

Combating Medicare Parts C and D Fraud, Waste, and Abuse

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Introduction

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Introduction

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Introduction

This training assists Medicare Parts C and D plan Sponsors' employees, governing body members, and their first-tier, downstream, and related entities (FDRs) to satisfy their annual fraud, waste, and abuse (FWA) training requirements in the regulations and sub-regulatory guidance at:

- [42 Code of Federal Regulations \(CFR\) Section 422.503\(b\)\(4\)\(vi\)\(C\)](#)
- [42 CFR Section 423.504 \(b\)\(4\)\(vi\)\(C\)](#)
- [CMS-4182-F, Medicare Program; Contract Year 2019 Policy and Technical Changes to the Medicare Advantage and the Medicare Prescription Drug Benefit Programs](#)
- Section 50.3.2 of the Compliance Program Guidelines ([Chapter 9 of the Medicare Prescription Drug Benefit Manual](#) and [Chapter 21 of the Medicare Managed Care Manual](#))

Sponsors and their FDRs are responsible for providing additional specialized or refresher training on issues posing FWA risks based on the employee's job function or business setting.

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Introduction

Why Do I Need Training?

Every year **billions** of dollars are improperly spent because of FWA. It affects everyone—**including you**. This training will help you detect, correct, and prevent FWA. You are part of the solution.

Combating FWA is **everyone's** responsibility! As an individual who provides health or administrative services for Medicare enrollees, every action **you** take potentially affects Medicare enrollees, the Medicare Program, or the Medicare Trust Fund.



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Introduction

Training Requirements: Plan Employees, Governing Body Members, and First-Tier, Downstream, or Related Entity (FDR) Employees

Certain training requirements apply to people involved in Medicare Parts C and D. All employees of Medicare Advantage Organizations (MAOs) and Prescription Drug Plans (PDPs) (collectively referred to in this course as “Sponsors”) must receive training for preventing, detecting, and correcting FWA.

FWA training must occur within 90 days of initial hire and at least annually thereafter.

[Learn more about Medicare Part C](#)[Learn more about Medicare Part D](#)

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Introduction

Navigating and Completing This Course

This WBT has course content, reference documents, review questions, and an assessment. Successfully completing this course requires an assessment score of 70% or higher.

This course uses cues at various times to give additional information. The cues are hyperlinks, buttons, rollovers, and pop-up windows. For more information on these cues, select [Help](#) in the top right corner. The [Reference](#) button includes resource documents and a glossary of defined terms within it. You may print these materials at any time.

After you successfully complete the course, you'll get instructions on how to get your certificate.



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Introduction

Course Objectives

When you complete this course, you should correctly:

- Recognize FWA in the Medicare Program
- Identify the major laws and regulations pertaining to FWA
- Recognize potential consequences and penalties associated with violations
- Identify methods of preventing FWA
- Identify how to report FWA
- Recognize how to correct FWA

Select Continue to return to the Course Menu. Then, select Lesson 1: What Is FWA?

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Lesson 1: What Is FWA?

Lesson 1: Introduction and Learning Objectives

This lesson describes fraud, waste, and abuse (FWA) and the laws that prohibit it. It should take about 10 minutes to complete. Upon completing the lesson, you should be able to correctly:

- Recognize FWA in the Medicare Program
- Identify the major laws and regulations pertaining to FWA
- Recognize potential consequences and penalties associated with violations

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Lesson 1: What Is FWA?

Fraud

Fraud is knowingly and willfully executing, or attempting to execute, a scheme or artifice to defraud any health care benefit program or to obtain, by means of false or fraudulent pretenses, representations, or promises, any of the money or property owned by, or under the custody or control of, any health care benefit program.

The Health Care Fraud Statute makes it a criminal offense to knowingly and willfully execute a scheme to defraud a health care benefit program. Health care fraud is punishable by imprisonment up to 10 years. It is also subject to criminal fines up to \$250,000.

In other words, fraud is intentionally submitting false information to the Government or a Government contractor to get money or a benefit.



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Lesson 1: What Is FWA?

Waste and Abuse

Waste includes practices that, directly or indirectly, result in unnecessary costs to the Medicare Program, such as overusing services. Waste is generally not considered to be caused by criminally negligent actions but rather by the misuse of resources.

Abuse includes actions that may, directly or indirectly, result in unnecessary costs to the Medicare Program. Abuse involves paying for items or services when there is no legal entitlement to that payment, and the provider has not knowingly or intentionally misrepresented facts to obtain payment.

For the definitions of fraud, waste, and abuse, refer to Section 20, [Chapter 21 of the Medicare Managed Care Manual](#) and [Chapter 9 of the Prescription Drug Benefit Manual](#) on the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) website.



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Lesson 1: What Is FWA?

Examples of FWA

Examples of actions that may constitute Medicare **fraud** include:

- Knowingly billing for services not furnished or supplies not provided, including billing Medicare for appointments the patient failed to keep
- Billing for nonexistent prescriptions
- Knowingly altering claim forms, medical records, or receipts to receive a higher payment

Examples of actions that may constitute Medicare **waste** include:

- Conducting excessive office visits or writing excessive prescriptions
- Prescribing more medications than necessary for treating a specific condition
- Ordering excessive laboratory tests

Examples of actions that may constitute Medicare **abuse** include:

- Unknowingly billing for unnecessary medical services
- Unknowingly billing for brand name drugs when generics are dispensed
- Unknowingly excessively charging for services or supplies
- Unknowingly misusing codes on a claim, such as upcoding or unbundling codes



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Lesson 1: What Is FWA?

Differences Among Fraud, Waste, and Abuse

There are differences among fraud, waste, and abuse. One of the primary differences is intent and knowledge. Fraud requires intent to obtain payment and the knowledge the actions are wrong. Waste and abuse may involve obtaining an improper payment or creating an unnecessary cost to the Medicare Program but do not require the same intent and knowledge.



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Lesson 1: What Is FWA?

Understanding FWA

To detect FWA, you need to know the **law**.

The following pages provide high-level information about the following laws:

- Civil False Claims Act, Health Care Fraud Statute, and Criminal Fraud
- Anti-Kickback Statute
- Stark Statute (Physician Self-Referral Law)
- Exclusion from all Federal health care programs
- Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA)

For details about specific laws, such as safe harbor provisions, consult the applicable statute and regulations.



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Lesson 1: What Is FWA?

Civil False Claims Act (FCA)

The civil provisions of the FCA make a person liable to pay damages to the Government if he or she knowingly:

- Conspires to violate the [FCA](#)
- Carries out other acts to obtain property from the Government by misrepresentation
- Conceals or improperly avoids or decreases an obligation to pay the Government
- Makes or uses a false record or statement supporting a false claim
- Presents a false claim for payment or approval

For more information, refer to [31 United States Code \(USC\) Sections 3729–3733](#).

Examples

Damages and Penalties

Any person who knowingly submits false claims to the Government is liable for three times the Government's damages caused by the violator plus a penalty.



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Lesson 1: What Is FWA?

Civil FCA (continued)

Whistleblowers

A whistleblower is a person who exposes information or activity that is deemed illegal, dishonest, or violates professional or clinical standards.

Protected: Persons who report false claims or bring legal actions to recover money paid on false claims are protected from retaliation.

Rewarded: Persons who bring a successful whistleblower lawsuit receive at least 15 percent, but not more than 30 percent, of the money collected.



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Lesson 1: What Is FWA?

Health Care Fraud Statute

The Health Care Fraud Statute states, “Whoever knowingly and willfully executes, or attempts to execute, a scheme or artifice to defraud any health care benefit program ... shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 10 years, or both.”

Conviction under the statute does not require proof the violator had knowledge of the law or specific intent to violate the law. For more information, refer to [18 USC Sections 1346–1347](#).

[Examples](#)

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Lesson 1: What Is FWA?

Criminal Health Care Fraud

Persons who knowingly make a false claim may be subject to:

- Criminal fines up to \$250,000
- Imprisonment for up to 20 years

If the violations resulted in death, the individual may be imprisoned for any term of years or for life.

For more information, refer to [18 USC Section 1347](#).



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Lesson 1: What Is FWA?

Anti-Kickback Statute

The Anti-Kickback Statute prohibits knowingly and willfully soliciting, receiving, offering, or paying remuneration (including any kickback, bribe, or rebate) for referrals for services that are paid, in whole or in part, under a Federal health care program (including the Medicare Program).

For more information, refer to [42 USC Section 1320a-7b\(b\)](#).

Example

Damages and Penalties

Violations are punishable by:

- A fine up to \$25,000
- Imprisonment up to 5 years

For more information, refer to the [Social Security Act \(the Act\), Section 1128B\(b\)](#).



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Lesson 1: What Is FWA?

Stark Statute (Physician Self-Referral Law)

The Stark Statute prohibits a physician from making referrals for certain designated health services to an entity when the physician (or a member of his or her family) has:

- An ownership/investment interest or
- A compensation arrangement

Exceptions may apply. For more information, refer to [42 USC Section 1395nn](#).

Example

Damages and Penalties

Medicare claims tainted by an arrangement that does not comply with the Stark Statute are not payable. A penalty of around **\$24,250** can be imposed for each service provided. There may also be around a **\$161,000** fine for entering into an unlawful arrangement or scheme.

For more information, visit the [Physician Self-Referral webpage](#) and refer to [the Act, Section 1877](#).



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Lesson 1: What Is FWA?

Civil Monetary Penalties (CMP) Law

The Office of Inspector General (OIG) may impose civil penalties for several reasons, including:

- Arranging for services or items from an excluded individual or entity
- Providing services or items while excluded
- Failing to grant OIG timely access to records
- Knowing of and failing to report and return an overpayment
- Making false claims
- Paying to influence referrals

For more information, refer to [42 USC 1320a-7a](#) and [the Act, Section 1128A\(a\)](#).

Example

Damages and Penalties

The penalties can be around **\$15,000** to **\$70,000** depending on the specific violation. Violators are also subject to three times the amount:

- Claimed for each service or item or
- Of remuneration offered, paid, solicited, or received



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Lesson 1: What Is FWA?

Exclusion

No Federal health care program payment may be made for any item or service furnished, ordered, or prescribed by an individual or entity excluded by the OIG. The OIG has authority to exclude individuals and entities from federally funded health care programs and maintains the List of Excluded Individuals and Entities ([LEIE](#)).

The U.S. General Services Administration (GSA) administers the Excluded Parties List System (EPLS), which contains debarment actions taken by various Federal agencies, including the OIG. You may access the [EPLS](#) on the System for Award Management (SAM) website.

When looking for excluded individuals or entities, check both the [LEIE](#) and the [EPLS](#) since the lists are not the same. For more information, refer to [42 USC Section 1320a-7](#) and [42 Code of Federal Regulations \(CFR\), Section 1001.1901](#).

Example



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Lesson 1: What Is FWA?

Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA)

HIPAA created greater access to health care insurance, strengthened the protection of privacy of health care data, and promoted standardization and efficiency in the health care industry.

HIPAA safeguards deter unauthorized access to protected health care information. As an individual with access to protected health care information, you must comply with HIPAA.

For more information, visit the [HIPAA webpage](#).

Example

Damages and Penalties

Violations may result in Civil Monetary Penalties. In some cases, criminal penalties may apply.



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Lesson 1: What Is FWA?

Lesson 1 Summary

There are differences among fraud, waste, and abuse (FWA). One of the primary differences is **intent** and **knowledge**. Fraud requires the person have intent to obtain payment and the knowledge his or her actions are wrong. Waste and abuse may involve obtaining an improper payment but not the same intent and knowledge.

Laws and regulations exist that prohibit EWA. Penalties for violating these laws may include:

- Civil Monetary Penalties
- Civil prosecution
- Criminal conviction, fines, or both
- Exclusion from all Federal health care program participation
- Imprisonment
- Loss of professional license



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Lesson 1: What Is FWA?

Lesson 1 Review

Now that you completed Lesson 1, let's do a quick knowledge check. Your assessment score isn't affected by these questions.



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Lesson 1: What Is FWA?

Review Question

Select the correct answer.

Which of the following requires intent to obtain payment and the knowledge the actions are wrong?

- A. Fraud
- B. Abuse
- C. Waste

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Lesson 1: What Is FWA?

Review Question

Select the correct answer.

Which of the following is NOT potentially a penalty for violation of a law or regulation prohibiting fraud, waste, and abuse (FWA)?

- A. Civil Monetary Penalties
- B. Deportation
- C. Exclusion from participation in all Federal health care programs

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Lesson 1: What Is FWA?

You completed Lesson 1: What Is FWA?

Now that you've learned about FWA and the laws and regulations prohibiting it, let's look closer at your role in the fight against FWA. Select Continue to return to the course menu. Then, select Lesson 2: Your Role in the Fight Against FWA.

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Lesson 2: Your Role in the Fight Against FWA

Lesson 2: Introduction and Learning Objectives

This lesson explains the role you can play in fighting against fraud, waste, and abuse (FWA), including your responsibilities for preventing, reporting, and correcting FWA. It should take about 10 minutes to complete. Upon completing the lesson, you should correctly:

- Identify methods of preventing FWA
- Identify how to report FWA
- Recognize how to correct FWA

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Lesson 2: Your Role in the Fight Against FWA

Where Do I Fit In?

As a person providing health or administrative services to a Medicare Part C or Part D enrollee, you are likely an employee of a:

- Sponsor (Medicare Advantage Organization [MAO] or a Prescription Drug Plan [PDP])
- First-tier entity (Examples: Pharmacy Benefit Management [PBM]; hospital or health care facility; provider group; doctor's office; clinical laboratory; customer service provider; claims processing and adjudication company; a company that handles enrollment, disenrollment, and membership functions; and contracted sales agents)
- Downstream entity (Examples: pharmacies, doctor's office, firms providing agent/broker services, marketing firms, and call centers)
- Related entity (Examples: Entity with common ownership or control of a Sponsor, health promotion provider, or SilverSneakers®)

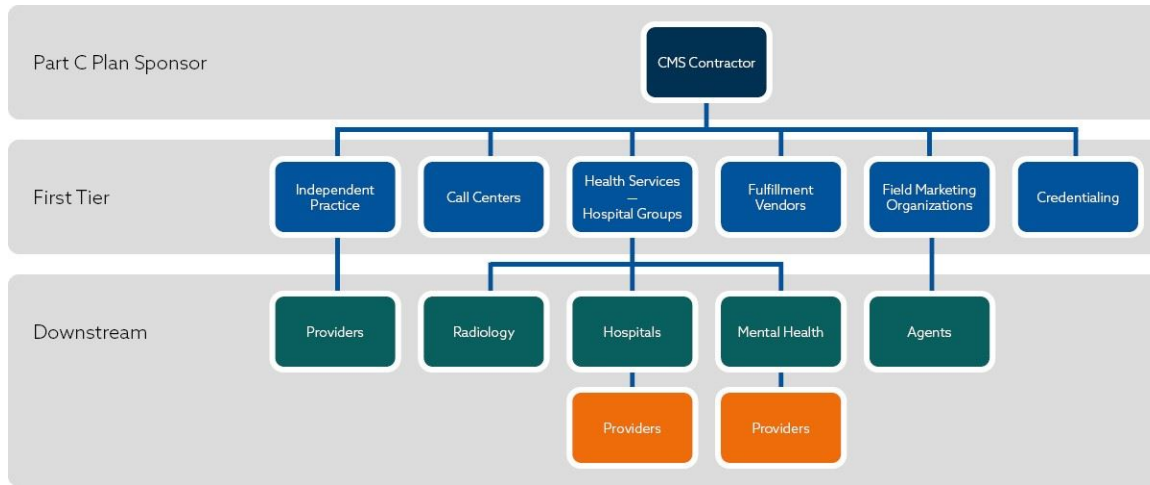


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Lesson 2: Your Role in the Fight Against FWA

Where Do I Fit In? (continued)

I am an employee of a Part C Plan Sponsor or an employee of a Part C Plan Sponsor's first-tier or downstream entity.



I am an employee of a Part C Plan Sponsor or an employee of a Part C Plan Sponsor's first-tier or downstream entity

I am an employee of a Part D Plan Sponsor or an employee of a Part D Plan Sponsor's first-tier or downstream entity

Text Version



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Lesson 2: Your Role in the Fight Against FWA

What Are Your Responsibilities?

You play a vital part in preventing, detecting, and reporting potential FWA, as well as Medicare noncompliance.

- **FIRST**, you must comply with all applicable statutory, regulatory, and other Medicare Part C or Part D requirements, including adopting and using an effective compliance program.
- **SECOND**, you have a duty to the Medicare Program to report any compliance concerns and suspected or actual violations of which you may be aware.
- **THIRD**, you have a duty to follow your organization's Code of Conduct that articulates your and your organization's commitment to standards of conduct and ethical rules of behavior.



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Lesson 2: Your Role in the Fight Against FWA

How Do You Prevent FWA?

- Look for suspicious activity
- Conduct yourself in an ethical manner
- Ensure accurate and timely data and billing
- Ensure coordination with other payers
- Know FWA policies and procedures, standards of conduct, laws, regulations, and [CMS'](#) guidance
- Verify all received information



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Lesson 2: Your Role in the Fight Against FWA

Stay Informed About Policies and Procedures

Know your entity's policies and procedures.

Every Sponsor and First-Tier, Downstream, and Related Entity (FDR) must have policies and procedures that address FWA. These procedures should help you detect, prevent, report, and correct FWA.

Standards of Conduct should describe the Sponsor's expectations that:

- All employees conduct themselves in an ethical manner
- Appropriate mechanisms are in place for anyone to report noncompliance and potential FWA
- Reported issues will be addressed and corrected

Standards of Conduct communicate to employees and FDRs compliance is everyone's responsibility, from the top of the organization to the bottom.



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Lesson 2: Your Role in the Fight Against FWA

Report FWA

Everyone must report suspected instances of FWA. Your Sponsor's Code of Conduct should clearly state this obligation. Sponsors may not retaliate against you for making a good faith effort in reporting.

Report any potential FWA concerns you have to your compliance department or your Sponsor's compliance department. Your Sponsor's compliance department will investigate and make the proper determination. Often, Sponsors have a Special Investigations Unit (SIU) dedicated to investigating FWA. They may also maintain an FWA Hotline.

Every Sponsor must have a mechanism for reporting potential FWA by employees and FDRs. Each Sponsor must accept anonymous reports and cannot retaliate against you for reporting. Review your organization's materials for the ways to report FWA.

When in doubt, call your Compliance Department or FWA Hotline.



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Lesson 2: Your Role in the Fight Against FWA

Reporting FWA Outside Your Organization

If warranted, Sponsors and FDRs must report potentially fraudulent conduct to Government authorities, such as the Office of Inspector General (OIG), the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ), or CMS.

Individuals or entities who wish to voluntarily disclose self-discovered potential fraud to [OIG](#) may do so under the Self-Disclosure Protocol (SDP). Self-disclosure gives providers the opportunity to avoid the costs and disruptions associated with a Government-directed investigation and civil or administrative litigation.

Details to Include When Reporting FWA

When reporting suspected FWA, include:

- Contact information for the information source, suspects, and witnesses
- Alleged FWA details
- Alleged Medicare rules violated
- The suspect's history of compliance, education, training, and communication with your organization or other entities

[Where to Report FWA](#)

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Lesson 2: Your Role in the Fight Against FWA

Correction

Once fraud, waste, or abuse is detected, promptly correct it. Correcting the problem saves the Government money and ensures your compliance with CMS requirements.

Develop a plan to correct the issue. Ask your organization's compliance officer about the development process for the corrective action plan. The actual plan is going to vary, depending on the specific circumstances. In general:

- Design the corrective action to correct the underlying problem that results in FWA program violations and to prevent future noncompliance.
- Tailor the corrective action to address the particular FWA, problem, or deficiency identified. Include timeframes for specific actions.
- Document corrective actions addressing noncompliance or FWA committed by a Sponsor's employee or FDR's employee, and include consequences for failure to satisfactorily complete the corrective action.
- Monitor corrective actions continuously to ensure effectiveness.

[Corrective Actions](#)

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Lesson 2: Your Role in the Fight Against FWA

Indicators of Potential FWA

Now that you know about your role in preventing, reporting, and correcting FWA, let's review some key indicators to help you recognize the signs of someone committing FWA.

The following pages present potential FWA issues. Each page provides questions to ask yourself about different areas, depending on your role as an employee of a Sponsor, pharmacy, or other entity involved in delivering Medicare Parts C and D benefits to enrollees.



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Lesson 2: Your Role in the Fight Against FWA

Key Indicators: Potential Beneficiary Issues

- Does the prescription, medical record, or laboratory test look altered or possibly forged?
- Does the beneficiary's medical history support the services requested?
- Have you filled numerous identical prescriptions for this beneficiary, possibly from different doctors?
- Is the person receiving the medical service the beneficiary (identity theft)?
- Is the prescription appropriate based on the beneficiary's other prescriptions?



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Lesson 2: Your Role in the Fight Against FWA

Key Indicators: Potential Provider Issues

- Are the provider's prescriptions appropriate for the member's health condition (medically necessary)?
- Does the provider bill the Sponsor for services not provided?
- Does the provider write prescriptions for diverse drugs or primarily for controlled substances?
- Is the provider performing medically unnecessary services for the member?
- Is the provider prescribing a higher quantity than medically necessary for the condition?
- Does the provider's prescription have their active and valid National Provider Identifier on it?
- Is the provider's diagnosis for the member supported in the medical record?



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Lesson 2: Your Role in the Fight Against FWA

Key Indicators: Potential Pharmacy Issues

- Are drugs being diverted (drugs meant for nursing homes, hospice, and other entities being sent elsewhere)?
- Are the dispensed drugs expired, fake, diluted, or illegal?
- Are generic drugs provided when the prescription requires dispensing brand drugs?
- Are PBMs billed for unfilled or never picked up prescriptions?
- Are proper provisions made if the entire prescription is not filled (no additional dispensing fees for split prescriptions)?
- Do you see prescriptions being altered (changing quantities or Dispense As Written)?
- Are Eligibility facilitations services (E1s) and the information they provide being used for purposes other than for determining patient eligibility?



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Lesson 2: Your Role in the Fight Against FWA

Key Indicators: Potential Wholesaler Issues

- Is the wholesaler distributing fake, diluted, expired, or illegally imported drugs?
- Is the wholesaler diverting drugs meant for nursing homes, hospices, and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) clinics, marking up the prices, and sending to other smaller wholesalers or pharmacies?



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Lesson 2: Your Role in the Fight Against FWA

Key Indicators: Potential Manufacturer Issues

- Does the manufacturer promote off-label drug usage?
- Does the manufacturer knowingly provide samples to entities that bill Federal health care programs for them?



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Lesson 2: Your Role in the Fight Against FWA

Key Indicators: Potential Sponsor Issues

- Does the Sponsor encourage or support inappropriate risk adjustment submissions?
- Does the Sponsor lead the beneficiary to believe the cost of benefits is one price, when the actual cost is higher?
- Does the Sponsor offer beneficiaries cash inducements to join the plan?
- Does the Sponsor use unlicensed agents?



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Lesson 2: Your Role in the Fight Against FWA

Lesson 2 Summary

- As a person providing health or administrative services to a Medicare Part C or D enrollee, you play a vital role in preventing fraud, waste, and abuse (FWA). Conduct yourself ethically, stay informed of your organization's policies and procedures, and keep an eye out for key indicators of potential [FWA](#).
- Report potential FWA. Every Sponsor must have a mechanism for reporting potential FWA. Each Sponsor must accept anonymous reports and cannot retaliate against you for reporting.
- Promptly correct identified FWA with an effective corrective action plan.



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Lesson 2: Your Role in the Fight Against FWA

Lesson 2 Review

Now that you completed Lesson 2, let's do a quick knowledge check. Your assessment score isn't affected by these questions.



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Lesson 2: Your Role in the Fight Against FWA

Review Question

Select the correct answer.

A person drops off a prescription for a beneficiary who is a “regular” customer. The prescription is for a controlled substance with a quantity of 160. This beneficiary normally receives a quantity of 60, not 160. You review the prescription and have concerns about possible forgery. What is your next step?

- A. Fill the prescription for 160
- B. Fill the prescription for 60
- C. Call the prescriber to verify the quantity
- D. Call the Sponsor's compliance department
- E. Call law enforcement

Submit



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Lesson 2: Your Role in the Fight Against FWA

Review Question

Select the correct answer.

Your job is to submit a risk diagnosis to the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) for the purpose of payment. As part of this job, you use a process to verify the data is accurate. Your immediate supervisor tells you to ignore the Sponsor's process and to adjust or add risk diagnosis codes for certain individuals. What should you do?

- A. Do what your immediate supervisor asked and adjust or add risk diagnosis codes
- B. Report the incident to the compliance department (via compliance hotline or other mechanism)
- C. Discuss your concerns with your immediate supervisor
- D. Call law enforcement

Submit



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Lesson 2: Your Role in the Fight Against FWA

Review Question

Select the correct answer.

You are in charge of paying claims submitted by providers. You notice a certain diagnostic provider ("Doe Diagnostics") requested a substantial payment for a large number of members. Many of these claims are for a certain procedure. You review the same type of procedure for other diagnostic providers and realize Doe Diagnostics' claims far exceed any other provider you reviewed. What should you do?

- A. Call Doe Diagnostics and request additional information for the claims
- B. Consult your immediate supervisor for next steps or contact the compliance department (via compliance hotline, Special Investigations Unit [SIU], or other mechanism)
- C. Reject the claims
- D. Pay the claims

Submit



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Lesson 2: Your Role in the Fight Against FWA

Review Question

Select the correct answer.

You are performing a regular inventory of the controlled substances in the pharmacy. You discover a minor inventory discrepancy. What should you do?

- A. Call local law enforcement
- B. Perform another review
- C. Contact your compliance department (via compliance hotline or other mechanism)
- D. Discuss your concerns with your supervisor
- E. Follow your pharmacy's procedures

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Lesson 2: Your Role in the Fight Against FWA

You completed **Lesson 2: Your Role in the Fight Against FWA**

Now that you've learned how to fight FWA, it's time to assess your knowledge. Select Continue to return to the Course Menu. Then, select Assessment.

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Assessment

Assessment

Let's see how much you've learned. This assessment asks you 10 Medicare Parts C and D Fraud, Waste, and Abuse (FWA) questions. Your estimated completion time is 15 minutes.

You can change your answer until you select Submit. Once you select Submit, you can't change your answer. After selecting Submit and reviewing the answer feedback, select Next to continue. Once you select Next, you can't exit and save your progress.

After successfully completing the course, you'll get instructions on how to get a certificate. Successfully completing this course includes completing all lessons and a passing assessment grade of at least 70%.

Select Next to begin the assessment.



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Assessment

Question 1 of 10

Select the correct answer.

Once a corrective action plan is started, the corrective actions must be monitored annually to ensure they are effective.

- A. True
- B. False

Submit



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Assessment

Question 2 of 10

Select the best answer.

Ways to report potential fraud, waste, and abuse (FWA) include:

- A. Phone hotlines
- B. Mail drops
- C. In-person reporting to your compliance department or supervisor
- D. Reporting to a Special Investigations Unit (SIU)
- E. All of the above

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Assessment

Question 3 of 10

Select the correct answer.

Any person who knowingly submits false claims to the Government is liable for five times the Government's damages caused by the violator plus a penalty.

- A. True
- B. False

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Assessment

Question 4 of 10

Select the correct answer.

These are examples of issues that should be reported to a Compliance Department: suspected fraud, waste, and abuse (FWA); potential health privacy violation; unethical behavior; and employee misconduct.

- A. True
- B. False

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Assessment

Question 5 of 10

Select the correct answer.

Bribes or kickbacks of any kind for services that are paid under a Federal health care program (which includes Medicare) constitute fraud by the person making as well as the person receiving them.

- A. True
- B. False

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Assessment

Question 6 of 10

Select the correct answer.

Waste includes any misuse of resources, such as the overuse of services or other practices that, directly or indirectly, result in unnecessary costs to the Medicare Program.

- A. True
- B. False

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Assessment

Question 7 of 10

Select the correct answer.

Abuse involves payment for items or services when there is no legal entitlement to that payment and the provider has not knowingly or intentionally misrepresented facts to obtain payment.

- A. True
- B. False

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Assessment

Question 8 of 10

Select the correct answer.

Some of the laws governing Medicare Parts C and D fraud, waste, and abuse (FWA) include the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA), the False Claims Act, the Anti-Kickback Statute, and the Health Care Fraud Statute.

- A. True
- B. False

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Assessment

Question 9 of 10

Select the correct answer.

You can help prevent fraud, waste, and abuse (FWA) by doing all of the following:

- Look for suspicious activity
- Conduct yourself in an ethical manner
- Ensure accurate and timely data and billing
- Ensure you coordinate with other payers
- Keep up to date with [FWA](#) policies and procedures, standards of conduct, laws, regulations, and the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) guidance
- Verify all information provided to you

A. True

B. False

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Assessment

Question 10 of 10

Select the best answer.

What are some of the penalties for violating fraud, waste, and abuse (FWA) laws?

- A. Civil Monetary Penalties
- B. Imprisonment
- C. Exclusion from participation in all Federal health care programs
- D. All of the above

Submit



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