

Having your financial identity stolen is awful. Having your medical identity stolen is worse.

By: Caroline Chen and Del Quentin Wilber, The Washington Post

Most of us tightly guard our credit cards and bank account numbers, but health insurance policy numbers are also prime targets for thieves. An estimated 1.84 million people were victims of medical identity theft in 2013, according to the Poneman Institute, a research organization, which expects that number to rise.

Victims often don't realize they've been targeted until they discover a drop in their credit score or until a collection agency comes after them for unpaid medical bills, says Jim Quiggle, director of communications for the Coalition Against Insurance Fraud, a group that includes insurers, consumer activists and government officials. While most of the cost of medical identity theft is borne by the health-care industry and government, the Poneman Institute estimates that about 36 percent of victims in 2013 incurred out-of-pocket costs such as reimbursements for services provided to impostors, legal fees and identity protection services. The average cost for these victims amounted to \$18,660; in a few cases, it exceeded \$100,000.

Medical identity theft can happen in several ways. In one common scenario, the criminal persuades a consumer to divulge his health insurance number. Strategies for collecting these numbers can be highly sophisticated, especially when crooks operate in teams, Quiggle says. "They might invite seniors to bogus health fairs where they take their blood pressure and give them some nutritional supplements and ask to see their Medicare cards."

Jennifer Trussell, who investigates medical identity theft for the Department of Health and Human Services' Office of Inspector General, has seen cases where criminal rings target senior centers or homeless shelters and offer people \$50 for, say, their Medicare number. "That information is sold again and again," she says.

Even though the victims in these instances voluntarily share their numbers, they may not realize the impact, Quiggle says. "They'll discover to their horror that their Medicare account is being rifled and even maxed out by thieves who are making false claims against their policy."

Some cases are perpetrated by employees of medical offices or even health-care providers. Trussell worked on a case involving an Iowa chiropractor who had lifted the names and dates of birth of more than 200 patients to collect fraudulent Medicaid payments. In another case, a

"They might invite seniors to bogus health fairs where they take their blood pressure and give them some nutritional supplements and ask to see their Medicare cards," says director of communications for the Coalition Against Insurance Fraud.



Baltimore pharmacy owner and two employees were indicted for allegedly submitting bogus claims for prescription refills to Medicaid and Medicare.

Sometimes medical identity theft happens with the cooperation of the victim, who allows a family member or acquaintance to use his health insurance card to obtain care. Poneman Institute founder Larry Poneman says these "Robin Hood" crimes comprised 30 percent of the medical identity thefts his group studied in 2013.

Giving your insurance number to someone in need might seem like a generous thing to do, but it's still a crime and you could suffer consequences if the visits rack up bills that go unpaid or result in incorrect additions to your medical records, Poneman says. If an impostor's blood type or medical condition gets added to your record, you could end up receiving inappropriate or even life-threatening treatment.

Electronic medical records make your medical data easier to steal, because any clerk with access to patient records can load patient information onto a thumb drive and sell it to cronies or crime rings, Quiggle says. And because the Internet makes electronic records easy to share, tracking down all the providers who have received incorrect data can be difficult.