# Responsible and compliant implementation of Artificial Intelligence (AI) technologies in EHRs and clinical practice

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### **Session Summary and Objectives**

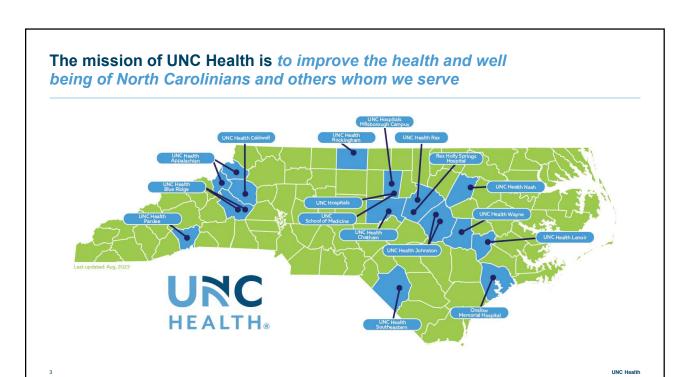
#### **Summary:**

This presentation will highlight UNC Health's Artificial Intelligence (AI) journey from its infancy to responsible implementation of tools that enhance provider satisfaction in delivering quality, patient-centered care, responsiveness to patient needs, and continuing to ensure complete patient care documentation. The presentation will also provide compliance and privacy considerations in implementing and monitoring the use of AI tools in a dynamic healthcare environment.

#### **Objectives:**

- Describe how emerging AI technologies are being responsibly incorporated into clinical documentation and patient messaging
- Explore the recent Presidential Executive Order on Al and its impact on clinical practice and health care operations
- 3. Associate the implementation AI technologies with regulatory compliance and privacy aspects

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# Compliance work across UNC Health is guided by our vision, mission and values



To become a **"Best in Class"** Compliance and Privacy Services division, by providing exceptional service and value to UNC Health.



To provide exemplary, collaborative services by promoting valued and **trusted partnerships** and an understanding of Compliance. Through partnerships, we advise on operational best practices to mitigate regulatory risk to UNC Health.

#### We will...



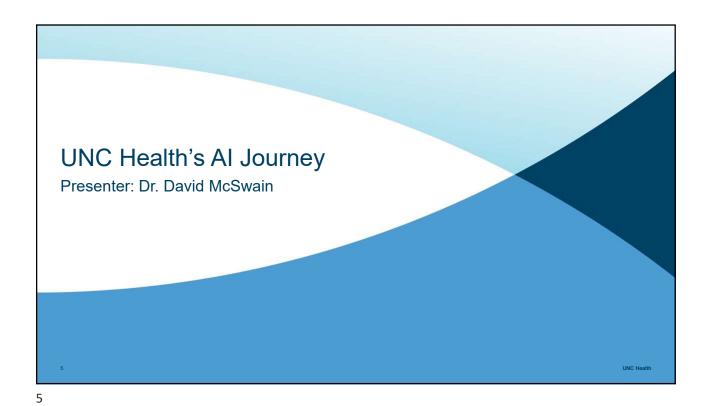
Act with Integrity

Be Trusted, Professional, and Objective

Remain Knowledgeable and Competent

Communicate with Transparency and Action

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Al can enhance decision-making & automate and improve tasks



# Artificial Intelligence (Al)

Teaches computers to "think" more like us, understanding and solving problems, informing decisions, and even communicating with us



# Intelligent Automation

Combines Al with automation tools to complete computer tasks traditionally performed by humans (e.g., data entry, processing documents, etc.)

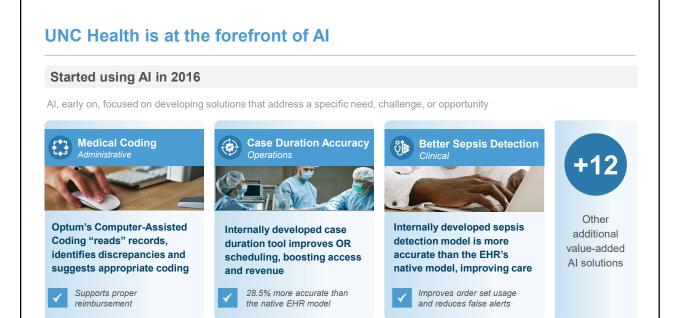
ttGPT, Accessed 3/14/2023 [2] ChatGPT, Accessed 5/18/2023 UNC Healt

# "Artificial Intelligence" is a Very Broad Term

- Clinical Decision Support
- · Natural Language Processing
- Voice Recognition
- Wearable Devices
- · Machine Learning
- · Robotic Process Automation
- Chatbots and Virtual Assistants
- Predictive Analytics
- Generative AI
- · Large Language Models



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# **Generative AI has potential to transform multiple aspects of healthcare**

- · Open & accessible
- · Trained with Big Data
- Uses Natural Language



#### **Transformative Potential**

- · Administrative Workflows
- · Ambulatory Clinical Practice
- Acute Care Clinical Practice
- Patient Experience & Engagement
- Data and Analytics
- Revenue Cycle and Billing
- · Coding and Compliance
- · Care Access and Scheduling

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# **Burden Reduction and Augmentation of Clinicians**

# Clinician Burden and Burnout is Driving the Financial Crisis

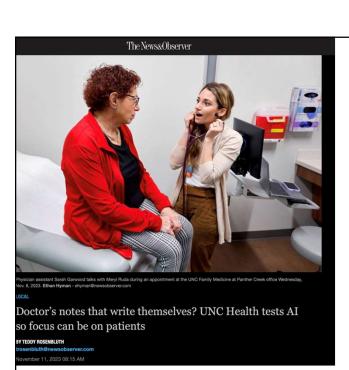
- Opportunities for positive impacts in multiple areas
  - Prior Authorization
  - Chart Summarization
  - Automation of Documentation

#### Caution!

 Conversion of clinical and efficiency gains into financial gains or reduced payments







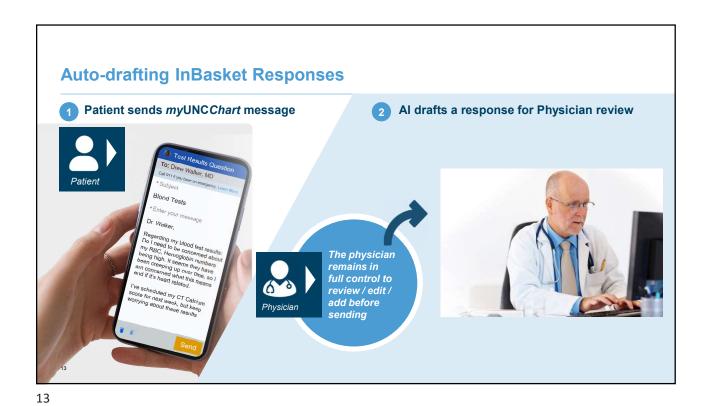
### **Dragon Ambient eXperience (DAX)**

- Mobile application listens to clinician patient encounter
- Drafts clinical documentation based on specified templates
- Distinguishes different participants (patient, physician, caregiver)
- · Filters out irrelevant content

#### Goals

- · Improve efficiency of clinical documentation
- Take technology out from between the clinician and the patient!

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# **Chart Summarization**

### **Addressing Information Overload**

- New referrals
- Complex patients
- Emergent presentations

# Can serve as both an output and an input

- Review patient information
- Input into other algorithms
  - Conversion of free text to discrete data



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# **Prior Authorization**

### **Reduce Delays in Care**

- Improve patient and clinician satisfaction
- Reduce denials

- Improve EfficiencyOffload burdensome administrative tasks
- · Reduce workforce needs

### **Risk: Al Arms Race**

· Payers can automate denials



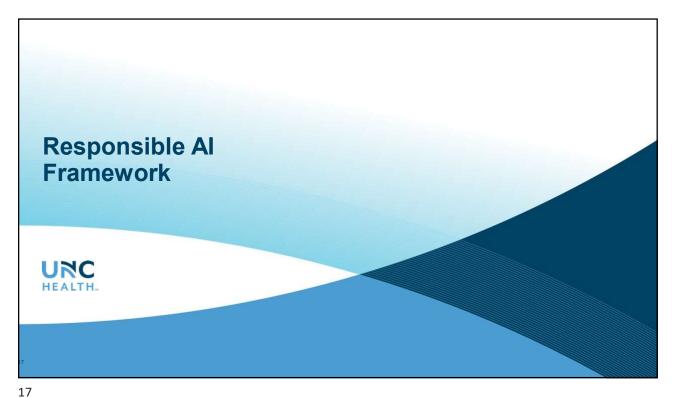
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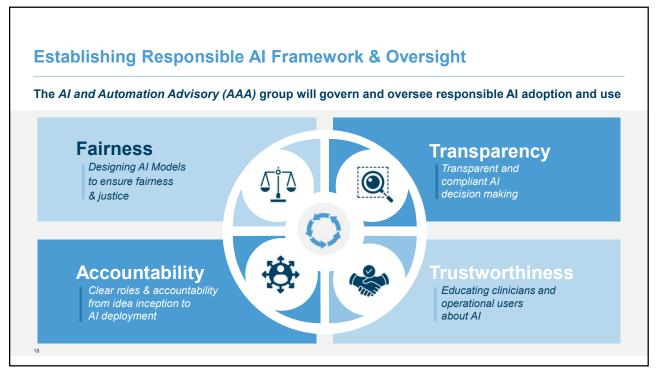
### **Policy Considerations**

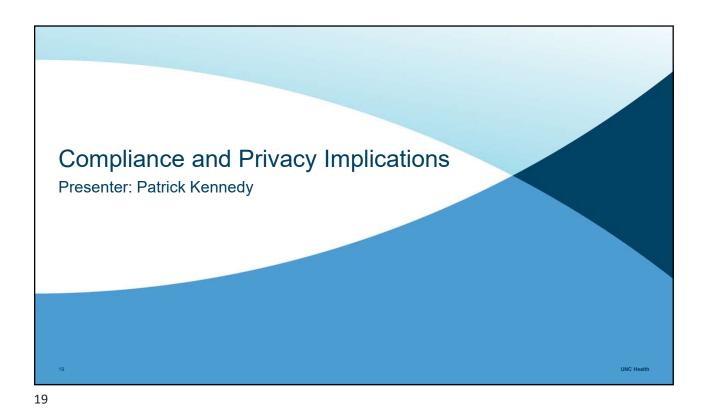
- High risk of unanticipated consequences
- Transparency is critical but may not always be possible or advisable
  - Example: Opting Out of AI in Healthcare
- Clinical Experience and **Expertise is incredibly important**
- Unequal playing field for payers vs. health care providers
- · State vs. federal policy and regulation

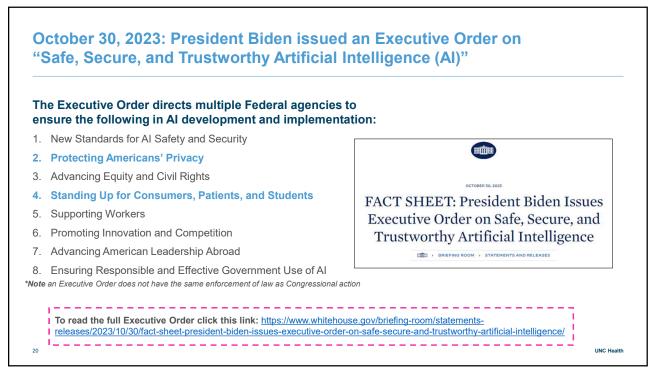
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### 2. Protecting Americans' (Patient) Privacy

#### What the Executive Order covers...

- ✓ Prioritize federal support for privacy-preserving techniques
- ✓ Fund a Research Coordination Network
- ✓ Evaluate collection and use of commercially available information
- ✓ Develop guidelines to evaluate effectiveness of privacypreserving techniques



#### Considerations...

- How is the information being used?
- ☐ Internal vs. External use of information
  - ☐ If external, what does the contractual agreement say about the use of your organization's / patient's data?
  - ☐ If external, do you have a Business Associate Agreement in place?
- □ Could the information be compromised and/or deidentified?
- □ Does your organization have an appropriate use policy and procedure?

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# UNC Health modified an existing internet usage policy and procedure to include Acceptable Use of Online Tools & Technologies

"Chatbots and related artificial intelligence (AI) tools can respond to questions, summarize content, and generate new content. One common example of an AI-based chatbot is ChatGPT. Publicly available AI tools, such as but not limited to ChatGPT, pose a significant risk to UNCH data security because once data is entered into the tool, it is no longer under the control of UNCH. Entering ePHI into an unapproved Chatbot or similar AI tool is considered a violation of UNC Health Privacy Policies and may result in corrective action up to and including dismissal in accordance with the Sanctions for Violations of Privacy Policy. Only UNCH-approved chatbots and AI tools may be used."

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### 4. Standing Up for Consumers, Patients, and Students

#### What the Executive Order covers...

- Protect consumers while ensuring AI can make Americans better
- √ Advance responsible use of AI
- ✓ Shape Al's potential to transform education



#### Considerations...

- □ Who is the ultimate decision-maker concerning patient treatment?
- ☐ How is an AI tool impacting independent clinical judgement? Are providers deviating from standard of care when relying on information from AI tools?
- ☐ Is information produced by an AI tool violating federal or local billing coverage policies and other applicable laws?
- ☐ How do we ensure AI tools are not unintentionally creating biases and discrimination in patient care?

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# OIG contemplates the use of algorithms in recommending certain items or services; ensuring medically necessary items and services

(6) Do arrangements between electronic health record (EHR) vendors and their customers implicate the Federal anti-kickback statute?

"As another example, the statute could be implicated by a provider or supplier paying an EHR vendor to recommend—through its software—that provider or supplier for items or services reimbursable by a Federal health care program."



General Questions Regarding Certain Fraud and Abuse Authorities | Office of Inspector General | Government Oversight | U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (hhs.gov)

## General Compliance Program Guidance

November 2023



"Medicare requires, as a condition of payment, that items and services be medically reasonable and necessary. Therefore, entities should ensure that any claim reviews and audits include a review of the medical necessity of the item or service..."

HHS-OIG General Compliance Program Guidance | November 2023

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# August 2022: US DHHS – Office of Civil Rights issued Proposed Rule on Use of Clinical Algorithms in Decision-Making

#### Affordable Care Act, Section 1557, Proposed Section 92.210

- "...a covered entity must not discriminate against any individual on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, age, or disability through the use of clinical algorithms in its decision-making."
  - "...put(s) covered entities on notice that they cannot use discriminatory clinical algorithms and may need to make reasonable modifications in their use..."
  - "While covered entities are not liable for clinical algorithms that they do not develop, they <u>may be held liable</u>...for their decisions made in reliance of clinical algorithms."
  - "Covered entities...should consider clinical algorithms as a tool that supplements their decision making, rather than as a replacement of their clinical judgement."
  - "By over-relying on a clinical algorithm...a covered entity may risk violating Section 1557 if their decision rests upon or results in discrimination."

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### **Key takeaways**

- · Collaborate with multidisciplinary governance committee; must include providers
- · Develop and maintain internal policy on appropriate use of AI tools and technologies
  - Beware of unintended consequences of overly broad policy decisions
- Evaluate current internal landscape for readiness of implementing Al
- · Review and monitor Federal and State regulatory developments
- · Be curious with a healthy dose of skepticism

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#### **References and Resources**

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