

1 **It's hard to be a real doctor now**

2 I and most other physicians went into the medical pro-  
3 fession for similar reasons: we liked biology, we liked hu-  
4 man beings, we wanted to reduce human suffering; and,  
5 we knew physicians held some degree of respect in society.  
6 Early in our lives we chose to commit to the required sci-  
7 ence courses in college, prepare ourselves for the rigors and  
8 also the intellectual and personal joys of medical school and  
9 residency, and then enter practice. Practice offered relation-  
10 ships that were exciting and fulfilling. We exchanged cases  
11 and ideas with our colleagues and developed collegialities  
12 within our community, our hospitals, and with our patients.  
13 We knew our patients, listened to their fears with them and  
14 their families. We treated our patients as human beings and  
15 made medical decisions based on the best available evidence,  
16 clinical experience, and how the patients perceived their  
17 disease(s) and prognosis. They trusted us. We were “real”  
18 doctors.

19 The joy in the practice of medicine has declined. The  
20 reasons for this are multifactorial, including the need to see  
21 more patients in less time in order to sustain enough revenue  
22 to pay costs; the diminution of humanism driven in part by  
23 the need to type electronic medical records rather than sit  
24 and listen to patients. The joy is also being influenced by the  
25 burdens of insurance preauthorizations and denials by payer  
26 employees with little or no medical training or licensure, or  
27 accountability to my patients. These insurance employees  
28 deny the “medical necessity” of my knowledge, based on  
29 forty years of clinical-academic education, of what I think  
30 is best for my patient. Denials are now the routine, not the  
31 exception. Denials create a greater degree of stress and hope-  
32 less fear for my patients; they don't deserve more uncertainty  
33 on top of what their basic disease has already given them.  
34 Additionally, the financial cost to my practice, by adding  
35 more medical assistants hired solely to “fight” the insur-  
36 ers is not reimbursable. These additional costs have driven  
37 many physicians out of business or into early retirement, or  
38 forced their employment by hospitals. Hospital administra-  
39 tors then become the deciders of what physicians can or  
40 cannot do. Even after I write appeals of the denials defend-  
41 ing the necessity of the medical management plan and then  
42 have the phone calls—“the peer-to-peer” with some “medical  
43 doctor” employed by insurance companies who have little  
44 knowledge of the disease(s) I treat—can I obtain approval for  
45 the pharmacological treatment or radiological tests I have  
46 ordered. Insurers are now the “doctors” and doctors are now  
47 the commodity. Humanism in medicine across the board is  
48 vanishing.

49 What are the consequences of these firewalls? Time will  
50 define the costs, higher or lower, for these insurance denials  
51 and the distancing of real doctors mediated by the demand  
52 to type the EMR. Even if costs savings can be directly linked  
53 to denials, will the change in a profession transformed into a

1 commodity be worth it? The costs in terms of decrease in my  
2 own passion for medicine or respect by my patients for the  
3 practice of medicine are already being felt. I am honored to  
4 do what I do, but cannot do it in the way I was trained.

5 Are there solutions? I hope so, but only when society in  
6 its broad terms allows doctors to be doctors. Patients have to  
7 have the confidence that their physicians are *their* advocates.  
8 While overall medical costs must be a concern for all of us,  
9 the burden of disallowing physician's good management of  
10 their patients is costly as well. That cost may not be obtain-  
11 able. The training of insurance companies "phantom doctors"  
12 is not what medical school is about. Unaccountability of  
13 insurers is unacceptable. Every individual physician, profes-  
14 sional society, academic center, industry executive, and gov-  
15 ernment agency that respects what real practicing physicians  
16 deal with day in and day out must work to allow the return of  
17 sound and necessary medical decisions made by well-trained  
18 doctors, done by well-trained, real doctors.

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21 *Lakewood, Colorado*  
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