1. Palliative Care

2. Telehealth/Telemedicine

#### What is Palliative Care?

- Medical care focused on improving quality of life for people with serious illness—whatever the diagnosis
- It is appropriate at any age and at any stage in a serious illness and can be provided along with curative treatment
- An extra layer of support

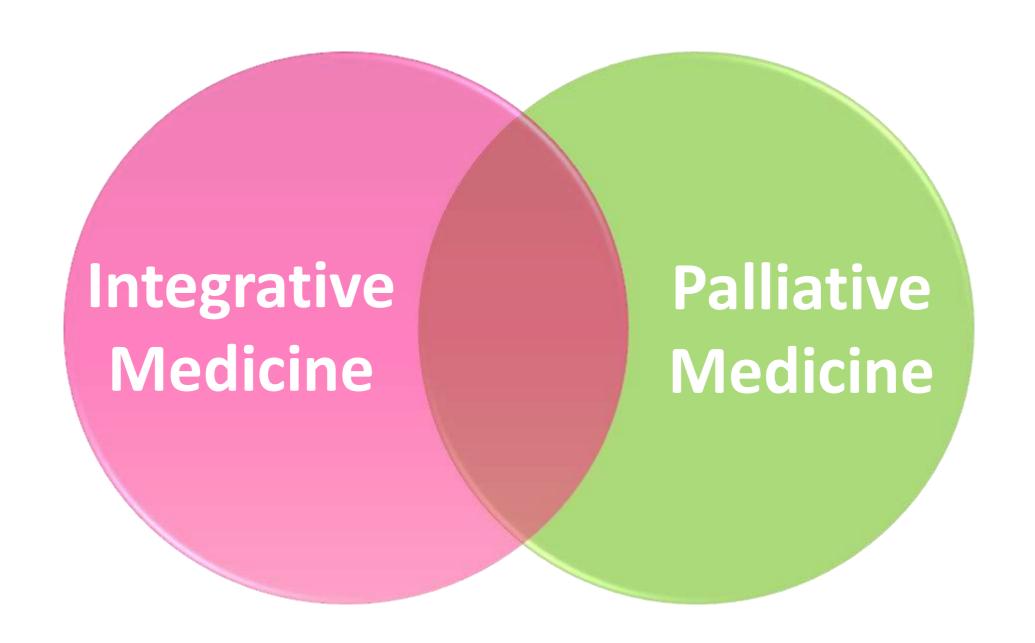
#### Proven Benefits of Palliative Care

- Improves pain and symptom control
- Improves family satisfaction with care
- Reduces costs
- Increases likelihood of completing cancer-directed therapies and staying in clinical trials
- Palliative care does not accelerate death, and may prolong life in selected populations.
  - J Pain Symptom Manage 2003; 25:150-168.
  - Lancet 2000; 356:888-893.
  - J Pall Med 2006; 9:894-902
  - J Pain Symptom Manage 2008; 36f:22-28.
  - N Engl J Med 2010; 363:733-42



#### The Core Elements of Palliative Care

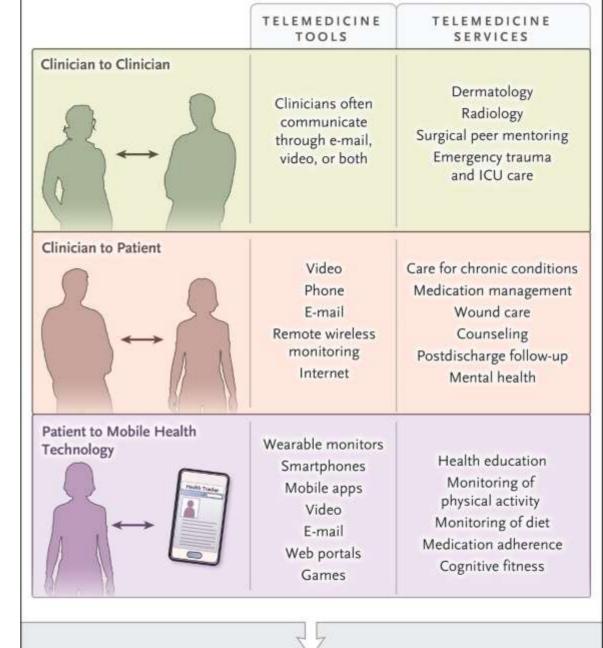
- Symptom management
- Advanced care planning
- Comprehensive care
  - Bio-psycho-social-sexual-spiritual
  - Family & community
- Continuity
- Team-based care
- Not limited to palliative care specialists!



## Telemedicine

# Telehealth/Telemedicine

The remote delivery of health care services and clinical information using telecommunications technology



#### How do patients and practitioners like telehealth?

- 2019 MGH Study
  - Cross-sectional survey 426 patients; 74 attending physicians
  - 62.6% of patients and 59.0% of clinicians reported no difference in "the overall quality of the visit"
  - Video visits preferred by patients due to convenience and travel time
  - Patients also reported improved access to clinicians and care efficiency
  - 84% of patients would recommend it to family and friends
  - 52.5% of clinicians reported higher efficiency of video visits
- New disruptive technology = mixed opinions
- Need for more data

# Potential Barriers/Disadvantages

- Vulnerable population considerations
  - Access to technology
  - Safe, private space for visit
  - Language
- Patient knowledge/acceptance
- Provider discomfort/skepticiscm

## **Operational Considerations**

- Billing and Reimbursement
- Legal Considerations
- Clinic Implementation

#### Reimbursement in California

- California has a telehealth parity law
  - Private payors reimburse for telehealth if the equivalent inperson service is also covered
  - Uses same CPT codes, with –GT modifier and POS 02
  - Reimbursement is at the same rate
- Medicare does not reimburse for telehealth when the patient is in their home
  - Telehealth can be part of Chronic Care Management
- Can check out American Telemedicine Association(see handout)

#### Legal Considerations

- Verbal consent for telehealth must be collected and documented in the medical record
  - Biggest risk is clinical insufficiency; in-person visit may be needed
  - Data is encrypted for transport and not stored, very low risk to privacy
- Patients who do not consent must be offered an in-person visit

#### Legal Considerations

- Providers must be licensed in the state where the patient is when the encounter occurs
- There are exceptions, they vary by state
  - Patients who have been seen by an out-of-state provider and require follow-up care
  - Patients who are in a state temporarily

### Clinic Implementation

- The process of scheduling and conducting video visits aligns well with other clinic operations, but is unique in some ways
  - Patients will need preparation for video visits
    - i.e. UCSF has a dot phrase with instructions, offers test runs
- Train team members so they can provide at least basic IT support
- Privacy, lighting, equipment are all important

### Summary

- Palliative care focuses on quality of life, and is a natural fit with integrative medicine and integrative oncology
- Any practitioner can increase their comfort with and skills in palliative care
- Telehealth can help increase access in palliative care, oncology and other fields
- There are many potential applications of telehealth

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