

# Cigna Medical Coverage Policy- Therapy Services Physical Performance Test or Measurement

Effective Date: 11/15/2023  
Next Review Date: 11/15/2024



---

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

*Cigna / ASH Medical Coverage Policies are intended to provide guidance in interpreting certain standard benefit plans administered by Cigna Companies. Please note, the terms of a customer's particular benefit plan document may differ significantly from the standard benefit plans upon which these Cigna / ASH Medical Coverage Policies are based. In the event of a conflict, a customer's benefit plan document always supersedes the information in the Cigna / ASH Medical Coverage Policy. In the absence of a controlling federal or state coverage mandate, benefits are ultimately determined by the terms of the applicable benefit plan document. Determinations in each specific instance may require consideration of:*

- 1) the terms of the applicable benefit plan document in effect on the date of service*
- 2) any applicable laws/regulations*
- 3) any relevant collateral source materials including Cigna-ASH Medical Coverage Policies and*
- 4) the specific facts of the particular situation*

*Where coverage for care or services does not depend on specific circumstances, reimbursement will only be provided if a requested service(s) is submitted in accordance with the relevant guidelines and criteria outlined in this policy, including covered diagnosis and/or procedure code(s) outlined in the Coding Information section of this policy. Reimbursement is not allowed for services when billed for conditions or diagnoses that are not covered under this policy. When billing, providers must use the most appropriate codes as of the effective date of the submission. Claims submitted for services that are not accompanied by covered code(s) under this policy will be denied as not covered.*

*Cigna / ASH Medical Coverage Policies relate exclusively to the administration of health benefit plans.*

*Cigna / ASH Medical Coverage Policies are not recommendations for treatment and should never be used as treatment guidelines.*

*Some information in these Coverage Policies may not apply to all benefit plans administered by Cigna. Certain Cigna Companies and/or lines of business only provide utilization review services to clients and do not make benefit determinations. References to standard benefit plan language and benefit determinations do not apply to those clients.*

---

**Under many benefit plans, coverage for Functional Capacity Evaluation (FCE) is subject to the terms, conditions and limitations of the applicable benefit plan's Short Term Rehabilitative Therapy benefit and schedule of copayments. Coverage for return to work services varies across plans. Refer to the customer's benefit plan document for coverage details. The Functional Capacity Evaluation section of this guideline is for those benefit plans that include coverage for return to work services.**

**If coverage for return to work services are available, the following conditions of coverage apply.**

## **GUIDELINES**

Criteria for specific physical performance testing or measurement are detailed here:

### **Medically Necessary**

Functional Capacity Evaluation (FCE) is considered medically necessary when ALL of the following criteria are met:

- A written referral (from physician, carrier, or employer) is forwarded to the evaluator with the purpose of the FCE explicitly stated i.e., clearly defined goals to guide test selection in the referral document and reflects one or more of the applications of an FCE;
- The evaluation is designed to determine return to work capabilities following a defined injury or following a medically necessary rehabilitation;
- The evaluation is structured to answer a specific question or questions about the worker's performance abilities and is addressed in the evaluation report;
- Reported results must be compared to meaningful standardized norms; and
- The Functional Capacity Evaluation must be performed by a qualified provider/evaluator (see requirements below); and
  - Prior to the FCE, the qualified evaluator:
    - Obtains a subjective pain assessment with self-reported effect on functional abilities and activities of daily living
    - Performs a screening examination
    - Obtains informed consent

The FCE is typically not indicated prior to three months post-injury, unless there is a significant documented change in the individual's status which justifies earlier performance. FCEs are limited to 2-4 hours per date of service and one evaluation every 12 months if necessary. If a FCE is necessary within 12 months, cases will be reviewed individually based on individual client/patient objective data compared to standardized norms. A FCE may extend beyond 4 hours or two days to further quantify the ability of the client to sustain the work tasks over a regular work schedule. The length of the FCE is dependent upon:

- The complexity of the illness or injury and the resulting impairments
- The availability of clearly defined, work related physical demands

### **Not Medically Necessary**

The following treatments are considered not medically necessary because they are nonmedical, educational or training in nature:

- vocational rehabilitation programs and any program with the primary goal of returning an individual to work
- work hardening programs

### **Experimental, Investigational and/or Unproven**

Quantitative (e.g. isokinetic) muscle testing devices (e.g., MedX, Isostation B-200, Cybex II, Kin-Com, and Biodex) for the assessment of muscle strength are considered experimental, investigational, or unproven.

---

## **DESCRIPTION**

Physical testing or measurement describes tests and measurements performed by a physician or other qualified health care professional. A physical performance test or measurement may be reasonable and necessary for patients with neurological or musculoskeletal conditions when there is a need to evaluate the ability to perform specific tasks. It may include a number of multi-varied tests and measurements of physical performance of a select area or number of areas. These services are not to be used in lieu of evaluation or re-evaluation services. Testing may be manual and/or performed using equipment. Some examples of testing that are typically reported with CPT code 97750 include: isokinetic testing for assessing the combination of strength, endurance and power while performing certain movements with the trunk or extremities, functional capacity testing, specific test and measures related to balance such as the timed up-and-go test, and 6-minute walk test, with a computerized report of the patient's oxygen saturation levels with increasing stress levels, performed under a PT or OT plan of care on pulmonary rehabilitation patients. Standardized testing batteries may be incorporated into a physical performance test. It would not be appropriate to report a code from the 95851-95852 series in addition to 97750.

It is not medically reasonable and necessary to bill this service as part of a routine assessment/evaluation of rehabilitation services. Direct one-on-one patient contact is required.

### **Functional Capacity Evaluation**

A Functional Capacity Evaluation (FCE) is a method commonly used in work rehabilitation for assessing the residual capacity of the injured worker for return to work. The conceptual basis of the FCE is an evaluation of the person's potential to perform the physical demands of work in a safe environment. The FCE is based on the observation of the performance of the physical demands of work. FCEs are used as an adjunct method of making judgments of performance potential and readiness for work following a musculoskeletal injury. The FCE portion of this guideline is for where care management is being rendered for individuals who have musculoskeletal conditions that are medically stable, yet demonstrate limitation of function and disability that impairs their ability to work at full capacity.

Functional Capacity Evaluations (FCEs) provide an objective measurement system to evaluate activity and activity limitations with the specific purpose of matching physical abilities with essential and critical job demands. FCEs also assist with identifying job modifications to enhance worker safety and delineating functional capacities in case of litigation, impairment and disability. The focus of the FCE is on the job demands and the performance of the job demands. Historically, return-to-work decisions were based upon diagnoses and prognoses of physicians, but did not include objective work function information. Practitioners, whose core competencies include functional evaluation, began to develop relative functional tests. These tests examined and evaluated the ability to perform physical work functions as described in the Selected Characteristics of Occupations as Defined in the Revised Dictionary of Occupational Titles. Functional examination/evaluation, combined with diagnoses and prognoses by trained clinicians has become an accepted tool for safely returning individuals to employment.

### **Quantitative Muscle Testing Devices**

Quantitative muscle testing devices have been used to quantify muscle strength and an individual's response to rehabilitation and therapy. Manual muscle testing is most commonly performed and is used to identify differences in strength between muscles, using qualitative grading to describe the strength of muscles. Computerized technologies have been proposed to quantify muscle strength. The MedX extension machine (MEDX Corp, Ocala, FL) and Isostation B200 (Isotechnologies, Inc., Hillsborough, NC) are two devices that have been designed for spinal muscle testing, and to improve spinal muscle strength through pelvic stabilization and isolation of specific groups of lumbar muscles. However, evidence in the peer-reviewed scientific literature does not show that use of these devices for muscle testing demonstrates better diagnostic utility than the established method of manual muscle testing. Examples of these devices are described below:

**MedX:** The MedX lumbar/cervical extension machine is a device that can provide both functional muscle testing of the spine and spinal therapy. It provides resistance over a full range of isolated lumbar motion (72 degrees) or over a preselected limited range. The machine is capable of setting isometric test points every three degrees within an individual's range of motion. During the test, a computer software system plots the individual's actual range of motion and strength in comparison to that of age- and gender-matched norms. In exercise mode, the compound weight stack can provide resistance from 10–400 foot pounds in increments of one foot pound. It is proposed that use of this device can specifically test the strength of the lumbar spine and, through rehabilitation, the device can strengthen muscles. The rehabilitation program typically lasts 12 weeks, with computerized strength and motion testing performed every four weeks.

**Isostation B-200:** The Isostation B-200 lumbar dynamometer is a device that can measure position, torque and velocity. It allows measurement of increasing fatigue by measuring the reduction speed in performance and noting increasing motion as muscle substitution becomes necessary. The device has been recommended for use in the treatment of persons with low back pain.

**Isokinetic Testing Devices:** Other types of quantitative muscle testing and strengthening devices, referred to as isokinetic testing devices, measure muscle strength by applying a constant resistance over a range of motion and speed. It is a rehabilitative exercise device intended for medical purposes, such as to measure, evaluate, and increase the strength of muscles and the range of motion of joints. Based on testing results, strengthening exercises may be recommended. Isokinetic exercise is exercise performed using a specialized apparatus that controls the speed of movement within the range of motion. The exercise device provides variable resistance to movement, but allows movement at a constant speed. The device registers the force applied to it by the user, and offers the same amount of force as resistance. Cybex, Kin-Com, and Biodex are machines that provide isokinetic

testing and muscle strengthening exercise. Evidence in the published scientific literature was not found demonstrating the utility of these specific devices for muscle testing or strengthening therapy or standard procedures and exercise.

## **GENERAL BACKGROUND**

### **Functional Capacity Evaluation**

Functional Capacity Evaluation is a comprehensive, objective testing of a person's abilities in work related functional tasks. At times, it is used as a preliminary test to determine functional status and capabilities prior to beginning a Work Hardening Program.

Work Hardening is a highly specialized rehabilitation program. It commonly begins following traditional rehabilitation therapies. Its goal is to simulate workplace activities and surroundings in a monitored environment to enable the patient to return to work. These programs may be developed and carried out by an occupational therapist and/or a physical therapist. The goal is to create an environment in which returning workers can rebuild psychological self-confidence and physical reconditioning by imitating their customary work routine. Work hardening programs refer to physical conditioning programs for injured workers who are out of work, or who are working at less than full capacity. Work hardening is a highly specialized rehabilitation program that transitions the patient from standard rehabilitation to return to work by simulating workplace activities and surroundings in a monitored environment. A wide range of programs conducted by a number of different health disciplines have been reported in the professional and scientific literature. In general, work hardening programs include a systematic program of gradually progressive, work-related activities performed with proper body mechanics, with the goal of physically and psychologically reconditioning the patient in order to facilitate return to full employment.

A FCE may be indicated for the assessment of the worker's capacity to meet the physical demands of specific duties when other sources do not provide this information. It is noted that a work trial is often the most valid test of a worker's capacity.

A FCE may be used as a source of information for the development of a return to work program/plan at the point of maximal medical improvement when:

- Treatment progress has reached a plateau/medically stationary
- Discrepancy between subjective complaints and objective findings
- Difficulty returning to gainful employment
- Physical limitations and/or functional impairments hinder performance of regular work demands
- Vocational planning, job placement and/or medico legal case settlement

The FCE should be approached on a case-by-case basis. Comprehensive functional activities related to work duties should be observed and measured during the evaluation, keeping in mind that isometric or isokinetic tests of extremity or trunk torque are not sufficient, as these values mostly correlate poorly with performance of functional activities. Safety and prevention of further injury should be a main consideration and based on the following principles:

- Communicate risks and contraindications
- Professional judgment is used to determine a safe maximal level for each test component and FCE should only focus on critical job demands
- Cardiovascular system monitoring with modification FCE accordingly if changes in heart rate, blood pressure or respiratory rate change excessively
- Standardized criteria for ceasing a test must be established in advance, including but not limited to:
  - Pain
  - Nausea
  - Dizziness
  - Blurred vision
  - Radicular symptoms
  - Continued use of unsafe body mechanics

Expected outcomes of a FCE include:

- Making recommendations about body mechanics, movements, techniques, and modifications, such as safe manual handling and other actions which facilitate return to work
- Specifying proposed return to work duties or different duties

The FCE should be performed in settings that meet all of the following:

- The equipment represents an appropriate reflection of work duties i.e., relevant tests, normative standards, acceptable reliability and validity
- The environment and space for the equipment meet work and equipment specifications
- The evaluator understands the equipment used during the FCE (i.e. training completed if necessary)
- Appropriate maintenance and calibration of the equipment is documented and available for review
- There are appropriate planning, facilities and equipment to respond to emergencies

#### Evaluator Qualifications

The FCE shall be performed in its entirety by a physical or occupational therapist currently holding a valid license, or other licensed provider qualified by scope of practice. The FCE should be performed by evaluators who have education, training and competencies. Competencies must be evident by certification, where required specific to the FCE system that is being used, and by experience (having satisfactorily performed a minimum of five (5) FCEs. Proof of competencies may include a review by the Credentialing and Risk Management Committee of a sampling of previously completed FCE reports.

#### Quantitative Muscle Testing Devices

These devices are utilized in rehabilitation settings as a therapeutic exercise and evaluation tool. MedX and Isostation B-200 are devices used for spinal conditions. There are specific protocols that are followed for the specific machines utilized. Testing is completed to determine improvements over time. Isokinetic devices, such as the Biodex or Kin-Com, are used as a form of therapeutic exercise. Typically these devices are used for the knee joint for strengthening of the quadriceps and hamstrings. However, other attachments are available for the upper extremity joints, and hip and ankle joints. Use of these devices for therapeutic exercise would be considered a form of therapeutic exercise and use of the CPT codes specified in this guideline would not be appropriate. Testing protocols are utilized to determine improvements and/or muscle strength ratios. Comprehensive reports are produced demonstrating torques of muscles tested at the various speeds of movement. Muscle strength ratios are also reported. CPT codes stated in this guideline refer to use of these devices for testing and evaluation. Rehabilitation facility use of these devices have dwindled over the years given the cost and space required for use. However, use within the research environment continues with focus on the knee joint. Research published focuses on the relationship of quadriceps and hamstrings strength with functional improvement, return to sport, and re-injury.

#### DOCUMENTATION GUIDELINES

As code 97750 is a time-based code, the test or measurement procedure as well as the time spent analyzing and interpreting the results in the presence of the patient are elements of the visit that must be documented.

The time element determines the number of units to be reported for this procedure. Three time elements must be documented to correctly report code 97750:

- Total time spent with the patient in providing the test and measurement, including the time spent preparing the patient for the test and measurement procedure;
- The time spent performing the selected protocol; and
- The time spent with the patient in providing any post-testing instructions.

The elements of documentation that support the reporting of code 97750, include documentation of the testing elements and/or protocols, documentation of problem requiring the test and the specific test performed, separate measurement report, including any graphic reports and interpretation of the data collected, application to functional activity, and how the test impacts the patient's plan of care (i.e., discharge, return to sport or activities of daily living (ADL), or modification of treatment). Time spent in direct contact with the patient determines the number of units to be reported for this procedure.

#### Functional Capacity Evaluation

Prior to the FCE, a written referral (from physician, carrier, or employer) must be forwarded to the evaluator with the purpose of the FCE explicitly stated i.e., clearly defined goals to guide test selection in the referral document and reflects one or more of the applications of an FCE. The referral source and evaluator should access and review any relevant medical records, work related duties, prior attempts to return to work or FCEs (if occurred)

and reason for failure, and identify the return to work goals and potential options in advance. Consideration of any comorbidities and their influence on the FCE and return to work is imperative.

Results should be relevant to and comparable with the physical demands of a job when identified. Written reports are required and must be submitted with the following information:

- Patient demographics including work history
- Indication for evaluation
- Type of evaluation performed
- Raw and tabulated data
- Normative data values
  - Test results should be compared with normative data for the FCE employed
- Narrative coversheet at the beginning of the document describing the results of the evaluation and recommendations

Where relevant, the detailed report should include the following additional areas:

- Results of subjective interview
- Results of self-reported measures of disability
- Results of physical examination/screening
- Behavioral aspects including pain behavior and effort
- Pace of work
- Clinical observations including body mechanics
- Functional abilities for the assessed physical demands

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

There is limited evidence in the published peer-reviewed scientific literature evaluating the use of quantitative muscle testing devices. These devices have not been shown to be equally effective as other standard exercise equipment utilized in rehabilitation programs, nor is there sufficient evidence to suggest that use of quantitative muscle testing devices improves clinical health outcomes when compared to standard manual muscle testing.

---

## **Coding Information**

**Note:** 1) This list of codes may not be all-inclusive.

2) Deleted codes and codes which are not effective at the time the service is rendered may not be eligible for reimbursement.

**Considered Medically Necessary when criteria in the applicable policy statements listed above are met:**

<b>CPT®*</b> <b>Codes</b>	<b>Description</b>
97750	Physical performance test or measurement (eg, musculoskeletal, functional capacity), with written report, each 15 minutes

**Considered Educational or training in nature/Not medically necessary:**

<b>CPT®*</b> <b>Codes</b>	<b>Description</b>
97537	Community/work reintegration training (eg, shopping, transportation, money management, avocational activities and/or work environment/modification analysis, work task analysis, use of assistive technology device/adaptive equipment), direct one-on-one contact, each 15 minutes
97545	Work hardening/conditioning; initial 2 hours
97546	Work hardening/conditioning; each additional hour (List separately in addition to code for primary procedure)

**\*Current Procedural Terminology (CPT®) ©2022 American Medical Association: Chicago, IL.**

---

## References

1. American Occupational Therapy Association. Work hardening guidelines (position paper). *Am J Occup Ther*. 1986;40(12):841-843.
2. American College of Occupational and Environmental Medicine. Chronic Pain. In: Occupational medicine practice guidelines: evaluation and management of common health problems and functional recovery in workers, Elk Grove Village (IL): American College of Occupational and Environmental Medicine (ACOEM); 2008. P. 73-502. Guideline Summary NGC-7160
3. American Physical Therapy Association <http://www.apta.org>
4. Anderson C and Briggs J. A study of the effectiveness of ergonomically-based functional screening tests and their relationship to reducing worker compensation injuries. *Work* 2008;31:27-37.
5. Baker P, Goodman G, Ekelman B, Bonder B. The effectiveness of a comprehensive work hardening program as measured by lifting capacity, pain scales, and depression scores. *Work*. 2005;24(1):21-31.
6. Bohl, Ahn, Collins, et al. Functional Capacity Evaluation following spinal fusion surgery. *Spine*. Volume 41, number 13, pp 1104-1110.
7. Brewer CC, Storms BS. The final phase of rehabilitation: Work hardening. *Orthop Nurs*. 1993;12(6):9-15.
8. Bühne D, Alles T, Hetzel C, Streibelt M, Froböse I, Bethge M. Predictive validity of a customized functional capacity evaluation in patients with musculoskeletal disorders. *Int Arch Occup Environ Health*. 2020;93(5):635-643. doi:10.1007/s00420-020-01518-5
9. Cancio JM, Oliver RA, Yancosek KE. Functional Capacity Evaluation-Military; Program Description and Case Series. *Mil Med* 2017 Jan; 182(1).
10. Chen A, Cheng S. Use of Job-Specific Functional Capacity Evaluation to Predict Return to Work of Patients with Distal Radius Fracture. *American Journal of Occupational Therapy* 2011;65:445-452
11. Cole K, Kruger M, Bates D, et al. Physical demand levels in individuals completing a sports performance-based work conditioning/hardening program after lumbar fusion. *Spine J*. 2009;9(1):39-46.
12. Cotton A, Schonstein E and Adams R. Use of Functional capacity Evaluations by rehabilitation providers in NSW. *Work* 2006;26:287-295.
13. Current Procedural Terminology (CPT) Manual, Professional Edition (current year). American Medical Association
14. Denniston PL, Whelan P. Official Disability Guidelines. 18th Ed. 2013; <https://www.mcgraw.com/odg/>
15. Gibson L, Strong J. A conceptual framework of functional capacity evaluation for occupational therapy in work rehabilitation. *Australian Occupational Therapy Journal* 2003;50:64-7
16. Gibson L and Strong J. a review of functional capacity evaluation practice. *Work* 1997;9:3-11
17. Gross D, Asante A, Miciak M, Battie M, et al. A cluster randomized clinical trial comparing FCE and functional interviewing as components of occupational rehabilitation programs. *Journal of Occupational Rehabilitation* 2014 Dec;24(4):617-630

18. Gross DP, Battie MC. Reliability of Safe Maximum Lifting Determinations of a Functional Capacity Evaluation. *Physical Therapy* 2002; 82:364-371
19. Gross D, Battie M Cassidy JD. The prognostic value of functional capacity evaluation in patients with chronic low back pain: part 1. *Spine* 2004;29:914-919
20. Gross DP, Battie MC. The Prognostic Value of Functional Capacity Evaluation in Patients with Chronic Low Back Pain: Part 2. *Spine* 2004; 29:920-924
21. Gross D, Beattie M. Does functional capacity evaluation predict recovery in workers' compensation claimants with upper extremity disorders. *J Occup Environ Med* 2006;63:404-410
22. Gross, DP and Battie, M. Factors Influencing Results of FCE in Workers' Compensation Claimants with Low Back Pain. *Physical Therapy* 2005;85:315-322
23. Gross DP, Asante KA, Miciak M, et al. A Cluster Randomized Clinical Trial Comparing Functional Capacity Evaluation and Functional Interviewing as Components of Occupational Rehabilitation Programs. *J Occup Rehabil.* 2013 [Epub ahead of print] DOI 10.1007/s10926-013-9491-4
24. Guidelines for Functional Capacity Evaluations (FCE) 2006; WorkCover Corp, South Australia Guidelines: Occupational Health Physical Therapy: Evaluating Functional Capacity; Parts 1-3.
25. Hart DL, et al. Guidelines for Functional Capacity Evaluation of People With Medical Conditions. *Journal of Orthopedic and Sports Physical Therapy* 1993; 18:682-686
26. Innes E, Straker. Reliability of work-related assessments. *Work* 1999;13:107-124
27. Innes E, Straker. Validity of work-related assessments. *Work* 1999;13:125-152
28. Innes E and Straker L. Attributes of excellence in work-related assessments. *Work* 2003;20:63-76
29. Innes E and Straker L. a clinician's guide to work-related assessments: 2 –design problems. *Work* 1998;11:191-206
30. Isernhagen SJ. Functional capacity evaluation. In: Isernhagen SJ, ed. *Work Injury; Management and Prevention*. Rockville, MD: Aspen; 1988:139-194
31. Isernhagen SJ. Functional capacity evaluation: rationale, procedure, utility of the kinesiophysical approach. *Journal of Occupational Rehabilitation* 1992;2:157-168
32. King PM, Tuckwell N and Barrett TE. A critical review of functional capacity evaluations. *PHYS THER.* 1998; 78:852-866
33. King PM. Outcome analysis of work-hardening programs. *Am J Occup Ther.* 1993;47(7):595-603.
34. Lakke SE, Soer R, et al. Construct validity of functional capacity tests in healthy workers. *BMC Musculoskeletal Disord.* 2013; 14:180.
35. Lechner D, Page J, Sheffield G. Predictive validity of a functional capacity evaluation: the physical work performance evaluation. *Work* 2008;31:21-25
36. Lechner DE. Work hardening and work conditioning interventions: Do they affect disability? *Phys Ther.* 1994;74(5):471-493.
37. Lemstra M, Olszynski WP. The effectiveness of standard care, early intervention, and occupational management in Workers' Compensation claims: Part 2. *Spine.* 2004;29(14):1573-1579.



38. Matheson, L. The Functional Capacity Evaluation. In G. Andersson & S. Demeter & G. Smith (Eds.), *Disability Evaluation*, 2nd edition 2003; Chicago, IL: Mosby Yearbook
39. Matheson L, Mooney V, Grant J, et al. Standardized evaluation of work capacity. *Journal of Back and Musculoskeletal Rehabilitation* 1996;6:249-264
40. Medicare Benefit Policy Manual. Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS); <http://www.cms.hhs.gov/manuals/Downloads/bp102c15.pdf>
41. Mahmud N, Schonstein E, Schaafsma F, et al. Functional capacity evaluations for preventing re-injuries in injured workers. *Cochrane Database of Systemic Reviews* 2010, Issue 7. Art. No.: CD007290. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD007290.pub2
42. Niemeyer LO, Jacobs K, Reynolds-Lynch K, et al. Work hardening: Past, present, and future--the work programs special interest section national work-hardening outcome study. *Am J Occup Ther*. 1994;48(4):327-339.
43. Oesch PR, Kool JP, Bachmann S and Devereaux. The influence of Functional capacity Evaluation on fitness for work certificates in patients with non-specific chronic low back pain. *Work* 2006;26:259-271
44. Orthopedic Section of APTA. Occupational Health Physical Therapy: Evaluation FCE Guidelines. July 11, 2011
45. Peppers D, Figoni SF, Carroll BW, et al. Influence of Functional Capacity Evaluation on Physician's Assessment of Physical Capacity of Veterans with Chronic Pain: A Retrospective Analysis. *PM R*. 2016 Oct 22.
46. Post M, Krol B, Groothoff JW. Work-related determinants of return to work of employees on long-term sickness absence. *Disability and Rehabilitation* 2005;27:481-488
47. Pransky GS, Dempsey, PG. Practical Aspects of Functional Capacity Evaluations. *Journal of Occupational Rehabilitation* 2004; 14:217-229
48. Rehabilitation Therapy Utilization Guidelines for the Care and Treatment of Injured Workers. Wyoming Workers' Safety and Compensation Division; R02/8/08
49. Reneman, Roelofs, Schiphorst-Preuper. Reliability and agreement of Neck Functional Capacity Evaluation tests with chronic multifactorial neck pain. *Arch Phys Med Rehabil*. 2016 Dec 31.
50. Schindl M, Wassipaul S, Wagner T, Gstaltner K, Bethge M. Impact of Functional Capacity Evaluation on Patient-Reported Functional Ability: An Exploratory Diagnostic Before-After Study. *J Occup Rehabil*. 2019;29(4):711-717. doi:10.1007/s10926-019-09829-2
51. Schindl M, Zipko H, Bethge M. Reproducibility of improvements in patient-reported functional ability following functional capacity evaluation. *BMC Musculoskelet Disord*. 2022;23(1):258. Published 2022 Mar 16. doi:10.1186/s12891-022-05208-w
52. Schonstein E, Kenny DT, Keating J, Koes BW. Work conditioning, work hardening and functional restoration for workers with back and neck pain. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*. 2003;(1):CD001822.
53. Shu-Kei Cheng A, Wai-Chee Cheng S. The Predictive Validity of Job-Specific Functional capacity Evaluation on the Employment Status of patients with Nonspecific Low Back Pain. *J Occup Environ Med* 2010;52:719-724
54. Soer R, Cees P, et al. Towards Consensus in occupational definitions in functional capacity evaluation: a delphi survey. *J Occup Rehabil* 2008;18:389-400.

55. Soer R, van der Schans, CP, Geertzen JH, et al. Normative values for a functional capacity evaluation. *Arch Phys med Rehabilitation* 2009;90:1785-94.
56. Soo Hoo ER. Evaluating Return-to-work Ability Using Functional Capacity Evaluation. *Phys Med Rehabil Clin N Am*. 2019;30(3):541-559. doi:10.1016/j.pmr.2019.04.002
57. Trippolini MA, Dijkstra PU, et al. Reliability of clinician rated physical effort determination during functional capacity evaluation in patients with chronic musculoskeletal pain. *J Occupa Rehabil*. 2013 [Epub ahead of print]
58. Van Abbema, et al. Factors associated with functional capacity test results in patients with non-specific chronic low back pain: a systematic review. *J Occup Rehabil* 2011;21:455-473
59. Weir R, Nielson WR. Interventions for disability management. *Clin J Pain*. 2001;17(4 Suppl):S128-S132.
60. Wind H, Gouttebarga V, Kuijer P, et al. Complimentary value of functional capacity evaluation for physicians in assessing the physical work ability of workers with musculoskeletal disorders. *Int Arch Occup Environ Health* 2009;82:435-443
61. Wunderlich GS (Editor). *Measuring Functional Capacity and Work Requirements: Summary of a Workshop*. The National Academy of Sciences 1999: [www.nap.edu](http://www.nap.edu)
62. Wyman DO. Evaluating patients for return to work. *Am Fam Physician*. 1999;59(4):844-848.

---

“Cigna Companies” refers to operating subsidiaries of The Cigna Group. All products and services are provided exclusively by or through such operating subsidiaries, including Cigna Health and Life Insurance Company, Connecticut General Life Insurance Company, Evernorth Behavioral Health, Inc., Cigna Health Management, Inc., and HMO or service company subsidiaries of The Cigna Group. © 2023 The Cigna Group.