Telehealth Legal and Compliance Issues for Hospital Systems

February 2018

Your Speakers
Overview of Learning Objectives

- Physician licensing rules and consultation between providers in Florida and other states
- Telehealth practice standards
- Payment and reimbursement landscape
- Implementing a telehealth program

What Is Telehealth? What Are the Modalities?

- Real-time audio-video
- Asynchronous/store & forward
- Interactive audio with store & forward
- Phone-only, form-based internet prescribing, AI
Obstacles in Telehealth

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Obstacle</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lack of third party reimbursement for telemedicine services</td>
<td>59%</td>
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<tr>
<td>State licensing requirements</td>
<td>44%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Securing support from physicians in using the technology</td>
<td>32%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Institutional leadership support and funding</td>
<td>25%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monitoring the quality of telemedicine technology</td>
<td>11%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other (Please specify)</td>
<td>19%</td>
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Source: Foley & Lardner LLP 2017 Telemedicine & Digital Health Survey (Nov 2017)

Telehealth Law 101

[Diagram showing various aspects of telemedicine law, including international, licensure, practice standards, operational, contracting, privacy & security, fraud & abuse, reimbursement, and credentialing.]
Telehealth and Licensing

Licensing
Physician offering care via telemedicine is subject to licensure rules of:

1. The state in which the patient is physically located at the time of the consult
2. The state where the physician is located/licensed
Licensing

Regarding medical practice rules, it is generally accepted that the law that governs the consult is the state where the patient is located at the time of the consult. This is the locus of care.

1. Some states explicitly address this in law or guidance
2. Some states indirectly address this by including diagnosing or rendering treatment through "electronic or other means" as part of the practice of medicine
3. Other states are silent

Exceptions

- Consultation: Allows unlicensed physician to practice medicine in peer to peer consultation with a physician licensed in the state.
- Bordering State: Allows practice of medicine by out-of-state physicians who are licensed in a bordering state.
- Special License or Registration: Abbreviated license or registration for telemedicine-only care.
- Follow-up Care: Allows physician to provide follow-up care to his/her patient (e.g., post-operation).
- FSMB Compact: Allows reciprocity in participating Compact states.
Telehealth Practice Standards

Telemedicine State Practice Standards

1. New Patient vs. Established
2. In-Person Exam
3. Originating Site Restrictions
4. Patient-Site Telepresenter
5. Modality of Communication Technology
6. Remote Prescribing (incl. Controlled Substances)
7. Record-Keeping and Record-Sharing
8. Informed Consent
9. Patient Choice of Provider
10. Disclosures
11. Malpractice & Professional Insurance Considerations
12. Credentialing
Telehealth Payment and Reimbursement

Text Diagram:

- Government FFS (Medicare, Medicaid)
- Medicare Advantage, Medicaid MCOs
- Cost Savings and Cost Avoidance
- Self-Pay/Cash
- Commercial Health Plans
- Institutions, Providers
- Employer Self-Funded Plans
- Employer Pay (OOP)
Can we find images to replace the text?
Reith, Shannon E, 2/24/2017
Telehealth and Medicare

1. Patient in a qualifying rural area
2. Patient at one of eight qualifying facilities (“originating site”)
3. Service provided by one of ten eligible professionals (“distant site practitioner”)
4. Technology is real-time audio-video (interactive audio and video telecommunications system that permits real-time communication between the beneficiary and the distant site provider)
5. The service is among the list of CPT/HCPCS codes covered by Medicare

Medicare and Telehealth

- In 2001, the Congressional Budget Office estimated it would cost the Medicare program $150 million ($30 million a year) to cover telehealth services from 2001 through 2005
  - Reality, during those first five years, Medicare paid a total of $3,103,912 for telehealth services
- CY 2015: Medicare paid a total of $22,449,968 for telehealth services (372,518 claims)
- CY 2016: Medicare paid a total of $28,748,210 for telehealth services (496,396 claims)
Medicare Advantage and Medicaid Managed Care

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<tr>
<th>Medicare Advantage</th>
<th>Medicaid Managed Care</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MA plans are free to contract with providers to cover telehealth services. They can do so as a supplemental health care benefit per Social Security Act section 1852(a)(3)(A)</td>
<td>Most Medicaid MCOs are free to contract with providers to cover telehealth services</td>
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<td>One reason some MA plans choose not to is because CMS has historically taken the position that telemedicine must be a supplemental benefit for MA plans, which means it cannot be categorized as a basic benefit cost when the plans submit their bids</td>
<td>Most Medicaid MCOs may also provide expanded services to its members outside the FFS coverage conditions</td>
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<td>The CMS Innovation Center is considering a demonstration project that would allow Medicare Advantage plans to offer telemedicine services as a basic benefit</td>
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Telehealth Commercial Insurance Coverage

- Mental health services: 45%
- Second opinions or specialty opinions: 33%
- Urgent care or after-hours care: 27%
- Inpatient hospital services: 24%
- Outpatient hospital services: 24%
- Telestroke: 18%
- Remote patient monitoring: 15%
- Store and forward uses (excluding telelogy and pathology): 9%
- Emergency department services: 9%
- Telepharmacist: 6%
- Other (please specify): 15%

Source: Foley & Lardner LLP 2017 Telemedicine & Digital Health Survey (Nov 2017)
Real World Telehealth Implementation

Shriners Hospitals For Children
SHC Mission

Shriners Hospitals for Children has a mission to:

1. Provide the highest quality care to children with neuromusculoskeletal conditions, burn injuries, and other special healthcare needs within a compassionate, family-centered, and collaborative care environment.

2. Provide for the education of physicians and other healthcare professionals.

3. Conduct research to discover new knowledge that improves the quality of care and quality of life of children and families.

This mission is carried out without regard to race, color, creed, sex or sect, disability, national origin, or ability of a patient or family to pay.

Telehealth Pilot Program

- Telehealth Care Network (TCN)
  - Three pilot hospitals
  - Each to pick two affiliates (originating sites)
  - Initiate in 2015, go live in 2016

- Expansion to other hospitals in the system during 2017 – 2019
  - Wrap in pre-existing telemedicine programs
Compliance Concerns

- Policies and procedures
- Licensing
- Compliance with state laws and rules/regulations
- Contracting with originating sites
  - Scope of practice of personnel at originating sites
- Privacy and security concerns
Financial Issues

- **Revenue:**
  - Medicare not a payor of significance
  - Medicaid payor requirements vary
  - Limited reimbursement in telehealth

- **Miles saved**
  - 2017: Two (2) million miles
  - 2018: Four (4) million miles
  - 2019: Seven (7) million miles

Why Is Transportation a Compliance Issue?

- Four ways patients finance travel:
  - Self pay
  - Fraternal arrangement
  - Outside charities or entities
    - Q Foundation for Kids
    - Fundación Michou y Mau
    - Foreign governments
  - SHC pays for transportation
Provision of Transportation

- Advisory Opinion 2011-01
  - Financial need
  - Will also consider:
    - Exigent circumstances of a case
    - Availability of hospital funds
  - Cost of transportation not claimed on any federal cost report or claim
  - No advertisement

Ongoing Compliance Involvement

- Additional policies and procedures
- Monitoring and auditing of compliance with regulations
- International expansion
- Revenue cycle
- Security and privacy – new technologies
Questions and Contact Info

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Thank you