



**Telemedicine:
Increase Your
Risk Management Bandwidth
in a
Changing Healthcare Environment**

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We do not have any relevant financial relationships.

Objectives

- Identify potential risks and liability exposures in telemedicine.
- Offer risk mitigation strategies and best practices to minimize and/or eliminate the risks/liability.

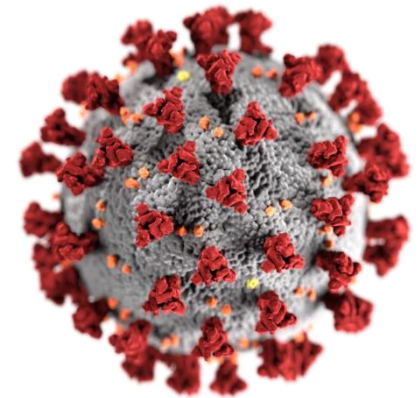




Why the Boom?

Increase use of Telemedicine Services

- COVID19
- Customer demand/expectations
- Improved/user friendly technology
- Safety (no chance for infection)
- Access to (specialty) care
- Meet provider shortages
- Fewer barriers for multi-state licenses
- Efficient care delivery for certain types of visits
- Improved outcomes
 - Incentivize patients (Remote monitoring/Wearables)
 - Decrease readmissions
- Cost savings for patients
- Improved reimbursement



American Telemedicine Association:

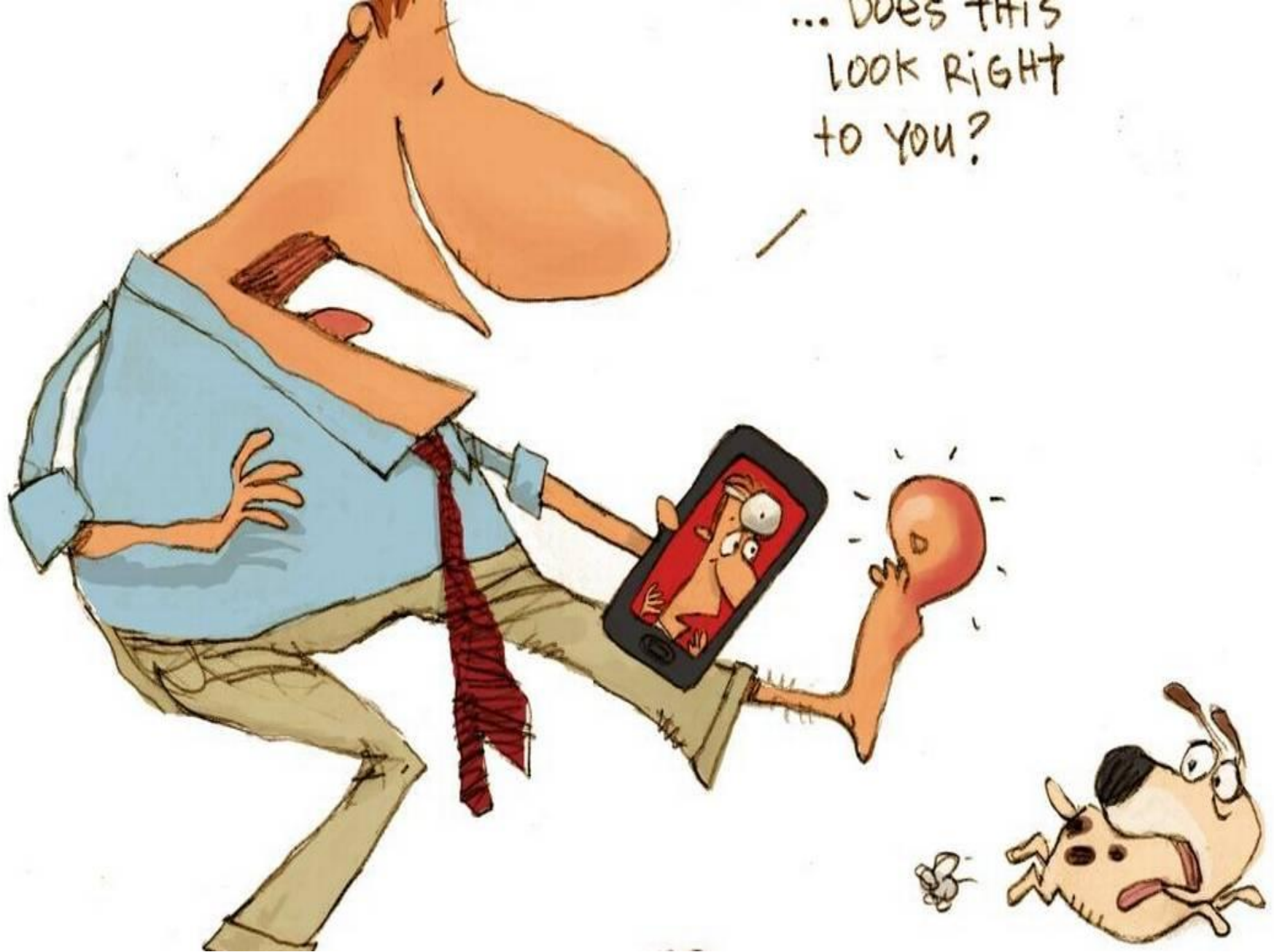
“the remote delivery of health care services and clinical information using telecommunications technology. This includes a wide array of clinical services using internet, wireless, satellite and telephone media.”

Where Used?

What Specialties Are Using?

- Radiology (Telerad)
 - Intensive/Critical Care (Tele Stroke/Tele Burn)
 - Behavioral Health
 - Dermatology
 - Home Health Care
 - Out patient virtual visits
 - Prison Health
 - Long Term Care
 - Emergency Medicine
 - Primary Care
- Note: Some specialties may not use until after one initial in person visit
- Behavioral Health





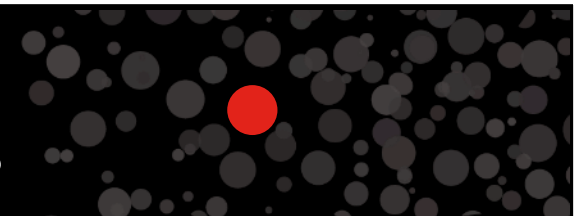
Potential Liability – Claims

- Types of claims expected to be similar to what we see for in person visits:
 - Missed/delayed diagnosis.
 - Inadequate assessments, testing, and procedures.
 - Communication breakdowns: lack of informed consent, lack of follow up on test results/consults.
 - Medication/Prescribing errors.
- Additional types of claims/allegations:
 - Failure to convert telemedicine visit to in person visit.
 - Deviation from same standard of care as in person visit.
 - Failed telemedicine visit due to practitioner inexperience.
- Other contributing factors:
 - Technology/poor connection-inadequate exam.
 - Lack of provider attention-poor webcam etiquette.
 - Communication/language barriers.
 - Documentation issues.



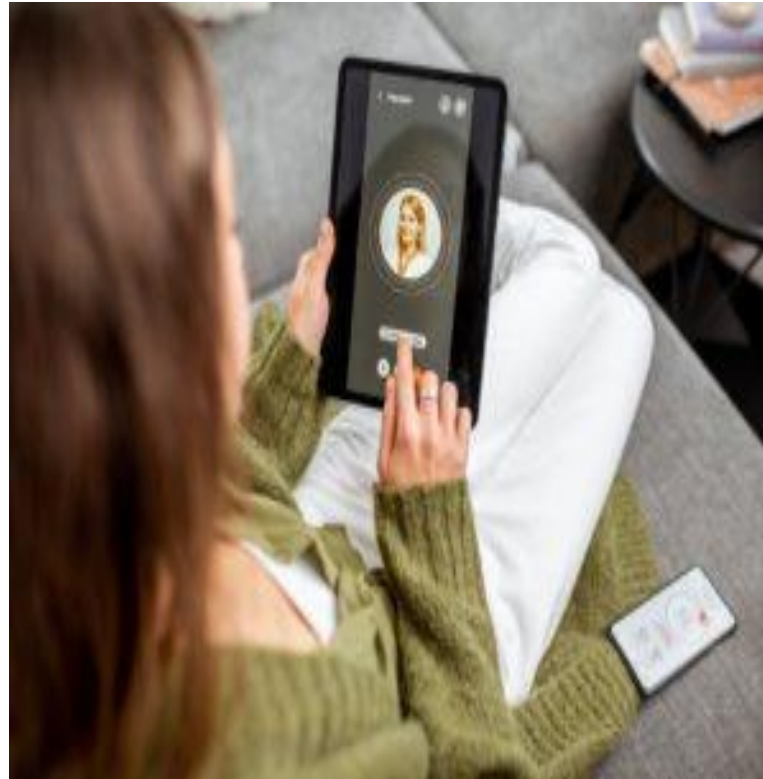
Case Scenario 1

Failure to Diagnose/Treat – Vision Loss



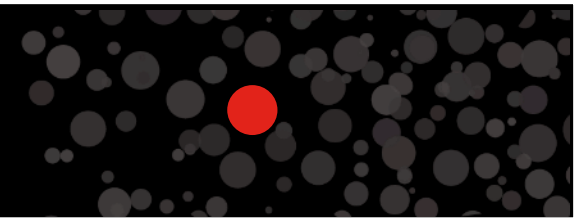
Case Scenario 2

Negligent Prescribing – Delayed Treatment and Surgical Intervention



Case Scenario 3

Failure to Diagnose MI



Risk Management Considerations

- Compliance with Laws and Regulations
- Licensure
- Credentialing
- Policies and Procedures
- Informed Consent
- Standard of Care
- Workflows
- Patient Selection
- Confidentiality/Privacy/Security
- Documentation
- Technology/Equipment
- Education/Training
- Quality Program
- Access to EHR/Patient data



Laws and Regulations

HIPPA Privacy

HIPAA Security

State Privacy Laws

[Telehealthresourcecenter.com](https://www.telehealthresourcecenter.com)

HIPAA Stepwise Guide To
Compliance



Other regulations need to be aware of:

- DEA requirements pertaining to prescribing high risk meds
- State laws requiring informed consent
- State laws pertaining to licensure
 - Center for Connected Health Policy - up to date state actions
<https://www.cchpca.org/covid-19-related-state-actions>

Licensure

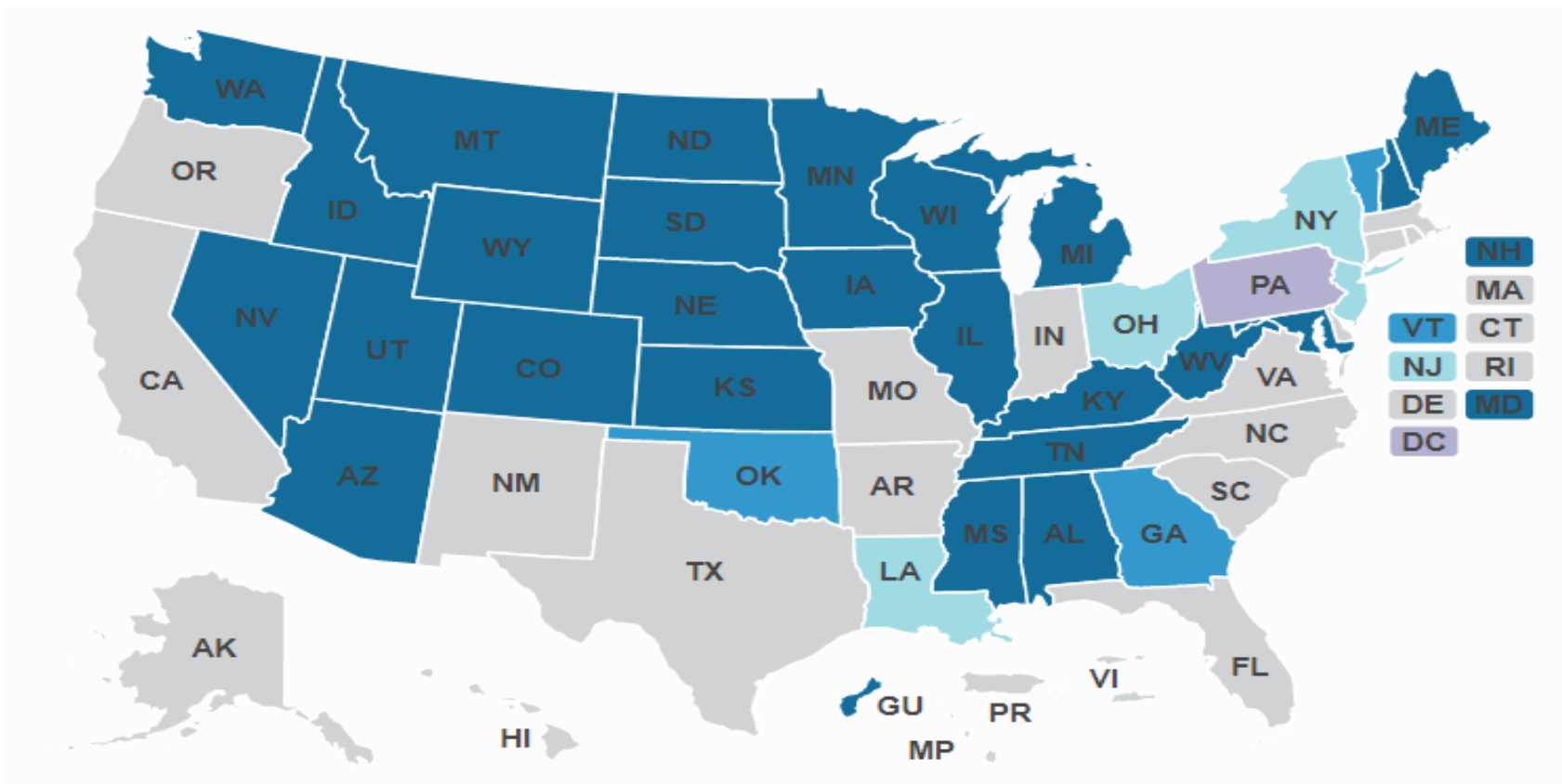
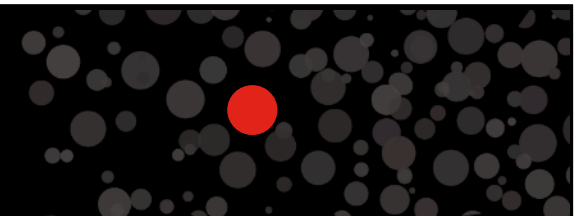
- Must be licensed in the state practicing in, and the state where the patient is located.
- Stay current with state regulations.
- To help reduce licensure issues:





Interstate Medical Licensure Compact Commission

<https://www.imlcc.org/>
<https://www.imlcc.org/information-for-physicians/#WhatDoesItCostToParticipate>

- Some states also have an expedited process for telemedicine licensure.
- Consult with an attorney to ensure compliance.
- Consult with your professional liability insurance carrier.

IMLC Participating States



-  = Compact Legislation Introduced
-  = IMLC Member State serving as SPL processing applications and issuing licenses*
-  = IMLC Member State non-SPL issuing licenses*
-  = IMLC Passed; Implementation In Process or Delayed*

Telemedicine - Policies and Procedures

- Administrative: fiscal management, ownership of data, network/data transmission, storage, access, security, use of equipment, devices, and hardware/software.
- Clinical/Operational:
 - Informed Consent process and documentation.
 - Verification of patient identification and location.
 - Screening criteria for telemedicine visit.
 - Visit expectations, standards of conduct, and etiquette.
 - Handling medical emergencies.
 - Prescribing.
 - Threshold for ending encounters.
 - Quality monitoring program.
 - Training, competency, and workflows.

Standard of Care

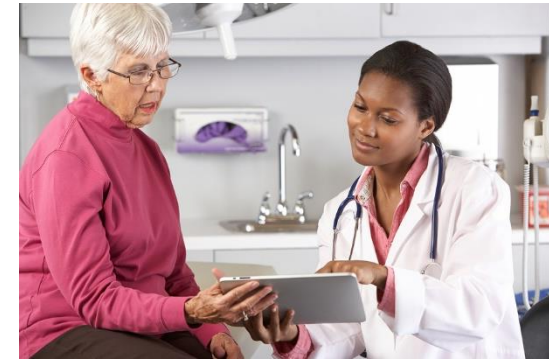
- Same as a traditional in person encounter.
- Patient suitability for participating in telemedicine visit.
- Follow state requirements for an in person visit when establishing care with a new patient.
- Availability of past medical records, proper history, patient data to review prior to, or during the visit.



Informed Consent

Informed consent for telemedicine visits should include:

- How the technology will be used.
- Confidentiality and privacy provisions.
- Emergency procedures.
- Technological limitations.
- Physician right to discontinue visit.
- Patient right to discontinue visit.
- Patient right to receive a face to face consult.
- Health ramifications if patient refuses treatment.
- Documentation of the discussion.



Obtain a separate consent to record the visit if the telemedicine visit is to be recorded.

Verifying IDs and Locations

- Develop a means of verifying a new patient's ID to include:
 - Full name, DOB, and demographics.
 - Government issued photo ID.
- Provide verification of practitioner name, qualifications, and location (town/state).
- Document verification process for all IDs and locations in the medical record.

Screening Criteria for Telemedicine Visit

- Patient eligibility for a telemedicine visit should be assessed prior to scheduling.
- Consider the following when determining if a virtual or in person visit is appropriate:
 - First time appointments.
 - Anytime a physical exam is needed, and when a chaperone is needed.
 - Patients experiencing symptoms outside the bounds of clinical protocols for telemedicine visits.

Screening Criteria for Telemedicine Visit

- Include a list of common treatments for telemedicine visits.
 - Most minor or urgent care issues where a physical exam is not necessary.
 - Review of tests, labs, or imaging results.
 - Counseling services.
 - Specialist referrals.
 - Medication questions, adjustments, or refills.
 - Treatment plan.
 - Chronic disease management.
- Share this information with patients.
- Include clinical factors and patient factors in considering whether a TM visit would be successful.

Standards of Conduct - Patients

Visit expectations, Standard of Conduct, and telemedicine etiquette.

Patient:

- Develop a process to establish expectations prior to a telemedicine visit
 - Pre-visit prep call (first visit)
 - When educating patient, use a plain language document that addresses expectations for the telemedicine visit.
- Include instructions on how to dress for the visit.
- Address the importance of the patient having a private, safe, and uninterrupted space for the encounter.
- Share contact information if the patient experiences technical difficulties with the telemedicine visit.



Standard of Conduct – Healthcare Providers ●

Visit expectations, Standard of Conduct, and telemedicine etiquette.

Healthcare Providers:

- Train practitioners in webcam etiquette.
- Ensure webcam is at eye level; maintain eye contact.
- Maintain private, professional, quiet, culturally sensitive, clean, free from clutter/distraction, and ensure privacy of non-clients.
- Dressing and presenting oneself professionally.
- Maintain professional hours and timing of sessions.
- Being punctual so patients do not wait too long.



Case Study – Boundary Issues



Threshold for Ending Telemedicine Visits

Recognize when telemedicine visits should be discontinued:

- Technology failures or impediments impacting communication and assessment.
- Boundary violations (inappropriate dress, language, behavior, and inappropriate patient setting)
- Need for in person physical exam.
- Barriers impacting ability to assess, evaluate, and treat.
- Inability to determine diagnosis.
- Potential deviation from the standard of care.



Ensure appropriate follow up with patient when TM visit is discontinued.

Medical Emergency Plan

Develop protocols for handling medical emergencies during a telemedicine visit.

- Know the address of the patient.
- How to contact emergency services in the patient's location.
- Know the patient's preferred healthcare system/hospital.
- Know the resources and travel requirements when making referrals and additional health services.

Plan should include formal, written protocols appropriate for the services being rendered.

Documentation in Telemedicine = Documentation in Person

Document:

- Patient's consent.
- Location of Doctor/Patient.
- Other Participants.
- Technology/Equipment Used.
- Technical difficulties.
- Interpreter services if applicable.
- If visit had to be discontinued, reason why, action taken to reschedule, and any follow up communications.
- Any verbal, audiovisual and written communication.
- Document any e-communication, such as, lab/test results.



Telemedicine – Workflows

Pre-Visit:

- Scheduling
- Prescreening Criteria
- Patient preferences
- IT capabilities
- Standards
- Need for interpreters
- If another member will be participating

During the Visit:

- Checking patient in
- Confirm private area
- Confirm patient ID, and location
- Determine expectations
- Informed consent
- Inform patient of back up plans
- Ensure patient can hear/see
- Explain if documenting during the visit

Post Visit:

- Ensure patient knows next steps, follow up
- Patient understands instructions
- Conduct checkout
- If summary to be sent
- Check if telemedicine met patient needs
- Document visit

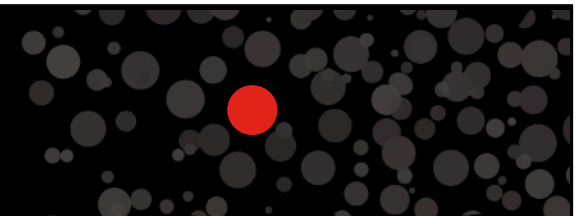
Education and Training

Provider and staff training is essential:

- Know the technology being used, how to operate equipment, and limitations.
- Include training on how to troubleshoot problems, how to obtain technical assistance, and back-up plan.
- Ensure smooth transitions for telemedicine workflow, staff check-in, and handoff to practitioners.
- Include role specific training.
- Include webcam etiquette.
- Include training on each type of telemedicine modality.
- Include competency testing specific to staff roles, and responsibilities.



Quality Program for Telemedicine



- Develop and track measurable key quality measures.
- Measures may include:
 - Monitoring number of telemedicine visits requiring in person visits.
 - Tracking number of technology failures requiring rescheduling or delays.
 - Access to care.
 - Clinical outcomes.
 - Medical record documentation for telemedicine visits.
 - Patient and practitioner satisfaction.
 - Reimbursement.
- National Quality Forum recommends measuring:
 - Access.
 - Financial impact.
 - Experience.
 - Effectiveness.

Telemedicine Resources

- Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality: <https://www.ahrq.gov>.
- American Telemedicine Association: Offers a wide range of discipline specific telemedicine practice guidelines as well as core standards, assessment, and outcome measures. www.americantelemed.org.
- Federation of State Medical Boards: Model policy for guidance to medical boards for regulation of the appropriate use of telemedicine technologies in the practice of medicine. www.fsmb.org.
- Interstate Medical Licensure Compact: Provides information about state license reciprocity and expedited licensure for qualified providers wishing to practice in multiple states. www.imlcc.org.
- Center for Connected Health Policy: Resource for telehealth-related laws and regulations. <https://www.cchpca.org/>.
- Center for Telehealth and e-Health Law (CteL): Information on credentialing, sample agreements between originating and distant sites and checklists. <https://www.telehealthlawcenter.org/>.

Telemedicine Resources

- American Medical Association: National organization that provides resources to providers relating to the delivery of medicine, educational resources and practice management. Specifically related to telemedicine; they offer AMA Quick Guide to Telemedicine/Playbook. <https://www.ama-assn.org/system/files/2020-04/ama-telehealth-playbook.pdf> .
- American Hospital Association: National organization that provides resources to hospitals, health care networks, their patients, and communities. Specifically related to telemedicine; they offer a Telehealth Resource Site with sample telemedicine related forms. www.aha.org/telehealth.
- American Society for Healthcare Risk Management. www.ashrm.org.
- National Consortium of Telehealth Resource Centers: Provides resources to assist providers in developing a telehealth program.

Telemedicine Resources

- Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS): CMS oversees many federal healthcare programs. Specifically related to telemedicine; CMS offers providers a telehealth and a telemedicine toolkit. CMS Telemedicine Toolkit.
www.cms.gov.
- Accrediting Bodies
 - The Joint Commission (DNV and HFAP also have resources). www.jointcommission.org.
- Various Medical Specialty Associations offer Telemedicine Resources such as:
 - American College of Physicians.
 - American Academy of Family Physicians.
 - American Psychiatric Association.
 - American College of Radiology.
 - American College of Emergency Physicians.
 - American Academy of Pediatrics.

Concluding Thoughts...

