and treatment options for classes of injuries included in the guidelines.

(c) Expanding the guidelines to cover new types and classes of injuries.

SECTION 13. EFFECTIVE DATE. This rule shall take effect the first day of the month following publication in the Administrative Register as provided in s. 227.22 (2) (intro.), Stats.