



TELEMEDICINE UPDATE AND NEXT STEPS

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Telemedicine Adoption is Tipping

- ▣ American Telemedicine Association defines telemedicine as “the use of medical information exchanged from one site to another via electronic communications to improve a patient’s clinical health status.
- ▣ Originally focused to accessing specialty care for patients in remote and underserved areas,
- ▣ Telemedicine has grown rapidly
 - ▣ Includes a applications and technologies deployed across entire patient care continuum in both rural and urban markets.



Telemedicine Barriers

- ▣ Legal
 - Rules/Mandates – local and national policymakers
 - Licensure across state lines
- ▣ Regulatory
 - Public sector Place/Type Rules – Medicare and Medicaid
- ▣ Financial
 - Costs – equipment, connectivity, staff support
 - Limited reimbursement
- ▣ Technological
 - Equipment, bandwidth, security and privacy
- ▣ Cultural
 - Differing degrees of acceptance clinical, administrative, payer and technical communities



Example Telemedicine Parity Law

- ▣ AZ SB1353 provides parity of payment for a telemedicine service if
 - After 1/1/2015
 - Insured person lives in “rural” AZ
 - Service Provider complies with AZ licensure, accreditation standards, and practice guidelines.
 - Service is within the SB1353 enumerated list:
 - ▣ Trauma, Burn, Cardiology, Infectious Diseases, Mental Health Disorders, Neurologic Diseases – including Strokes, and Dermatology



Looking Forward—Legal Hurdles

- ▣ State and federal Regulators continue evaluating the Tele-healthcare delivery model
 - Multi-State Licensure
 - Establishing a doctor-patient relationship
 - Supervision
 - Corporate practice of medicine
 - FDA-Devices



Interstate Medical Licensure Compact Gains Approval

- ▣ 16 U.S. Senators
 - Endorsed Compact concept to increase multi-state practice and telemedicine
- ▣ 25 state medical/osteopathic boards
 - Including American Medical Association
- ▣ 13 states formally introduced legislation
 - Illinois, Iowa, Maryland, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia and Wyoming
- ▣ 3-State legislatures have passed the Interstate Medical Licensure Compact
 - South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming



Multi-State Licensure—Portability Federation of State Medical Boards Model

- ▣ Basic Notion--FSMB generated a “model” that
 - Member states could codify in statute
 - Allow member states to leverage FSMB as negotiation agent with Congress
 - Preserve traditional state jurisdiction to the extent practicable
- ▣ FSMB joined with Council of State Governments (CSG) to carve out a “pathway for licensure” --that
 - Would “not otherwise change a state’s existing medical practice act”
 - Would “offer an expedited licensure process for physicians”
 - Would not preclude physicians who do not meet the model-standards from obtaining licensure in multiple states through traditional processes
 - Would not
 - ▣ “compromise existing fee structures”
 - ▣ “affect ability of state medical boards to assess fees”
 - ▣ “frustrate ability to fund investigations” or
 - ▣ “affect state disciplinary process”



License Portability FSMB Model

Model Compact licensure process

- ❑ Physician designates a “**home state**,” which is
 - (1) state of primary residence
 - (2) state where at least 25% of medical practice occurs, or
 - (3) if no state qualifies under (1) or (2), location of employer.
- ❑ Physician files application for expedited licensure with home state board of medicine
- ❑ Physician completes registration process established by Interstate Medical Licensure Compact Commission
- ❑ Physician pays fees required by board of medicine of “**participating state**” and Commission
- ❑ Board of medicine of participating state
 - Verifies eligibility
 - Receives fees
 - Issues physician a license to practice in participating state.



Establishing the Doctor-Patient Relationship

- ▣ Traditional View
 - Some states require an “in-person” (face-to-face) consultation between physician and patient to form doctor-patient relationship.
- ▣ Modern Trend – and AZ
 - Allow a medical history be conducted remotely if the technology is sufficient to provide the same information to the physician as if the exam was performed face to face.
- ▣ Once a physician affirmatively acts in a patient’s case by examining, diagnosing, treating, or agreeing to do so and patient accepts, relationship exists (no in-person presence requirement in historic case law)



Supervision

- ▣ ISSUE: Physician supervision of personnel providing healthcare services or procedures
 - “General Supervision”
 - ▣ Procedure under physician’s overall direction and control, but the physician’s presence is not required during the performance of the procedure.
 - “Direct Supervision”
 - ▣ Physician must be present in the office suite and immediately available to furnish assistance and direction throughout the performance of the procedure.
 - “Personal Supervision”
 - ▣ Physician must be in attendance in room during performance of procedure.



Corporate Practice of Medicine

- ▣ Traditional View
 - Long-standing doctrine restricting non-professionals and non-professional entities from practicing medicine or employing professionals to practice medicine.
- ▣ Modern Trend
 - Non-professional entities may assist professional entities with a telemedicine business by serving as its manager – allowing licensed professionals to focus on practice of medicine.



FDA Cybersecurity Guidelines for Connected Medical Devices

- ▣ Why is all this important?
 - Centers for Disease Control and Prevention estimates
 - ▣ 35 million hospital discharges
 - ▣ 100 million hospital outpatient visits
 - ▣ 900 million physician office visits
 - ▣ Billions of prescriptions.
 - Most encounters include a networked medical device
 - ▣ FDA is taking a proactive approach to the cybersecurity of internet connected medical devices.
 - Devices contain computer systems
 - ▣ Often wirelessly connected with hospital/clinic legacy systems
 - ▣ often are entry points into legacy systems for cyber criminals.



Thank You

▣ Questions?

