

# Fraud and Credentialing in Telehealth and Medicine

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## Federation of State Medical Boards (FSMB)

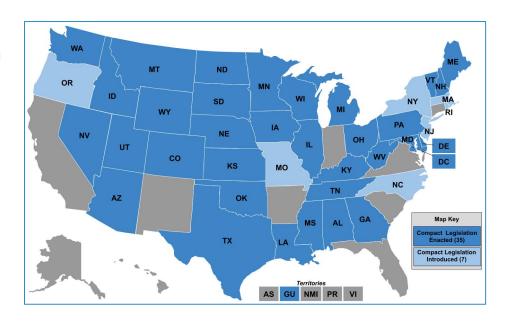


- ✓ Founded in 1912, we are the national, non-profit organization that represents all 70 of the state medical and osteopathic boards across the United States
- ✓ State medical boards **protect the public** through the licensing, disciplining and regulation of 1 million+ physicians, PAs, and other health care professionals
- ✓ FSMB <u>supports state medical boards</u> through education, assessment, research and advocacy and promotes regulatory best practices across states



### **Interstate Medical Licensure Compact (IMLC)**

- √ 33 states, the District of Columbia, and Guam have enacted the model legislation
- ✓ The Interstate Medical Licensure
  Compact grew by four (4) members
  during the COVID-19 pandemic –
  Delaware, Louisiana, Ohio, and Texas
- ✓ Legislation introduced in 2021 in Missouri, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, and Rhode Island



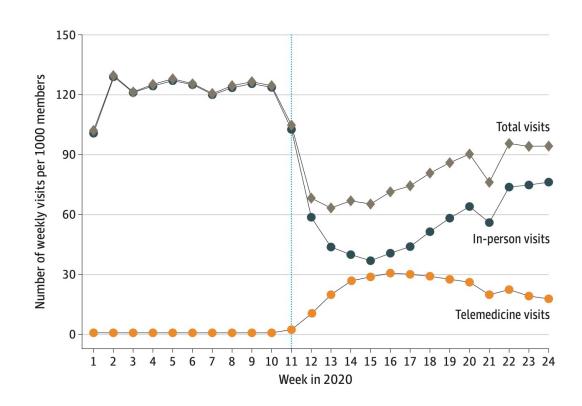


## Physician Eligibility Requirements for Interstate Medical Licensure Compact

- Graduate of a medical school accredited by LCME, COCA, or a medical school listed in the International Medical Education Directory or its equivalent
- Passed USMLE or COMLEX within 3 attempts, or any of its predecessor's exams accepted by a state medical board
- Completed Graduate Medical Education approved by ACGME or AOA
- **Holds specialty certification** or a time-unlimited specialty certificate recognized by ABMS or AOA's Bureau of Osteopathic Specialists (at time of application only)
- Possesses a full and unrestricted license to practice medicine in a Member state
- Has no criminal history
- Has no disciplinary action by a licensing agency
- Has never had a controlled substance license or permit suspended or revoked by the US DEA
- Is **not under active investigation** by a licensing agency or law enforcement authority

## COVID-19: A Watershed for Telemedicine in the U.S.

- Expanded reimbursement of telemedicine by Medicare in March 2020 was a pivotal event
- Same story in almost every sector of health care from outpatient care to nursing homes
- A watershed moment in the use and regulation of telemedicine



## FSMB's Physician Data Center (PDC)





#### **BACKGROUND & GOALS**

- + Grant funded by Health Resources and Services
  Administration (HRSA) of the U.S. Department of Health
  and Human Services (HHS), and the Coronavirus Aid,
  Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act.
- + <u>Goal 1</u>: Establish communication pathways to facilitate the use of telehealth technologies in response to and preparation for health care emergencies such as COVID-19
- + <u>Goal 2</u>: Develop a new technology platform to streamline the process for mobilizing health care professionals during public health emergencies
- + <u>Goal 3</u>: Expand the technology platform to encompass other health care professionals
- + <u>Goal 4</u>: Provide education and outreach to foster utilization and recognition of Provider Bridge as a resource for responding to public health emergencies



#### **Fraud Prevention Efforts**

- Several high-profile fraud cases involving telemedicine technology emerged during the COVID-19 pandemic
- Defendants in these cases have included licensed medical professionals
- CMS' Center for Program Integrity (CPI) is accountable for the prevention and detection of fraud, waste, abuse and errors in the Medicare and Medicaid programs, drawing on data from several sources
- FSMB provides licensure and disciplinary data for physicians and PAs used in the CPI's Advanced Provider Screening (APS) tool

