How to write a successful surgical ARTP for medical specialists

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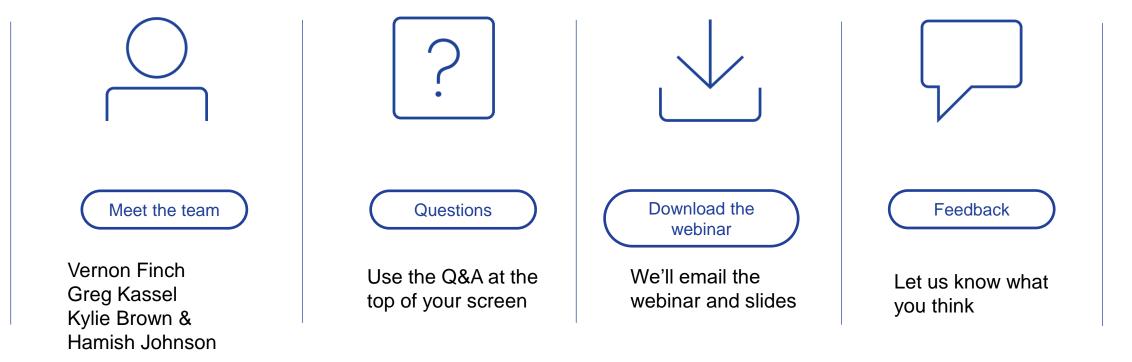


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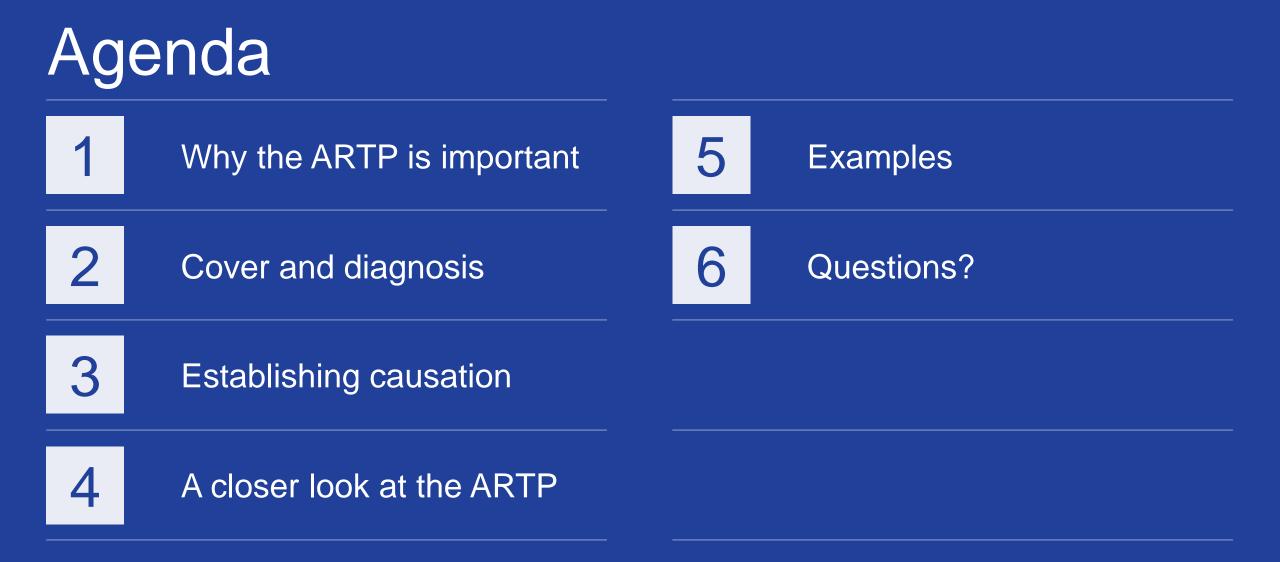
Nau mai, Haere mai. Welcome to :

How to write a successful surgical ARTP for medical specialists





► HOW TO WRITE A SUCCESSFUL SURGICAL ARTP FOR MEDICAL SPECIALISTS



CHAPTER ONE

Why ARTP is important

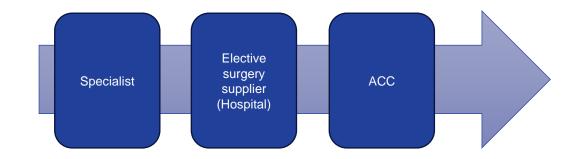


The ARTP

- ✓ Used to obtain prior approval for surgery
- Completed by specialist rooms
- ✓ Assessed first by non-clinical staff

What about Non-prior approval (NPA) codes?

Having the right information means we can make decisions quicker.





CHAPTER ONE

Cover and diagnosis



Cover – what is a covered injury?

 An injury has evidence of physical damage, caused by an accident

Understanding claims and cover (acc.co.nz)

<u>Understanding complex cover (acc.co.nz)</u>

- X Symptoms alone pain, numbness, weakness
- ✗ Pre-existing developmental or biomechanical abnormalities
- ✗ injuries caused by the ageing process (degeneration)



Cover – what is an accident?

An event, or series of events*, that involves:

- ✓ an application of a force external to the body (including gravity)
- a sudden movement of the body to avoid a force (including gravity)
- ✓ a twisting movement.

*A series of events over a set period of time can cause a one-off physical injury.

Understanding claims and cover (acc.co.nz)



Cover and diagnosis – why it's important?

Cover is accepted for a specific accident and resulting injury

Surgery requested must be treating the covered injury

You may need to update diagnosis – this can be done via the ARTP

Example:

- Patient has cover for a knee sprain
- Your diagnosis is a meniscal tear requiring arthroscopic surgery
- Cover needs to be updated to a meniscal tear



CHAPTER ONE

Establishing causation



Cover – causation

- ✓ We need to be confident it's more likely than not the person's injury was caused by their accident.
- The link between the injured person's personal injury and the accident is known as causation.

Sometimes the initial symptoms of a condition coincide with an accident event, however correlation is not causation.





complex-cover-causation-quick-guide.pdf (acc.co.nz)

Link the surgery with the covered injury

- ✓ Clear causal link statement
- How the accident has caused the condition requiring surgery
- ✓ Specific to this patient
- Explains the mechanism of injury, and presentation

The patient sustained a valgus, high force wrenching injury to the thumb when holding onto the rope of the sea biscuit, they presented the same day to the A and E and had instability on exam consistent with a rupture of the ulnar collateral ligament of the left thumb, this is confirmed on an MRI scan done 2 weeks later that shows an acute rupture of the ligament and oedema consistent with an acute injury.



Causal link – not clear

Where causal link is difficult to determine we'll likely need more time and information

If you can't describe the causal link - don't submit the ARTP to us



A closer look at the ARTP



ARTP

- ✓ History (mechanism of injury)
- ✓ Causal link
- ✓ Pre-existing factors
- ✓ Priority
- ✓ Prognosis

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ARTP Template (www.acc.co.nz)



History, Examination & Diagnosis

- ✓ History ensuring mechanism of injury
- ✓ **Examination** of the presenting injury
- Diagnosis short, specific and easily identifiable
- Pre-existing factors relevance to the presenting condition.
- ✓ Diagnostic Tests and Imaging –

details on features consistent with injury

History, Examination and Diagnosis		
Type of Assessment (Simple Assessment/Complex Assessment/Second Opinion/Reassessment/Follow-up visit):		
History of the current condition		
Causal Medical Link Between Proposed Treatment & Covered Injury:		
Relevant Pre-Existing Factors (Relevant medical history, presence of degenerative disease, co-morbidities):		
Clinical Examination (Outline of findings at clinical examination, progress since previous visits and the indicated clinical pathology):		
Diagnostic Tests And Im aging (Provide copies of reports):		
Specific Diagnosis:		



Prognosis and recovery expectations

We need to know what the patient may require post-surgery, things like:

- Physiotherapy & rehabilitation
- ✓ Home help

Expected recovery durations help us to plan and partner with the patient to ensure a smooth return to independence.

Proposed Management & Prognosis

Prognosis (Expectations for the client's recovery including expected return to work on modified or alternative duties):

Pre/Post Operative Care (Expectations for preoperative care and any appropriate postoperative care including physiotherapy, assistive devices, home help or vocational assistance):



Assigning a priority

ACC priority classification

Assigning a priority to the ARTP

- ✓ High within 30 days.
- ✓ Routine within 6 months

High has 4 subcategories H1-4

H1 – Clinically urgent procedure code
H2 – Home help
H3 – Weekly compensation
H4 – Risk of losing employment



Supporting documentation

The more that's there, the less we may need to request and the faster we can issue a decision

- ✓ Clinical notes
- ✓ Copy of the referral to you
- Radiology (especially x-ray/ultrasound)
- Information on previous surgeries,
 injuries etc







Examples



Is causation clear?

There is a direct link between injury sustained and surgery.

Doing water blasting caused direct loading to the rotator cuff

Causal Medical Link Between Proposed Treatment & Covered Injury: Picking cherry caused direct loading to the wrist

Specific Diagnosis:

Carpal tunnel syndrome

Missing key factors:

- Mechanism of accident and how it caused the injury
- Presenting symptoms and timing that fit with acute
- Imaging findings that fit with acute



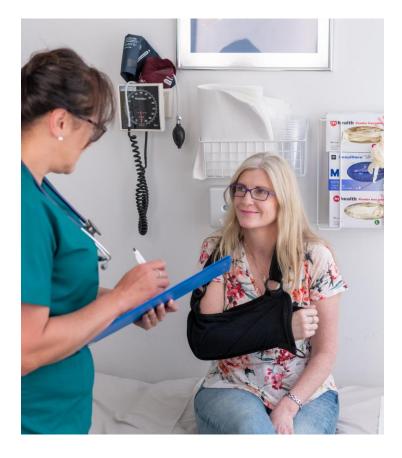
Is causation clear?

Causal Medical Link Between Proposed Treatment & Covered Injury:

In case he has a clear episode of trauma with a significant external force applied to the AC joint when he lost control

of the weight in May 2021. He had immediate pain in the AC joint which has persisted, and MRI confirms post-traumatic distal clavicle osteolysis.

Therefore while AC joint problems can be a gradual process condition, history, clinical examination, and MRI findings are more consistent with a post-traumatic cause secondary to the injury when he lost control of the weight in 2021.





CHAPTER SIX

Questions



Any questions/pātai?

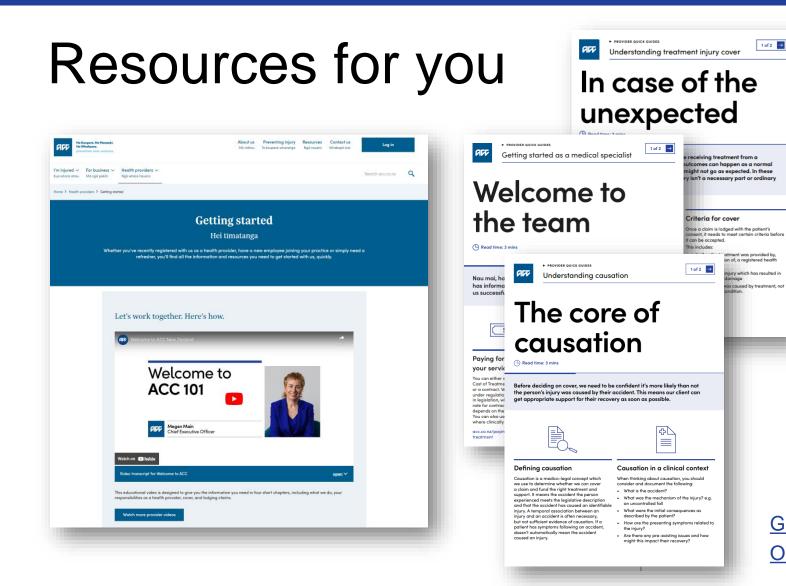


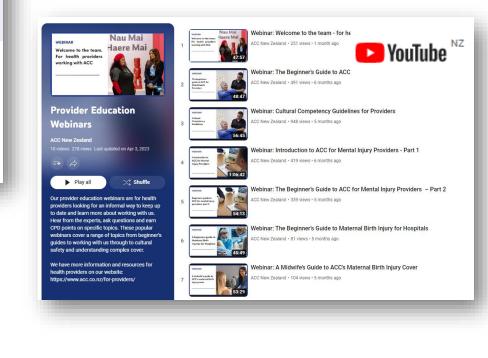
Consideration factors

- 1. Hand and wrist
 - a. First cmc arthrosis
 - b. TFCC
 - c. Wrist ganglion
 - d. CTS
 - e. Ulnocarpal abutment
 - f. Ulnar Styloid triquetral abutment
 - g. Scaphoid SNAC
 - h. Scaphoid SLAC
- 2. Foot and ankle
 - a. Lateral collateral ligament
 - b. Post Traumatic OA

- 3. <u>Spine</u>
 - a. Lumbar disc injury
 - b. Fusion
 - c. Adjacent segment disease
- 4. <u>Knee</u>
- 5. <u>Shoulder</u>
- 6. <u>Rotator Cuff</u>
- 7. <u>Hip Labral tear</u>
- 8. <u>General</u>







Getting started with ACC (acc.co.nz) Online learning modules (acc.co.nz)

1 of 2 →





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Contact our provider relationship team





End message