

Serving Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Washington DC and West Virginia

ADFM

January 10, 2020

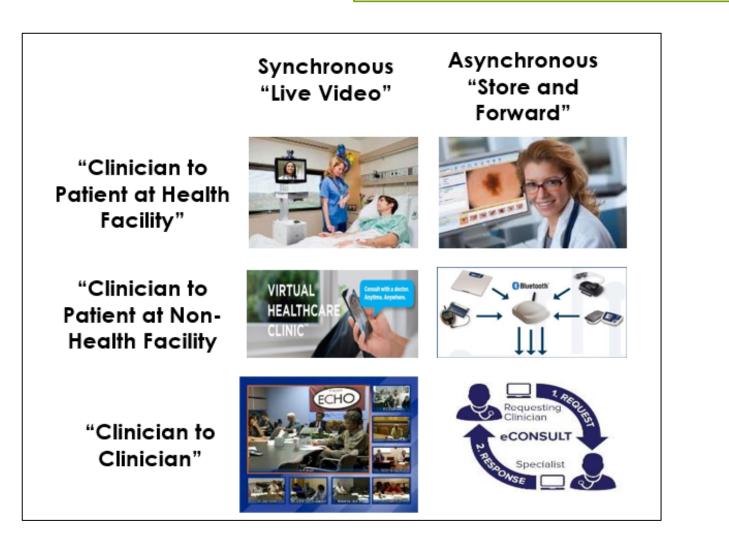
The Current State, Policy and Training Challenges

Telehealth

The Promise of Telehealth

A mechanism for enhancing health care, public health, health administration and health education delivery and support, using electronic communication and information technology.

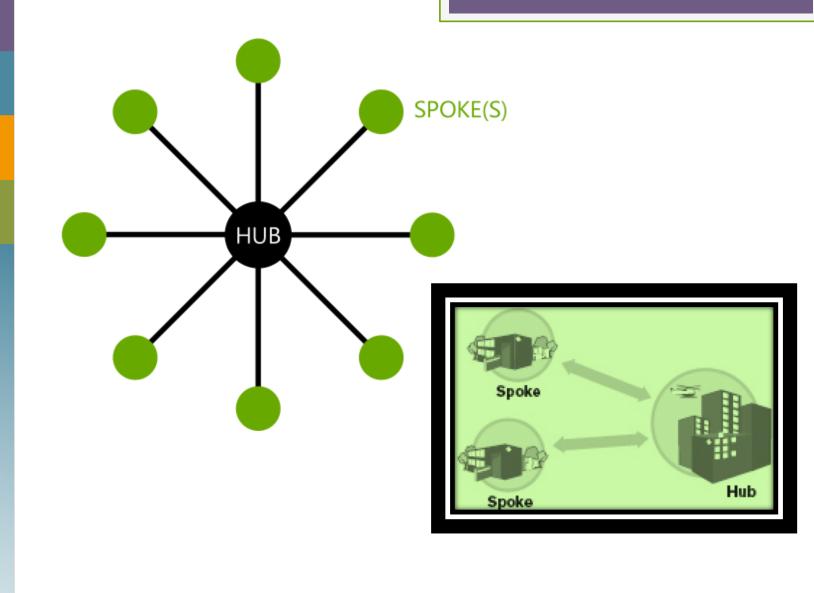
Telehealth



Telehealth

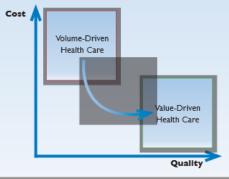


It Looked Like This



Things Changed





The Challenges

Which of these clinical, financial or patient engagement challenges are most important for your organization's successful transition to VBP? (Top Five)

Effective use of intervention strategies for chronic disease patients

60%

Improve patient education and engagement

5

Reduce preventable readmissions

- 49

Improve patient/family experience and satisfaction

47%

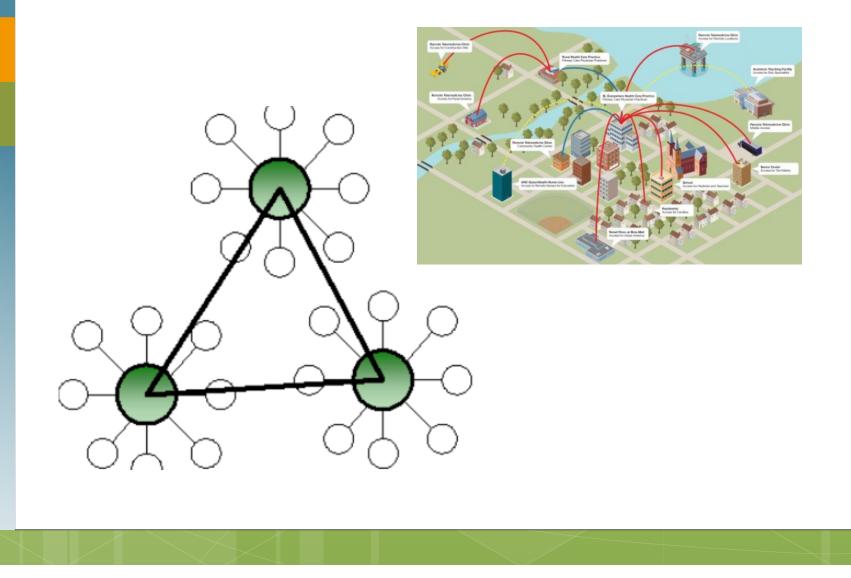
Improve transitions of care through better coordination

45%

Things Changed



It Now Looks Like This



Integration of telehealth into mainstream care delivery



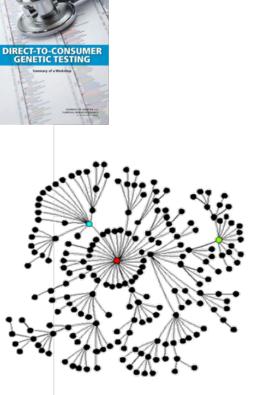
https://www.accenture.com/us-en/insight-virtual-health.aspx



Growing Telehealth Options - On-Demand Medicine



Source: THINK-Health curated list of telehealth companies, 24 September 2015



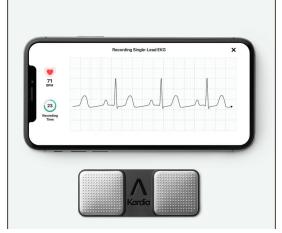


FDA Approved Medical Devices for Patient Use

A Smart Watch That Monitors Blood Pressure?

Biobeats has received a nod from FDA for a device that can monitor blood pressure, pulse rate, and oxygen saturation.





AliveCor[®] KardiaMobile 6L | FDA-Cleared | Wireless 6-Lead EKG | Works with Smartphone | Detects AFib or Normal Heart Rhythm in 30 Seconds

★★★★☆ × 431 ratings | 142 answered questions

Amazon's Choice for "kardiomobile heart monitor"



Home What is Connected Care? About Us - News Resources - Contact Q

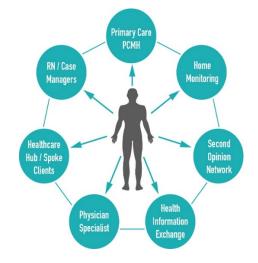
Connected Care leverages technology to deliver patient care outside of the hospital or doctor's office.



Connected Care Recognition







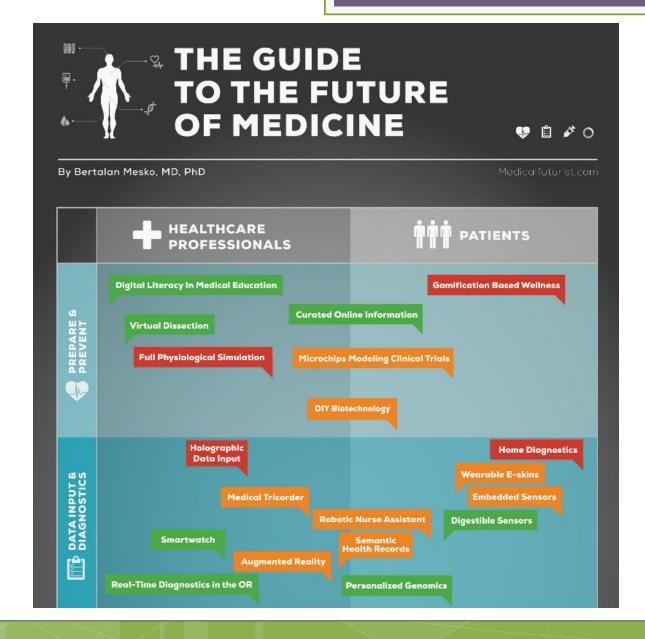
The Healthcare Internet of Things (IoT) Market Map



BIOSENSING WEARABLES LANDSCAPE

amiigo Basis BODYMEDIA Corventis E Empatio Hitbit GARMIÑ.	COMM ZO														
JAWBONE JINS MAME CELERATION MISSING WEINT	iHealth _{Rhythm}	GARMIN iHealth JAWBONE		(Finit		GR		G TAIL		s)		R	
striiv samsung senSome Sproutling Withings Zephyr	Withings Zephyr	Neuwitra Neuwitra Samsung Striiv Sproutling Withings	Sproutling Tempdrop	Corventis Corventis Perminova SPIRE Zephyr	BASIS BODYMEDIA Empatica	emotiv Aclea	mc10	JINS MBME LUMO Zephyr	H Dexcom GLYEENS Google	iHealth owLet Withings	Corventis COM Zephyr	CATHOS	iHealth	JINS MEME	proteus
MOVEMENT	HEART RATE	SLEEP	TEMPERATURE	RESPIRATION	SKIN CONDUCTANCE	BRAIN	HYDRATION	POSTURE	GLUCOSE	OXYGEN LEVEL	HEART RATE	MUSCLE ACTIVITY	BLOOD PRESSURE	EYE- TRACKING	INGESTION

Source: Rock Health review of 75+ companies (companies are selected, not comprehensive)





healthcare professionals; and the practicability of it (already available - green; in progress - orange; and still needs time - red).

Do People Want It?

Methodology

An quantitative online survey was conducted by Penn Schoen Berland in eight countries among a representative sample of 12,000 adults 18+ from July 28 to August 15, 2013.



Surprising Findings:

- Traditional hospitals, according to 57% of people, will be obsolete in the future

- Majority of people (84%) would be willing to share their personal health information to advance and lower costs in the health care system

- More than 70% of people are receptive to using toilet sensors, prescription bottle sensors and swallowed health monitors

- 72% of those surveyed would be willing to see a doctor via video conference for non-urgent appointments

- 66% of people say they would prefer a care regimen that is designed specifically for them based on their genetic profile or biology

Challenges

But The Struggle Is Real



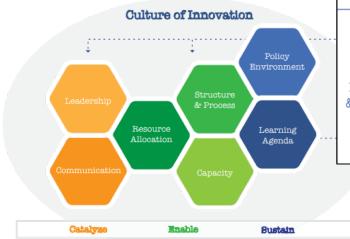
Policy Challenges

CULTURE OF INNOVATION NOT SUPPORTED BY POLICY ENVIRONMENT

Factors Driving Innovation Culture

Based on our research and considering our working definition for culture of innovation, we have identified **seven factors** that we believe are required to enable and sustain an effective culture of innovation over time. These factors, illustrated in Figure V, are dynamic and interactive, working together to enable or constrain the culture you seek. Similarly, each of these major factors are comprised of constituent elements.

Figure V: Seven Factors Driving Innovation



Policy Environment

Orientation District or state policy environments can be preventive (constrains innovation), permissive (allows, but doesn't support) or enabling (actively promotes, supports and rewards risk-taking).

Leverage Enablers Leaders should actively seek to create more policies that promote and reward the & Remove Barriers innovative behaviors you seek while also stopping the policies that inhibit innovation.

Aligned Wherever possible, system-level incentives should be aligned to the outcomes you seek. Incentives





Reimbursement





More to Come in Part 2!

Licensure



- Determination of criteria, issuance and enforcement of health professional licensure is a right delegated to the states
- Other than for Veterans' Health Administration providers, there is no true physician licensure portability

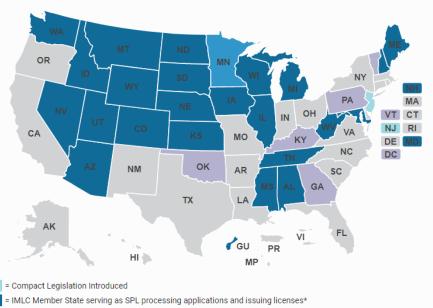


U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs

- A provider must hold a valid license in the state WHERE THE PATIENT IS PHYSICALLY LOCATED AT THE TIME OF SERVICE

Licensure

Interstate Medical Licensure Compact



= IMLC Member State non-SPL issuing licenses*

= IMLC Passed; Implementation In Process or Delayed*

* Questions regarding the current status and extent of these states' and boards' participation in the IMLC should be directed to the respective state boards.

(Last Updated October 2019)

- Drafted by Federation of State Medical Board
- Offers expedited process to obtain physician license
- Enacted in 29 states, DC and Guam
- Some states have chosen to go with licensure by endorsement instead

Federal Standards – Ryan Haight Act

- No controlled substance may be delivered, distributed, or dispensed without a "Valid Prescription"
- "Valid Prescription" A prescription issued for a legitimate medical purpose in the usual course of professional practice
- A Prescription issued by a practitioner who has conducted. at least 1 "in-person medical evaluation" of the patient

Federal Standards – Ryan Haight Act and Telemedicine

"...<u>a practitioner engaged in the</u> <u>practice of telemedicine</u> within the meaning of the Act <u>is exempt from the</u> <u>requirement of an in-person medical</u> <u>evaluation</u> as a prerequisite to prescribing ... controlled substances by means of the Internet." (Ryan Haight, 74 FR 15603)

Federal Standards – Ryan Haight Act and Telemedicine Defined

(A) is being conducted -

while the <u>patient</u> is being treated by, and <u>physically located in a</u> <u>DEA- registered hospital or clinic.</u>

<u>OR</u>

(B) is being conducted -

while the <u>patient</u> is being treated by, <u>and</u> in the <u>physical presence of, a</u> <u>DEA-registered practitioner.</u>

Exceptions to DEA Registration

- Employee or Contract of Veterans Affairs (VA) or Indian Health Service or Tribal Organization
- Medical Emergency (VA) or Public Health Emergency
- Special Registration for Telemedicine

Federal Standards – Ryan Haight Act

The *Special Registration for Telemedicine Clarification Act of 2018* amends Section 831(h)(2) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. § 831(h)(2)) to read as follows:

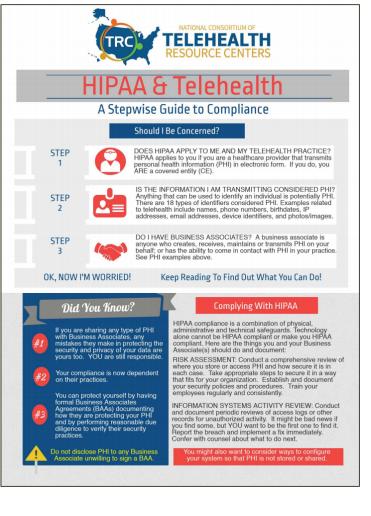
(2) REGULATIONS. — Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act, in consultation with the Secretary, the Attorney General shall promulgate final regulations specifying —

- the limited circumstances in which a special registration under this subsection may be issued; and
- the procedure for obtaining a special registration under this subsection.

Establishing a timeframe for the DEA to issue final regulations regarding the special registration means that there is a date in sight at which time providers will have greater clarity on how to pursue this special registration.

However, providers should not consider this development in a vacuum. Many states have enacted laws on prescribing via telemedicine, and some state requirements may be more restrictive.

Privacy + Security





*Requires only knowledge of the actions that constitute an offense. Specific knowledge that a particular action violates the HIPAA statute is not required.

The Maximum Penalty is \$1.5 Million Per Year Per Violation

corrected within 30

days may avoid penalties

\$100

minimum per

violation

Liability/Malpractice





Medical Malpractice



Physician Patient Relationship Exists

Standard of Care is Breached

The Breach Causes Injury

Medical Expenses, Lost Wages, Pain and Suffering



As a general rule of thumb, CMS defines "General Supervision" as meaning that the physician or Advanced Practitioner is available by telephone to provide assistance and direction as needed. For procedures that specifically fit under the general supervision requirement, then telehealth can be used to meet that requirement since it exceeds the telephone requirement.

PAYMENT FOR PHYSICIAN SERVICES IN TEACHING SETTINGS

Medicare pays for services furnished in teaching settings through the Medicare Physician Fee Schedule (PFS) if the services meet one of these criteria:

- They are personally furnished by a physician who is not a resident
- They are furnished by a resident when a teaching physician is physically present during the critical or key portions of the service or
- They are furnished by a resident under a primary care exception within an approved Graduate Medical Education (GME) Program

Physically Present

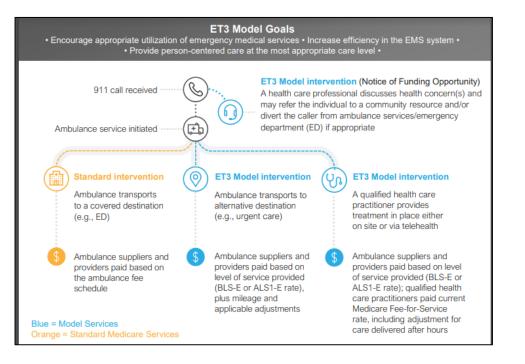
When the teaching physician is located in the same room as the patient (or a room that is subdivided with partitioned or curtained areas to accommodate multiple patients) and/or performs a face-to-face service.

Supervision

The American Medical Association (AMA) circulated resolution language at the AMA's Annual House of Delegates Meeting held in June of 2016 which stated that the AMA "supports pilot programs in the Medicare program to enable virtual supervision of 'incident to' services that require direct supervision if those programs abide by certain principles."¹ Those principles include:²

- The physician billing the "incident to" services must meet requirements of direct supervision of "incident to" services which includes seeing the patient and initiating the course of treatment, and providing services that shows active management and participation in the course of treatment.
- Supervision by the physician should conform to all applicable state laws in the state where the
 patient receives services.
- Non-physician practitioners must follow all state licensing laws and state medical practice laws during the provision of the "incident to" services.
- State scope of practice laws must be followed and the physician must be connected through real-time audio and video technology with the room where the service is provided, and to ensure that the physician is immediately able to provide assistance.
- Virtual supervision of "incident to" services must follow evidence-based practice guidelines when available.
- The physician providing the virtual supervision should visit the sites where the "incident to" services will be performed.
- Physicians providing virtual supervision of the "incident to" services must establish protocols for arranging emergency services "including having an agreement with a physician at the site at which the 'indecent to' services are provided, to ensure immediate assistance."

Workforce



Rural West Texas EMS Providers to Try Out a Telehealth Backpack

A Texas health system will equip 10 ambulances with telehealth backpacks and broadband connectivity to help EMS providers connect with health systems n an area larger than New England.



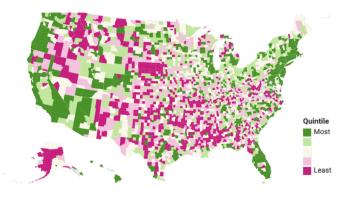
Source: ThinkStock

Most states do not recognize EMS as a health care provider or EMS facilities as health care facilities. Thus, they get "paid" to transport, but not to provide care. In addition they aren't eligible for broadband assistance.



Broadband

INADEQUATE INFRASTRUCTURE



RURAL DOWNLOAD SPEEDS ARE WORSE THAN REPORTED, MICROSOFT STUDY SAYS By Roberto Gallardo | February 5, 2019 | Print article

MAY 19, 2017

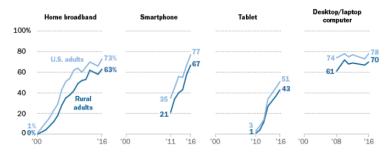
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Digital gap between rural and nonrural America persists

BY ANDREW PERRIN

Despite growth, rural Americans have consistently lower levels of technology adoption

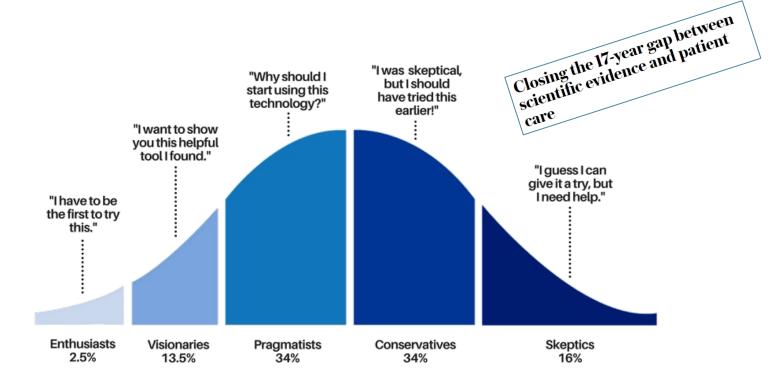
% of U.S. adults who say they have ...



Source: Survey conducted Sept. 29-Nov. 6, 2016. Trend data from other Pew Research Center surveys. **PEW RESEARCH CENTER**

Training Challenges

SLOW DIFFUSION OF INNOVATION



Training Challenges

FEAR



A.I. will not replace physicians.

However, physicians who use A.I. will replace those who don't.



Training Challenges

What needs to change in medical education to prepare clinicians of the future

Michael Pitt a professor of pediatrics at the University of Minnesota School of Medicine outlined how the medical education system can adapt to the challenges of the future during a speech at the Manova Training future doctors: how does

From teaching compassion to raising the standards of postgrad courses, experts from across the sector discuss how universities can improve training Medical school hasn't changed much in a century. Here are 5 ways to fix

that

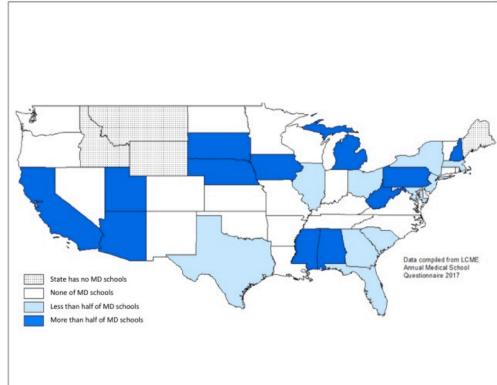
medical education need to adapt?

By AKHILESH PATHIPATI / JULY 7, 2016

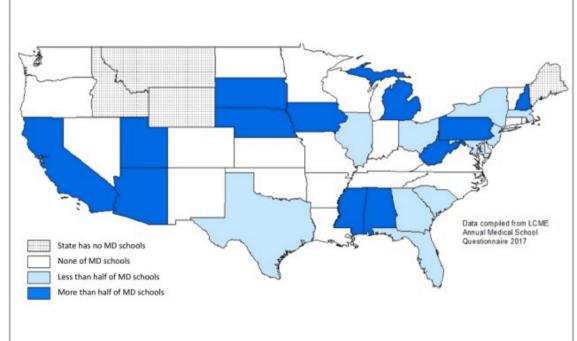
Telemedicine Training in Undergraduate Medical Education: Mixed-Methods Review

Shayan Waseh, MPH and Adam P Dicker, MD, PhD, FASTRO

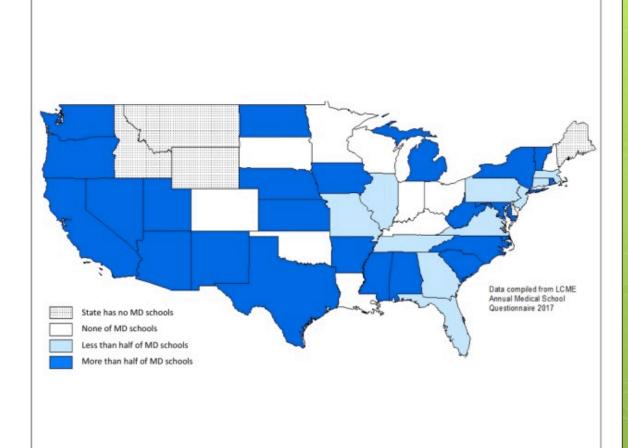
Proportion of US MD Medical Schools with a preclinical telemedicine curriculum by state. LCME: Liaison Committee on Medical Education; MD: Doctor of Medicine.



Proportion of US MD Medical Schools with a preclinical telemedicine curriculum by state. LCME: Liaison Committee on Medical Education; MD: Doctor of Medicine.



Proportion of US MD Medical Schools with a clinical telemedicine curriculum by state. LCME: Liaison Committee on Medical Education; MD: Doctor of Medicine.



Medical students have been shown to graduate feeling unprepared to utilize telemedicine effectively and feeling uninformed about the laws governing telemedicine use [16]. At the same time, there is a growing appreciation among medical students that such training would be both relevant and important for their future work [17]. Therefore, the acceleration of the implementation of telemedicine training into the undergraduate medical education curriculum in the United States is of vital importance.

The Future of Telemedicine Education

To accomplish this, telemedicine training in undergraduate medical education should move beyond the simple exposure of medical students to telemedicine technology and seek to augment such exposure with at least basic understanding of the complex governmental, socioeconomic, and cultural principles involved. This is especially important in light of the rapid pace of technological innovation in the telemedicine space; future physicians must not only be trained to use telemedicine but also to do so professionally, safely, and in an evidence-based manner [19].

The likely answer to this concern is already being explored by a multitude of medical schools that are finding ways to combine and consolidate different curricular aims into multifaceted educational components. By combining telemedicine training with existing competencies such as rural care exposure and interprofessional training, medical schools are able to expose future physicians to telemedicine without significant additional burden. Rather than struggling to fit telemedicine into an already overflowing curriculum, medical schools are most successfully able to include telemedicine competencies when they build them into existing components of the curriculum.

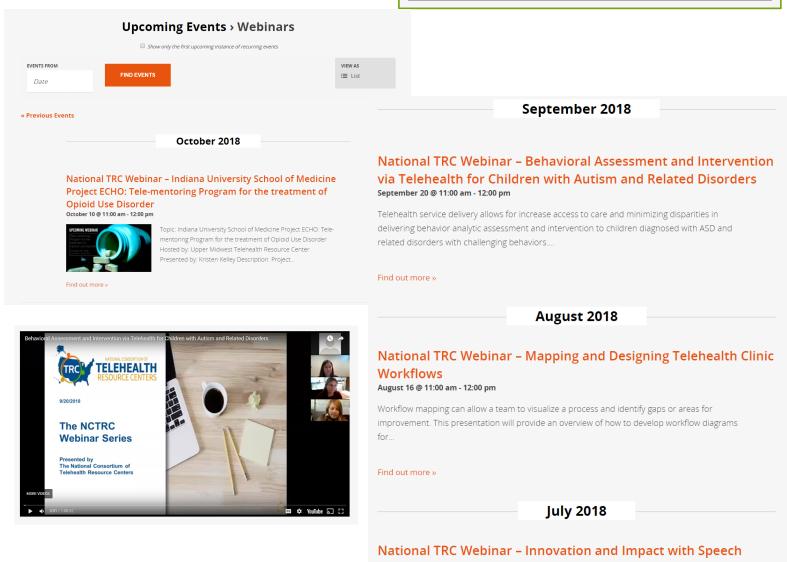


TRCs are funded by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Service's Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) Office for the Advancement of Telehealth, which is part of the Office of Rural Health Policy.

TelehealthResourceCenters.org

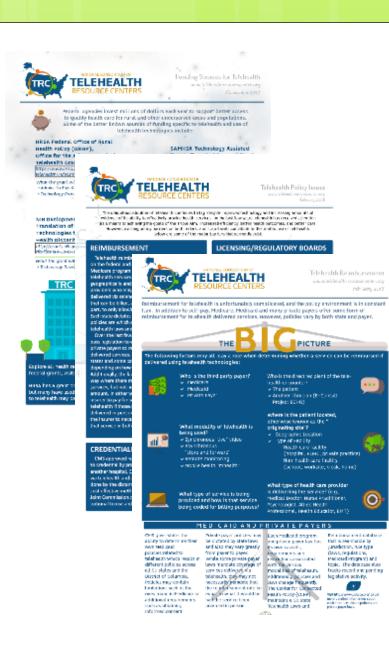


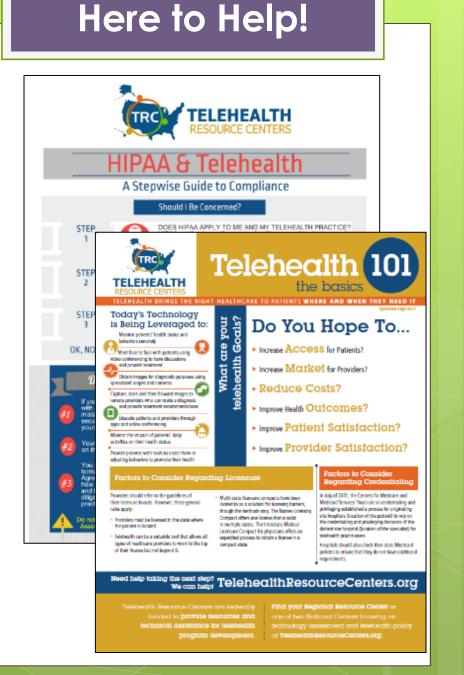
Here To Help!



Language Pathology Telepractice

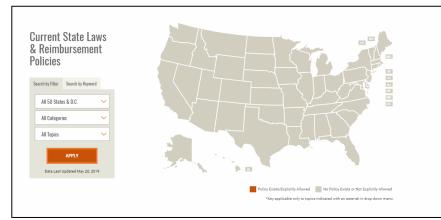
July 19 @ 11:00 am - 12:00 pm



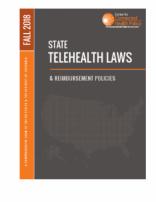




https://www.cchpca.org/



State Telehealth Laws and Reimbursement Policies Report



CCHP's comprehensive assessment and compendium of state Medicaid telehealth policies and laws covers all fifty states and the District of Columbia.

CCHP's semi-annual State Telehealth Laws and Reimbursement Policies report offers the nation's most current summary guide of Medicaid provider manuals, applicable state laws, and telehealth-related regulations for all fifty states and the District of Columbia. This report serves as a vital resource for policymakers, health care professionals, and health advocates on how each state defines, governs, and regulates technology-enabled health care, noting policy trends across eleven key categories.

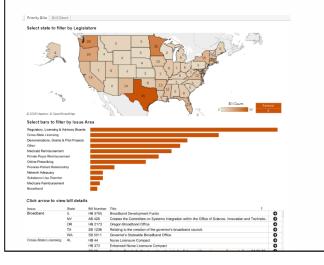
FIFTY STATES, FIFTY APPROACHES

Remarkably, no two states are alike in how telehealth is treated despite some similarities in the language used. For example, some states have incorporated telehealth-related policies into law, while other states address issues in their Medicaid program guidelines. In some cases, CCHP discovered policy inconsistencies within a single state. This variability creates a confusing environment for those who use (or intend to use) telehealth, especially health systems that provide health care services in several states.

Legislation and Regulation Tracking

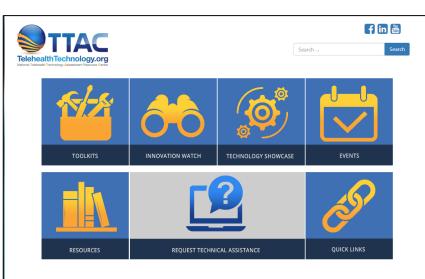
CCHP monitors both state and federal telehealth legislation to provide the clearest picture of telehealth policy across the nation.

Utilize the interactive 50 state legislation and regulatory tracking tool, located below, to browse telehealth legislation and regulation across the nation for the current legislative session.



Toolkits are a critical part of the work that the Telehealth Technology Assessment Center does. These interactive elements allow users to learn the fundamentals of how various technologies work, as well as

We will be releasing new toolkits or assessments in our new Innovation Watch section of our website every few months, as well as working to keep existing content relevent and accurate. Some toolkits will guide users through performing their own assessments. Other toolkits will help users identify their



The National Telehealth Technology Assessment Resource Center aims to create better-informed consumers of telehealth technology. By offering a variety of services in the area of technology assessment, TTAC (pronounced "tea-tac") aims to become the place for answers to questions about selecting appropriate technologies for your telehealth program.

FEATURED ITEMS

This updated video platform toolkit is designed to help readers learn more about how video can be used to support the delivery of healthcare and improve the customer care experience, we have included sections for consumers and those holding clinical, operational, or administrative positions. In addition to using online video for clinical services, some attention will be given to other customer support processes common to a clinical office.



2020 MATRC Summit -Technology 04/05/20 - 04/07/20 Concord, North Carolina

ATA 2020 $\overline{\mathbf{\nabla}}$ 05/03/20 - 05/05/20 Phoenix, Arizona

http://telehealthtechnology.org/



Toolkits

how to assess them for use in telehealth programs.

needs, bringing technology into alignment with clinical requirements.











Shameless Plug



Shameless Plug



#MATRC2020

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April 5–7, 2020 Embassy Suites Charlotte - Concord Golf Resort & Spa

Also Featuring Poster Presentations and Hackathon

MATRCSummit.org





Contact

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