

REMOTE PATIENT MONITORING

The practice of healthcare providers closely monitoring patient's chronic health conditions from a remote or distant location.

NEED FOR RPM EXPANSION

- The COVID-19 Public Health Emergency showcased the need to provide specific underserved or hard to serve populations with continuous chronic care management (CCM) via teleahealth and digital health services.
- The U.S. Healthcare system is currently facing an intense shortage of practitioners, unable to meet the demand to continue quality care for all those in need of services.



\$3.5 TRILLION DOLLARS

The amount the U.S. spends on treating chronic and mental health conditions.

RPM provides the opportunity to improve care access, maintain quality, and support patients and providers.

FUTURE OF RPM

- Technology and devices will continue to become more advanced and sophisticated, broadening the abilities and adoption of RPM.
- Decreased burden on healthcare providers and health systems with time saving and efficient CCM practices.
- Decreased health care costs; avoiding expenses associated with emergencies and admissions and hefty overhead.
- Reduction in fraud, waste, and abuse of healthcare services.
- Continued improved patient engagement and retention.

CTeL's Mission

- CTeL is working to build out a specific Remote Patient Monitoring (RPM)
 Caucus to help drive RPM focused legislation.
- Also, CTeL is working to build a RPM Coalition to unite the gamechangers and experts in the field of RPM adoption, policy, and practice.
- Coalition and Caucus members will meet regularly to discuss how RPM can continue to grow effectively into the telehealth and digital health space.

Interested in finding out more about CTeL's RPM Coalition? Email us today at info@ctel.org.

REMOTE PATIENT MONITORING VS. TELEHEALTH HOW ARE THEY DIFFERENT?

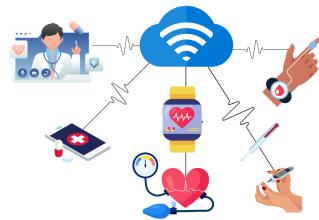
TELEHEALTH

- Provide medical services and consultations remotely, allowing patients and healthcare professionals to interact in-real-time from a remote location.
- Appropriateness of telehealth for a specific condition may depend on factors such as the severity of the condition, the need for physical examinations, and the technology available.



REMOTE PATIENT MONITORING

- The use of technologies by medical providers to receive procedure and examination follow-up vitals and patient information.
- Allows patients to more continuously monitor chronic conditions or post-surgical conditions without the need for in-office visits.



HOW ARE THEY REIMBURSED DIFFERENTLY?

TELEHEALTH

MEDICARE:

Defined in section 1834(m) of the Social Security Act, citing services "that would otherwise be furnished in person, but are instead furnished via real-time, interactive communication technology" are to be reimbursed.

- Fee-for-service claims are reimbursed using over hundreds of CPT codes.
- Federal law limits telehealth coverage of store-and-forward or asynchronous telehealth to certain projects located in Alaska or Hawaii. Some asynchronous tasks, such as virtual check-ins can be billed to specific Medicare codes.

MEDICAID:

Reimbursements vary by state and are ever evolving. Check with your specific state for policies directly related to your state.

REMOTE PATIENT MONITORING

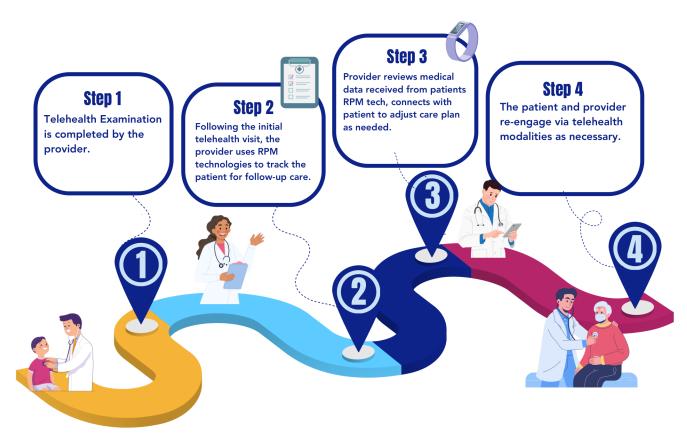
MEDICARE:

Remote Patient Monitoring Services are assigned specific CPT codes for reimbursement, CPT codes **99453** and **99454**.

Services must meet the following criteria for reimbursement:

- Data must be electronically collected and automatically uploaded to the secure location where the data can available for analysis and interpretation by the billing practitioner
- The device used to collect and transmit the data must meet the definition of a medical device as defined by the FDA
- RPM data must be collected for at least 16 days out of 30 days
- RPM services must monitor an acute care or chronic condition
- The services may be provided by auxiliary personnel under the general supervision of the billing practitioner

REMOTE PATIENT MONITORING HOW DOES IT WORK?



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