## Regulatory Update



### **Patient Rights**

- A patient must understand their rights which includes the following:
  - 1. Right to Treatment
  - 2. Right to Communication
  - 3. Right to Informed Decisions/Informed Consent
  - 4. Right to Advance Directives
  - 5. Right to Privacy
  - 6. Right to Safety
  - 7. Right to file a Complaint
- Information on patient rights, <u>Notice of Rights</u> is given to the patient at the earliest opportunity in their treatment

- The Georgia Advance Directive for Health Care (ADHC) is a document in which a competent adult names an agent(s) to make health care decisions on his/her behalf should he/she become unable to make such decisions and/or provides instruction to the agent and his/her physician regarding the withholding or withdrawal of life-sustaining medical procedures when the patient has a terminal condition or is in a state of permanent unconsciousness with no reasonable likelihood of recovering.
- The term, Advance Directive, refers to any written document defined as a living will, and/or Durable Power of Attorney for Healthcare as cited by Georgia law.

verything about us, is all about <mark>you.</mark>

- The Advance Directive policy applies to the following settings: Inpatient hospitalization, Emergency Department, Hospital-Emergency Department Observational Unit, Urgent Care, and Same Day Surgery.
- The policy applies to all patients treated in these areas at the point of registration and throughout the patient episode of care.
- All competent adult persons have the right to execute an advance directive for Healthcare.
- All patients will be asked for an Advance Directive upon presentation to the above mentioned settings as required by law.

- Patients are not required to have an ADHC in order to receive medical treatment
- The physician will initiate the Advance Directive per hospital policy and Georgia Law.
- Before the treatment preference section of an advance directive can guide medical decision-making, two physicians (attending physician of record and a consult physician) shall certify in writing after personal examination that the patient has a terminal condition or is in a state of permanent unconsciousness. Such a decision cannot be made until both physicians have personally examined the patient.



- The decision to effectuate the terms of an Advance Directive for Healthcare is that of the attending physician.
- If the attending physician effectuates the terms of an Advanced Directive for Healthcare, the date and time of this action **and** the name of the consulting physician who concurs with the diagnosis should be documented by the physician in the progress note.



#### **Informed Consent**

- Obtaining informed consent is the responsibility of the physician or credentialed provider performing the procedure.
- The written and signed consent is to be obtained prior to the planned procedure
- Informed consent is valid for a period of 30 days for a surgical or diagnostic procedure if obtained in connection with the admission.
- Prior consents are acceptable if obtained within 10 days of procedure if consent was obtained as part of course of treatment for the patient's condition.
- The following categories of procedures require informed consent:
  - 1) surgical —requiring general, spinal, or regional anesthesia
  - 2) diagnostic such as amniocentesis or radiographic imaging studies utilizing contrast material
  - 3) non-emergent transfusion of blood products



#### **Informed Consent**

- Informed consents <u>should be dated</u>, <u>timed</u>, <u>and signed</u> prior to performance of the procedure.
- A properly executed informed consent form contains at least the following: name of patient, and when appropriate, patient's legal guardian; name of hospital; name of specific procedure(s) or medical treatment; name of the responsible practitioner who is performing the procedure(s) or administering the medical treatment; signature of patient or legal representative; date and time consent is signed by the patient or the patient's legal representative; statement that procedure/treatment including the anticipated benefits, material risks, and alternative therapies, was explained to the patient or the patient's legal representative; name of the person who explained the procedure to the patient or guardian.



#### What is HIPPA?

- The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996
- HIPAA requires <u>everyone</u> who works within Navicent Health to take steps to protect the privacy and confidentiality of patient information.
- All patients must receive a special privacy notice that describes how Navicent Health uses and discloses patient information and how to make complaints if someone violates their confidentiality.
- Please refer any patient complaints relating to privacy or confidentiality to the confidential hotline at 1-888-380-9008.



### **HIPAA - PRIVACY**

- The privacy rule is designed to safeguard the records that hold Personal Health Information. These include:
  - Paper records
  - Electronic records
  - Oral communication
- We can share patient information for treatment, payment and operations
- Use the CINTAS bin to discard PHI and other sensitive data
- Do <u>not</u> look at medical records if you are not treating the patient or working with the information as part of your job
- Do <u>not</u> share passwords
- Be sure the person you are talking to has the authority to receive the information. Ask for the Family and Friends Patient Information Passcode



### **EMTALA**

#### **Emergency Medical Treatment and Active Labor Act**

- The act requires hospitals to:
  - Screen and stabilize individuals who come to a dedicated emergency department requesting, or appearing to require, treatment for any medical condition (using a MSE by a QMP)
  - Screen and stabilize individuals who come to other parts of the hospital requesting or appearing to require treatment for an emergency medical condition



#### **EMTALA**

- The act requires physicians (on call) to:
  - Respond to Emergency Department (including Urgent Care, Labor and Delivery) to see the patient
  - Accept by referral from another hospital an emergency department patient or patient in labor when:
    - the referring physician certifies that the individual should be transferred because the benefits of medical treatment elsewhere outweigh the risks associated with transfer.
    - the receiving hospital has the resources to provide the level of care needed for the "emergency condition" of the patient



#### **EMTALA**

- The act prohibits hospital emergency departments (ED) and qualified Urgent Care Centers from doing any of the following, based on patients' insurance status or inability to pay:
  - Delaying care
  - Refusing treatment
  - Transferring patients to another hospital based upon inability to pay
  - Federal "Anti-Dumping" law.

You cannot delay care in order to inquire about financial/insurance status.



# POTENTIAL CONSEQUENCES for EMTALA Violation

- Impact to **BOTH** physician and hospital
  - Fines up to \$50,000 per occurrence for both
  - Loss of Medicare provider status



# Patient Access Support to Medical Staff

- Transfer Center direct line 633-2217
  - Trained personnel handling patient referrals
  - Continual update of diversion status
  - Recorded telephone line for MD-to-MD conversations (REQUIRED)
  - Hotline (478) 633-0123
  - Determination of appropriate inpatient vs. outpatient status; Initial Orders
- Availability of Medical Director on Call



#### What is Fraud and Abuse?

- Fraud is an intentional deception or misrepresentation
  - Kickbacks
  - Falsifying records
  - Filing inappropriate cost reports
  - Misrepresentation of services upcoding, miscoding, or unbundling
  - Billing for services not medically necessary or not rendered
- Abuse Lacks intent ("Error")
  - Recording diagnosis codes improperly
  - Recording dates of services provided incorrectly



#### **False Claims Act**

The False Claims Act imposes civil liability on organizations and individuals that make false claims to the government for payment.

#### Claims for services never provided or not documented

- Altering diagnoses for payment purposes
- Claims for higher/lower levels of service than documented
- Claims for services provided by unlicensed individuals
- 72-hour DRG payment window violations
- Billing for discharge in lieu of transfer



# Physicians at Teaching Hospitals (PATH)

- PATH program is designed to ensure that Medicare pays only once for the same medically necessary service and that payment fairly reflects the level of service actually provided
- Teaching physician must personally document that they:
  - Performed the service or were physically present during the critical or key portions of the service performed by the resident; and
    - Participated in the management of the patient.



#### **Anti-Kickback Statute**

The anti-kickback statute prohibits giving (or offering to give) remuneration to another if the payment is intended to induce the recipient to:

- "Refer" an individual to a person for the furnishing of an item or service for which payment may be made in whole or in part, under a federal healthcare program
- Purchase, Recommend or Arrange for the purchase, order, or lease any such item or service

## ADHERE TO ALL REGULATORY AND ACCREDITATION REQUIREMENTS

- Navicent Health supports a Corporate Compliance Officer and Policies
- Medical Center Navicent Health and its physicians and ADP's must provide <u>only</u> <u>medically indicated services</u> as documented in the medical record
- Documentation must reflect <u>medical necessity</u> through a combination of <u>severity of illness</u> and <u>intensity of service</u>



## **Governmental Concerns – Who Do We Contact?**

 Compliance Helpline: 633-7736 or 1-888-380-9008

**Anonymous and Confidential** 



#### Self Assessment VIII: Regulatory

### Click here to complete self assessment:

**Regulatory** 

