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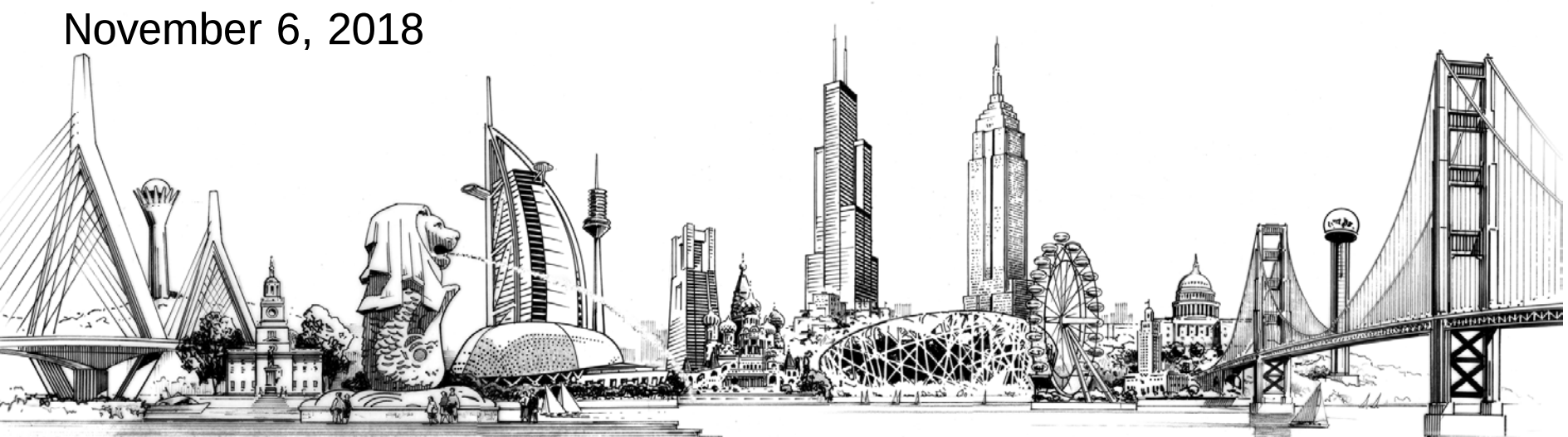
TEACH US SOMETHING TUESDAY:

EMERGING LEGAL ISSUES AT THE CROSSROADS OF HEALTHCARE, LIFE SCIENCES AND TECHNOLOGY

November 6, 2018



Agenda & Topics

Introduction and Welcome: Lucy Wang

Moderators: Jillian Harris & Charis Redmond

- **Discussion: Digital Health Regulation:** FDA Partner Michele Buenafe
- **The Use and Disclosure of Employee Biometrics in the Workplace:** Amanda Brown (DA-LEPG)
- **Regulation and Innovation: New Food Products and Technologies:** Amaru Sanchez (WA-FDA) & Ryan Fournier (WA-FDA)
- **21st Century House Calls: A Closer Look on Health Care:** Anthony Ferrara (NY-LPG)

Questions / Open Forum

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DIGITAL HEALTH REGULATION

Michele Buenafe
Partner, FDA Practice Group
Washington

Digital Health Taxonomy

Patient Engagement
Solutions equip healthcare providers to e-connect with patients and families through engagement with patient portal adoption, secure messaging, social media, and other emerging technologies

Data Capture & Analytics
Software integration and analytics capabilities used in conjunction with connected devices allow for data capture and remote monitoring to drive improved health outcomes. Data collected helps drive decision support systems

Care Coordination
Software applications enable communication between teams of health care providers and patients through patient portals, electronic medical records, and data integration with IoT devices

Telemedicine
The remote delivery of healthcare services and clinical information using telecommunications technology. This includes a wide array of clinical services using the internet, wireless, satellite, and telephone media, and can be categorized into three segments: store-and-forward, remote patient monitoring, and real-time interaction.

Interoperability – Tools and Technology
Interoperability between medical devices, healthcare applications and EMR solutions that maximizes workflow, transforms the patient experience, and improves the quality of care delivery

Sensors & Wearables
With the adoption of electronic medical records and integration with smartphone technology, wearable and implantable devices provide actionable data with use-cases ranging from general fitness to chronically ill “high risk” patients

Is Digital Health Regulated?

- Food and Drug Administration
- Federal Trade Commission
- State Regulation

Scope of FDA Regulation

- FDA regulates software and other technologies that meet the definition of a "device" under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, which includes
  - Any instrument, apparatus, implement, machine, contrivance, implant, *in vitro* reagent, or other similar related article, including any component, part, or accessory
  - Intended for use in the diagnosis of disease or other conditions, or in the cure, treatment, or prevention of disease, or intended to affect the structure or function of the body
  - Which does not achieve its principal purposes by chemical action in or on the body of man or by being metabolized (*i.e.*, not a drug).

  FFDCA § 201(h), 21 U.S.C. § 321(h)

- VERY broad definition

Intended Use

- FDA's authority to regulate revolves around the *intended use*
  - "*Intended for use* in the diagnosis of disease or other conditions, or in the cure, treatment, or prevention of disease, or *intended to* affect the structure or function of the body"
- Your product is what YOU SAY it is
- Intended use is determined by:
  - Claims on the product labels or "labeling" (including websites)
  - Advertising/promotional material
  - Oral or written statements by sales reps
  - Press releases
- If a software or other digital health product has a *medical or health-related intended use*, then assess whether any FDA exemptions apply

21st Century Cures Act – Software Exemptions

- For *administrative support* functions
  - Includes software for "including the processing and maintenance of financial records, claims or billing information, appointment schedules, business analytics, information about patient populations, admissions, practice and inventory management, analysis of historical claims data to predict future utilization or cost-effectiveness, determination of health benefit eligibility, population health management, and laboratory workflow"
  - Not historically regulated by FDA
- For *maintaining or encouraging a healthy lifestyle*
  - Must be unrelated to the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, prevention, or treatment of a disease or condition
  - FDA Guidance – General Wellness: Policy for Low Risk Devices

21st Century Cures Act – Software Exemptions

- To serve as *electronic health records*
  - Must meet the following criteria:
    - Such records were created, stored, transferred, or reviewed by health care professionals or by individuals working under supervision of such professionals
    - Certified by ONC per Health IT Certification Program (enforcement discretion for non-certified systems)
    - Not intended for interpretation or analysis of patient records or images for the purpose of diagnosis, cure, mitigation, prevention, or treatment of a disease or condition
- For transferring, storing, converting formats, or displaying *medical device data or results* (including clinical lab test data)
  - Includes “medical device data systems” or “MDDS”

21st Century Cures Act – Software Exemptions

- Medical software exemptions:
  - For *clinical decision support* (CDS) functions – to provide patient-specific recommendations or support about the prevention, diagnosis, or treatment of a disease or condition, provided that
    - The health care professional can independently review the basis of the CDS recommendations
    - The CDS function does not acquire, process, or analyze a medical image or a signal from an IVD device or signal acquisition system
    - The software is intended for use by a health care professional – not for consumer use

Mobile Medical Apps – Enforcement Discretion Policy

- Describes "FDA's intentions to focus its oversight on a *subset of mobile apps*," that "*pose[] the same or similar risks to the public health as currently regulated devices* if they fail to function as intended."
- Identifies <u>three categories</u> of apps:
  - Apps that FDA intends to <u>regulate as medical devices</u>
  - Apps that may meet the statutory definition of a "device" but for which FDA intends to <u>exercise enforcement discretion</u>
  - Apps that do not meet the statutory definition of a "device" and which <u>FDA will not regulate</u>

Federal Trade Commission

- FTC regulation and enforcement
  - January 2015 complaint against Focus Education, LLC
    - Claims that app permanently improves children's focus, memory, attention, behavior, and/or school performance
    - ADHD claims
  - February 2015 actions against MelApp and Mole Detective
    - Claims for analysis of pictures of moles and skin lesions taken with smartphones
    - Melanoma detection claims
  - January 2016 complaint against Lumosity
    - Claims to delay memory decline and protect against dementia and Alzheimer's disease
    - Claims to reduce the effects of ADHD and post-traumatic stress disorder
  - FTC enforcement thus far is generally consistent with FDA's policies for mobile medical apps and other digital health products

State Regulation

- 2017 Actions by New York State Attorney General
  - Developers of three health-related apps: My Baby's Beat, Cardiio, and Runtastic
  - Allegations concerning misleading and unsubstantiated claims
  - Irresponsible privacy practices
  - Two of the apps involved were *exempt from FDA regulation*
  - The developers agreed to add new disclaimers, modify their claims, update their privacy policies, and pay a combined $30,000 in penalties

END OF SECTION

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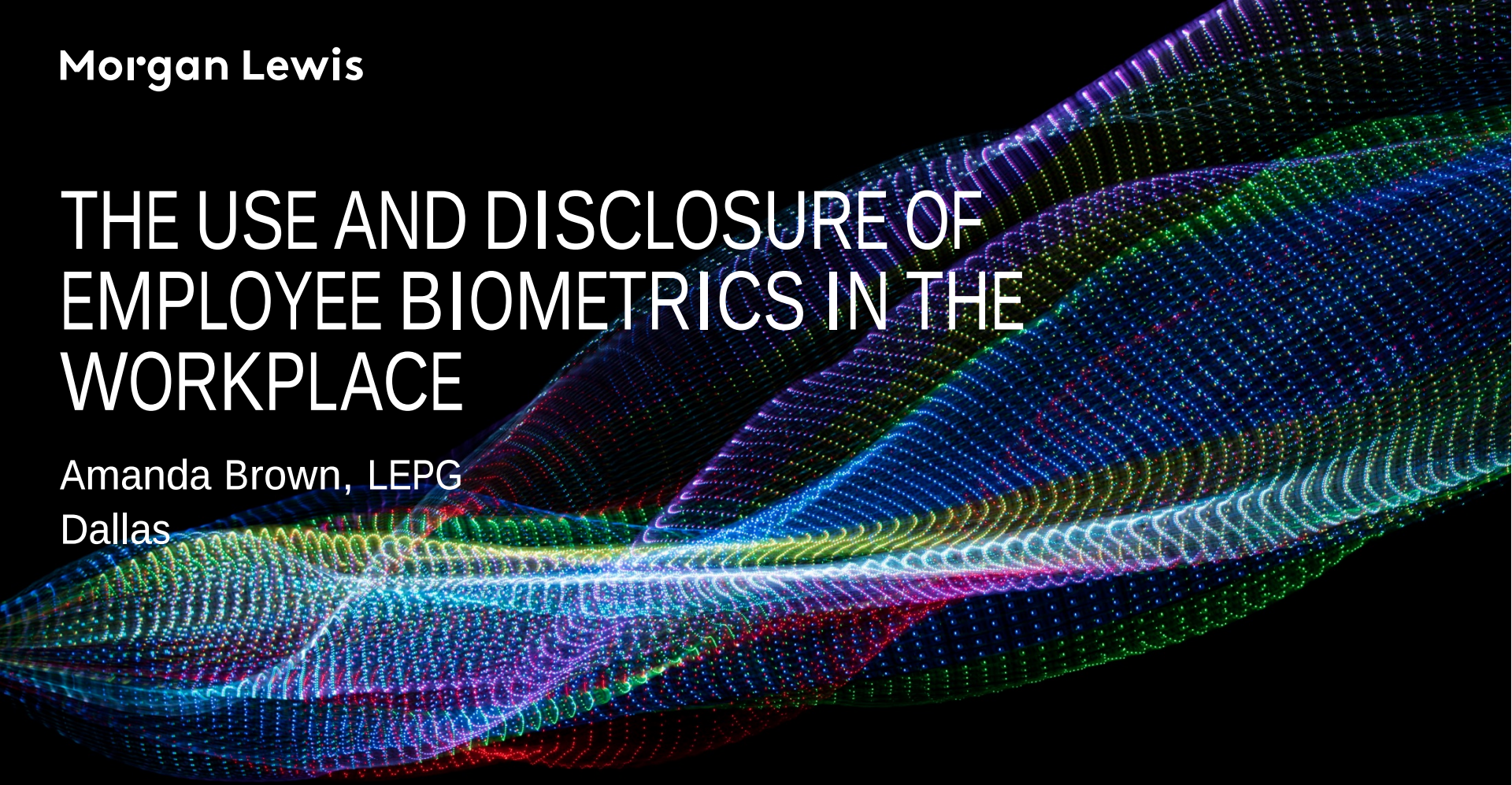
THE USE AND DISCLOSURE OF EMPLOYEE BIOMETRICS IN THE WORKPLACE

Amanda Brown, LEPG
Dallas



WHAT ARE BIOMETRICS?

Biometrics Defined

- No set definition
- Not personally identifying information – e.g., SSN
- Cannot be changed – e.g., retina, fingerprint, DNA
- “Measurable human biological and behavioral characteristics that can be used for identification”

Facial recognition from photos?

- In 2013, Facebook revealed that users uploaded 350 million photographs per day, with nearly 250 billion photographs already uploaded to its website
- *In re Facebook Biometric Info. Privacy Litig.*, 185 F. Supp. 3d 1155, 1171 (N.D. Cal. 2016)
  - Facebook's facial recognition data can be biometric data
- *Monroy v. Shutterfly, Inc.*, 2017 WL 4099846, at *3-4 (N.D. Ill. Sept. 15, 2017)
  - Biometric information does not have to result from an in-person scan, but can be derived from a phot
- *Gullen v. Facebook, Inc., 2018 WL 1609337*, at *2-3 (N.D. Cal. Apr. 3, 2018)
  - Stating in dicta that biometric privacy law can apply to photos
  - On appeal to the Ninth Circuit

HOW ARE BIOMETRICS USED?

Use of Biometrics

- By employers:
  - Timekeeping
    - Most common use by employers
  - Security
    - Employee identification verification (e.g., building access; computer access)
  - Wellness Programs
    - Fitness trackers
- Other uses:
  - “Selfie pay”
  - Photo tagging?

Biometric Process

- Enrollment
  - Providing your biometric data to your employer
- Template generation
  - Employer creates a record of your biometric data
- Matching
  - When you provide your biometric data for employer's required purpose (e.g., timekeeping), it is matched to the employer's recorded template

CURRENT REGULATIONS

Illinois

- Biometric Information Privacy Act (“BIPA”)
- Enacted 2008
- Recent explosion as a class action weapon by plaintiffs bar
- Defines biometrics as: “biologically unique to the individual; therefore, once compromised, the individual has no recourse . . . [and] is at heightened risk for identity theft.” ILCS 740 § 14/5(c)
  - Inability to modify biometrics warrants additional protection of biometric data
- Applies to private employers and private COA
- BIG damages available
- Requires notice, consent, “publicly” posted policy

Illinois

- Possible relief for Illinois' employers
- Proposed exemptions to BIPA are currently pending
- Proposed amendments that would limit the right to bring a private cause of action

Texas

- Capture or Use of Biometric Information Act (“CUBI”)
- Enacted 2009 and modified 2017
- Similar to BIPA, but application is limited to “commercial purpose”
  - BUT, the statute does not define “commercial purpose”
  - Employers are left guessing whether or not timekeeping or other activities that assist them in running their business constitute a “commercial purpose,” or whether “commercial purpose” is something different, like and employer selling of biometric data for profit
- No private cause of action; enforced by Texas AG
  - But possibility for large penalties
- Must inform employee beforehand, and employee must consent

Washington

- Enacted 2017
- Similar to CUBI (applies to private employers and no private cause of action), but it defines “commercial purpose”
- Narrower application
  - Excludes government agencies, certain financial institutions, HIPAA activities
  - Excludes digital photographs, information derived from voice recordings
- Notice, consent, and prevention of later commercial use
- No private right of action, but possibility of the biggest penalties

LITIGATION INVOLVING CURRENT REGULATIONS

No Actual Damages Required?

- Issue is currently pending before the Illinois Supreme Court
- Federal and state courts interpreting BIPA have reached conflicting determinations
- In *Sekura v. Krishna Schaumberg Tan, Inc.*, an Illinois state trial court held that a person need not plead actual damages to be a person aggrieved under BIPA. In this case, a tanning salon required its customers to scan their fingerprints as part of their membership for identification purposes. The plaintiff brought a class action claiming that the salon failed to provide sufficient notice about its use of the fingerprint data and properly safeguard it in violation of BIPA. The court relied on the plain language of the statute to conclude that any person whose biometric information was mishandled has a claim under BIPA. (2017 WL 1181420, at *1-3 (Ill. Cir. Ct. Feb. 9, 2017).)

Large Settlements

- Sekura v. L.A. Tan a class of tanning salon customers sued under Illinois' Biometric Information Privacy Act, or BIPA, over L.A. Tan's storage and handling of biometric privacy data
- $1.5 million settlement fund
  - Customers received a check for $125

- Program Enrollment for the class
  - $5,000 to named Plaintiff
  - $350,000 attorneys' fees

PROPOSED REGULATIONS

States

- **Michigan, 2017 Bill Text MI H.B. 5019.** This bill provides a private cause of action with statutory damages of $1,000 for negligent violations and $5,000 for intentional or reckless violations
- **New Hampshire, 2017 Bill Text NH H.B. 523.** This bill provides a private cause of action with statutory damages of $1,000 for negligent violations and $5,000 for reckless or intentional violations.
- **Alaska, 2017 Bill Text AK H.B. 72.** This bill provides a private cause of action only for intentional violations of the statute. The statutory damages are $1,000 for intentional violations and $5,000 for intentional violations that result in profit or monetary gain.
- **Montana, 2017 Bill Text MT H.B. 518.** This bill provides a private cause of action with statutory damages of $1,000 for purposeful or knowing violations and $5,000 for violations that result in profit or monetary gain. (Note, however, that no action has been taken on the bill since April 28, 2017, and it may have died in Standing Committee.)

OTHER REGULATIONS AT PLAY

STATE, FEDERAL, EUROPEAN

California

- California Labor Code makes it a misdemeanor for an employer to require an employee or applicant to be photographed or fingerprinted as a condition of employment, if the employer plans to provide the information to a third-party *and* the information could be used to the employee's detriment

New York

- New York generally prohibits employers from fingerprinting applicants or employees as a condition of employment or continued employment unless specifically authorized by another law

Title VII - Potential claims regarding alleged religious discrimination?

- In *EEOC v. Consol Energy, Inc.*, the Fourth Circuit held that an employer failed to accommodate an employee's religious beliefs in violation of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (Title VII). The employee, a devout evangelical Christian, believed that using the employer's biometric hand scanner (required for timekeeping) would associate him with the "Mark of the Beast," which brands followers of the Antichrist, and was therefore prohibited by his religion. The employer contended and offered proof from the hand scanner manufacturer that the scanner did not place any mark on the person and therefore would not violate his religious beliefs. The employer also offered that the employee could use his left hand without any religious conflict, as only the right hand was associated with the Mark of the Beast. The Fourth Circuit found this evidence insufficient, especially given that the employer had accommodated other employees who could not use the scanner because of injuries. It upheld a jury award of more than $400,000 in damages for this violation(860 F.3d 131 (4th Cir. 2017).)

Title VII - Potential claims regarding alleged religious discrimination?

- In *Beach v. Oklahoma Department of Public Safety*, the plaintiff sought an accommodation relieving her from having her photo or fingerprint taken as part of her driver's license renewal. She contended that her sincerely held religious beliefs forbid her from participating in a global-numbering identification system, using the number of man, and that participating would eternally condemn her. She believed that the biometric photo and fingerprint that the motor vehicles department required for license renewal was an identification system forbidden in the Bible. The plaintiff based this belief on the motor vehicles department's practice of taking measurements off facial points from the photo to determine and assign a number that is specific to her for use with facial recognition technology. The court ultimately found that the matter was moot because the plaintiff previously submitted to photos and fingerprints. (398 P.3d 1, 6 (Okla. 2017).)

ADA

- *EEOC v. Flambeau, Inc.*, 131 F. Supp. 3d 849 (W.D. Wis. 2015), *aff'd*, 846 F.3d 941 (7th Cir. 2017) (in a case of first impression, rejecting the EEOC's challenge to a wellness plan requiring a biometric screening test and finding that the plan was not subject to the ADA prohibition on employer-mandated medical examinations)).

Duty to Bargain?

- May implicate an employer's obligation to bargain with its unionized workforce
- What does the collective bargaining agreement say?
- Employees have challenged an employer's installation of biometric timeclocks without bargaining about the issue.
- In *Res Care, Inc.*, the employer unilaterally, without bargaining, changed its timekeeping procedures by adding a biometric (fingerprint) timekeeping system. The employer also unilaterally added a weekly timesheet submission policy that required employees to sign in and out of work by placing their fingers on a sensor. The sensor scanned the employees' fingerprints and recorded their hours of work. The administrative law judge (ALJ) found that this was not a material change that required bargaining because employees already needed to accurately record their time. (2001 WL 1598700 (N.L.R.B. Div. of Judges June 8, 2001) (new system did not involve more supervisory oversight of employees, but merely changed how the employer managed an existing requirement).
- ALJ found that implementing a new biometric timeclock, combined with requiring for the first time that employees record their time, scan in and out up to four times per day, and confirm their time reports, was a substantial and material matter that required the employer to bargain with the union (*Spartan Aviation Indus., Inc.*, 2011 WL 2412622 (N.L.R.B. Div. of Judges June 9, 2011)).

FTCA

- Section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act gives the FTC broad authority to protect consumers from unfair and deceptive trade practices in or affecting commerce.
- 2012 Guidance on Facial Recognition Technologies

State Data Breach Laws

- Certain states include an individual's unique biometric data in the definition of "personal information" found in their general data breach notification statutes

Other Laws?

- HIPAA
- GINA
- FCRA
- GDPR

END OF SECTION

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REGULATION AND INNOVATION: NEW FOOD PRODUCTS AND TECHNOLOGIES

Ryan Fournier, FDA Practice Group
Amaru Sanchez, FDA Practice Group
Washington

FOOD MARKET DISRUPTERS

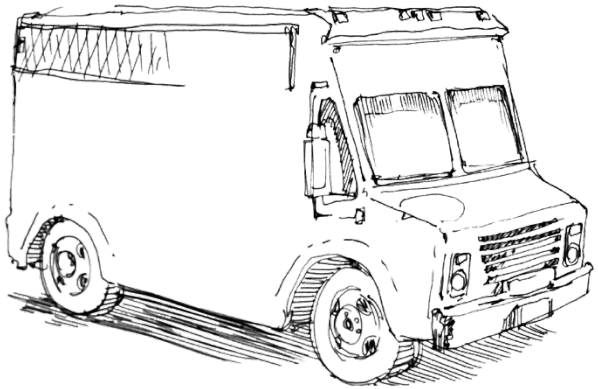
Market Disrupters

- **At-Home Meal Kit Delivery Industry**
- **Cellular Agriculture Products (e.g., cell-based meats)**

AT-HOME MEAL KIT DELIVERY SERVICE

At-Home Meal Kit Delivery Service

Consumers order individually packaged, pre-portioned foods online that are delivered directly to the consumers' home for preparation.



Who Regulates Food in the United States?

- **Food and Drug Administration**
- **Federal Trade Commission**
- **United States Department of Agriculture**
- **State and Local Governments**

Who Regulates Food in the United States?

- **FDA**
  - Except for meat, poultry, and alcoholic beverages, there is no formal “licensing” or “approval” process for labels.
- **USDA**
  - Federal Meat Inspection Act (“FMIA”) (and Poultry Products Inspection Act (“PPIA”) require food manufacturers to obtain prior approval for labels of meat and poultry products before products may be marketed. 21 U.S.C. § 607(d) (meat); 21 U.S.C. § 457(c) (poultry).

Food and Drug Administration

- **Requires Food Facility Registration**
  - Every food facility, domestic or foreign, must register with FDA if it is engaged in the manufacturing/processing, packing or holding of food for consumption in the United States, unless there is an exemption. FFDCA § 415(a)(1).
  - There are exemptions from registration, for example:
    - Retail Food Establishments. 21 C.F.R. § 1.226(c).
    - Restaurants. 21 C.F.R. § 1.226(d).
- **Establishes labeling requirements for foods and food ingredients**
  - **Label:** "a display of written, printed, or graphic matter upon the immediate container of any article." FFDCA § 201(k).
  - **Labeling:** "labels and other written, printed, or graphic matter (i) upon any article or any of its containers or wrappers or (ii) accompanying such article." FFDCA § 201(m).
  - A food product is misbranded in violation of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act ("FFDCA") if "its labeling is false or misleading in any particular..." FFDCA § 403(a)(1).

At-Home Meal Kit Delivery Service

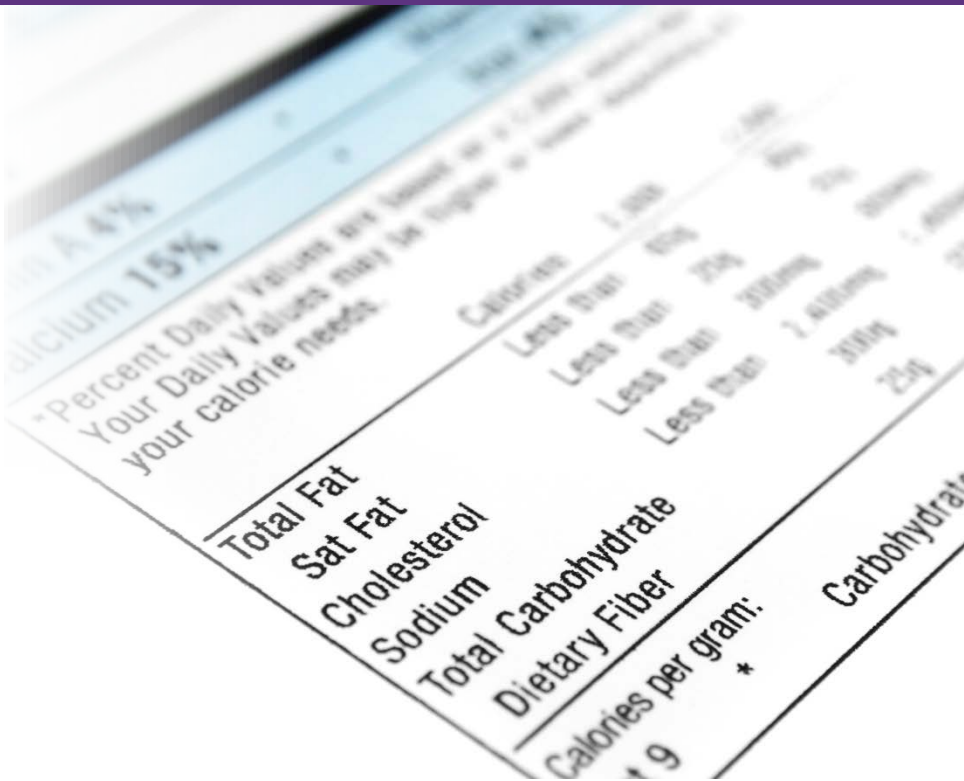
- **Is it a retail food establishment?**
  - "A retail food establishment is any establishment that sells food directly to consumers as its primary function." 21 C.F.R. § 1.227.
  - Primary function satisfied as long as annual monetary value of sales of food sold to consumers exceeds the annual monetary value of food sold to all other buyers. *Id.*
  - FDA's recent Q&A publication addresses whether at-home meal kit delivery services could be exempt from registering as a food facility. *See* Questions and Answers Regarding Food Facility Registration (Seventh Edition): Guidance for Industry, August 2018.

Market Disrupters - At-Home Meal Kit Delivery Service

- Retail Food Establishments Exempt From:
  - Most of the requirements implemented by the Food Safety Modernization Act.
    - Foreign Supplier Verification Programs (“FSVP”)
    - Risk-Based Preventative Controls for Human Food
  - More stringent cGMP Requirements.
  - Nutrition Labeling Requirements. 21 C.F.R. 101.9(j)(3)(i)-(iv).

At-Home Meal Kit Delivery Service

- **Label/Labeling Issues**
  - How do you label at-home meal kits with required label information?
  - Where on the label should products declare this information?



ALTERNATIVE MEAT PRODUCTS

Alternative Meat Products

A new area of biotechnology known as “cellular agriculture” is emerging through which agricultural products are produced from the cellular level rather than taken from the whole plant or animal

- Cowless leather
- Animal-free milk
- Chickenless eggs
- Cell-based meat (CBM)

Labeling Basics

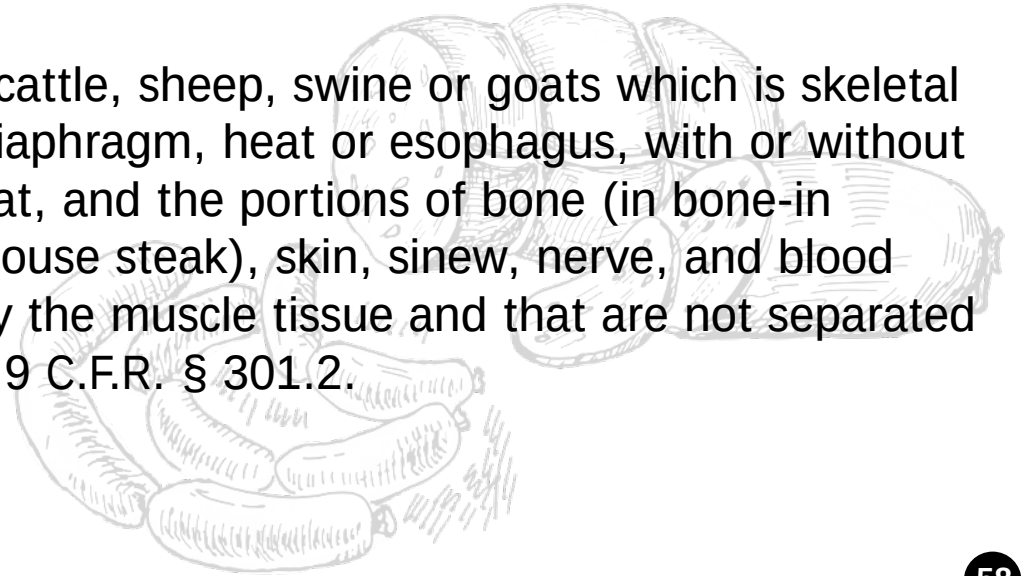
- Food Labels Declare:
  - **Statement of Identity** (i.e., the name of the food, which must appear on the front label, or principal display panel (PDP) as well as any alternate PDP). 21 C.F.R. § 101.3.
  - **Net Quantity of Contents** (i.e., a net quantity statement, which declares the amount of food in the container or package). 21 C.F.R. § 101.7.
  - **Ingredient List** (i.e., food label must declare the list of each ingredient in descending order of prominence). 21 C.F.R. § 101.4(a).
  - **Name and Place of Business** (i.e., food label must declare who manufactured, packed, or distributed the food).
  - **Allergy Statement**

Standards of Identity (SOI)

- A standard of identity prescribes a manner of preparation and the ingredients of a product that is to be labeled with a particular name.
- Numerous product standards have been established by regulation
- Foods subject to a standard of identity must be labeled with the name specified in the standard
- A food that bears the name of a standardized food that does not satisfy the requirements of the applicable standard is misbranded.

SOI - Examples

- **Milk** - lacteal secretion, practically free from colostrum, obtained by the complete milking of one or more healthy cows. 21 C.F.R. § 131.110.
- **Meatloaf -** cooked meat food product in loaf form made from [ground] meat. 9 C.F.R. § 319.261.
- **Meat -** part of the muscle of any cattle, sheep, swine or goats which is skeletal or which is found in the tongue, diaphragm, heat or esophagus, with or without the accompanying and overlying fat, and the portions of bone (in bone-in product such as T-bone or porterhouse steak), skin, sinew, nerve, and blood vessels which normally accompany the muscle tissue and that are not separated from it in the process of dressing. 9 C.F.R. § 301.2.



Market Disrupters – Cell-Based Meat

- **Agency Jurisdiction Issues**
  - FDA or USDA?
  - A joint USDA/FDA public meeting to be held on Oct. 23-24, 2018 to discuss the use of cell culture technology to develop products derived from livestock and poultry.
- **Label/Labeling Issues**
  - Does CBM fit into the current definition of “meat”?
  - Proliferation of new foods and non-traditional products

Market Disrupters – Cell-Based Meat

- **Challenges**
  - Competition
    - 2018 Petition to FSIS from US Cattlemen's Association
      - Limit the definition of "beef" to product from cattle born, raised, and harvested in the "traditional manner"
      - Prohibit "beef" from coming from alternative sources – animal cells, plants, insects
      - Limit definition of "meat" to tissue or flesh of animals that have been harvested in the "traditional manner"
      - Petition identifies clean/cultured meat and plant based meat as products that should not be eligible to labeled as "beef" or "meat"
  - Scaling
    - Core ingredient, fetal bovine serum, is extremely costly
  - IP
    - Potential patentable subject matter in the cell-culture derived product space
      - Cell lines, cell scaffolds, enzymes, methods for making products, and cell media used to culture cells

END OF SECTION

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21ST CENTURY HOUSE CALLS: A CLOSER LOOK ON HEALTH CARE

Anthony Ferrara, LPG
Law Clerk
New York

Types of Direct-to-Consumer technologies

- Telemedicine & Patient-Provider Communication Technologies

- At-Home Medicine & Products

Goals and Implications of Emerging Health Technologies

- Decrease costs
- Increase access
- Develop information
- Improve health outcomes

Telemedicine & Patient-Provider Communication Technologies

- **Examples**: videoconference with doctors, pharmacy delivery services, remote care monitoring, text with therapists

- **Industry size**: est. $9.3B by 2022

- **Legal Issues**:
  - Data security & privacy
  - Interstate regulation & licensure
  - Medicare/Medicaid reimbursements

At-Home Medicine & Products

- **Examples**: DNA kits, smart watches, at-home dental products, pharmacy apps
- **Industry size**: est. $700B in global sales
- **Legal Issues**:
  - Data security & privacy
  - Informed consent
  - Accuracy
  - Criminal law implications
  - Products liability

END OF SECTION

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UPCOMING EVENTS

Upcoming Events: Healthcare and Life Sciences

- **CTeL Executive Telehealth Fall Summit 2018**
  - December 04, 2018 to December 05, 2018 in Washington, D.C.
  - WA Associate Jacob Harper presenting on a panel.
- **ACI's 18th Annual Rx Drug Pricing Master Class, November 30, 2018**
  - November 30, 2018 in Philadelphia, PA
  - WA Partner Andrew Ruskin presenting on a panel.
- **Morgan Lewis Reception for JPMorgan's 37th Annual Healthcare Conference**
  - January 8, 2019 in San Francisco, CA
- **HCCA's 23rd Annual Compliance Institute**
  - April 07, 2019 to April 10, 2019 in Boston MA
  - WA/BO Partner Kathleen McDermott presenting

Teach Us Something Tuesday: Asia Edition

Please join us on **Tuesday, 13 Nov 2018** at 4:00 pm (SGT) for a special **Asia Edition** of our popular program, *Teach Us Something Tuesdays*, which will connect our offices in **Beijing**, **Hong Kong**, **Shanghai**, **Singapore**, and **Tokyo**. The program will focus on various topics that are changing our day-to-day lives, our clients' businesses, and the practice of law. Hopefully you will find the program informative and useful for external marketing and client development.

The presentation will be moderated by **Jerry Hollister**, and will cover a number of interesting topics, including:

- **Mental health and its legislation in HK** – Jacqueline Chan (HK)
- **Genetic Test and its Commercial Application** – Austin Dou (SH)
- **Licensing regime for telemedicine in Singapore** – Jonathan Tang (SI)
- **Healthcare, IT and "Big Data": Opportunities and challenges in Japan and the U.K** – Takehiro Mishiri and Derek I. Simmons (TO)

Trending Tech Initiative

- Objectives
  - Educate ourselves and our colleagues on technology trends impacting our clients.
  - Raise our external profile and brand awareness in the area of emerging technology issues impacting our clients.
  - Bring together all lawyers interested in technology across all practices and offices.
- Email Pavol Saly
- Follow @MLGlobalTech

TECHNOLOGY SECTOR INITIATIVE

Dion Bregman

Rahul Kapoor

Catherine Wang

Teach Us Something Tuesday Committee

Lucy Wang

Jillian Harris

Kevin Benedicto

Charis Redmond

Presenters

Michele Buenafe

Amaru Sanchez

Amanda Brown

Ryan Fournier

Anthony Ferrara

THANK YOU

Our Global Reach

Africa
Asia Pacific
Europe
Latin America
Middle East
North America

Our Locations

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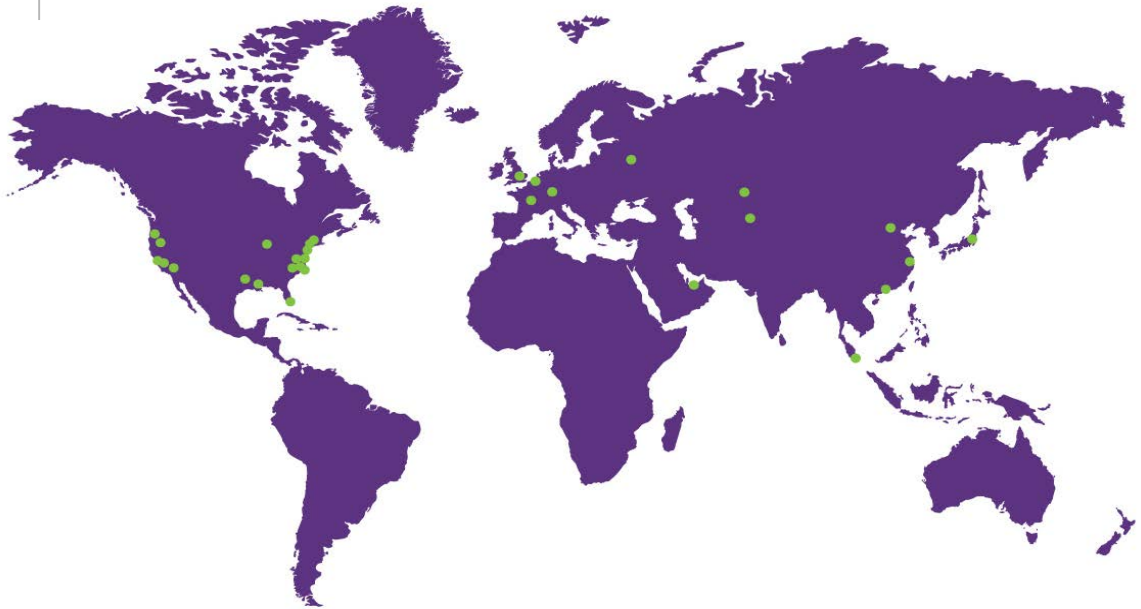
Pittsburgh
Princeton
San Francisco
Shanghai*
Silicon Valley
Singapore
Tokyo
Washington, DC
Wilmington



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