

Mitigating Clinical Research Billing Non-Compliance through a Patient-Centric Framework

Abstract

Research sites with medical billing practices are at risk for Clinical Research Billing (CRB) non-compliance under the False Claims Act, and violations have serious ramifications.⁸ Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) have rules and guidelines regarding billing and claims processing requirements when submitting claims.³ Financial toxicity impacts patients seeking healthcare services through unexpected financial burdens, distress, or decreased satisfaction.¹ Best practices around processes to justify and document financial responsibility during the study start-up process and then the capture of charges for study-related items and services exist across the industry but often differ across sites.⁶ Clinical research and medical billing combined may increase site and participant risk of financial toxicity and CRB non-compliance.

Problem Statement

High-level details regarding costs are written in the informed consent document and signed by the participant when consenting to participate in a clinical research study.⁷ The problem is a clinical research participant does not generally have enough detailed information to know how the actual medical bills they may receive translate to the high-level details written in the cost section of the informed consent document.

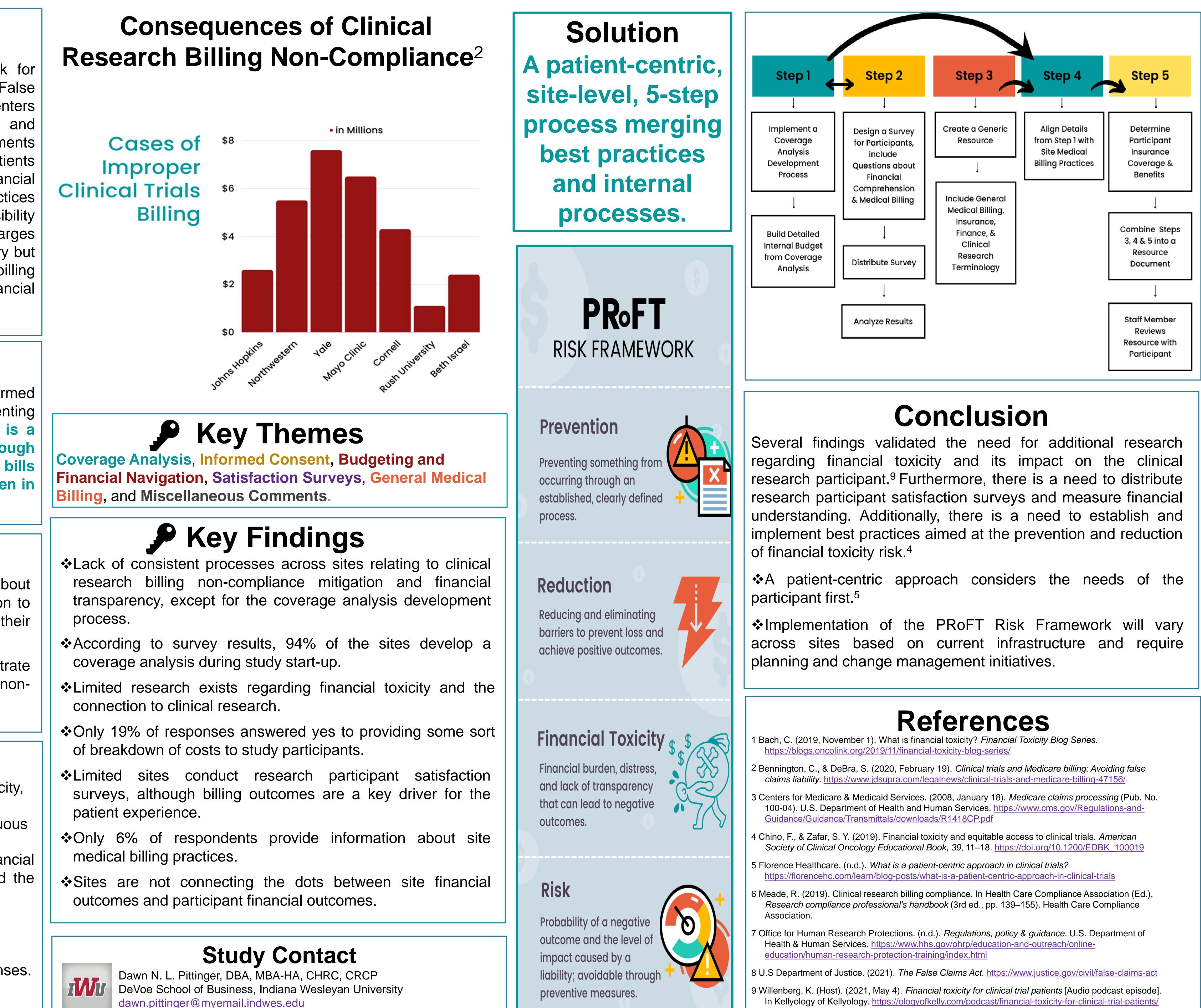
Research Questions

- 1. What steps should a site take to educate participants about medical bills they may receive due to study participation to decrease their risk of financial toxicity and increase their satisfaction?
- 2. How does informing the participant help the site demonstrate financial transparency and reduce its risk of CRB noncompliance?

Method

- . Review: Multiple secondary sources around financial toxicity, clinical research billing non-compliance, financial transparency, participant satisfaction drivers, and the virtuous business model.
- 2. Pilot Survey: Best Practice Approaches to Reducing Financial Toxicity for the Clinical Research Study Participant and the Enrolling Organization.
- 3. Pilot Survey Design: Open and close-ended questions.
- 4. Survey Distributor: Partner organization.
- 5. Solution-Orientation: Problem-based learning.
- 6. Analysis: Secondary data and de-identified survey responses.
- 7. Categorization: Key themes.

A Clinical Research Patient-Centric Framework: Prevention and Reduction of Financial Toxicity Risk





In Kellyology of Kellyology. https://ologyofkelly.com/podcast/financial-toxicity-for-clinical-trial-patients/