



American Telemedicine Association

Connected to Care

U.S. Telemedicine Public Policy

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Public Policy Goals

Remove and oppose artificial government barriers

Address care delivery problems

- **Cost, access, quality, productivity**

Increase patient choice, outcome, convenience, satisfaction

Promote “value-based” innovative payment and service

Some Problems Addressed

Barriers of time and distance

Professional shortages

Disparities in access to care

Quality of care

Hospital readmits, ER overuse

Costs of delivery

Convenience and patient choice

Major Government Roles

Rendering

Reimbursement

Regulation

Research

Resources

Readiness, response and recovery

Major State Involvements

Medicaid and CHIP

State employee benefits

Public health

Networks – trauma, stroke

Infectious diseases

Chronic conditions

Correctional health

Professional licensure, practice rules

Emergency readiness and recovery

Medicare FFS Barriers

Limited live video

Only rural counties (20% of beneficiaries)

Limited originating sites (not home)

Limited providers (not PT, OT, speech)

Only specific procedures

No store & forward

No remote patient monitoring

Rural

	Telehealth Enhancement Act, Cochran (S. 2662) / Harper (H.R. 3306)	Medicare Telehealth Parity Act, Mike Thompson (H.R. 5380), Phase 1 of 3
Store-and-forward for—		
Critical access hospitals	♦	
Sole community hospitals	♦	
Federally-qualified health centers		♦
Rural clinics		♦
Into homes for--		
Kidney dialysis (video and RPM)	♦	
Hospice patients	♦	
“Homebound” patients	♦	
Physician recertifications for home health care	♦	

Metro Fringes

	Telehealth Enhancement Act, Cochran (S. 2662) / Harper (H.R. 3306)	Medicare Telehealth Parity Act, Mike Thompson (H.R. 5380), Phase 1 of 3
All critical access hospitals	♦	
All sole community hospitals	♦	
Restore coverage for 104 counties that lost it in 2013	♦	
Video for metro counties with < 25,000 population	♦	
Video and store-and-forward for metro counties with < 50,000 population		♦

All Beneficiaries

	Telehealth Enhancement Act, Cochran (S. 2662) / Harper (H.R. 3306)	Medicare Telehealth Parity Act, Mike Thompson (H.R. 5380), Phase 1 of 3
Hospital readmissions: shared savings for a hospital beating its reduction benchmark	♦	
For accountable care organizations	♦	
For bundled payments	♦	
For medical homes		
Medicare counterpart for Medicaid “health homes” for chronic care	♦	
Authorize specialty care oriented	♦	
Stroke diagnosis	♦	
Federally-qualified health centers – video and store-and-forward		♦
Remote patient monitoring for--		
Congestive heart failure		♦
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease		♦
Diabetes by federally-qualified health centers		♦
More covered providers		
Diabetes educators		♦
Therapies – PT, OT, RT, speech & hearing		♦

50 State Medicaid Today

All cover imaging

47 states cover something

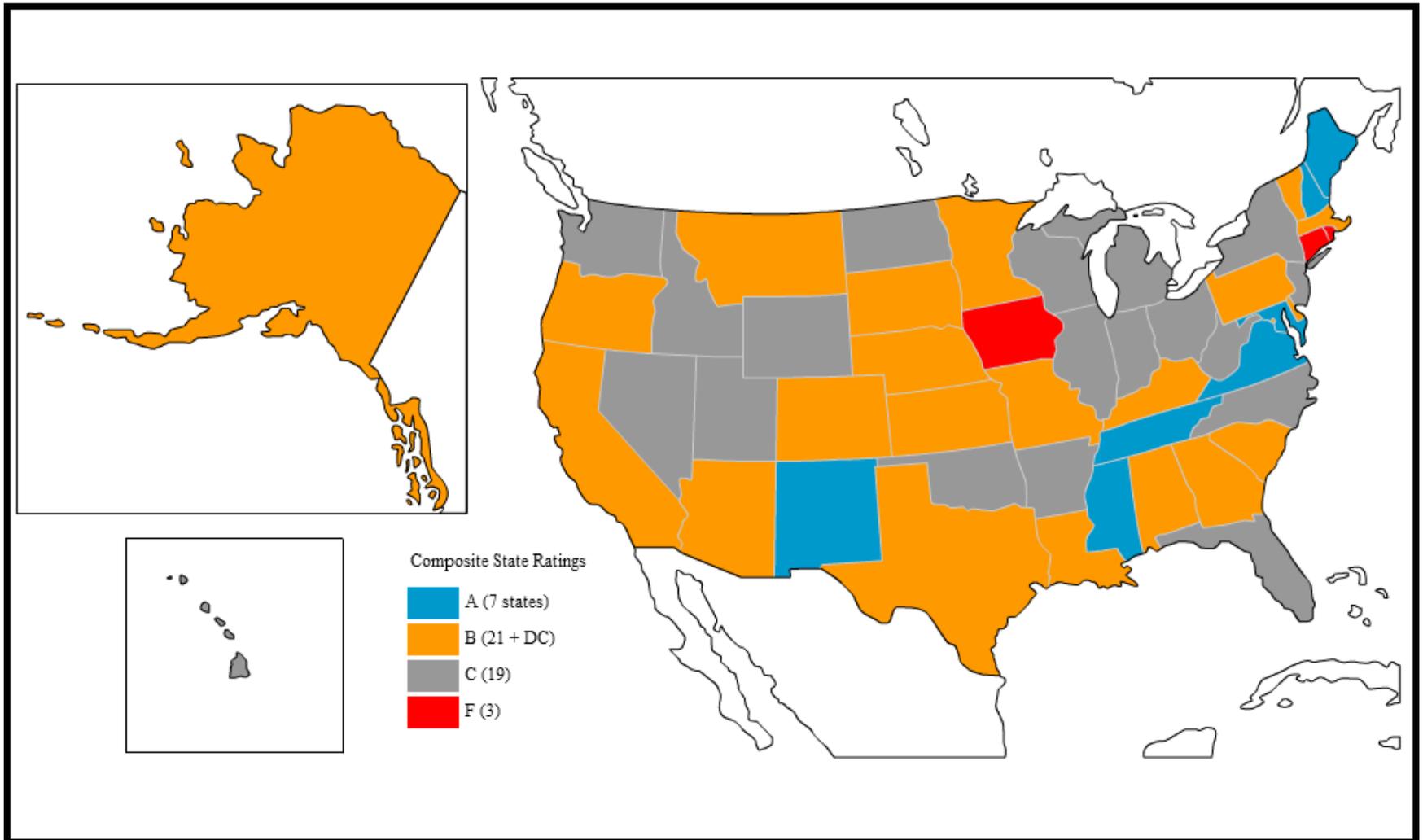
46 telemental health (ID)

21 home telehealth

14 remote patient monitoring

11 store-and-forward

State Ratings – Coverage and Reimbursement



Medicaid Best Practices for Telehealth Uses

**Telemental and Behavioral Health
Stroke**

Managed Care

High-Risk Pregnancy

Rehabilitation

Patient Monitoring & Home Video

School-based

Store-and-forward

Private Insurance

Obamacare HIX parity

Today

21 states + DC w/parity

7 w/10+ years experience

Many insurers choose to cover

Other Major Regulatory

Federal

FDA on medical devices and software

FCC on universal services and net neutrality

HIPAA privacy and security

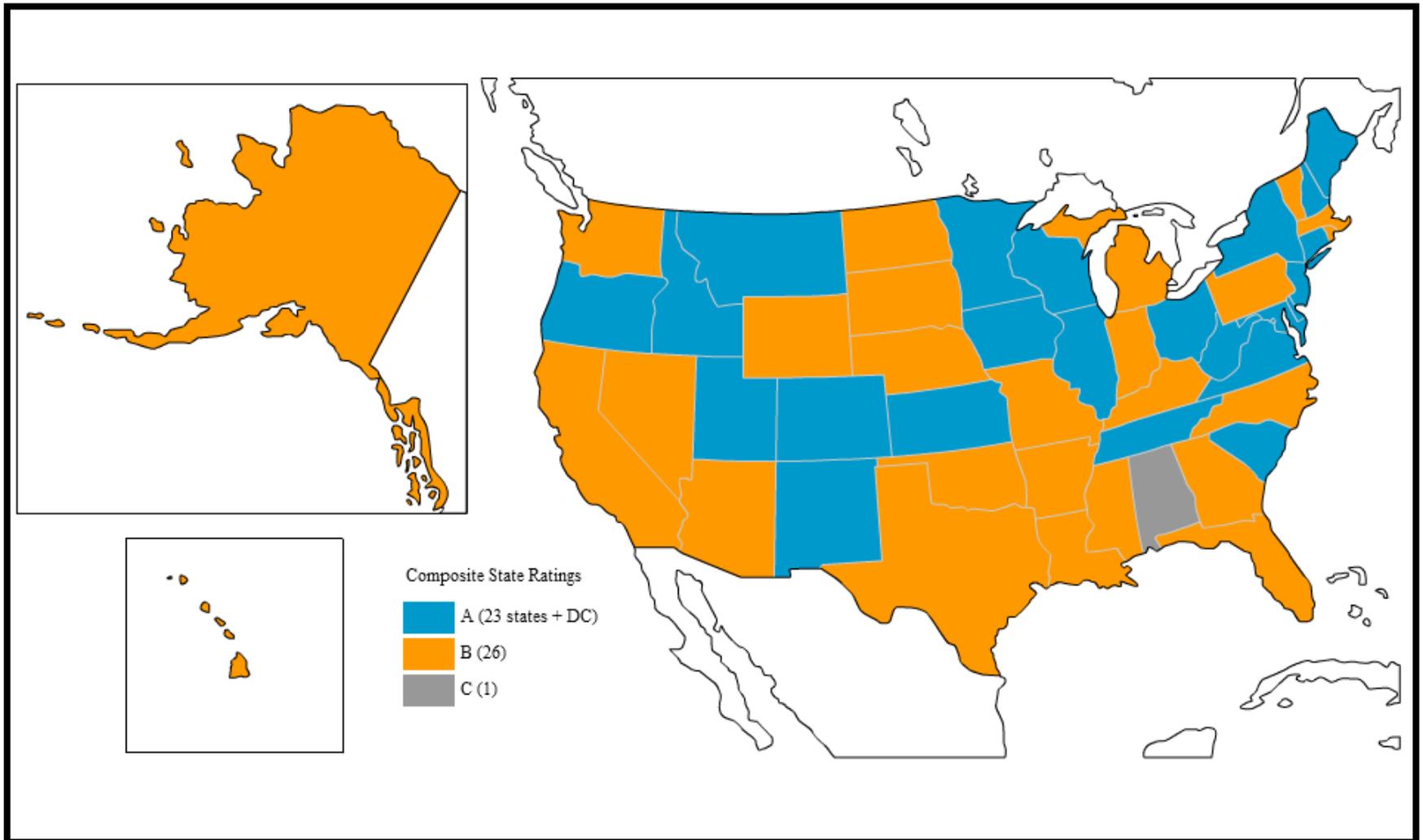
DEA for controlled substances prescribing

**ONC/CMS electronic health records and
health information exchange**

State

Prof licensure & practice rules at both ends

State Ratings – Physician Practice Standards





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AmericanTelemed.org

ATAwiki.org

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