

Follow the Money: Blood Money in U.S. Healthcare Financial Incentives: The Use of “Covered Countermeasures”

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Foreword

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In January 2022, TN Liberty Network released its first white paper summary titled *Follow the Money: Blood Money in U.S. Schools*, detailing how the federal government uses Covid relief money via Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief (ESSER) funds to coerce K-12 public school compliance with CDC-related requirements; Social Emotional Learning (SEL) requirements; and mental health requirements.

The next paper on *Follow the Money: Blood Money in U.S. Healthcare* is scheduled for release in late summer 2022. This will be the first of seven separate monographs released to help readers better understand varying levels of fraud and corruption perpetrated on the American people by our government. Individual monographs will include these topics:

- Financial Incentives: The Use of “Covered Countermeasures” (DRAFT)
- Centers for Medicare and Medicaid (CMS) Waivers: Destruction of Patient Rights and the Hippocratic Oath
- The CARES Act: How Legislation Weaponized Federal Agencies and Organizations During the Pandemic
- Public Readiness and Emergency Preparedness Act (PREP Act): How Immunity from Liability Works
- Public Health Emergency (PHE): Following Money and Power to Who is Responsible
- Vaccination Fraud: Lies Behind EUA-Approved Drugs and the Covid “Vaccinations”
- Medicare for All: The Future of Healthcare in America and How We Can Stop It

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One people—one fight for liberty.

TN Liberty Network
9 July 2022

Introduction

Hospitals have historically been the place we could count on to act in our best interest. If we were sick and needed care, hospitals and their staff were our trusted partners to help us get better. But something dark and insidious occurred in early 2020 when Covid-19 was labeled a “global pandemic.” Covid signaled a new era of medical tyranny as Big Pharma, Big Med, Big Tech, and Fake News Media teamed up to become our fourth and most powerful branch of government.

In early 2020, trillions of dollars in Covid relief funds began pouring into states through the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act,¹ \$178B of which went immediately to healthcare providers for Phase 1 “relief funding.” In June 2020, the second phase of emergency funding (\$4B) went to healthcare providers. In October 2020, HHS announced the third phase of \$20B in general distribution funds to providers. More relief funds were siphoned to states from the American Rescue Plan (ARP) Act² beginning in March 2021, \$8.5B of which went to healthcare providers. Phase four funds from the CARES Act delivered another round of provider relief funds of up to \$25.5B.

Federal Covid relief funds flooding our hospitals are the carrot *and* the stick. Their blood-price is strict compliance to requirements and protocols dictated by the National Institutes of Health (NIH).³

American hospitals are making money off Covid diagnoses and deadly treatment protocols, *and* they are immune from all liability if they employ deadly protocols recommended by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the NIH. Therefore, hospitals tell patients and their families there is *only one* treatment protocol available for Covid. No other “off-label” treatments, despite their effectiveness and safety, pay dividends for every patient. No other treatment offers immunity from liability in case of injury or death. Since early 2020, “covered countermeasures” are the hospitals’ rule—no exceptions.

CDC/NIH “Covered Countermeasures” for Inpatient Hospital Treatment of Covid-19

Specific medications and treatments within NIH Covid-19 Treatment Guidelines⁴ for adults hospitalized for Covid-19 are considered “covered countermeasures”:

- Remdesivir (Veklury)
- Tocilizumab (Actemra)
- Heparin
- Dexamethasone
- Tofacitinib (Xeljanz)
- Baricitinib (Olumiant)
- Sarilumab (Kevzara)

The Dangers of “Covered Countermeasures”

When patients enter hospitals and are suspected of having Covid, they become prisoners—medically kidnapped and isolated from families. Hospitals ignore powers of attorney and explicit written and verbal insistence from patients and families *not* to administer decision-altering sedatives and deadly Remdesivir and *not* to put patients on ventilators. Hospital staff sedate patients without consent and, with no personal advocate present, administer toxic doses of Remdesivir, leading to acute renal failure and pulmonary edema, followed by ventilators until death occurs.

Remdesivir

As of 23 Nov 2020, Remdesivir was the *only* FDA-approved treatment for hospitalized Covid-19 patients (adults and children weighing at least 88 lbs.)⁵ The PINETREE trial claimed three consecutive days of IV Remdesivir resulted in an 87 percent relative reduction in risk of hospitalization or death compared to placebo.⁶ A subsequent analysis of the FDA’s safety database, however, revealed that Remdesivir caused kidney failure.⁷ Independent, standalone trials (those not

¹ CARES Act, \$2.2 trillion economic stimulus bill; signed into law by Donald Trump. 27 Mar 2020.

<https://www.congress.gov/116/bills/s3548/BILLS-116s3548is.pdf>

² ARP Act, \$1.9 trillion economic stimulus bill; signed into law by Joe Biden. 11 Mar 2021.

<https://www.congress.gov/117/plaws/publ2/PLAW-117publ2.pdf>.

³ Coronavirus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) Treatment Guidelines, National Institutes of Health (NIH) and National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID) Rocky Mountain Laboratories (RML). Updated 8 Jul 2022.

<https://files.covid19treatmentguidelines.nih.gov/guidelines/covid19treatmentguidelines.pdf>.

⁴ *Ibid.*, page 46.

⁵ “FDA Combating Covid-19 with Therapeutics,” FDA. Updated 2 Dec 2020. <https://www.fda.gov/media/136832/download>.

⁶ “Study to Evaluate Efficacy and Safety of Remdesivir Treatment of Covid in Outpatient Setting,” NIH, U.S. National Library of Medicine, ClinicalTrials.gov. Updated 16 Nov 2021. <https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT04501952>.

⁷ “Remdesivir and Acute Renal Failure: Potential Safety Signal from Disproportionality Analysis of WHO Safety Database,” NIH National Library of Medicine, National Center for Biotechnology Information. Apr 2021. <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/33340409/>

sponsored by a pharmaceutical company) proved Remdesivir harms patients. In Nov 2020, the WHO advised hospitals not to administer Remdesivir to hospitalized Covid patients.⁸

The Remdesivir Timing Dilemma

Remdesivir is not effective on Covid-19 patients when it is administered too late in the disease lifecycle. By the time a patient is admitted, he or she is well past Incubation phase and many are several days into the Symptomatic phase. By that time, viral replication is complete (Figure 1)⁹ and there is a decrease in oxygenation due to massive lung inflammation. Covid patients begin Remdesivir immediately upon entering the hospital—often in the emergency room and often without patient consent.

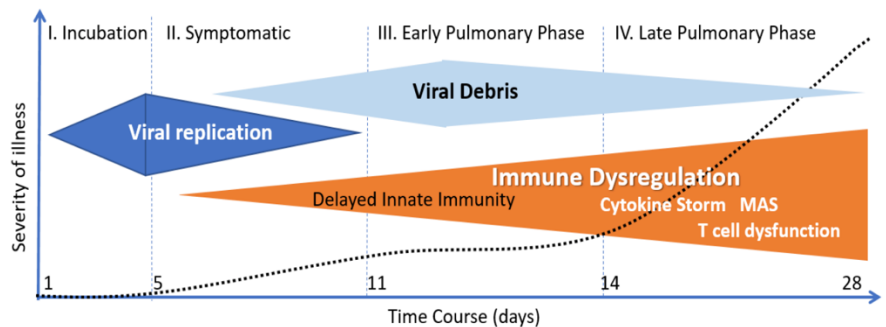


Figure 1. Covid lifecycle shows timeline of pulmonary symptoms.

Ventilators

A National Library of Medicine (Jan 2021) report of 69 studies with more than 57,000 patients showed fatality rates of 45 percent among Covid-19 patients receiving invasive mechanical ventilation (ventilator). The fatality rate increased to 84 percent in older patients.¹⁰ In New York hospitals, 88 percent of Covid patients on ventilators died.¹¹ In Texas, CMS data showed 84.9 percent of Covid patients died after 96 hours on a ventilator.¹²

Sedatives and Antibiotics

Prior to the 8 Jul 2022 update, NIH Guidelines expounded on the use of multiple sedatives on hospitalized Covid patients. These were approved and used routinely to sedate patients, often beginning on arrival at emergency rooms and continued in greater degrees throughout patients’ hospital stay.

- Midazolam (Versed)
- Lorazepam (Ativan)
- Morphine
- Fentanyl
- Dexmedetomidine hydrochloride (Precedex)
- Propofol (Diprivan)
- Vancomycin

As early as Apr 2020, medical publications were already reporting a shortage of these sedatives—shortages caused by a 51 percent increase in demand for sedating Covid patients.¹³ By Oct 2020, 72.5 percent of these sedatives and related drugs were in dire short supply.¹⁴ As of this edit, however, the NIH now includes only a short paragraph on Sedation Management in Adults with Covid-19.¹⁵ Why the glaring and sudden removal of sedatives from current NIH Guidelines? By mid-2020, many families of hospitalized Covid patients knew how sedatives were hastening deaths of their loved ones. Midazolam use, for instance, increased 100 percent.¹⁶ Patient records obtained from families of those lost to hospital Covid protocols tell the story of deadly overdose quantities of Midazolam and a layered host of sedatives listed above.

⁸ “Remdesivir Shouldn’t Be Used on Hospitalized Covid-19 Patients, WHO Advises,” NBC News. 19 Nov 2020. <https://www.nbcnews.com/health/health-news/remdesivir-shouldn-t-be-used-hospitalized-covid-19-patients-who-n1248320>.

⁹ “EVMS Covid-19 Management Protocol,” Eastern Virginia Medical School. 17 Dec 2020. <https://imcwc.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/EVMS-COVID-19-Mgmt-Protocol.pdf>.

¹⁰ “Case Fatality Rates for Patients with Covid-19 Requiring Invasive Mechanical Ventilation,” Ibid. Jan 2021. <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/33119402/>

¹¹ “Study: Most NY Covid Patients on Ventilators Died,” WebMD. 22 Apr 2020. <https://www.webmd.com/lung/news/20200422/most-covid-19-patients-placed-on-ventilators-died-new-york-study-shows#>.

¹² “Biden’s Bounty on Your Life: Hospitals’ Incentive Payments for Covid-19,” AAPS. 17 Nov 2021. <https://aapsonline.org/bidens-bounty-on-your-life-hospitals-incentive-payments-for-covid-19/>.

¹³ “Covid-19 Puts ICU Sedatives into Shortage,” Medpage Today. 3 Apr 2020. <https://www.medpagetoday.com/infectiousdisease/covid19/85796>.

¹⁴ “Covid-19: The CIDRAP Viewpoint,” CIDRAP. 21 Oct 2020. <https://www.cidrap.umn.edu/sites/default/files/public/downloads/cidrap-covid19-viewpoint-part6.pdf>.

¹⁵ Coronavirus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) Treatment Guidelines, page 97. Updated 8 Jul 2022. <https://files.covid19treatmentguidelines.nih.gov/guidelines/covid19treatmentguidelines.pdf>.

¹⁶ “Drug Scandal: Care Homes Accused of Using Powerful Sedatives to Make Coronavirus Victims Die More Quickly as Use Rocketed 100%,” The Sun. 12 Jul 2020. <https://www.thesun.co.uk/news/12100515/care-homes-accused-sedatives-coronavirus-die-quickly/>.

Despite negative respiratory side effects associated with sedatives and antibiotics, hospitals are administering at least one and often several of these drugs concurrently to Covid-19 patients. Examination of Medication Administration Records (MARs) and medical records of patients who died in U.S. hospitals show evidence that these sedatives were given to many patients without informed consent. When patients were isolated from family members or medical advocates, hospital staff administered sedatives that worsened Covid symptoms and advanced patient progression to ventilators.

Administering Investigational and/or Off-Label Covid-19 Treatments (e.g., Ivermectin, HCQ)

NIH Guidelines Introduction closing paragraph (**Figure 2**) states that providers can access and prescribe other investigational treatments and that rated treatment recommendations (Remdesivir) should not be considered *mandates*.¹⁷

Remdesivir, an antiviral agent, is currently the only drug that is approved by the Food and Drug Administration for the treatment of COVID-19. An array of drugs that are approved for other indications and multiple investigational agents are being studied for the treatment of COVID-19 in clinical trials around the globe. These trials can be accessed at [ClinicalTrials.gov](https://clinicaltrials.gov). In addition, providers can access and prescribe investigational drugs or agents that are approved or licensed for other indications through various mechanisms, including Emergency Use Authorizations, Emergency Investigational New Drug applications, compassionate use or expanded access programs with drug manufacturers, and/or off-label use.

Whenever possible, the Panel recommends that promising, unapproved, or unlicensed treatments for COVID-19 be studied in well-designed, controlled clinical trials. This recommendation also applies to drugs that have been approved or licensed for indications other than the treatment of COVID-19. The Panel recognizes the critical importance of clinical research in generating evidence to address unanswered questions regarding the safety and efficacy of potential treatments for COVID-19. However, the Panel also realizes that many patients and providers who cannot access these potential treatments via clinical trials still seek guidance about whether to use them.

New data on the treatment of COVID-19 are emerging at a rapid pace. Some of these data are being published in peer-reviewed journals, but some can be found in manuscripts that have not yet been peer reviewed or in press releases. The Panel continuously reviews the available data and assesses their scientific rigor and validity. These sources of data and the clinical experiences of the Panel members are used to determine whether new recommendations or changes to the current recommendations are warranted.

Finally, it is important to stress that the rated treatment recommendations in these Guidelines should not be considered mandates. The choice of what to do or not to do for an individual patient is ultimately decided by the patient and their provider.

Figure 2. Evolving Knowledge on Treatments for Covid-19. *NIH protocols that bring the most in financial reimbursements are explicitly followed, while clear guidelines on the use of off-label treatments and patient-physician treatment decisions are ignored.*

This section of the NIH Guidelines has been shared with many U.S. hospital administrators and Chief Medical Officers (CMOs) when trying to negotiate more effective treatments for Covid patients—to no avail. Even though hospitals tell patients and families they are bound to strict protocols dictated by the CDC and NIH, it seems they are only bound to those protocols that reimburse the most.

NIH Protocol Medications Comparison to Off-Label and Investigational Treatments

Figure 3 shows studies for all known Covid-19 treatments.¹⁸ Those marked with an asterisk are the only medications with FDA-granted Emergency Use Authorization (EUA is fast-track approval). Each authorized medication commands an exorbitant price and highest revenues for pharmaceutical companies, as well as the highest reimbursement to hospitals. Low-cost, effective drugs in boxes are not authorized for Covid treatment. The FDA also did not consult the Antimicrobial Drugs Advisory Committee when granting Remdesivir’s EUA.¹⁹

¹⁷ Coronavirus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) Treatment Guidelines, Introduction, page 10. Updated 8 Jul 2022.

<https://files.covid19treatmentguidelines.nih.gov/guidelines/covid19treatmentguidelines.pdf>.

¹⁸ Covid-19 Early Treatment: Real-Time Analysis of 1,885 Studies. Updated 8 Jul 2022. <https://c19early.com/>.

¹⁹ “The ‘Very, Very Bad Look’ of Remdesivir, the First FDA-Approved Covid-19 Drug.” Science. 28 Oct 2020. <https://www.science.org/content/article/very-very-bad-look-remdesivir-first-fda-approved-Covid-19-drug>.

This chart showing NIH treatments compared to the I-CARE protocol²⁰ makes clear how certain drugs are granted FDA approval for Covid treatment while others are demonized in the press and social media and dismissed by special interest groups like the American Hospital Association (AHA) and our current DC swamp administration.

	Improvement	Studies	Patients	Cost
Iota-carragee..	80% [11-96%]	1	394	\$1
Proxalutamide	78% [70-83%]	4	1,953	\$500
Quercetin	63% [27-81%]	9	1,279	\$5
Ivermectin	63% [54-70%]	88	132,948	\$1
Nigella Sativa	60% [44-72%]	8	2,056	\$5
✿ Casirivimab/i..	60% [42-73%]	21	47,101	\$2,100
Diet	59% [38-73%]	10	585,652	\$0
✿ Bamlaniv../e..	55% [30-71%]	14	24,423	\$1,250
Povidone-iod..	53% [37-65%]	13	2,749	\$1
Vitamin A	50% [-9-77%]	8	17,951	\$2
Bromhexine	50% [-8-77%]	6	684	\$5
Melatonin	49% [33-62%]	16	14,009	\$1
Lactoferrin	48% [30-62%]	4	786	\$5
✿ Paxlovid	46% [23-62%]	10	40,597	\$529
Ensitrelvir	45% [19-63%]	1	28	\$500
Ensovibep	45% [-276-92%]	2	400	\$2,100
Curcumin	40% [31-48%]	19	4,006	\$5
Colchicine	40% [29-50%]	34	22,738	\$1
Exercise	40% [32-46%]	34	464,632	\$0
Budesonide	39% [23-52%]	8	9,951	\$4
Vitamin D	38% [31-45%]	83	140,560	\$1
✿ Tixagev../c..	38% [18-53%]	5	16,700	\$855
Fluvoxamine	37% [-1-60%]	8	3,620	\$4
Peg.. Lambda	35% [-132-82%]	3	2,116	\$500
Sleep	35% [20-48%]	7	1,636	\$0
Nitazoxanide	34% [-27-66%]	11	3,025	\$4
✿ Molnupiravir	33% [10-50%]	12	15,337	\$707
Metformin	29% [23-35%]	40	145,044	\$10
Zinc	29% [16-40%]	32	35,459	\$1
Antiandrogens	27% [17-35%]	38	89,952	\$5
Favipiravir	26% [14-37%]	43	17,665	\$20
Hydroxychlor..	25% [21-29%]	348	458,272	\$1
N-acetylcys..	22% [10-32%]	14	24,440	\$1
Probiotics	21% [10-31%]	17	17,615	\$5
Vitamin C	19% [9-28%]	45	39,300	\$1
✿ Remdesivir	17% [7-26%]	36	123,330	\$3,120
✿ Sotrovimab	17% [-71-59%]	6	9,729	\$2,100
Famotidine	15% [4-25%]	23	76,267	\$5
Aspirin	13% [7-19%]	48	130,277	\$1
✿ Conv. Plasma	-1% [-15-12%]	14	15,607	\$5,000
Cannabidiol	-53% [-616-68%]	3	1,153	\$25
✿ Bebtelovimab	-151% [-6014-90%]	1	380	\$1,200

Figure 3. Known Covid Treatments. All studies (pooled effects, all stages). NIH-specific: flower icon. Effective, at-home, early treatments per I-CARE: in boxes.

Financial Incentives to Hospitals to Administer “Covered Countermeasures”

Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) released Provider Relief Fund (PRF) Phase 4 of CARES Act distributions²¹ in three batches to providers based on changes in operating revenues and expenses from 1 Jul 2020 to 31 Mar 2021. Payments focused on *equity*—reimbursing smaller providers for changes in operating revenues and expenses at a higher rate compared to larger providers and bonus payments based on number of services furnished to Medicaid and Medicare beneficiaries—\$385,198,839 went to 1,920 Tennessee providers. Tennessee’s Financial Stimulus Accountability Group recommended \$3B in additional investments of federal relief funds.²²

Hospitals are incentivized to vaccinate, test, diagnose, and admit Covid patients and report Covid-related deaths using add-on bonuses to push treatments such as Remdesivir, dialysis, ventilators, and new “covered countermeasures” approved for Covid. Patients, families, and former hospitalists confirm why hospitals and doctors are threatened and punished for using effective, off-label Covid treatments (despite what the NIH Guidelines Introduction states)—CMS will not pay bonuses for them, even though these treatments are known to save lives.

An Example. Remdesivir topped hospital drug spending in 2021. Gilead earned \$4.2B in sales in the first nine months alone. Veklury’s average in-hospital price is \$2,400 to \$3,200,²³ therefore, hospitals have a financial incentive to

²⁰ “I-CARE: Early COVID Treatment,” FLCCC Alliance. 29 Jun 2022. <https://covid19criticalcare.com/covid-19-protocols/i-care-early-covid-treatment/>.

²¹ Phase 4 General Distribution Payments, HRSA. <https://www.hrsa.gov/provider-relief/data/general-distribution/phase-4-general-distribution-payments>; Batch 1 (Dec 2021). <https://www.hrsa.gov/provider-relief/data/general-distribution/phase-4-general-distribution-payments/dec-2021>; Batch 2 (Jan 2022). <https://www.hrsa.gov/provider-relief/data/general-distribution/phase-4-general-distribution-payments/jan-2022>; Batch 3 (Feb 2022). <https://www.hrsa.gov/provider-relief/data/general-distribution/phase-4-general-distribution-payments/feb-2022>.

²² “Plan to Continue Tennessee’s Economic Recovery is Released,” SpartaLive.com. 11 Oct 2021. <https://spartalive.com/stories/plan-to-continue-tennessees-economic-recovery-is-released,40791>.

²³ “Gilead Covid Drug Takes Top Spot for U.S. Hospital Spending – Report,” Reuters. 1 Feb 2022. <https://www.reuters.com/business/healthcare-pharmaceuticals/gilead-covid-drug-takes-top-spot-us-hospital-spending-report-2022-02-01/>.

administer Remdesivir. CMS established various systems that provide layers of bonuses to each Covid patient’s hospital bill²⁴ to encourage use of Remdesivir and other EUA-approved, high-cost, patented medications shown in **Figure 3**.

Investigation of CMS documents and Federal Register reveal CMS, authorized by the CARES Act in Mar 2020, established treatments and a coding system that financially incentivized hospitals to receive bonuses for using “covered countermeasures”²⁵ related to Covid.

Medical and Hospitalization

Medical and hospitalization cost data in **Figure 4** comes from more than 36 Billion privately billed medical and dental procedures and 100 percent of Medicare Parts A, B, and D claims.²⁶

Patient Type	Average Charge	Estimated Allowed
Complex Covid Inpatient*	\$292,566.00	\$84,512.00
Noncomplex Covid Inpatient**	\$58,281.00	\$21,781.00
Covid Outpatient***	\$2,473.00	\$925.00

Figure 4. Average Costs. *Typical total costs for most serious cases (ICU, ventilator, room/board, increased complexity). **Typical total costs; does not require ventilation or ICU (room/board, lab, imaging, IV therapies). ***Typical total costs for patient; does not require hospitalization (lab, physician, urgent care visit).

Covid Hospital Admission Incentives

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) distributed the first phase of \$100B emergency funding on 10 Apr 2020. However, \$30B was distributed to hospitals based on Medicare revenue—not number of Covid cases in each state. **Figure 5** shows what states were paid per Covid case admitted to hospitals. Some states received as little as \$12,000 per Covid case (e.g., New York). Some states received as much as \$471,000 per Covid case (e.g., West Virginia).²⁷ Another \$20B went to providers on 24 Apr 2020.²⁸

State	Amount	State	Amount
Alabama	\$158,000	Montana	\$315,000
Alaska	\$306,000	Nebraska	\$379,000
Arizona	\$23,000	Nevada	\$98,000
Arkansas	\$285,000	New Hampshire	\$201,000
California	\$145,000	New Jersey	\$18,000
Colorado	\$58,000	New Mexico	\$171,000
Connecticut	\$38,000	New York	\$12,000
Delaware	\$127,000	North Carolina	\$252,000
District of Columbia	\$56,000	North Dakota	\$339,000
Florida	\$132,000	Ohio	\$180,000
Georgia	\$73,000	Oklahoma	\$291,000
Hawaii	\$301,000	Oregon	\$220,000
Idaho	\$100,000	Pennsylvania	\$68,000
Illinois	\$73,000	Rhode Island	\$52,000

²⁴ “New Covid-19 Treatments Add-On Payment (NCTAP),” Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, CMS.gov. <https://www.cms.gov/medicare/Covid-19/new-Covid-19-treatments-add-payment-nctap>.

²⁵ See the PREP Act, <https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/LSB/LSB10443>, and NIH Guidelines for Treatment of Covid for more information about “covered countermeasures.”

²⁶ “Covid-19 Cost Tracker,” FAIRHealth. <https://www.fairhealth.org/states-by-the-numbers/Covid19-heatmap>.

²⁷ “Furor Erupts: Billions Going to Hospitals Based on Medicare Billings, Not Covid-19,” Kaiser Health News. 10 Apr 2020. <https://khn.org/news/furor-erupts-billions-going-to-hospitals-based-on-medicare-billings-not-covid-19/>.

“State-by-State Breakdown of Federal Aid per Covid-19 Case,” Becker’s Hospital CFO Report. 14 Apr 2020. <https://www.beckershospitalreview.com/finance/state-by-state-breakdown-of-federal-aid-per-covid-19-case.html>.

“Hospitals Get Paid More to List Patients as Covid-19 and Three Times as Much if the Patient Goes on Ventilator,” The Spectator. 9 Apr 2020. <https://thespectator.info/2020/04/09/hospitals-get-paid-more-to-list-patients-as-covid-19-and-three-times-as-much-if-the-patient-goes-on-ventilator-video/>.

“Hospitals Get Paid More to List Patients as Covid-19,” World Net Daily. 10 Apr 2020. <https://www.wnd.com/2020/04/hospitals-get-paid-list-patients-covid-19/>.

²⁸ “Provider Relief Fund: Physicians and Covid-19 Grants,” American Academy of Ophthalmology. 1 Jul 2021. <https://www.aao.org/practice-management/article/how-medicare-physicians-are-getting-cms-covid-19>.

State	Amount	State	Amount
Indiana	\$105,000	South Carolina	\$186,000
Iowa	\$235,000	South Dakota	\$241,000
Kansas	\$291,000	Tennessee	\$166,000
Kentucky	\$297,000	Texas	\$184,000
Louisiana	\$26,000	Utah	\$94,000
Maine	\$260,000	Vermont	\$87,000
Maryland	\$120,000	Virginia	\$201,000
Massachusetts	\$44,000	Washington	\$58,000
Michigan	\$44,000	West Virginia	\$471,000
Minnesota	\$380,000	Wisconsin	\$163,000
Mississippi	\$166,000	Wyoming	\$278,000
Missouri	\$175,000		

Figure 5. Breakdown of funding per Covid case each state received from the first \$30B in aid (CARES Act 2020). Kaiser Health News used a state breakdown provided to the House Ways and Means Committee by HHS, along with Covid cases tabulated by The New York Times for this analysis.

Tennessee Examples. When the first \$30B of CARES Act funding was allocated to hospitals, HHS determined how much hospitals would receive based on historical share of 2018 Medicare revenue—not on Covid burden.²⁹ House Ways and Means Committee breakdown and calculations of total Covid patients during the first CARES Act distribution shows Tennessee hospitals received \$166,000 for each positive Covid admission. Allocation methodology distributed relief to providers that bill Medicare Fee-For-Service (FFS) with a payment of 2 percent of provider’s gross patient revenue—except Medicare beneficiaries’ share in Medicare Advantage plans across the U.S. range from 1 percent to 40 percent.³⁰ Based on distribution adjustments, today’s estimate: Tennessee receives \$203,000 for every confirmed Covid admission.

How Payment Distributions Were Determined

Following Phase 1 distributions, provider payments were based on each provider’s share of total Medicare FFS reimbursements in 2019. (Total FFS payments, approx. \$484B.) Provider estimated approximate payment by multiplying 2019 Medicare FFS (not including Medicare Advantage) payments received by 6.19 percent (\$30B divided by \$484B).

- **Example 1:** A practice bills Medicare FFS \$1M under a single TIN in 2019. This is how much they receive using equation: $\$1,000,000 \times 6.19\% = \$61,900$
- **Example 2:** A large practice bills Medicare FFS \$25M under a single TIN in 2019. This is how much they receive using equation: $\$25,000,000 \times 6.19\% = \$1,547,500$ ³¹

Besides flat rates received for each “Covid” case, hospitals are incentivized to hold patients against their will, isolate them from family and advocates, and treat them with toxic drugs and ventilators.

Covid Testing

A Covid patient’s journey starts in the emergency room with questionable PCR tests.³² Healthcare providers and hospitals pocket between \$20 and \$1,419 for every test. Our government pays for the test, pays the hospital to administer the test, pays the hospital for every positive test, and then pays the hospital for every admission resulting from the test.

Health Care Staff Vaccinations

Covid “vaccines” are considered “covered countermeasures.” Hospitals are paid by CMS for enforcing Biden’s Covid shot mandates for hospital staff—and punished if they do not comply. Every facility had a process or plan in place for vaccinating all eligible staff and a process or plan for providing appropriate exemptions by 6 Dec 2021.³³ CMS’s value-based compensation program for hospitals tracks data on how many healthcare workers get the shot and how many workers receive exemptions. The more shots, the more money the hospital makes. Enforcement is swift with regular

²⁹ “General Distributions,” HRSA. <https://www.hrsa.gov/provider-relief/data/general-distribution>.

³⁰ “A Dozen Facts About Medicare Advantage in 2019,” KFF. 6 Jun 2019. <https://www.kff.org/medicare/issue-brief/a-dozen-facts-about-medicare-advantage-in-2019/>.

³¹ “Provider Relief Fund: Physicians and Covid-19 Grants,” American Academy of Ophthalmology. 1 Jul 2021. <https://www.aao.org/practice-management/article/how-medicare-physicians-are-getting-cms-covid-19>.

³² “Covid Testing Has Turned into a Financial Windfall for Hospitals and Other Providers,” Kaiser Health News, 7 May 2021. <https://khn.org/news/article/covid-testing-has-turned-into-a-financial-windfall-for-hospitals-and-other-providers/>.

³³ “Omnibus Covid-19 Health Care Staff Vaccination Interim Final Rule with Comment,” CMS.gov, page 6. <https://www.cms.gov/files/document/covid-19-health-care-staff-vaccination-ifc-6-national-stakeholder-call-slides.pdf>.

recertification and compliance surveys.³⁴ Noncompliant facilities are cited, and if compliance is not restored, CMS uses civil monetary penalties, denies payments, and even terminates the facility from CMS programs.³⁵

The Omnibus Covid-19 Health Care Staff Vaccination Interim Final Rule issued by CMS states “this regulation pre-empts any state law under the Supremacy Clause of the United States Constitution.”³⁶

Patient Vaccinations

Originally, CMS set Medicare reimbursement rates for Covid shots at \$28.39 for the first dose and \$16.94 for subsequent doses.³⁷ Providers encouraged patients to come back for all boosters. The more shots, the more money providers made.

Bonus Money

CMS pays two types of bonuses to hospitals for treating Covid patients with “covered countermeasures”: the Diagnosis-Related Group (DRG) add-on bonus and the Coronavirus Treatment Acceleration Program (CTAP) and New Covid-19 Treatments Add-On Payment (NCTAP).

Medicare Diagnosis-Related Group (DRG) Add-On Bonuses

During the Public Health Emergency (PHE), the CARES Act approved a 20 percent add-on bonus from CMS on DRG rates for Covid patients treated in rural and urban hospitals.³⁸ The DRG determines hospital payments under the Medicare Inpatient Prospective Payment System (IPPS). Beginning 27 Jan 2020, when the PHE was announced by the U.S. Health Secretary, 20 percent Medicare add-on bonus payments for Covid cases automatically started applying to claims.³⁹ These payments depend on PHE continuance and proof of positive Covid tests. If there is no test, CMS recoups this 20 percent add-on payment. *NOTE: To determine relative weight for a particular DRG, visit the CMS website,⁴⁰ scroll down to 3. Table 5 (Final Rule and Correction Notice). Or click to download.⁴¹ Open the file with information as an Excel file. Column labeled “weights” shows relative weight for each DRG. See Figures below of actual MS-DRG assignment and estimated payments under the CARES Act.*

DRG and add-on bonus only require proof of positive Covid test, according to the fourth Interim Final Rule with Comment period.⁴² Hospitals must make a connection to the Medicare bonus for Covid inpatients by documenting a positive test and include correct ICD-10-CM codes.

In Oct 2020, CMS announced Medicare would pay hospitals extra through IPPS when Covid patients admitted for inpatient were treated with “covered countermeasures,” specific FDA-approved drugs, biologicals and medical devices.⁴³ Additional payments are linked to the 20 percent bonus hospitals already receive for Covid-related MS-DRGs.

Inpatient Covid Treatment Costs Per MS-DRGs

DRGs are much like the code car mechanics see when a car is attached to a computer to run diagnostics. The computer tells the mechanic what likely repairs are needed, along with specific parts needed, and gives an overall cost for the

³⁴ “Omnibus Covid-19 Health Care Staff Vaccination Interim Final Rule with Comment,” CMS.gov, page 12.

<https://www.cms.gov/files/document/covid-19-health-care-staff-vaccination-ifc-6-national-stakeholder-call-slides.pdf>.

³⁵ Ibid., page 13.

³⁶ Ibid., page 14.

³⁷ “CMS Sets Medicare Reimbursement Rate for Covid-19 Vaccine,” RevCycle Intelligence. 29 Oct 2020.

<https://revcycleintelligence.com/news/cms-sets-medicare-reimbursement-rate-for-Covid-19-vaccine>.

³⁸ “Special Bulletin: House Passes the CARES Act,” American Hospital Association. <https://www.aha.org/special-bulletin/2020-03-27-special-bulletin-house-passes-coronavirus-aid-relief-and-economic>.

³⁹ “ICD-10-CM Official Coding and Reporting Guidelines,” CDC.gov. 1 Apr 2020 through 30 Sep 2020.

<https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/icd/Covid-19-guidelines-final.pdf>.

⁴⁰ “FY2020 Final Rule and Correction Notice Tables,” CMS.gov. <https://www.cms.gov/Medicare/Medicare-Fee-for-Service-Payment/AcuteInpatientPPS/FY2020-IPPS-Final-Rule-Home-Page-Items/FY2020-IPPS-Final-Rule-Tables>.

⁴¹ <https://www.cms.gov/Medicare/Medicare-Fee-for-Service-Payment/AcuteInpatientPPS/Downloads/FY2020-FR-Table-5.zip>

⁴² “Additional Policy and Regulatory Revisions in Response to the Covid-19 Public Health Emergency,” Interim Final Rule. <https://go.cms.gov/3oDnrQc>.

⁴³ “CMS Hikes Payment for Covid-19 Inpatients Treated with New Drugs, Links it to 20% Bonus,” Report on Medicare Compliance 29, No. 39. JDSupra. 2 Nov 2020. <https://www.jdsupra.com/legalnews/cms-hikes-payment-for-Covid-19-19452/>.

repairs and parts based on that code. To save money, DRGs are one-size-fits-all prescriptions, leaving no room for personalized service.

There are hundreds of Covid-related DRGs. A few standard estimated MS-DRG payments by CMS under IPPS (including adjustment provided by Section 3710 CARES Act) for patients diagnosed with Covid (discharged on and after 27 Jan 2020 until on or before 31 Mar 2020⁴⁴) are shown in **Figure 6**.

Figure 6. Increase in IPPS operating MS-DRG payments (ICD-10-CM diagnosis code B97.29). *If discharged on and after 27 Jan 2020 until on or before 31 Mar 2020.*

- \$9,275.77 – Standard treatment, simple Covid-related pneumonia
- \$4,826.04 – Covid-related bronchitis/asthma
- \$6,069.07 – “Other” Covid-related respiratory system illness
- \$39,896.58 – Covid treatment, ventilator (“covered countermeasure”) >96 hrs
- \$3,701.26 – Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome (ARDS)
- \$18,599.53 – Covid-related treatment, HIV/AIDS

A few of the estimated MS-DRG payments under IPPS (including adjustment provided by Section 3710 of the CARES Act) for patients diagnosed with Covid and discharged on and after 1 Apr 2020 until end of declared PHE period⁴⁵ are shown in **Figure 7**.

- \$13,155.10 – Covid-related respiratory infections, acute respiratory failure/hypoxia
- \$8,648.34 – Covid-related respiratory infections, acute kidney failure
- \$6,024.55 – Covid-related respiratory infections, acute bronchitis
- \$39,896.58 – Covid treatment, ventilator (“covered countermeasure”) >96 hrs
- \$7,502.00 – ARDS
- \$18,599.53 – Covid-related, HIV/AIDS

Discharges on and after January 27, 2020, and on or before March 31, 2020	MS-DRG Assignment	FY 2020 Relative Weight ¹	Estimated MS-DRG Payment under the CARES Act ²
Principal Diagnosis • J12.89 - Other viral pneumonia Secondary Diagnosis • B97.29 - Other coronavirus as the cause of diseases classified elsewhere • J96.01 - Acute respiratory failure with hypoxia (MCC)	MS-DRG 193 Simple Pneumonia and Pleurisy with MCC	1.3335	\$9,275.77
Principal Diagnosis • J20.8 - Acute bronchitis due to other specified organisms Secondary Diagnosis • B97.29 - Other coronavirus as the cause of diseases classified elsewhere	MS-DRG 203 Bronchitis and Asthma without CC/MCC	0.6938	\$4,826.04
Principal Diagnosis • J22 - Unspecified acute lower respiratory infection Secondary Diagnosis • B97.29 - Other coronavirus as the cause of diseases classified elsewhere	MS-DRG 206 Other Respiratory System Diagnoses without MCC	0.8725	\$6,069.07
Principal Diagnosis • J80 - Acute respiratory distress syndrome Secondary Diagnosis • B97.29 - Other coronavirus as the cause of diseases classified elsewhere Procedures • 5A1955Z - Respiratory ventilation, greater than 96 consecutive hours	MS-DRG 207 Respiratory System Diagnosis with Ventilator Support >96 Hours	5.7356	\$39,896.58
Principal Diagnosis • O98.513 - Other viral diseases complicating pregnancy, third trimester Secondary Diagnosis • J20.8 - Acute bronchitis due to other specified organisms • B97.29 - Other coronavirus as the cause of diseases classified elsewhere	MS-DRG 833 Other Antepartum Diagnoses without O.R. Procedure without CC/MCC	0.5321	\$3,701.26
Principal Diagnosis • A41.89 - Other specified sepsis Secondary Diagnosis • B20 - Human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] disease (CC) • J12.89 - Other viral pneumonia (MCC) • B97.29 - Other coronavirus as the cause of diseases classified elsewhere Procedures • 5A1955Z - Respiratory ventilation, greater than 96 consecutive hours	MS-DRG 974 HIV with Major Related Condition with MCC	2.6739	\$18,599.53

⁴⁴ 1. See FY20 IPPS Final Rule and Correction Notice Table 5 (tab ‘FY20 Table 5 CN’).

2. Estimated Operating MS-DRG Payment under CARES Act based on FY20 standardized amount with wage index of 1.0 of \$5,796.63 (see FY20 IPPS Final Rule and Correction Notice Tables 1A-1E (tab ‘FY20 CN Table 1A-1E’) for hospitals that submitted quality data and are meaningful EHR users. Note estimated operating IPPS payment does not include any other payment adjustments, such as payments for Disproportionate Share Hospitals (DSHs), Indirect Medical Education (IME), outliers, and hospital specific rates for Sole Community Hospitals (SCHs) and Medicare Dependent Hospitals (MDHs).

⁴⁵ Ibid.

Figure 7. Increase in IPPS operating MS-DRG payments (ICD-10-CM diagnosis code U07.1). Discharged on and after 1 Apr 2020 until end of declared PHE.

Coronavirus Treatment Acceleration Program/New Covid Treatments Add-On Payment

The FDA program for potential Covid therapies, Coronavirus Treatment Acceleration Program (CTAP), includes EUAs issued during the PHE⁴⁶ for five Covid drugs and biologicals. Only Remdesivir and convalescent plasma are eligible for IPPS add-on payment.

Through the New Covid-19 Treatments Add-on Payment (NCTAP), Medicare provides enhanced payment for eligible inpatient cases using certain *new* Covid products (“covered countermeasures”) with current FDA approval or EUA. *Note correlation of products in Figure 3 showing known treatments.* Products include:

- **23 Aug 2020.** FDA issued (reissued 30 Nov 2020, revised 9 Mar 2021) an EUA for use of convalescent plasma⁴⁷ for hospitalized patients
- **22 Oct 2020.** Most recently, FDA approved **Remdesivir** (Veklury)⁴⁸ for hospitalized adults and pediatric patients (see [Emergency Use Authorizations](#) for all EUAs for Remdesivir)
- **19 Nov 2020.** FDA issued (amended 20 Dec 2021) an EUA for use of **Baricitinib** (Olumiant)⁴⁹ for treating suspected or lab-confirmed Covid in certain hospitalized patients
- **22 Dec 2021.** FDA issued an EUA for **Molnupiravir** for treating mild-to-moderate Covid in certain adults at high risk for progression to severe Covid, including hospitalization or death
- **23 Dec 2021.** FDA issued an EUA for **Nirmatrelvir (Paxlovid)** for treating mild-to-moderate Covid in certain adults and pediatric patients at high risk for progression to severe Covid, including hospitalization or death

CMS issued an Interim Final Rule with Comment Period⁵⁰ that established NCTAP of 20 percent under Medicare IPPS. This new bonus under IPPS (effective 2 Nov 2020

Discharges on or after April 1, 2020, through the duration of the COVID-19 public health emergency period	MS-DRG Assignment	FY 2020 Relative Weight ¹	Estimated MS-DRG Payment under the CARES Act ²
Principal Diagnosis • U07.1 - COVID-19 Secondary Diagnosis • J12.89 - Other viral pneumonia (MCC) • J96.01 - Acute respiratory failure with hypoxia (MCC)	MS-DRG 177 Respiratory Infections and Inflammations with MCC	1.8912	\$13,155.10
Principal Diagnosis • U07.1 - COVID-19 Secondary Diagnosis • J22 - Unspecified acute lower respiratory infection • N17.9 - Acute kidney failure, unspecified (CC)	MS-DRG 178 Respiratory Infections and Inflammations with CC	1.2433	\$8,648.34
Principal Diagnosis • U07.1 - COVID-19 Secondary Diagnosis • J20.8 - Acute bronchitis due to other specified organisms	MS-DRG 179 Respiratory Infections and Inflammations without CC/MCC	0.8661	\$6,024.55

Discharges on or after April 1, 2020, through the duration of the COVID-19 public health emergency period	MS-DRG Assignment	FY 2020 Relative Weight ¹	Estimated MS-DRG Payment under the CARES Act ²
Principal Diagnosis • U07.1 - COVID-19 Secondary Diagnosis • J80 - Acute respiratory distress syndrome (MCC) Procedures • 5A1955Z - Respiratory ventilation, greater than 96 consecutive hours	MS-DRG 207 Respiratory System Diagnosis with Ventilator Support >96 Hours	5.7356	\$39,896.58
Principal Diagnosis • O98.513 - Other viral diseases complicating pregnancy, third trimester Secondary Diagnosis • U07.1 - COVID-19 (MCC) • J20.8 - Acute bronchitis due to other specified organisms	MS-DRG 831 Other Antepartum Diagnoses without O.R. Procedure with MCC	1.0785	\$7,502.00
Principal Diagnosis • A41.89 Secondary Diagnosis • B20 - Human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] disease (CC) • U07.1 - COVID-19 (MCC) • J12.89 - Other viral pneumonia (MCC) Procedures • 5A1955Z - Respiratory ventilation, greater than 96 consecutive hours	MS-DRG 974 HIV with Major Related Condition with MCC	2.6739	\$18,599.53

⁴⁶ “New Covid-19 Treatments Add-On Payment (NCTAP), CMS.gov. <https://www.cms.gov/medicare/Covid-19/new-Covid-19-treatments-add-payment-nctap>.

⁴⁷ Determination of Public Health Emergency, Letter to HHS from FDA. 28 Dec 2021. <https://www.fda.gov/media/141477/download>.

⁴⁸ NDA Approval, Letter to Gilead Sciences, Inc. from FDA. 22 Oct 2020. https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda_docs/applletter/2020/214787Orig1s000ltr.pdf.

⁴⁹ Determination of Public Health Emergency, Letter to Eli Lilly and Company from FDA. 10 May 2022. <https://www.fda.gov/media/143822/download>.

⁵⁰ “Additional Policy and Regulatory Revisions in Response to Covid-19 PHE,” Federal Register, National Archives. 2 Nov 2020. <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2020/11/06/2020-24332/additional-policy-and-regulatory-revisions-in-response-to-the-Covid-19-public-health-emergency>.

until end of PHE), according to Medicare PHE Waiver Questions,⁵¹ mitigates potential financial disincentives for hospitals to provide new Covid treatments during the PHE.

NOTE: This 20 percent NCTAP bonus is separate from the 20 percent add-on bonus from CMS on DRG rates. A report on CMS compliance explains for hospitals that treat with approved emergency therapeutics (“covered countermeasures”), they are eligible for the 20 percent DRG bonus, and eligibility triggers access to the NCTAP bonus under IPPS for Covid cases that meet certain criteria.⁵² Not only do hospitals get extra for Remdesivir, but they receive thousands for treating an individual patient for his or her entire hospital stay. Hospitals must be eligible for the 20 percent DRG add-on to get the new therapeutic 20 percent add-on.

Eligibility Criteria for IPPS NCTAP for Remainder of the PHE⁵³

Under Medicare, hospitals are generally reimbursed a fixed payment amount for services they provide during an inpatient stay, even if costs exceed that amount. Under current rules, hospitals may qualify for additional “outlier payment,” but only when costs for a particular patient exceed a certain threshold.

NCTAP allows hospitals to qualify for additional payments when they treat patients with certain new products approved or authorized to treat Covid. Enhanced payment is equal to the lesser of: (1) 65 percent of operating outlier threshold for the claim; or (2) 65 percent of cost of a Covid stay beyond operating Medicare payment (including 20 percent add-on payment under section 3710 of the CARES Act) for eligible cases.

As drugs or biological products become available and are authorized or approved by the FDA for treatment of Covid in inpatient settings, HRSA believes it is appropriate to increase current IPPS payment amounts *to mitigate any potential financial disincentives for hospitals to provide these new treatments* during the PHE. Therefore, effective for discharges occurring on or after effective date of this rule and until the end of the PHE, CMS uses exceptions and adjustment authority under section 1886(d)(5)(I) of the CARES Act to create NCTAP under the IPPS for Covid cases that meet certain criteria.⁵⁴

Determination of IPPS NCTAP Amount for Remainder of PHE

*The goal of NCTAP is to mitigate potential financial disincentives for hospitals to provide new Covid treatments.*⁵⁵ These financial disincentives are already mitigated in part by the IPPS outlier payment, but costs of a case must exceed payments by the “outlier threshold” or “fixed-loss” amount before outlier payments are made. For FY 2021, outlier threshold is approximately \$30,000 and is adjusted to account for local cost variation in determining whether an individual claim is eligible for outlier payments.

To further mitigate potential financial disincentives for hospitals to provide new Covid treatments, NCTAP functions to partially offset costs exceeding Medicare payment but are less than outlier threshold.

An Example. Normally, Medicare outlier payments, which are extra payments for cases with extraordinarily high costs, only kick in after the hospital incurs \$30,000 in costs above MS-DRG payment. Under standard outlier rules, a hospital only receives 80 percent of costs exceeding \$30,000 of IPPS payment (hospitals eat the first \$30,000 in losses). Under the Interim Final Code (IFC), when hospitals provide Remdesivir or Covid convalescent plasma and the patient has a positive Covid test, Medicare shares in 65 percent of the first dollar losses exceeding MS-DRG reimbursement up to \$30,000 outlier threshold. The hospital is reimbursed for 65 percent of initial cost as well. No wonder hospitals are in such a rush to treat patients with Remdesivir as soon as possible.

⁵¹ “Covid-19 Frequently Asked Questions on Medicare Fee-for-Service Billing,” CMS.gov. 3 Dec 2020. Updated 28 Feb 2022. <https://www.cms.gov/files/document/03092020-Covid-19-faqs-508.pdf>.

⁵² “Are Hospitals Making Thousands off this Dangerous and Ineffective Covid Drug?” Daniel Horowitz, Blaze Media. 28 Dec 2021. <https://www.theblaze.com/op-ed/horowitz-are-hospitals-making-thousands-off-dangerous-and-ineffective-Covid-drug>.

⁵³ “Additional Policy and Regulatory Revisions in Response to Covid-19 PHE,” Federal Register, National Archives. 2 Nov 2020. <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2020/11/06/2020-24332/additional-policy-and-regulatory-revisions-in-response-to-the-Covid-19-public-health-emergency>.

⁵⁴ “Payment to Hospitals for Inpatient Hospital Services,” Social Security Administration, Compilation of the Social Security Laws. https://www.ssa.gov/OP_Home/ssact/title18/1886.htm.

⁵⁵ “New Covid-19 Treatments Add-On Payment (NCTAP),” CMS.gov. <https://www.cms.gov/medicare/preventive-services/covid-19-services-billing-coverage/covid-19/new-covid-19-treatments-add-payment-nctap>.

How much difference could this make per patient? For a hospital system that treats 5,000 Covid patients over the course of the pandemic, Remdesivir alone could deliver close to \$100M in federal reimbursements⁵⁶ or \$20,000 per patient. And, thanks to the PREP Act, patients and families cannot sue Gilead (maker of Remdesivir) for money damages in court for death or organ failure caused by the drug.⁵⁷ The federal government, however, can and *did* sue Gilead for patent infringement.⁵⁸ Understand this salient point: Our government can sue a drug company for interfering with the government’s efforts to profit from pharmaceuticals; but citizens cannot sue drug companies when their pharmaceuticals maim or kill humans.

Outpatient “Covered Countermeasures”

Most drugs and biological products authorized for use to treat Covid in outpatient settings are paid separately under standard Outpatient Prospective Payment System (OPPS) payment policies. Medicare established payment rates for vaccines in the IFC. If they require two or more doses, Medicare now pays more for subsequent doses as an incentive to providers who administer the first dose to encourage patients back for subsequent doses.⁵⁹

Additional Financial Incentives for New EUA-Approved Covid Medications⁶⁰

As of 8 Apr 2022, NIH Treatment Guidelines listed preferred therapies for non-hospitalized adults in order of preference:

- Ritonavir-boosted Nirmatrelvir aka Paxlovid (Pfizer; \$530 - \$700 per treatment)
- *Remdesivir aka Veklury (Gilead Sciences; outpatient Remdesivir is considered “off-label”. Note: Inpatient Remdesivir is \$9 a vial to produce and \$3,120 per treatment.⁶¹

Alternative therapies for use when neither preferred therapies above are available:

- Bebtelovimab, a monoclonal antibody (Eli Lilly; the government will pay Lilly \$720M or \$1,200 per treatment)⁶²
- Molnupiravir (Merck; \$700 per treatment)⁶³

*The FDA expanded Remdesivir for *outpatient* Covid treatment on 21 Jan 2022. CMS reimburses \$5.512 per outpatient treatment under Medicare Part B. This form of Remdesivir is a gateway drug to further hospitalizations. It is as dangerous for outpatient use as it is for inpatient use if it is not administered within the first seven days of symptoms onset.⁶⁴ Most people do not seek treatment until after day seven.

Emergency Use Authorizations and the Pharmaceutical Profit Pipeline

If the public allows our government to continue renewing the PHE, alphabet agencies will not stop bringing new, dangerous, and profitable pharmaceuticals to bear on the American people. With each new “variant” of a virus and each new “virus,” endless coercive actions will force us under the needle. The first stop for all drugs is EUA approval. The FDA website says: “EUA authority allows FDA to help strengthen the nation’s public health protections against chemical,

⁵⁶ “Are Hospitals Making Thousands Off This Dangerous and Ineffective Covid Drug?” Blaze Media. 28 Dec 2021.

<https://www.theblaze.com/op-ed/horowitz-are-hospitals-making-thousands-off-dangerous-and-ineffective-covid-drug>.

⁵⁷ “The PREP Act and Covid-19, Part 1,” Congressional Research Service. 13 Apr 2022.

<https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/LSB/LSB10443>.

⁵⁸ “HHS Sues Drugmaker Gilead over PrEP Patent Infringement,” NPR. 7 Nov 2019. <https://www.npr.org/2019/11/07/777352806/hhs-sues-drugmaker-gilead-over-prep-patent-infringement>.

⁵⁹ “CMS Hikes Payment for Covid-19 Inpatients Treated with New Drugs, Links to 20% Bonus,” JDSupra. 2 Nov 2020.

<https://www.jdsupra.com/legalnews/cms-hikes-payment-for-covid-19-19452/>.

⁶⁰ Coronavirus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) Treatment Guidelines, Introduction, page 56. Updated 8 Jul 2022.

<https://files.covid19treatmentguidelines.nih.gov/guidelines/covid19treatmentguidelines.pdf>.

⁶¹ “Fauci’s Remdesivir Costs \$9 per Dose, Will Be Sold at \$3,000 per Treatment,” Need To Know. 30 Jun 2020.

<https://needtoknow.news/2020/06/faucis-remdesivir-costs-9-per-dose-will-be-sold-at-3000-per-treatment/>.

⁶² “Lilly’s New Covid-19 Antibody Becomes US’ Latest Tool to Battle Omicron,” BioPharmaDive. 11 Feb 2022.

<https://www.biopharmadive.com/news/lilly-covid-antibody-us-supply-omicron/618727/>.

⁶³ “Paxlovid vs Molnupiravir (Lagevrio) for Covid-19,” GoodRx Health. 17 May 2022. <https://www.goodrx.com/conditions/covid-19/covid-19-pill-paxlovid-molnupiravir>.

⁶⁴ “Remdesivir (Intravenous Route),” Mayo Clinic. 1 Jun 2022. <https://www.mayoclinic.org/drugs-supplements/remdesivir-intravenous-route/proper-use/drg-20503608>;

Remdesivir,” NIH Covid-19 Treatment Guidelines. 24 Feb 2022. <https://www.Covid19treatmentguidelines.nih.gov/therapies/antiviral-therapy/remdesivir/>.

biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) threats including infectious diseases, by facilitating availability and use of Medical Countermeasures (MCMs)⁶⁵ needed *during public health emergencies*.

Note: A determination under section 319 of the Public Health Service Act that *a public health emergency exists, such as the one issued on 31 Jan 2020, does not enable FDA to issue EUAs. On 4 Feb 2020, the HHS Secretary determined that there is a public health emergency with significant potential to affect national security or health and security of U.S. citizens living abroad, and that involves the virus that causes COVID*. Subsequent HHS declarations supporting use of EUAs and based on this determination are described ... below.”⁶⁶

New and revoked EUAs⁶⁷ for Covid treatment include:

- **Bamlanivimab**. A monoclonal antibody treatment granted EUA Nov 2020; revoked Apr 2021.⁶⁸
- **Sotrovimab** (Xevudy). A monoclonal antibody; previously preferred therapy for non-hospitalized patients with mild to moderate Covid at high risk of progressing to severe disease. EUA revoked 5 Apr 2021.⁶⁹
- **Remdesivir**^{70 71 72}
 - EUA issued 1 May 2020 for inpatient treatment of adults and children 12+ (weighing at least 12kg).
 - EUA re-issued 28 Aug 2020 to expand authorized use by no longer limiting it to use for treatment of patients with severe disease.
 - EUA re-issued 1 Oct 2020 to incorporate revisions to scope and conditions of authorization designating Gilead Sciences, Inc. and its authorized distributors as responsible parties for distribution of Remdesivir.
 - EUA re-issued 16 Oct 2020 with revisions to clarify Alternate Care Site (ACS) meeting certain criteria is considered an “inpatient hospital setting” for purposes of EUA scope.
 - EUA re-issued 22 Oct 2020 to include inpatient pediatric use for children and infants (weighing 3.5kg - 40kg).
- **Chloroquine (CQ) and Hydroxychloroquine (HCQ)**. EUA issued 28 Mar 2020; revoked 15 Jun 2020. FDA determined CQ and HCQ “unlikely to be effective in treating COVID for authorized uses in EUA.”⁷³

The Truth Behind More Than 1 Million Covid Deaths in the U.S.

More than one million people have allegedly died “from Covid” in the United States—more than any other developed nation on earth. But most of these victims did not die from Covid. They died in U.S. hospitals, victims of the NIH/CDC Covid treatment protocols.⁷⁴

Alphabet agencies (HHS, CDC, and NIH, as well as Anthony Fauci) claim Covid deaths hit high-risk populations the hardest—Medicare and Medicaid patients with multiple comorbidities such as heart disease, obesity, diabetes. These are

⁶⁵ “What are Medical Countermeasures?” FDA. 16 Mar 2022. <https://www.fda.gov/emergency-preparedness-and-response/about-mcmi/what-are-medical-countermeasures>.

⁶⁶ “Emergency Use Authorization,” FDA. 7 Aug 2022. <https://www.fda.gov/emergency-preparedness-and-response/mcm-legal-regulatory-and-policy-framework/emergency-use-authorization>.

⁶⁷ “Covid-19 EUA – Archived Information (Drug & Biological Products),” FDA. <https://www.fda.gov/emergency-preparedness-and-response/mcm-legal-regulatory-and-policy-framework/emergency-use-authorization-archived-information# covid19>.

⁶⁸ “Emergency Use Authorization – Archived Information (Terminated or Revoked EUAs),” FDA. 11 May 2022. <https://www.fda.gov/emergency-preparedness-and-response/mcm-legal-regulatory-and-policy-framework/emergency-use-authorization-archived-information>.

⁶⁹ “FDA Updates Sotrovimab Emergency Use Authorization,” FDA. 5 Apr 2022. <https://www.fda.gov/drugs/drug-safety-and-availability/fda-updates-sotrovimab-emergency-use-authorization>.

⁷⁰ “FDA’s Approval of Veklury (Remdesivir) for Treatment of Covid-19 – the Science of Safety and Effectiveness,” FDA. 22 Oct 2020. <https://www.fda.gov/drugs/news-events-human-drugs/fdas-approval-veklury-remdesivir-treatment-covid-19-science-safety-and-effectiveness>.

⁷¹ EUA Reissue for Remdesivir, Letter to Gilead Sciences, Inc. from FDA. 16 Oct 2020. <https://www.fda.gov/media/143188/download>.

⁷² “FDA Approves First Treatment for Covid-19,” FDA. 22 Oct 2020. <https://www.fda.gov/news-events/press-announcements/fda-approves-first-treatment-covid-19>.

⁷³ “Covid-19 EUA – Archived Information (Drug & Biological Products), FDA. <https://www.fda.gov/emergency-preparedness-and-response/mcm-legal-regulatory-and-policy-framework/emergency-use-authorization-archived-information# covid19>.

⁷⁴ “1 Million Covid Deaths: Here’s the Real Reason Why More People Died from Covid in the U.S. Than Every Other Country,” Gateway Pundit. 14 May 2022. <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2022/05/1-million-covid-deaths-real-reason-people-died-covid-united-states-every-country/>.

the highest risk patients who went to hospitals, were given Remdesivir, and put on ventilators. These are the patients held hostage by hospitals, separated from their families, sedated and intubated without informed consent.

But we know one million people in America *did not die from Covid*, because those same high-risk populations survive Covid when treated effectively with safe, inexpensive protocols at home under the care of ethical direct primary care physicians. During the early months of Covid, high-ranking officials in the U.S. government knew ivermectin and HCQ were safe and effective but willfully made these life-saving medications unavailable to patients as they lay dying on ventilators in hospitals.⁷⁵ As noted in the section above, the FDA deliberately revoked HCQ’s EUA for Covid patients on 15 Jun 2020.

Following the Money through U.S. Hospital Systems

TN Liberty Network is collecting annual audit information on random U.S. hospitals to determine if institutions profited from Covid relief funding (from the CARES Act). Information is also being collected on hospitals that strictly adhered to NIH protocols and, if so, how much they profited and what they are doing with the windfall.

Example: Arizona

Arizona hospitals were already showing slight profit increases prior to Covid and experienced a 35 percent increase in 2020 totaling \$1.5B in net operating profits. Arizona hospitals lost hundreds of medical staff due to the Covid shot mandates, while also accepting Covid relief money. The Medicaid rate enhancement program implemented in Oct 2020 increased Medicaid payments.⁷⁶

Example: North Carolina

Seven of North Carolina’s largest hospital systems made a combined \$5.2B net profit in 2021, in addition to receiving \$1.5B in Covid relief funds. The hospital system treasurer claims they will use profits to lower costs for patients, but the hospital also claims they faced “immense struggles and challenges ...” including workforce shortages, skyrocketing costs for supplies, equipment, and drugs.⁷⁷ Their workforce shortages were caused by forcing Covid shot mandates on medical staff, while the high cost of drugs could have been alleviated if they had administered safe, effective, low-cost treatments outside NIH protocols.

Tennessee

HCA, the largest U.S. for-profit hospital system, received approximately \$1B in CARES Act relief funds. By comparison, Tenet, Community Health Services, and United Health Services received \$517M, \$420M, and \$239M, respectively.⁷⁸

HCA owns and operates 187 hospitals in 2,000 sites in 20 states and in the United Kingdom.⁷⁹ HCA reported \$4B in profit in 2020.⁸⁰ Then, HCA reported \$2.26B in net income in the third quarter of 2021, following an intense surge in Covid cases. Revenues in 2021 were \$15.2B compared with \$13B in 2020.⁸¹ Tennessee’s billionaire Frist family doubled their wealth between Mar 2020 and 2021 (\$7.5B to \$15.6B).⁸²

⁷⁵ “Who Directed the Hiding of Therapeutics HCQ and Ivermectin While Hundreds of Thousands of Americans Died of Covid-19”? The American Report. 16 Jan 2022. <https://theamericanreport.org/2022/01/16/who-directed-the-hiding-of-therapeutics-hcq-and-ivermectin-while-hundreds-of-thousands-of-americans-died-of-covid-19/>.

⁷⁶ “Arizona Hospital Profits are Increasing at a Record Rate, Report Shows,” Fox 10 Phoenix. 4 Oct 2021.

<https://www.fox10phoenix.com/news/arizona-hospital-profits-are-increasing-at-a-record-rate-report-shows>.

⁷⁷ “Seven North Carolina Hospital Systems Had Record Profits During Covid, Report Says,” WFAE 90.7. 22 Jun 2022.

<https://www.wfae.org/business/2022-06-22/seven-north-carolina-hospital-systems-had-record-profits-during-covid-report-says>.

⁷⁸ “Here’s How Much For-Profit Hospitals Have Received in Bailout Funding So Far,” HealthcareDive. 26 May 2020.

<https://www.healthcaredive.com/news/heres-how-much-for-profit-hospitals-have-received-in-covid-19-bailout-fund/578378/>.

⁷⁹ “Thomas Frist, Jr. & Family,” Forbes. 11 Jul 2022. <https://www.forbes.com/profile/thomas-frist-jr/?sh+1babd4f1474f>. (Broken link, manual search.)

⁸⁰ “Are Hospitals Making Money Treating Covid-19 Patients?” Modern Healthcare. 12 Sep 2020.

<https://www.modernhealthcare.com/providers/are-hospitals-making-money-treating-covid-19-patients>.

⁸¹ “HCA Posts \$2.2B Profit After ‘Most Intense Surge’ of Covid-19 in Q3, Higher Labor Costs,” Fierce Healthcare. 22 Oct 2021.

<https://www.fiercehealthcare.com/hospitals/hca-posts-2-2b-profit-after-most-intense-surge-covid-19-q3-higher-labor-costs>.

⁸² “Hospital-owning Frist Family ‘Made a Killing’ During Pandemic, with Wealth Soaring by \$8.1 Billion,” Common Dreams. 8 Mar 2021.

<https://www.commondreams.org/news/2021/03/08/hospital-owning-frist-family-made-killing-during-pandemic-wealth-soaring-81-billion>.

TN Liberty Network’s Covid advocacy organization, The Adam Group, fought 17 battles against HCA to rescue Covid patients who were well enough to leave the hospital but were held against their will while families were refused access. Many patients were given Remdesivir without informed consent and died on ventilators after patients and families clearly stated, “No ventilator!”

The Adam Group helped nearly three dozen families with Covid patients in *Tennova* hospitals around Tennessee, nearly all of whom died on ventilators after being administered Remdesivir against their will and being restrained and left alone with no food or water for up to two days. Tennova’s North Knoxville Medical Center announced plans for a \$67.5M construction expansion in May 2020, including a 98,000sf patient tower, 28 ICU beds, 28 acute beds, a new emergency room, meeting space, pharmacy, and lab. Tennova CEO, Colin McRae, stated, “Our community is thriving ... growth horizon is bright ... (we) began planning this project mid-2020 ... a collaboration of many people ... thankful for all that helped to make this happen, many of whom are in attendance today. ... when people in our communities need health care, Tennova is always going to be there for them.”

Why does a hospital begin planning a \$68M expansion in mid-2020 after international scientists determined Covid would infect 60 percent of the world’s population and kill one in 100 of those infected (approximately 50 million people)?⁸³ Seems very risky. If Tennova wished to thank the people responsible for their ability to pursue a \$68M expansion, they should visit their local cemeteries.

Cookeville Regional Medical Center (CRMC) was the site of many Covid deaths in the surrounding communities of Cookeville, Crossville, and Monterey. The hospital released its 2020-2021 audit, which shows, “despite Covid-19, financial health is in good standing.” CRMC reported a net loss in 2019 of \$5,842,948 but reported a net income in 2020 of \$9,554,777 and a net income in 2021 of \$4,380,554. The hospital claims they are using the net income to reinvest in equipment and services to better serve patients.⁸⁴ From our experiences trying to save Covid patients at CRMC, better service to patients is not consistent with life.

Williamson Medical Center (WMC) killed many Covid patients in their Franklin, TN, hospital. Despite “labor challenges” (caused by firing medical staff who exercised their right to reject an experimental covid shot), WMC claimed, “profits soar amid pandemic.” WMC reported a net income in Nov 2021 of \$822,707 and a year-to-date net income of \$4.1M—a more than 104 percent increase compared to Nov 2020.

WMC CFO, Michael Jennessee, spoke at a Williamson County commission meeting in Nov 2021, stating he is proud of the hospital’s earnings. Commissioner Barbara Sturgeon asked Jennessee what services WMC was providing that led to such an increase in revenue and asked if the hospital was getting paid extra for Covid diagnoses and Covid patients on ventilators, to which Jennessee replied, “We’re getting the same money that anybody would be getting.”⁸⁵ Jennessee spoke the truth in that WMC is reimbursed the same as all U.S. hospitals that strictly adhere to NIH Covid protocols. The Adam Group had many conversations with WMC administrators as patients lay dying on ventilators—patients that could have been saved if WMC had worked with patients and their families on safe, effective, inexpensive Covid treatment protocols. Just because WMC makes the same as “anybody” does not justify the number of Covid deaths in their hospital.

NEXT: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid (CMS) Waivers: Destruction of Patient Rights and the Hippocratic Oath

⁸³ “Coronavirus ‘Could Infect 60% of Global Population if Unchecked,’” The Guardian. 11 Feb 2020.

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2020/feb/11/coronavirus-expert-warns-infection-could-reach-60-of-worlds-population>.

⁸⁴ “Cookeville Regional Board Approves 2020-2021 Audit,” Upper Cumberland Business Journal. 16 Dec 2021.

<https://www.ucbjournal.com/cookeville-regional-board-approves-2020-2021-audit/>.

⁸⁵ “Despite ‘Labor Challenges,’ Williamson Medical Center Profits Soar Amid Pandemic,” Williamson Home Page. 11 Jan 2022.

https://www.williamsonhomepage.com/news/despote-labor-challenges-williamson-medical-center-profits-soar-amid-pandemic/article_a5fb626e-7345-11ec-8b93-a736e17c34a0.html.