

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Department of Employment Services

VINCENT C. GRAY
MAYOR



LISA MARÍA MALLORY
DIRECTOR

COMPENSATION REVIEW BOARD

CRB No. 12-062

VINSON M. WASHINGTON, JR.,
Claimant–Petitioner,
v.

WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA TRANSIT AUTHORITY,
Self-Insured Employer-Respondent.

Appeal from a March 29, 2012 Compensation Order of
Administrative Law Judge Linda F. Jory
AHD No.09-127B, OWC No. 633795

Michael J. Kitzman, Esquire, for the Petitioner
Sarah O. Rollman, Esquire, for the Respondent

Before JEFFREY P. RUSSELL, MELISSA LIN JONES, *Administrative Appeals Judges*, and LAWRENCE D. TARR, *Chief Administrative Appeals Judges*.

JEFFREY P. RUSSELL, for the Compensation Review Board.

DECISION AND REMAND ORDER

BACKGROUND

On October 27, 2006, Petitioner Vinson M. Washington, Jr. sustained an injury to his right hand and thumb while employed as a bus driver by Respondent Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (WMATA). On April 1, 2008, he underwent a carpal tunnel release surgery and surgical procedures involving the MP thumb joint and radial collateral ligament. In a Compensation Order issued May 29, 2009, Mr. Washington was awarded ongoing temporary total disability benefits and medical care based upon a finding that the injuries were work related. The Compensation Order was appealed to and affirmed by the Compensation Review Board (CRB). Thereafter, in a Compensation Order issued May 24, 2010, temporary total disability benefits were terminated based upon a finding that Mr. Washington could return to his pre-injury job as of February 17, 2010.

On September 2, 2010, the Office of Workers' Compensation (OWC) approved a stipulation awarding Mr. Washington a lump sum payment representing a 12% permanent partial disability to the right arm, which WMATA paid.

Mr. Washington has continued to express complaints of pain and functional incapacity from the injury, and has sought authorization to undergo a second carpal tunnel release. In connection with that request, Mr. Washington requested that his temporary total disability benefits be reinstated upon his undergoing the repeat surgery. WMATA had Mr. Washington evaluated by Dr. David Dorin for the purposes of an independent medical evaluation (IME), and had a Utilization Review (UR) undertaken by Dr. Richard E. Holladay, from HHC Group, a URAC certified utilization review provider. Both the UR and IME physicians contended that the contemplated carpal tunnel release was not medically reasonable and necessary. Based upon these opinions, WMATA declined both requests.

The disputes were presented for resolution at a formal hearing before an Administrative Law Judge (ALJ) in the Department of Employment Services (DOES) on March 13, 2012. A Compensation Order was issued March 29, 2012, in which the requests were denied.

Mr. Washington filed a timely Application for Review, to which WMATA filed a timely opposition.

STANDARD OF REVIEW

The scope of review by the CRB is generally limited to making a determination as to whether the factual findings of the Compensation Order are based upon substantial evidence in the record, and whether the legal conclusions drawn from those facts are in accordance with applicable law. *See*, D.C. Workers' Compensation Act of 1979, as amended, D.C. Code § 32-1501, *et seq.*, (the Act) at § 32-1521.01 (d)(2)(A), and *Marriott International v. DOES*, 834 A.2d 882 (D.C. 2003). Consistent with this standard of review, the CRB and this review panel must affirm a Compensation Order that is supported by substantial evidence, even if there is also contained within the record under review substantial evidence to support a contrary conclusion, and even where this panel might have reached a contrary conclusion. *Id.*, at 885.

DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The present claim is for authorization for a repeat carpal tunnel release, and for the resumption of temporary total disability benefits after the surgery is performed. *See*, Compensation Order, Claim for Relief; HT 11, line 22 – HT 12, line 6.

Although the ALJ discussed what she viewed as shortcomings of the UR report¹ (shortcomings which WMATA disputes), she specifically eschewed rejection of the report as a basis for denying the claim for the surgery. Rather, the ALJ reviewed the medical records and reports, and concluded

¹ The Compensation Order contains a sentence in which the ALJ stresses that the UR report was authored by a physician who had not conducted a physical examination of Mr. Washington. The context of this statement, appearing as it does in the same sentence that erroneously attributes authorship of the UR report to a physician from California (see footnote 2) suggests that the ALJ may have considered this fact as relevant had she been required to weigh the merits of the competing medical opinions. We may be wrong in reading such a suggestion into the Compensation Order, but out of an abundance of caution we remind all concerned that the statutory UR process does not contemplate that the UR provider personally examine the patient, and that it would be error to consider the lack of such an examination by the UR provider as a factor when weighing the evidence.

that the record did not contain any expression of opinion that any physician has recommended that Mr. Washington undergo the repeat procedure at this time. The ALJ wrote:

[I]n the instant case, the undersigned is unable to ascertain when or if Dr. Berdia [Mr. Washington's treating physician] provided such an order for surgery or even an opinion that the surgery in question should be performed and why. [...] Review of [Dr. Berdia's] most recent narrative, as noted above, reveals that "We have been trying to treat him conservatively with this recurrence and requesting less hours per day to see if we can abate these symptoms without having to re-release his carpal tunnel."

While the undersigned is mindful that Dr. Berdia may in fact come to a conclusion that a repeat release is in fact necessary, he has not stated the same and the undersigned cannot fill in the gaps left by his report by making a recommendation for him assuming that this is his desire, therefore, further discussion on this issue is premature and not warranted.

Compensation Order, page 4.

The sentence from Dr. Berdia is found in CE 2, which is a document addressed to "To Whom It May Concern", dated March 23, 2011, and signed by Dr. Berdia.

Although the ALJ did not use the phrase in the Compensation Order, we agree with WMATA's characterization of the decision: the ALJ found that the request for resolution of the disputes concerning provision of the surgery is not ripe. The decision was *not* premised upon a conclusion that Mr. Washington had failed to adduce a preponderance of the evidence that the surgery was needed, and thus failed in meeting his burden under *Dunston vs. DOES*, 509 A.2d 109 (D.C. 1986).

We have reviewed the medical records and reports, and they support the ALJ's determination that the record does not contain a report from Dr. Berdia recommending that Mr. Washington undergo a re-release of the carpal tunnel.

However, Mr. Washington asserts in his Memorandum of Points and Authorities in Support of Application for Review that Dr. Berdia has in fact made such a recommendation, and that the record contains reference to it: "First, Dr. Berdia has recommended as of 8/17/11, that the surgery be performed. *This is noted by the UR review itself.* EE-4." Petitioner's memorandum, unnumbered page 4 (emphasis added).

The UR report, EE 4, contains what purports to be a numbered list of the records reviewed by the author of the report, Dr. Robert E. Holladay.² Item 96 on that list is identified as being related to an August 17, 2011 office visit. EE 4, page 48. That list also refers to CE 2 as item 93.

² WMATA's exhibit list and the Compensation Order misidentify the author of the report, attributing it to Dr. Roger Hinkson. In fact, the report was authored by Dr. Holladay, and was "reviewed for clarity and completeness" by Dr. Hinkson in his role as Medical Director of HHC Group. While the Compensation Order accurately notes that Dr. Hinkson is located in California, it appears from the UR report that Dr. Holladay is located in Gaithersburg, Maryland.

In the body of the UR report one finds what purports to be a nearly verbatim summary of item 96. The passage reads as follows:

8-17-11 Sunjay Berdia, MD., [sic] the claimant comes in for followup. He is still having some numbness and tingling. He is getting sharp pain at the thumb. He is still working full time and unable to get into the light duty status. He is now thinking that he wants to have repeat surgery. The right hand reveals that he has a positive Tinel's and Durkin's compression test of the transverse carpal ligament. Impression: Right carpal tunnel syndrome. Plan: The claimant has had a recurrence of carpal tunnel. He tried a significant amount of conservative treatment and it continues to bother him, so he felt he ought to consider re-release. He explained the risks and benefits at length with him, and he wished to proceed. He will schedule this once it is approved by the Workman's comp carrier.

EE 4, page 43.

Where a Compensation Order is premised upon a fundamental error in fact, it can not be said to be based upon substantial evidence. Here, the UR report appears to establish that the fundamental factual premise upon which the surgery was denied in the Compensation Order—that Dr. Berdia has yet not recommended the repeat surgery—is in error. While the existence of this recommendation as a factual matter is not dispositive, the fact that Dr. Berdia authored a progress note in which the “Plan” included scheduling the requested surgery once it is approved by the workers' compensation carrier renders the ALJ's finding that no such recommendation has been made unsupported by substantial evidence.

Because of this error, we must vacate the denial of the surgery request and remand the matter for further consideration of the claim, taking into account the fact that Dr. Berdia *appears* on this record to have recommended that Mr. Washington proceed to obtain the surgery.

Having denied the surgery, the ALJ should have regarded the request for temporary total disability as moot, and thus consideration of the claim should not have been undertaken. It has long been Agency policy that formal hearings and Compensation Orders are inappropriate where there is no specific claim for relief for identifiable benefits that is in dispute. See, *Powell v. Wrecking Corp. of America*, H&AS No. 84-540, OWC No. 051161 (Decision of the Director March 4, 1987), which was reviewed by the DCCA and found to be reasonable, rational, and consistent with the Act in *Thomas v. DOES*, 547 A.2d 1034 (D.C. 1988).

Beyond vacating the entire Compensation Order, we express no view upon the portion of the Compensation Order dealing with temporary total disability, because upon further consideration it may be that the ALJ authorizes the additional surgery, and she might do so for reasons that are relevant to whether this case falls into an exception to the general rule in *Smith v. DOES*, 548 A.2d 95 (D.C. 1988) that receipt of an award under the schedule terminates any entitlement to additional temporary total disability benefits.

Accordingly, we vacate the Compensation Order, and remand for further consideration of the claim taking into consideration the entire record as a whole.

CONCLUSION

The finding that Dr. Berdia has not recommended that Mr. Washington undergo a repeat carpal tunnel surgery is unsupported by substantial evidence, rendering the conclusion that the claim for said surgery is “premature” not in accordance with the law.

ORDER

The Compensation Order is vacated and the matter remanded for further consideration in a manner consistent with the foregoing decision and Remand Order and considering the entire record as a whole.

FOR THE COMPENSATION REVIEW BOARD:

JEFFREY P. RUSSELL
Administrative Appeals Judge

March 19, 2013
DATE