



2021 MHA Health Summit
Virtual Conference

The Future of Telehealth and Virtual Care

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WE ARE AN INDEPENDENT MEMBER OF HLB—THE GLOBAL ADVISORY AND ACCOUNTING NETWORK

Telehealth

- Use of technology to accomplish what would otherwise be a face-to-face interaction

Virtual Services

(Communication
Technology-Based
Services)

- Use of technology defines nature of the service

Medicare Coverage Pre-COVID-19



- **Section 1834(m)**
 - **Geographic**
 - Patient must reside in rural area
 - **Location**
 - Patient must be physically present at healthcare facility when service is provided (facility fee)
 - **Service**
 - Coverage limited to CMS' list of approved telehealth services (CPT and HCPCS codes)
 - **Provider**
 - Service must be provided by physician, non-physician practitioner, clinical psychologist, clinical social worker, registered dietician, or nutrition professional licensed in state in which patient is located
 - **Technology**
 - Must utilize telecommunications technology with audio *and* video capabilities that permits real-time, interactive communication

Medicare Coverage Pre-COVID-19



Telestroke

- Effective 01/01/2019, geographic and location requirements do not apply to services furnished to diagnose, evaluate, or treat symptoms of acute stroke

Substance Use Disorder

- Effective 07/01/2019, geographic and location requirements do not apply to services relating to SUD and co-occurring behavioral health conditions

ESRD

- Effective 01/01/2019, geographic and location requirements do not apply to ESRD services relating to home dialysis

Medicare Advantage

- For 2020 plan year, MA plan may eliminate geographic and location requirements

Medicare Shared Savings Program

- Waiver of geographic and location requirements for ACO participants in risk models

CMMI Initiatives

With Some Exceptions

Medicare COVID-19 Telehealth Coverage Expansion



- **Section 1135 Waiver**

- Coronavirus Preparedness and Response Supplemental Appropriations Act (March 2020) expands Secretary's authority to waive **geographic** and **location** restrictions for duration of COVID-19 PHE

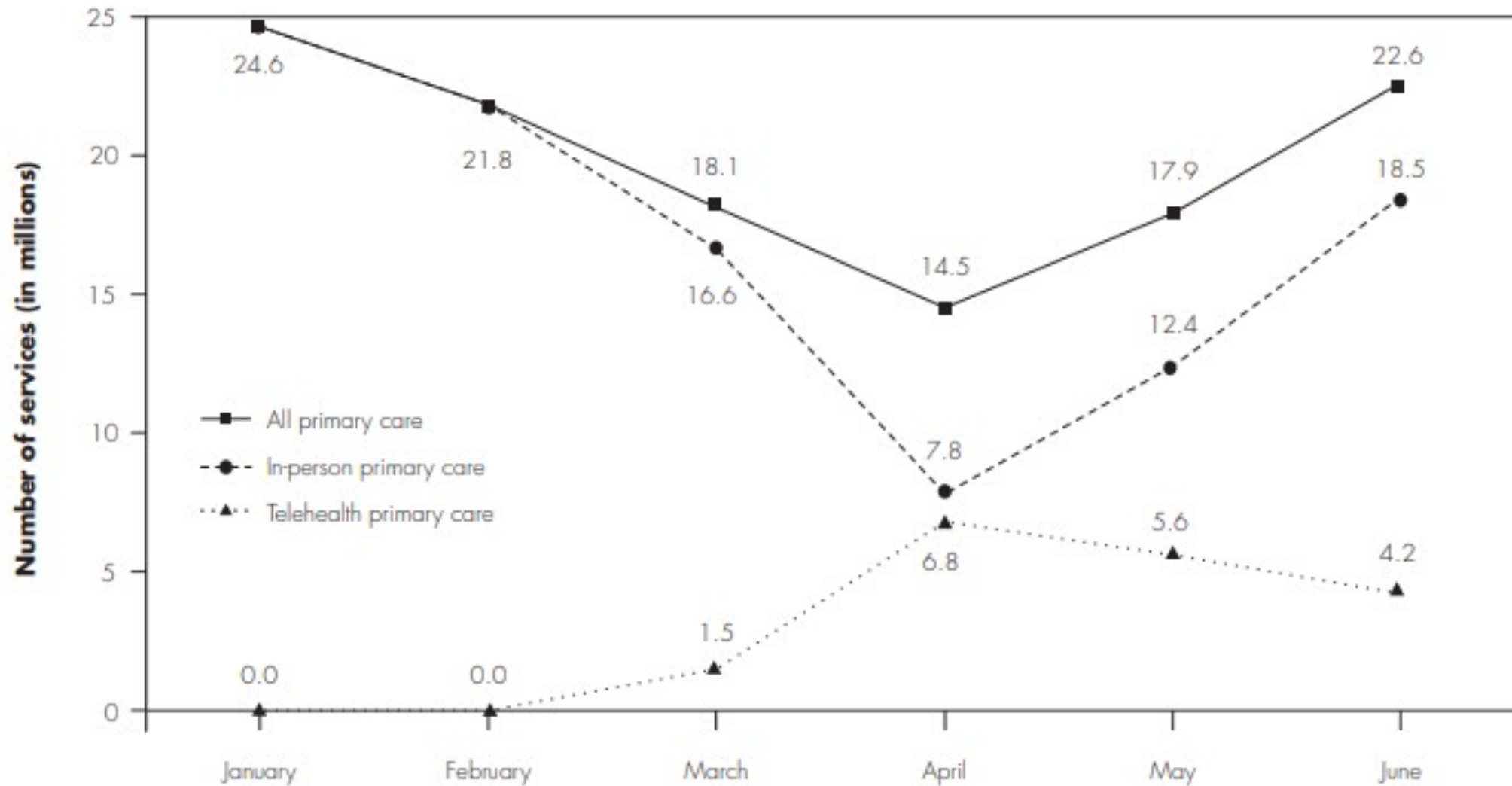
- **CMS Interim Final Rules**

- Suspends certain **service** restrictions for duration of COVID-19 PHE
 - Expands list of covered services
 - Eliminates frequency requirements
 - Permits use of telehealth for required face-to-face visits, direct supervision for incident-to billing, teaching physician virtual presence
- Suspends certain **provider** restrictions for duration of COVID-19 PHE
 - Permits therapists and S/L pathologists to provide covered services via telehealth
 - Creates special reimbursement for RHCs and FQHCs
 - Waives state licensure requirement
- Authorizes payment for certain audio-only E/M services

- **Agency Notices of Enforcement Discretion**

- OCR – Will not impose penalties if, in good faith, use any non-public remote audio/visual communication product for duration of COVID-19 PHE – reducing **technology** restrictions
- OIG – Permits waiver of co-insurance

MedPAC 2021 Report on Medicare Payment Policy





January 2021

“Because of telehealth’s changing role, the OIG will conduct a series of audits of Medicare Part B telehealth services in two phases.

Phase one audits will focus on making an early assessment of whether services such as evaluation and management, opioid use order, end-stage renal disease, and psychotherapy meet Medicare requirements.

Phase two audits will include additional audits ... related to distant and originating site locations, virtual check-in services, electronic visits, remote patient monitoring, use of telehealth technology, and annual wellness visits to determine whether Medicare requirements are met.”

Post- COVID-19 Telehealth Coverage Retraction



Return of geographic and location restrictions

Eliminate reimbursement for telephone E/M

Eliminate coverage for services furnished by physical/occupational therapists and S/L pathologists

Eliminate special payment for RHCs/FQHCs

Eliminate licensure waiver

Maintain some – but not all – expanded services

Maintain telehealth as substitute for in-person requirements

OIG and OCR notices expire

Consolidated Appropriations Act



- Amends 1834(m) to eliminate geographic and location restrictions for “purposes of diagnosis, evaluation, or treatment of a mental health disorder” **but only if ...**
 - Billing practitioner “furnishes an item or service in person without the use of telehealth” for which there is Medicare coverage:
 - Within the 6 month-period prior to initial telehealth service
 - With such frequency thereafter as CMS determines appropriate
 - Does not impact existing coverage for SUD services furnished via telehealth
- Rulemaking
 - Definition of services relating to mental health disorder
 - Frequency of subsequent face-to-face visits
 - Exceptions for homebound patients
 - Other 1834(m) restrictions?

Other Payers



- **Medicaid**
 - Pre-pandemic - state option to provide coverage
 - Pandemic – CMS approved state coverage expansions
 - Post-pandemic – reset to pre-pandemic
- **Fully-insured plans** (subject to state regulation)
 - Pre-pandemic - few states with reimbursement parity
 - Pandemic – most payers paid for telehealth services same as face-to-face services
 - Post-pandemic – many states (including Montana) considering payment parity laws
- **Self-insured plans** (subject to ERISA)
 - Pre-pandemic
 - No legal requirements regarding telehealth coverage
 - Growing use of remote telehealth providers
 - Pandemic – most plans paid for telehealth services same as face-to-face services
 - Post-pandemic
 - Proposed ERISA amendments
 - Even more rapid growth of remote telehealth providers

Virtual Services



- Not subject to Section 1834(m) restrictions
- Enhance patient management outside usual office visit
- Expanded Medicare reimbursement since 2013
 - Transitional care management
 - Chronic care management
 - Remote patient monitoring
 - Virtual check-ins
- Implementation challenges, centralized services

Consumer Attitudes



How willing would you be to use DIY care or have a clinician visit your home for the following types of care?

Share of consumers responding “very or somewhat likely”



DIY care
(e.g., strep or flu test, remote monitoring)



Wellness visit or physical



Sick visit or injury



Chronic care visit



Source: PwC Health Research Institute consumer survey, September 2020
Based on a sample of 2,511 consumers.

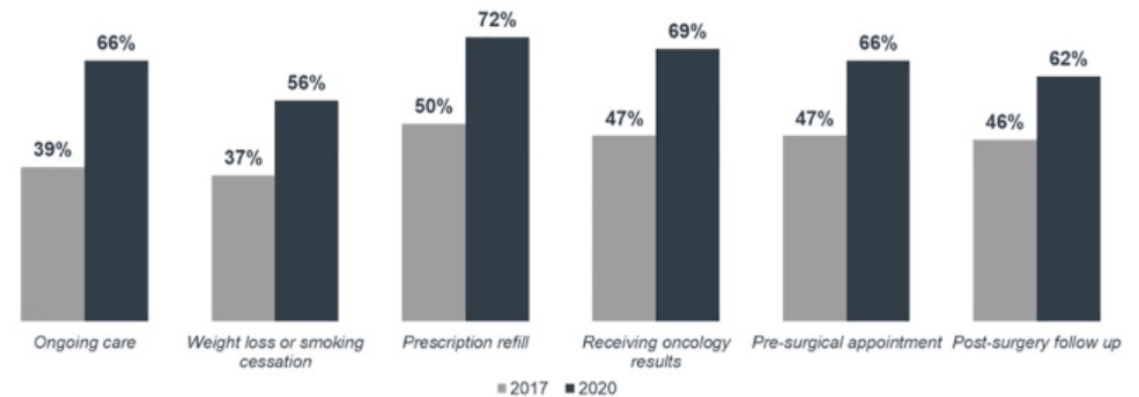
Consumers who would consider a virtual visit if in-person visit requires a wait

Wait time for in-person visit

	One day	One week	Two weeks	One month
2017 National (n = 4,879)	34%	51%	56%	59%
2020 National (n = 7,452)	60%	63%	65%	66%
Percent Change from 2017 to 2020	+76%	+24%	+16%	+12%

Consumers who would consider virtual care in different scenarios

n=7,452



The Disrupter(s)

amazon care

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 Find Care™
Walgreens.com/FindCare

 dr+ on demand

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HEALTH

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