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**Alzheimer's Association and Alzheimer's Impact Movement
655 15th Street NW, Suite 500, Washington, D.C. 20005**

United States Senate Committee on Finance, Health Subcommittee Hearing on “Ensuring Medicare Beneficiary Access: A Path to Telehealth Permanency”

Statement for the Record

The Alzheimer's Association and Alzheimer's Impact Movement (AIM) appreciate the opportunity to submit this statement for the record for the United States Senate Committee on Finance, Health Subcommittee hearing on “Ensuring Medicare Beneficiary Access: A Path to Telehealth Permanency.” The Association and AIM thank the Subcommittee for its continued leadership on issues important to the millions of people living with Alzheimer's and other dementia and their caregivers.

This statement highlights the importance of telehealth policies that continue to help people living with Alzheimer's and other dementia access timely and high-quality care, including efforts to expand capacity for health outcomes through Project ECHO, and the expansion of Medicare and Medicaid coverage of certain telehealth services. While greater coverage of telehealth services has allowed individuals living with Alzheimer's and other dementia to receive consistent care in numerous settings, we also encourage the Subcommittee to support innovative efforts to increase access to telehealth and telemedicine for Medicare beneficiaries for whom access to broadband or technology is problematic.

Founded in 1980, the Alzheimer's Association is the world's leading voluntary health organization in Alzheimer's care, support, and research. Our mission is to eliminate Alzheimer's and other dementia through the advancement of research, to provide and enhance care and support for all affected, and to reduce the risk of dementia through the promotion of brain health. AIM is the Association's advocacy affiliate, working in a strategic partnership to make Alzheimer's a national priority. Together, the Alzheimer's Association and AIM advocate for policies to fight Alzheimer's disease, including increased investment in research, improved care and support, and the development of approaches to reduce the risk of developing dementia.

Expansion of Telehealth Service Coverage

The Alzheimer's Association and AIM are grateful that the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) permanently expanded Medicare and Medicaid coverage for many telehealth services important to persons living with dementia and caregivers. For example, CMS has permanently expanded coverage for numerous codes that are beneficial to people living with Alzheimer's and other dementia so that they can continue accessing care in settings that best serve their unique needs. In particular, the Alzheimer's Association and AIM supported CMS's decision to allow for telehealth coverage of care planning CPT® code 99483. Care planning is critical for people with cognitive impairment under normal circumstances to help them manage comorbid conditions and make decisions about long-term care and support services, among others. Ensuring that a plan is established, documented, and updated is now more important than ever. Making this service available via telehealth will improve access to care planning for this vulnerable population. To that end, we also thank Congress for passing the bipartisan

Improving HOPE for Alzheimer's Act (S. 880/H.R. 1873), which continues to educate clinicians on the importance and availability of this crucial Medicare care planning service.

Finally, we appreciate CMS's flexibility in allowing telehealth technology to be used in home health delivery. Thirty-two percent of individuals using home health services have Alzheimer's or other dementia. The ability to receive care in the home decreases visits to unfamiliar places that may cause agitation in people with dementia and can ease some burden on caregivers. This increased flexibility can reduce interruptions in access to this kind of quality care.

Expanding Capacity for Health Outcomes (Project ECHO)

First, we ask that the Subcommittee support the expansion of and continued investment in the use of technology-enabled collaborative learning and capacity-building models, often referred to as Project ECHO. These models use a hub-and-spoke approach by virtually linking expert specialist teams at a 'hub' with the 'spokes' of health providers in local communities to increase on-the-ground expertise. Using case-based learning, Project ECHO models can improve the capacity of providers, especially those in rural and underserved areas, on how to best meet the needs of people living with Alzheimer's and other dementia. In 2018, the Alzheimer's Association launched an Alzheimer's and Dementia Care Project ECHO Network – a highly successful telementoring program that has trained more than 330 health care professionals from 116 primary care practices and more than 250 professional care providers from 91 long-term care communities in a free continuing education series of interactive, case-based video conferencing sessions across the United States.

Project ECHO dementia models are helping primary care physicians in real-time understand how to use validated assessment tools appropriate for early and accurate diagnoses, educate families about the diagnosis and home management strategies, and help caregivers understand the behavioral changes associated with Alzheimer's. Participants express high levels of satisfaction with the program and the majority (95 percent) of primary care clinicians who join the Alzheimer's and Dementia Care ECHO program said the quality of care they provide improved as a result of their experience. Long-term and community-based care providers also benefit from Project ECHO dementia programs. Recent evaluations from the Alzheimer's Association demonstrate statistically meaningful increases in confidence in working with people living with dementia and overall disease knowledge post-ECHO completion and 92 percent of long-term care participants felt that the information gained through participation was valuable in their work.

In 2020, the Alzheimer's Association launched the Alzheimer's and Dementia Care ECHO Global Collaborative. We are engaging partners across the world using the ECHO model to increase equitable access to dementia detection and person-centered dementia care. This group meets quarterly and has identified three key working objectives: (1) increase the use of Project ECHO for Alzheimer's and other dementia care; (2) increase evidence around the efficacy of the ECHO model for dementia; and (3) increase and advance policy and funding support for ECHO programs focused on dementia. This robust network currently includes 18 partners spanning four continents, with nine additional organizations exploring the ECHO model for dementia.

One partner in the Alzheimer's and Dementia Care ECHO Global Collaborative is the Dementia ECHO Indian Country Program. The Indian Country Program is designed to support clinicians at the Indian Health Service and caregivers to strengthen the knowledge and care around dementia tribal patients. These ECHO programs are interactive online learning environments

where clinicians and staff serving American Indian and Alaska Native patients connect with peers, engage in didactic presentations, collaborate on case consultations, and receive mentorship from clinical experts from across Indian Country. As a result, these ECHO programs enable primary care providers to better understand Alzheimer's and other forms of dementia, emphasize high-quality, person-centered care in community-based settings, and aim to improve health outcomes while reducing geographic barriers and the cost of care through a team-based approach.

Project ECHO was especially crucial during the COVID-19 pandemic, where the models played an important role in how health providers, public health officials, and scientists in real-time share best practices and information. For example, the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) established the AHRQ ECHO National Nursing Home COVID-19 Action Network of over 100 ECHO hubs to train nursing home staff on COVID testing, infection prevention, safety practices to protect residents and staff, quality improvement, and how to manage social isolation. The Network received nearly \$237 million in federal funding during the pandemic, and, as a result, was able to reach nearly two-thirds of nursing homes in the United States. Investing in Project ECHO models is an innovative way to improve the capacity of a quality healthcare workforce to meet the needs of a growing aging population, including primary care physicians, specialists, and long-term care workers.

Conclusion

The Alzheimer's Association and AIM appreciate the steadfast support of the Subcommittee and its continued commitment to advancing legislation important to the millions of families affected by diseases such as Alzheimer's and other dementia. We look forward to working with the Subcommittee and other members of Congress in a bipartisan way to advance policies that would help this vulnerable population receive consistent, high-quality care through Medicare and Medicaid coverage of certain telehealth services and the continued expansion of Project ECHO models.