What is a “Conflict of Interest?”

- Is there a clear answer to this question?
- What laws do we need to consider?
  - Federal law: Stark, tax exemption.
  - State law.
Who Should Make The Decision?

• The question asked influences the answer.
• “List every financial relationship” may be viewed differently than “list all conflicts of interest.”
• Are all conflicts financial?
• Are all conflicts direct?

Asking Questions Is Tough

• In a deposition, lawyers worry about a specific question allowing a misleading “no.”
• What is the problem with “Did you accept any cash from a device company?”
Asking Questions Is Tough

• In a deposition, lawyers worry about a specific question allowing a misleading “no.”

• What is the problem with “Did you accept any cash from a device company?” If it was a check, the person can say “no.”

What Is The Focus?

• Are you more worried about a person searching for loopholes in the question or a person who, in good faith, doesn’t think about a particular relationship?
Specificity Beats Generality, Sorta.

• Compare “Do you have any financial relationships that require disclosure?” with “Do you do any work for a device company?” with “Do you have any relationships with a device company? Examples would include royalty agreements, consulting agreements, or serving as a speaker where the company pays your expenses?”

Specificity Beats Generality, Sorta.

• Compare “Do you have any financial relationships that require disclosure?” with “Do you do any work for a device company?” with “Do you have any relationships with a device company? Examples would include royalty agreements, consulting agreements, or serving as a speaker where the company pays your expenses?”
What Did We Miss?

• Drug companies, equipment manufacturers, home health companies, suppliers, therapists, specialists/PCPs, hospitals, insurance companies supplements and more.

• A ton of different relatives.
Best Choice: Lists

• For these questions, please consider the following relatives: your spouse, children (including sons/daughters in law), parents/inlaws, siblings (including brothers/sisters in law) or grandparents (including their spouses).

Best Choice: Lists

• Do you, or of those relatives have any financial relationship with any person or company in the healthcare industry? Examples include….. When in doubt, please disclose the relationship so we can assist you in determining whether the relationship violates the law.
Typical Drug/Device Deals

- Honorarium.
- Gifts.
- Intellectual Property.
- Grants.
- Sponsorships.
- Distributorships.
- Research Payments.
Medicare Antikickback Statute

- It is illegal to offer, solicit, make or receive any payment intended to influence referrals under a federal health care program.
- The government applies the “one purpose” test. If one purpose of the payment is to influence referrals, the payment is illegal.
Anti-Kickback Statute

- Intent is everything. The question: Is the payment intended to induce a favor?
- If the payment is “bait” to get you to listen, you have a defense. If the gift is to get you to act, take cover immediately.
- “Why” is always the operative question

Anti-Kickback Protection

- Safe harbors exist, but will probably not protect any type of gift.
- They will cover payments for services as long as the payment is reasonable for the work done.
- Common sense takes you a long way with the antikickback law. Remember, you don’t need to fit in a safe harbor.
- Beware of bad advice: “There is no favorable Advisory Opinion, suggesting this is illegal.”
Advisory Opinions

- Must be a serious proposal.
- Must disclose parties and facts.
- Must pay government’s costs.
- OIG will not analyze fair market value.
- Only binding for the parties involved.
- Generally, advisory opinions do not give you much security.

Stark

- A physician may not make a referral to an entity for the furnishing of designated health services if the physician (or an immediate family member) has a financial relationship with the entity.
- An entity may not bill for designated health services furnished under a prohibited referral.
- Never forget “referral” really means plan of care.
- The penalties only apply when a bill is submitted, but beware of licensing boards.
Stark

- Stark will very rarely affect device-related payments.
- Unless there is a hospital involved in the relationship, you can generally focus on antikickback issues.
- When a hospital is involved, both Stark and Tax Exemption are relevant.

Device Advice

- Device reps can be really good.
- But there’s a but…
Dear Dr.

The Office of Inspector General of the Department of Health and Human Services is currently conducting an audit of payments for clinical laboratory services under the Medicare program. In this regard, we need your assistance to confirm that you (1) requested the services provided and billed to the Medicare program by a laboratory and (2) received and considered the test results in the treatment of your patient. Your response will be vital in assisting our efforts to ensure that Medicare dollars are appropriately spent on deserving beneficiaries.

As part of this audit, we are reviewing Medicare payments to laboratories for additional automated hemogram indices that were billed with hematologic profiles (CBCs or other hematology profiles). Examples of additional automated hemogram indices include red cell distribution width (RDW), mean platelet volume (MPV), red blood cell histogram, platelet histogram and white blood cell histogram. These indices are in addition to the "standard" indices which are part of a CBC: the mean corpuscular volume (MCV), the mean corpuscular hemoglobin (MCH), and the mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration (MCHC).
The Subpoena

You get a grand jury subpoena from Atlanta that says “The United States Attorney requests that you do not disclose the existence of this subpoena. Any such disclosure would impede the investigation being conducted and thereby interfere with the enforcement of the law.”

Sunshine Act

- All transfers of value (over $10) from device companies to physicians must be reported.
- Look out for state sunshine laws that extend beyond physicians.
Stump The Lawyer

• A DME manufacturer tells a physician that for every device the physician orders the company will give a gift worth $100. The lawyer asks “can this meet an exception to Stark? Perhaps the non-monetary compensation exception?

Neiman Marcus or Marshall’s?

• An off-label use of a device greatly helps cardiac patients.
• The company asks your physician to give a speech about the merits of the device.
• Labeling matters!
• Are you required to disclose the off-label status to patients?
Getting Concrete

• Drug rep really wants a practitioner’s advice. Offers to pay $200/hour if physician will attend a focus group in San Diego.
• Analysis: Stark, Antikickback, ethics.

Stark Analysis

• Does the drug company bill Medicare or Medicaid for drugs prescribed by the physician?
  – Probably not. Most likely the billing is done by a pharmacy or some other entity, so Stark is inapplicable.
Anti-Kickback Analysis

- Is there an argument that the drug manufacturer is paying the practitioner to influence referrals paid for by a federal health care program?
  - Yes. The new Medicare Part D program greatly increases the risk of prosecution.

Anti-Kickback Analysis

- What exactly is the practitioner being paid for?
- Why San Diego? Could the same thing be done in the physician’s office? Via teleconference? In Ottumwa?
- “Live from the airport, for Fox Nine News.”
- This is also where ethics creep in.
State Law Analysis

- Antikickback statute.
- Pharmacy law.
- Watch for new laws; this is a hot topic.

Getting Concrete

A drug rep offers to pay a physician $200/hr to listen to their explanation of why their drug is better.
Getting Concrete Walls

• A drug rep offers to pay a physician $200/hr to listen to their explanation of why their drug is better.

• Does a physician have a duty to learn about new developments in medical care?
Getting Concrete

• A device manufacturer offers to pay $2,000 to give a speech about your experience using their new implant.

• Does it matter if the physician is the number one user of the implant?
Getting Concrete

• A device manufacturer offers to pay $2,000 to give a speech about your experience using their new implant.
• Does it matter if the physician is the number one user of the implant?
• Be a reporter.

Train in Vein

• Device company wants to send physicians to a small Midwestern town to learn how to use the latest cardiac device.
• Group will build a mock cath lab and teach classes. “I’m so excited!”
• Device company’s lawyers say a “lease” is risky. Propose a grant. Group thinks this sounds fishy, but they don’t want to complain.
Train in Vain

• After the group spends $40,000 making this possible, no physicians ever attend the training.

• Lessons:
  – Appearances matter.
  – Intent is a two way street.

Beware of Perceptions
Food, Fun and Friends

- A specialist and a primary care physician (or a rep and a hospital supply management person) are good friends. The specialist (rep) takes the PCP (purchaser) to the best restaurant in town to celebrate the physician’s (purchaser’s) birthday.
- The total bill is $350.
Food, Fun, Friends and Felony?

- Same facts.
- The total bill is $100.
- The specialist/rep submits the receipt to their employer as a promotional expense.

The Hard Sell

- A hospital asks a physician to serve as a medical director.
The Hard Cell

- A hospital asks a physician to serve as a medical director.
- They explain the doctor “won’t have to do much, but the pay is good.”

Physician-Owned Distributorships

- A good means to lower device costs?
- Model: Physicians responsible for production or distribution of device.
- Contract with hospitals.
- Several widely distributed legal opinions.
PODs

- Two well-respected law firms say “these are fine.”
- A firm hired by device companies says “these are illegal.”
- Government has solicited comment.
- Extremely intriguing. Great law exam question.
- Crack out the risk rheostat.

Gainsharing/Shared Savings

- Goal is reducing waste.
- Savings may be from conservation.
  - Avoiding drug wastage.
  - Avoid using costly service.
- Savings may come from standardization.
Gainsharing/Shared Savings

• Pharmaceutical or device companies should not help you create the gainsharing agreement.
Gainsharing: Good Idea Goes Bad

• According to her lawsuit, Kathleen Davis suffered a significant complication after having a Medtronic pacemaker implanted at Methodist in 2004. She said that her cardiologist made a startling confession when she asked what happened to cause a twitching in her abdomen. He told her that she probably would have fared better with another brand of pacemaker,

A Good Idea Goes Bad

• but that Methodist administrators had leaned on him to install the Medtronic model to help the hospital collect on what he called a kickback deal, the lawsuit said.

Des Moines Register, Feb. 9, 2006.
Think before you type

• "Frank [the physician] has made no attempt to comply with the contract. . . . I am prepared to reschedule his devices to be in compliance with the contract," wrote Tim Nelson, a hospital manager who has since left the company, in one e-mail obtained from the court file.

  • Des Moines Register, Feb. 9, 2006.

Think before you type

• In another e-mail in the court records, Butz [another administrator] wrote: "Frank did say . . . that he would abide by a contract that paid him money for compliance." In the e-mail, which Butz wrote to Methodist's chief operating officer, David Stark, he said, "Isn't there a joke along these lines — now that we have established what he is, we are simply negotiating over price."

  • Des Moines Register, Feb. 9, 2006.
The PUVA box

A drug company offers you a free light box if you prescribe Drug X 10 times each month. Their legal department writes you that this is fine because the light box is intended to help patients rather than your group and is therefore not considered a kickback.

The “Patient Care” Myth

• Perhaps the best test of whether something may be a kickback is whether it involves cash, a good or service that the practice would otherwise acquire.
• A gift of $500 is no different than a $500 piece of equipment, which is no different than a $500 “fellowship” to pay a nurse.
A Deal Too Good to Pass Up?

• You buy devices wholesale and bill insurers for them. The device manufacturer tells you “if you buy 10, they cost $1,000 each. If you buy 100, they are yours for $800. For each one you buy after that, there is a $100 rebate.

A Deal Too Good to Pass Up?

• This deal will cause most people to blanch. But there is nothing wrong with it unless you:
  – Are paid on a cost basis AND
  – Fail to accurately state the price by disclosing the discount.

• Payor by payor analysis is key.
What Can You Mark Up?

- Generally, Medicare pays on a fee schedule. (Note exceptions for purchased diagnostic tests.) There are also some radiopharmaceuticals that are paid based on invoice.
- Absent a clear rule/policy, your purchase price is irrelevant.

Scholarship

- You want to train your nurses on the latest insulin regime. An ADA seminar in Orlando seems perfect. You ask a testing device manufacturer for a grant to pay for the nurse’s travel.
Scholarships

• The ADA obtains 10 scholarships from assorted drug companies to offer them to qualifying practices in rural areas.

Scholarships

A drug company offers to give you a $50,000 fellowship so you can hire a new PA.
Health Screening

• A drug company offers to pay your costs if you will do cholesterol screening at the local mall. The drug company will pay for a marketing campaign that will include ads naming the clinic, hospital, the company and the drug.

Health Screening

• A drug company offers to supply you with a manometer prominently labeled with their popular drug in exchange for your patient list. They will then mail patients a notice encouraging patients to come in and get a blood pressure check.
Dr. Frankenstent

- Physicians suggests modifications to an existing device.
- Device manufacturer agrees to pay physician 1% of profits from the device.
- The physician proves to be a big user of the device.

Using Appeals to Appeal

- A device company has had issues with some third-party payors.
- The company’s marketing group proposes to assist clinics and hospitals with appeals when a device is denied.
Establishing a 501(c)(3)

- It sounds great: free money.
- You can use a foundation to conduct research, provide charity care, promote health, etc.

Establishing a 501 See Through You

- A sham here will get you in big trouble.
- Is the research real? Is this really just a subsidy of the practice?
- There are headaches. Some people LOVE the foundation. But use it with care.
QUESTIONS?

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