Medical Direction/ Supervision: The Influence on CRNA Practice

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The Confusion of Terms

Medical Direction
Non-medically directed
Medical Supervision
Supervision

The Confusion of Terms

Medicare Part B

- Medical Direction

- Non-medically directed

- Medical Supervision

Medicare Part A

Supervision

Medical Direction

Reimbursement Issue: Medicare Part B Maximum of 4 Concurrent Cases – Involving Qualified Individuals Residents ■ CRNAs ■ AAs MDA reimbursement – QY: 1:1 direction – QK: 2-4 cases

Medical Direction TEFRA regulations

- Performs a pre-anesthesia exam/ evaluation
- Prescribes the anesthesia plan
- Personally participates in the most demanding aspects of the anesthesia plan, if applicable
 - Induction
 - Emergence

- Ensures that any procedures that is (s)he doesn't personally perform are performed by a qualified individual
- Monitors the course of anesthesia administration at frequent intervals
- Remains physically present and available for immediate diagnosis and treatment of emergencies
- Provides indicated postanesthesia care

Medical Direction

Medicare Reimbursement Criteria

- Anesthesiologists *solely* for Medical Direction and Medical Supervision
 - Not allowed to any other physician providing supervision or direction
 - Must comply to 7 TEFRA conditions of participation
- Reimbursement schedule
 - 50% of all concurrent cases
 - Private MDAs
 - Teaching MDAs
 - Exception:
 - 2 concurrent cases involving 2 SRNAs
 - 1 SRNA/ 1 CRNA

Non-Medically Directed

Does not adhere to 4: 1 criteria
 Provides maximum flexibility for a combined anesthesia services of CRNAs and Anesthesiologists

Anesthesiologists available as consultant to CRNAs

Frees up Anesthesiologist to provide other services simultaneously with ongoing surgeries

Non-Medically Directed

Reimbursement:

- CRNAs receive 100% of allowable reimbursement
- CRNA employed by Anesthesiologists
 - Group then bills for services as non-medically directed
 - CRNA is salaried
- "Win/Win" situation
 - Avoids potential fraudulent practice
 - Enhances production

Medical Supervision

 Anesthesiologist involved in > 4 concurrent cases

Advantages:

 Not financial unless large volume institution

– Perceptual rather than financial

Medical Supervision

Reimbursement < than for Medical Direction

- 3 base units x anesthesia conversion factor
- Additional time unit if present for induction

– CRNA reimbursement remains at 50%

Laparscopic Cholecysectomy – CPT code: 7 Base Units – 1.5 hours: 6 Time Units – 13 total units – Average Conversion Factor: \$18.00/ unit Total Revenue= \$234.00/ OR

Medical Direction

- 4:1 Ratio
- CRNA /MDA: 50/ 50 split per room
- Total Revenue: \$936.00
- Non-Medically Directed
 - CRNA: 100%
 - 4 ORs: Same as Medical Direction
 - >4 ORs: Add \$234.00/ OR

Medical Supervision

- CRNA: 50%/ OR
 - **\$117.00**
- MDA: 3-4 units x CF
 - **CF:** \$18.00
 - 4units: \$69.00/ OR
 - **3 units: \$54.00/OR**

- 5:1 Ratio: CRNA/ MDA
 - \$585.00/\$345.00
 - Total: \$930.00
- 6:1 Ratio: CRNA/MDA
 - \$702.00/\$414.00
 - Total: \$1116.00
- 7:1 Ratio: CRNA/MDA
 - \$819.00/\$483.00
 - Total: \$1302.00
- 8:1 Ratio:CRNA/MDA
 - \$938.00/\$552.00
 - Total: \$1490.00

CRNA to MDA ratio	Non Medically	Medical Supervision	Difference
4:1	\$936.00	\$744.00	\$192.00
5:1	\$1170.00	\$930.00	\$240.00
6:1	\$1404.00	\$1116.00	\$288.00
7:1	\$1638.00	\$1302.00	\$336.00
8:1	\$1872.00	\$1490.00	\$382.00

Mind Clearing Time....

Moving to Part "A" Reimbursement

Supervision: Historical Data

- Reimbursement issue
- Medicare payment
- Reimbursement:
 - Part A: Hospitals & ASC's
 - Supervision
 - Part B : Provider
 - Medical Direction

Supervision: Implementation Criteria

Supervision or Direction Requirements – Nurse Practice Acts – BON Rules/ Regulation - Medical Practice Acts – BOM Rules/ Regulation – Hospital Licensing Statues – Hospital Rules/ Regulations or Generic equivalents

Why is this an issue?

Generally:

- Obstacle to hospital reimbursement
- Disincentive to utilize CRNA services
- Perception of increased physician liability

Specifically:

 Rural hospitals and Critical Access
 Hospitals (CAHs) face loss of
 anesthesia and
 surgical services
 and risk closure

Supervision: Access to Care

CRNAs administer 65% of all anesthetic in the US
 CRNAs provide > 70% of anesthesia care to Rural America

 "Rural America depends on CRNAs"

 Access to care for patients

 Rural

- Underserved areas

Chronology of Supervision

- January 18, 2001: "Final rule" published
- January 20, 2001: Bush administration memo on freeze
- March 20, 2001: Rule frozen
- July 5, 2001: New proposed rule
- September 5, 2001: Comment period closes
- November 13, 2001: Final rule published

Final Rule Language

- Governors to request exemption from the supervision requirement if their states do not require supervision after consulting with the Board of Medicine and Board of Nursing
- An prospective study of CRNA practice to be conducted by Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ)

"Opt-Out" Requirements

State's Governor has considered issues related to access to and the quality of anesthesia services in the state via consultation with

– BON

– BOM

Views that it is in the best interest of the state's citizens to exercise the optout

"Opt-Out" Requirements

Determined that the opt-out is consistent with state law Sends a letter of attestation to CMS (Center for Medicare/ Medicaid Services....formerly known as HCFA) Request for opt-out will be effective upon submission to CMS

Opt-Out Status: 14 States

2001-Iowa

- **2002**
 - Nebraska
 - Idaho
 - Minnesota
 - New Hampshire
 - New Mexico

- **2003**
 - Kansas
 - North Dakota
 - Washington
 - Alaska
 - Oregon
- 2004 Montana
- **2005**
 - South Dakota
 - Wisconsin

Supervision Opt-Out

Concerns:

- Change in state leadership could rescind the opt out status
- What can You do?
 - Educate
 - Physicians
 - Hospital Administrators
 - Legislators



attention....

