

Who What How Where Why of OIG's Work in Managed Care

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1



Overview

- •Who is OIG?
- •What are our goals and priorities?
- •Why do we care about managed care?
- •How do we identify issues and risks?
- •Where are we finding risks?





Who we are:







3

What we do:









Audit

Evaluate

Investigate

Counsel

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7



How we are evaluating risks:

- Methods depend on objectives.
- Examples
 - Evaluate and investigate complaints
 - (Part C) Identify high risk diagnoses and choose a sample of them from an MAO to see whether they are supported by medical records
 - (Part C) Analyze encounter data for diagnoses identified only on records associated with retrospective chart reviews (rather than on service records)
 - (Medicaid) Call Medicaid MCOs' participating providers to schedule an appointment to help determine whether plan enrollees can access care







COVID-19 and Telehealth

- HHS made it easier to provide telehealth services during the COVID-19 Public Health Emergency
 - Medicaid Toolkits
 - Medicare Regulations
 - Other flexibilities





9



Where we are evaluating risks:

- Telehealth
 - Telehealth During the COVID-19 Pandemic Medicare (2)
 - Telehealth During COVID-19 Emergency Medicaid
 - Telehealth for Behavioral Health Services Medicaid







Where we are finding risks:

- Telehealth
 - Cost Sharing Waivers for Telehealth Services During the COVID-19 Outbreak
 - Telehealth Services That Did Not Meet Medicare Requirements (OIG Audit)
 - Kickbacks, medically unnecessary services/items (investigations and enforcement actions)



11



Where we are evaluating and finding risks:

- Ineligible providers
 - Report: Unenrolled Providers Serve Medicaid Beneficiaries
 - Report: Terminated Providers Serve Medicaid Beneficiaries
 - Expedited Provider Enrollment During COVID-19 Emergency (Medicaid)
 - Ineligible Providers in Medicare Part C and Part D







Where we are evaluating risks:

- Improper service authorizations
 - Medicaid MCO Denials
 - Overturned Denials in Medicaid Managed Care
 - Inappropriate Denial of Services and Payment in Medicare Advantage





13



Where are finding risks:

- Improper service authorizations, inadequate services
 - MCOs did not provide adequate service planning and care management for benes in NJ's MLTSS program
 - Fraud investigations and settlements







More on Telehealth

- Benefits
 - Using telehealth for telepsychiatry
 - Using telehealth for assessments
 - Benefits for enrollees located in remote locations
 - Can be used to train and supervise providers

- Limitations
 - Enrollee receptiveness
 - Limited broadband connectivity





15



Where we found other risks:

- Provider network issues
- MA Risk Adjustment payments
- Data quality and security problems
- Payments for ineligible providers' services
- Inappropriate denial of services







State Statutes, Rules and Manuals

- States and Managed Care Organizations (MCOs)
- State Medicaid program drug rebate requirements





17



OIG Report: Provider Shortages and Limited Availability of Behavioral Health Services in New Mexico's Medicaid Managed Care





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Key Findings

- Behavioral health providers are unevenly distributed across the State
- A significant number of New Mexico's licensed behavioral health providers do not provide services to Medicaid managed care enrollees
- Behavioral health organizations reported several challenges





19



Takeaways

- Combat challenges with the availability of behavioral health services by implementing promising initiatives:
 - Increase the availability of services
 - Better coordinate enrollee care
 - Expand the use of technology to deliver services







OIG Report: *Essence*Healthcare, Inc. — Targeted RADV





21



Key Findings

- Some of the diagnoses codes that Essence submitted for use in CMS's risk adjustment program did not comply with Federal requirements
 - Diagnoses codes submitted to CMS either were not supported in the medical records or
 - Diagnoses codes could not be supported because Essence could not locate the medical records







OIG Report: *MA Payments from Chart Reviews*





23



Key Findings

- MAOs almost always used chart reviews as a tool to add, rather than to delete, diagnosis
- Diagnoses that MAOs reported only on chart reviews (and not on any service records) resulted in an estimated \$6.7 billion in risk adjusted payments for 2017
- Almost half of MAOs reviewed and had payments from unlinked chart reviews where there was not a single record of a service being provided to the beneficiary in all of 2016







OIG Report: MA Payments Solely from Health Risk Assessments





25



Key Findings

- Diagnoses that MAOs reported only on HRAs-and on no other service records-resulted in an estimated \$2.6 billion in risk-adjusted payments for 2017.
 - in-home HRAs generated 80 percent of these estimated payments
- Most in home HRAs were conducted by companies that partner with or are hired by MAOs to conduct these assessments-and therefore are not likely conducted by the beneficiary's own primary care provider.







OIG Report: *MAO Encounter Data Lack Essential Information*





27



Key Findings

- Almost all MAOs have data systems that are able to receive and store these NPIs when providers submit them to MAOs on claims or encounter records
- MAOs reported that providers are already submitting the ordering provider NPIs on claims or encounter records for DMEPOS, laboratory services, and imaging services
- MAOs require NPIs to be submitted for their other lines of business (such as commercial and private health insurance, Medicaid, and the Children's Health Insurance Program)
- MAOs believe that NPIs for ordering providers are critical for combating fraud









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