Medical Regulation, Licensure and Discipline in West Virginia

West Liberty University Physician Assistant Program

June 8, 2018



West Virginia Board of Medicine

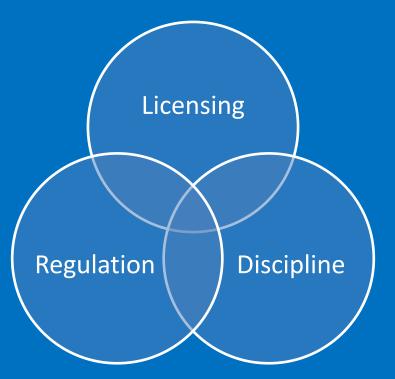
Knowledge Gap

According to an Association of American Medical Colleges graduate questionnaire, over the past 10 years, nearly two-thirds of medical students have characterized their knowledge of state medical licensing and regulation as "inadequate."



West Virginia Board of Medicine

Medical Board Functions





West Virginia Board of Medicine

West Virginia Board of Medicine

- One of 70 allopathic (MD) and osteopathic (DO) medical boards in the U.S., including territories and the District of Columbia.
- WV one of 14 states with both an MD board and a DO board.
- PAs may be licensed under either board or both – depending on where their collaborating physicians are licensed.



West Virginia Board of Medicine

WV - At a Glance

The West Virginia Board of Medicine is a Chapter 30 board established by statute in 1949.

Our statutory authority falls under the WV Medical Practice Act and the WV Physician Assistants Practice Act.



West Virginia Board of Medicine

Mission

The West Virginia Board of Medicine is the state agency charged with protecting the health and safety of the public through licensure, regulation and oversight of medical doctors (MDs), podiatric physicians (DPMs) and collaborating physician assistants (PAs).



West Virginia Board of Medicine

Vision

We will be a national leader in innovative oversight of health professionals.



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Core Values

- Integrity Our actions are congruent with our words. We question actions inconsistent with our values.
- Public Protection (Compliance) We follow the law and achieve complete compliance to the rules, policies and procedures that have been established to safeguard the public and to regulate fairly the health care professionals we serve.



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Core Values

- Accountability (Accuracy) We believe we must ensure that information is exact and correct. Strong attention to detail and editing our work are essential.
- Trust (Reliability & Respect) We strive to earn the confidence of others. We demonstrate consistently strong performance with respect and dignity.



West Virginia Board of Medicine

By the Numbers

- Active licenses in West Virginia (as of May 2018): ≻MD – 7,054
 - ≻DPM 119

≻PA-973



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Our Board

- 16 members 8 MDs, 2 DPMs, 2 PAs and 3 lay members, all appointed by the Governor, plus state health officer (ex officio).
- The Physician Assistant Practice Act, modified by SB 1014 in June 2017, required the addition of a second PA representative, bringing total board membership to 16.



West Virginia Board of Medicine

Board Committees

- Complaint Committee
- Executive / Management Committee
- Legislative Committee
- Licensure Committee
- Personnel Committee
- Physician Assistant Committee



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Our Staff

- Administration
- Licensing, Certification & Renewals
- Investigation, Complaints and Compliance

• Total – 17



West Virginia Board of Medicine

Budget

- Total (FY 2017-18): \$2,056,539
- The Board is financially self-sufficient.
- No General Revenue Fund appropriations.
- Fines <u>returned</u> to the General Revenue Fund in FY 2016-17: \$17,531.25



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You've Graduated: Now What?

To practice, a PA must have two documents:

- An active license
- Written notification from the Board of Medicine authorizing practice pursuant to a Board-approved practice agreement with a collaborating physician



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PA Licensure

Must provide evidence of:

- Proof of graduation from an approved program in primary health care or surgery
- Successful completion of National Certification Examination for Primary Care Physician Assistants or evidence of current certification
- Professional practice, character and fitness requirements
- Copy of BA or MA diploma



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Fees - PAs

- Initial License \$250
- Renewal License \$150
- Reinstatement \$225
- Temporary License \$50
- Practice Agreements \$100



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Fees – MDs and DPMs

- Initial and Renewal License \$400
- Temporary License \$100
- Reinstatement (active) \$600
- Reinstatement (inactive) \$225

• Based on a 2-year renewal cycle.



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Continuing Medical Education

• PAs (general)

- Minimum 100 hours in preceding 2 years;
- Prior to prescribing, administering or dispensing any controlled substance, PA must complete a minimum of 3 hours in a Boardapproved course on drug diversion training and best practice prescribing of controlled substances in each renewal cycle.



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Investigations

- Average 170 complaints per year many alleging multiple violations
- 205 complaints in 2017 (9 against PAs) –
 68 remained open at the start of 2018
- 54 Orders, Consent Orders (1 PA), or amended Consent Orders (20 prior years)
- 103 complaints closed



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Nature of Complaints

- Malpractice or failure to practice acceptably
- Unprofessional, unethical conduct
- License application/renewal: false statements
- Failure to meet AMA or APMA standards
- Improper prescribing
- Professional incompetence
- Violation of laws, rules or orders
- Medical recordkeeping



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- Must relate to a specific, individual MD, DPM or PA.
- WVBOM does not investigate clinics, health centers or hospitals.
- No jurisdiction over business disputes, general billing disputes, insurance coverage, personality conflicts or employee/employer disputes.
- Disagreement over treatment plan does not necessarily mean a professional conduct violation has occurred.



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- Complaint Committee directs all investigations.
- Physician/PA notified and has opportunity to respond; can hire legal counsel.
- After investigation, Committee determines whether probable cause exists to institute disciplinary charges. If not, the complaint is closed.
- Due process considerations apply.
- If a hearing is convened, the contested case process in Administrative Procedures Act applies.



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- There are opportunities to resolve disciplinary complaints via Consent Orders.
- The Board issues a Final Order on the matter.



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- While the investigation is pending, complaints regarding a licensee's professional conduct are confidential.
- If the board takes action against a licensee, that becomes a matter of public record and information becomes available on the board's website at <u>wvbom.wv.gov</u>.
- Closure decisions also are public information.



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 In some cases, when the board believes a practitioner's ongoing practice represents an immediate danger, it can order a "summary suspension" of the practitioner's license. This prohibits the practitioner from practicing, even if the investigation and review is ongoing.



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The Burden of Proof

• WVBOM – "clear and convincing" standard

• WVBOOM – "preponderance of evidence"

 Nationwide, 51 jurisdictions maintain a "preponderance" standard; 23 have a "clear and convincing" standard



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Recent Legislative Action

Education Permits

• PA Practice Act



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Legislation – Education Permits

- House Bill 4027 Passed in 2018; establishes permits for allopathic (MD) residents and fellows
- Parity with WV Board of Osteopathic Medicine
- Renewable each year resident enrolled in GME or fellowship training
- \$100 fee



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Legislative Changes for PAs

- Senate Bill 1014, passed in 2017, made significant changes to the Physician Assistant Practice Act.
- A legislative rule (11 CRS 1B) was approved by the Legislature in 2018, fully implementing the new law.



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Major Change - Collaboration

- Changes language to reflect a "collaborative" relationship with a physician, rather than "supervisory."
- Physicians and PAs enter into practice agreements.
- "Collaboration" means an MD or DPM oversees the activities of, and accepts responsibility for, the medical services rendered by a PA.
- Constant physical presence not required: "Easily in contact by telecommunication"



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Major Change – Signatory Authority

- Admission and/or discharge orders when permitted by the place of practice
- Medical certifications for death certificates
- Physician orders for life-sustaining treatment
- Physician orders for scope of treatment
- "Do not resuscitate" forms and/or orders



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Major Change – Rx Authority

Pursuant to an approved practice agreement:

- PAs may prescribe up to a 30-day, non-refillable supply of Schedule III controlled substances.
- PAs may <u>generally prescribe</u> Schedule IV or V controlled substances pursuant to the limitations and/or restrictions imposed by the collaborating physician.
- PAs may <u>generally prescribe</u> up to an annual supply of any prescription drug, other than a controlled substance, for the treatment of a chronic condition other than chronic pain management.



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Major Change – Rx Authority

- PAs prohibited from prescribing Schedule I or Schedule II drugs under the Uniform Controlled Substances Act, or: Clozapine; antineoplastics; radio-pharmaceuticals; or general anesthetics.
- Also, may not prescribe, administer, order or dispense medications outside of the approved practice agreement with collaborating physician.



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NCCPA

- PAs must pass the Physician Assistant National Certifying Examination and be certified by the National Commission on the Certification of Physician Assistants for <u>initial</u> licensure.
- NCCPA certification is no longer a requirement for licensure <u>renewal</u>.
- A licensed PA must notify the Board of certification status.
- If no longer certified, designation changes from "PA-C" to simply "PA."



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Controlled Substances

 Changes to 11 CSR 5 now permit PAs who seek to administer or dispense controlled substances in an office-based setting to apply for a Controlled Substance Dispensing Practitioner registration for each dispensing location.



Additional Resources

- The Federation of State Medical Boards (www.fsmb.org) offers excellent educational modules on medical regulation:
 - <u>The Role of State Medical Boards</u>
 - <u>Understanding and Navigating the Medical</u>
 <u>Licensing Process</u>
 - The Medical Disciplinary Process



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