# Corporate Compliance for the Pharmaceutical and Medical Device Industries

DEBORAH RANDALL, JD
Arent Fox
Washington, DC
202-857-6341

BRIAN RIEWERTS, MPA
PricewaterhouseCoopers
Baltimore, MD
410-783-8920





# Agenda

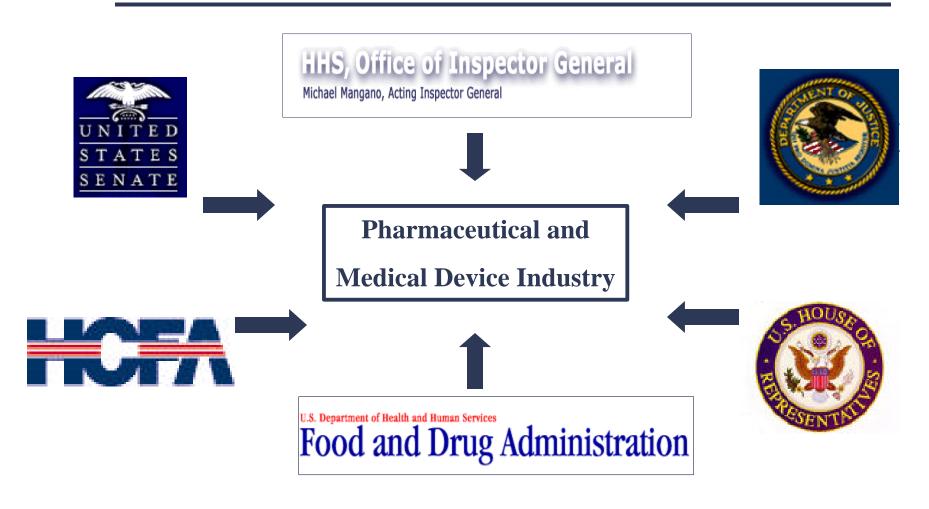
- Current Compliance Environment
- Compliance Program Design and Evolution
- Internal/External Audits of Company Practices
- CIAs, IROs and Key Negotiation Points
- Using SOP 99-1 To Set Agreed-Upon Procedures
- Discussion and Questions & Answers













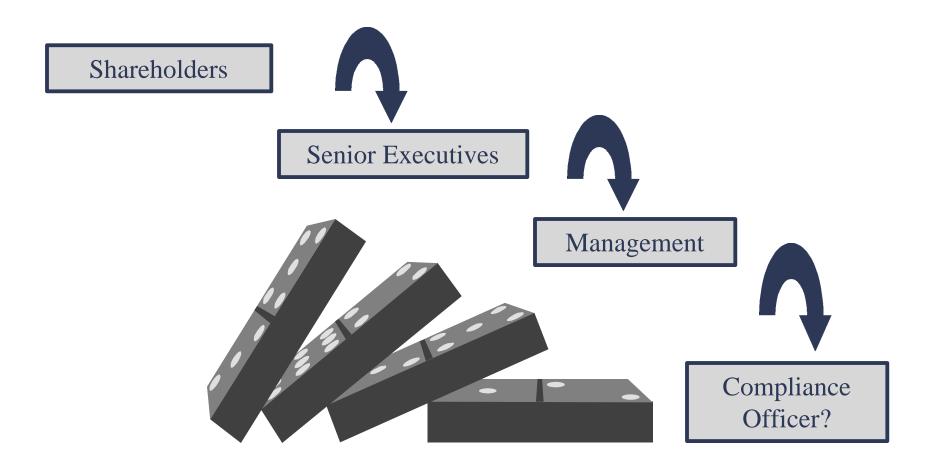


#### Names in the News

- 1. TAP Pharmaceuticals
- 2. Bayer Corporation
- 3. Schering-Plough
- 4. Bristol-Myers Squibb















A compliance program is a management process comprised of formal reporting structures and risk mitigation systems designed to motivate, measure, and monitor an organization's legal and ethical performance around complex business practices.

-- It's More Than GXP





Simply Put Compliance is
Reaffirming Your
Commitment to
Uphold the Laws
Which Govern

#### • Federal agencies

- Consumer Product Safety Commission,
- Drug Enforcement Administration,
- Department of Transportation,
- Environmental Protection Agency
- Federal Aviation Administration,
- Federal Trade Commission,
- Food and Drug Administration,
- Nuclear Regulatory Commission
- Occupational Safety and Health Admin
- Security and Exchange Commission
- State Laws
- International Laws





# Factors Driving Pharmaceutical and Device Compliance Program Evolution:

- 1. Healthcare industry spill-over
- 2. Enhanced scrutiny
- 3. Qui Tam activity
- 4. Market competition
- 5. The wildcard: Medicare drug benefit





#### **Elements of Model Compliance Program Initiatives**

- 1. Written Standards of Conduct
- 2. Written Policies and Procedures
- 3. Designate a Chief Compliance Officer
- 4. Education and Training for All Employees At Least Annually
- 5. Audit to Monitor Compliance
- 6. Discipline Employees Who Have Engaged in Wrongdoing





#### **Elements of Model Compliance Program Initiatives**

- 7. Investigate and Remediate Identified Problems
- 8. Promote Compliance as an Element in Evaluating Managers and Supervisors
- 9. Policy to Include Termination as an Option for Sanctioned Individuals
- 10. Maintain a Hotline to Receive Complaints and Ensure Anonymity of Complainants
- 11. Create and Maintain Required Documentation









## U.S. Sentencing Commission Vice Chair, John R. Steer

"I think the guidelines may need to say something more about the need to have ongoing auditing and testing of a compliance program on paper to ensure that it is effective in practice."





#### Why Perform Ongoing Auditing and Testing?

- 1. Need to know the strengths and weaknesses of your program
- 2. Effectiveness measurement can help with fiscal decision-making and management of resources
- 3. Need to demonstrate to outside observers that your program is working (helpful when negotiating settlements/CIA)





#### **Current Area of Scrutiny - Sales and Marketing**

- 1. Contracting and Incentives
- 2. Marketing and Promotional Activity
- 3. Samples Management





#### **Contracting and Incentives**

- Interview staff from contract marketing, sales and product marketing to understand and map established controls. (Can field sales write contracts/make deals?)
- Select a representative sample of contracts by customer class (GPOs, Specialty Distributors, IDNs/Hospitals, Home Care, Renal, etc.)
- Review contracts for key issues such as:
  - Volume Discounts (Divisional Participation, Early Participation, Participation,
     Performance, Shareholder Compliance, Standardization, Tiered Pricing)
  - Special GPO Payments (Administrative Fees, Commitment/Marketing/Growth Fees)
  - Conversion/Trade-In Allowances
  - Free Goods/Services (also hidden as trials)





#### **Contracting and Incentives**

- Bundled Programs
- Temporary Price Promotions (Introductory Pricing, Special Deal Pricing)
- Chargebacks
- Other (Capital Acquisition, Depreciation, Trademark Agreement, Data Agreement, Contract Extension)
- What's in the DMs filing cabinet?





#### **Marketing and Promotional Activity**

- Interview staff from sales and product marketing to understand and map budgeting process and controls, as well as major CME and promotional programs.
- Interview training and education to understand extent to which representatives are trained on regulatory requirements and organizational policies and procedures.
- Select a representative sample of sales representative expense reports to understand true use of promotional/educational funds
  - Check Compliance with AMA Guidelines
  - Check Compliance with Government Gratuity Regulations
- What's in the DMs war-chest?





#### **Marketing and Promotional Activity**

- Program Sponsorships (Health Fairs, Assoc. Meetings, Educational Programs)
  - Check No Preferential Status for Products
  - Check Direct Payment for Cost of Programs
  - Check Focus on Business, Not Recreation
- Educational Grants
  - Check Objective Presentations
  - Check Control by Educational Provider





#### **Samples Management**

- Review existing procedure manuals, SOPs, reconciliation data, flowcharts, sample management documents, other pertinent materials, and interview key managers, staff, and sales representatives to gain a deeper understanding of the existing process.
  - Labeling of samples,
  - Process for requests/receipts for samples,
  - Content of requests/receipts,
  - Internal controls for receipt non-compliance,
  - Inventory & reconciliation processes,
  - Investigation of falsified records/diversion,
  - Distribution of samples to charitable institutions, and
  - Threshold established for significant loss.





#### **Samples Management**

- Compare actual field sales and sales administration activities being performed against SOPs, PDMA regulations, and industry best practices.
- Based on the results of the steps above, perform a gap analysis between existing practices and the PDMA regulations and develop a risk assessment of any identified gaps.





### Corporate Integrity Agreements, Independent Review Organizations and Key Negotiation Points





## **Corporate Integrity Agreements**

- Over 420 CIAs on record
- Typically 3 to 5 years in duration (precedent being set for 8 years for high-profile providers)
- Requires corporate integrity program
  - Compliance oversight structure
    - senior management
    - · not the CFO or GC
    - regular reports to the CEO and/or Board
    - Compliance Committee
  - Written policies and procedures to be established
    - Code of Conduct (content & distribution)
    - element in evaluating performance
    - policies for complying with all laws & regulations





### **Corporate Integrity Agreements**

- Training & Education
  - General Training (within 120 days, 2 hours, all employees)
  - Specific Training (within 90 days, 4 hours, covered employees)
- Annual audits reported to OIG (internal/external)
- Confidential Disclosure Program (24hour/7days)
  - non-retribution, promotion, anonymous
- Pre-screening of potential hires (excluded, suspended, debarred)
- Audits of billings to Federal health care programs





## **Independent Review Organization**

- IRO independence can be an issue
- Ensure that the IRO is expert in your business
- Two types of reviews -
  - Performance or Billing review
  - Compliance review
- IRO function can be "negotiated"
  - Ambiguity
  - Attach a work plan
  - Transition work away from IRO to organization





## **CIA Challenges**

- Agreed upon procedures should be agreed upon at signing date
- OIG resources and understanding
- CIAs must be written so that they may be objectively tested
- Difficult to do for entities that have not implemented compliance programs
- Requires evaluation of current processes and controls and planned or future processes and controls





## **Negotiation Points**

- Sampling the OIG is considering a change in position on sampling. Could go to a SAS program rather than RAT-STATs to reduce sample sizes.
- Trigger Clauses build triggers into your probe (usually 5% error before need to go to full sample).
- Compliance Engagement should only be for one year
- Transition work from IRO to compliance or internal audit in later years





## **Stipulated Penalties**

- \$2,500 per day fine for failure to have...
  - Compliance Officer
  - Compliance Committee
  - Code of conduct
  - Polices and procedures
  - Training program
  - Confidential disclosure program





#### Stipulated Penalties

continued

- \$2,000 per day fine for failure to...
  - Hire or contact with ineligible person
  - Employ or contact with an ineligible person who deals with Federal programs or who is paid by such programs
  - Employ or contract with an ineligible person who has been charged with a criminal offense or is suspended or proposed for exclusion
- \$1,500 per day fine for failure to...
  - Grant OIG access to information or documentation





# Using SOP 99-01 to Set Agreed Upon Procedures





#### **Objective of SOP 99-01**

- Guidance for conducting and reporting on an "Agreed-upon procedures" engagement to assist health care organizations in evaluating effectiveness of its corporate compliance program
- *Objective*: Perform procedures and present findings, if applicable, to assist users in evaluating compliance





#### **Evolution of SOP-99-01**

**OIG** 

Resolution or settlement to establish or promote compliance with Federal health care programs





Compliance Assessment and Annual Reporting Requirements

Organization





## **Conditions for Agreed-Upon Procedures**

- Management's assertion regarding compliance with the CIA
- Management accepts responsibility for such compliance
- Management evaluates compliance or the effectiveness of internal control over compliance





## **Conditions for Agreed-Upon Procedures**

continued

- IRO is independent
- Specified users must take responsibility for sufficiency of procedures
- Criteria to determine findings is agreed-upon
- Use of the report is restricted to specified users (the OIG and the health care organization)





## **Key Points for the Engagement Letter**

- Confirms arrangements and procedures to be performed
- Delineates responsibilities regarding sufficiency of procedures
- Management's responsibilities regarding compliance and the assertions
- "Substantially less in scope than an examination"
- Limits distribution of report
- Working papers: Who owns and who has access?
- Involvement of a specialist





## **Prior to Performing Agreed-Upon Procedures**

- IRO must understand requirements of the CIA
- Develop agreed-upon procedures to be performed
- Circulate draft report agreement by all parties
- No obligations beyond agreed-upon procedures

#### **CIA Requirements**

→ Management's Assertions

Procedures





## Example of Agreed-Upon Procedures "Linkage"

CIA Requirement	Assertion	Procedures
Confidential Disclosure Program (CDP)	Confidential Disclosure Program (CDP)	Confidential Disclosure Program (CDP)
Within 90 days:	Our CDP:	We read documentation
Establish a program to enable employees, contractors, agents or other individuals to disclose identified issues in question	<ul> <li>Was established within 90 days</li> <li>Enables any employee to disclose practices or billing procedures</li> <li>Provides a toll-free telephone line</li> </ul>	of the CDP and noted: a) Includes effective date within 90 days of CIA b) Enables any employee to disclose practices or billing procedures c) Provides toll-free telephone line
Publicize the existence of the hotline	Has been publicized to be maintained 24 hrs/day, 7 days a week	<ul><li>2. We made five test calls and noted:</li><li>a) Each call was recorded in logs</li><li>b) Anonymity is not discouraged</li></ul>





## Using Outside/Inside Resources for Monitoring

- OIG, at its discretion, may permit the organization to utilize internal auditors subject to a review of their work
- Internal or Compliance auditors or other personnel may perform tasks
- Negotiate this up-front





#### **Summary of the Process**

