

HIPAA, PRIVACY AND SECURITY FUNDAMENTALS

Greater Chattanooga ARMA

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OBJECTIVES

- ❖ **Basic requirements of HIPAA**
- ❖ **What information is protected**
- ❖ **Practical privacy and security policies and guidelines for compliance**
- ❖ **Responsibilities of Business Associates**
- ❖ **How the rules are enforced**
- ❖ **HITECH Act and Final HIPAA Rule**



GLOSSARY OF TERMS

HIPAA – Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996

OCR – Office of Civil Rights

HHS – Department of Health and Human Services

HITECH Act– Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health Act

EDI – Electronic Data Interchange



WHAT IS HIPAA?

- **Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA)**
- **HIPAA includes:**
 - **Portability Rules →**
 - **Administrative Simplification →**
- **Goal = protect personal information**



PRIVACY RULE PROVISIONS

- **Standards for access, use and disclosure of PHI**
- **Individual rights regarding access, use and disclosure of PHI and right to receive notice of privacy practices**
- **Administrative requirements**
- **Health plan sponsor compliance obligation varies depending on**
 - Self-insured vs. fully-insured
 - Access to PHI for plan administration



WHAT IS PERSONALLY INDEFINABLE HEALTH INFORMATION (PHI)?

- **Any Healthcare Information that identifies the individual**

Or

- **Reasonable basis to believe can identify the individual**



WHAT IS COVERED?

- All Formats
- All Health Records - past, present, or future
 - Physical, mental health, or condition of an individual
 - All Health care provided to an individual
- Payment for health care



INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS

- **Inspect and copy their own PHI**
 - individual's right to access electronic PHI
- **Amend or correct incorrect or incomplete PHI**
- **Obtain an accounting of disclosures**
- **Receive a notice of privacy practices**
- **Request restrictions on use or disclosure of PHI**



WHO MUST COMPLY?

- **HIPAA applies to Covered Entities**
- **Contractual obligations imposed on Business Associates**
 - HIPAA regulates what contracts must include
- **HITECH Act → many parts of the law now apply directly to Business Associates**



WHAT IS A COVERED ENTITY?

- Health related organizations that include, but are not limited to:
 - Any health plan
 - Insured and self insured plans
 - Healthcare Vendors and HMOs
 - Private sector plans
 - Government plans (Medicare and Medicaid)
 - Healthcare Clearing House – may include medical billing service providers
 - Healthcare Providers



HOW CAN AN EMPLOYER BE A COVERED ENTITY?

- *Handling PHI that is protected under HIPAA
 - *Health Clinic Operations
 - *Company Nurse
 - *Wellness Program
 - *Self-Insured Health Plans
 - *Acts as Intermediary between employees and healthcare providers



HOW MUST A COVERED ENTITY PROTECT PHI?

- *Secure the PHI
- *Written PHI privacy procedures
- *Designate a Privacy Officer
- *Require Business Associates to sign BAA
- *Train Employees
- *Provide written Privacy Practices



BUSINESS ASSOCIATES

- **Covered Entities work with certain service providers who may be Business Associates**
- **Covered Entities can disclose PHI to Business Associates if there is a Business Associate Agreement in place**



BUSINESS ASSOCIATE – DEFINITION

- **Person who (on behalf of a Covered Entity) creates, receives, maintains or transmits PHI**
- **A person who provides services to or for a Covered Entity, if the services involve use or disclosure of PHI**



BUSINESS ASSOCIATES REQUIREMENTS

- **Implement safeguards to protect confidentiality, integrity and availability of PHI/ePHI**
- **Ensure that any subcontractor implements appropriate safeguards**
- **Report security incidents to Covered Entity**



BUSINESS ASSOCIATE AGREEMENTS

- **Establish permitted uses and disclosures**
- **Prohibit improper use or disclosure**
- **Require appropriate safeguards**
- **Require reporting of unauthorized use or disclosure**



HIPAA SECURITY RULE

- **Standards for protecting maintained ePHI and Paper Documents**

- **Must implement safeguards to:**

Ensure confidentiality, integrity and availability of ePHI and Paper Records

Protect against reasonably anticipated threats to security and impermissible uses or disclosures

Ensure compliance by workforce



SECURITY STANDARDS

- **Must comply with specific security standards**
 - Administrative safeguards
 - Physical safeguards
 - Technical safeguards
- **Must perform a risk analysis**
 - Implementation specifications
 - Required vs. addressable
 - Flexibility
- **HITECH Act –security standards now directly apply to Business Associates**



WHAT ARE THE BEST METHODS TO PROTECT PHI?

- **Encrypted At Rest, In Transit, & Back-up**

- At Rest not currently required but considered a Best Practice

- **Portable Device Usage**

- Password Protected
- When Offsite – must be maintained in a secure and HIPAA compliant manner

- **Lost/Stolen Electronic Devices**

- Remote wiping
- Hard Drive Encryption



WHAT ARE THE BEST METHODS TO PROTECT PHI?

- **Protect against reasonably anticipated threats to security and impermissible uses or disclosures**
 - **Encrypt**
 - Fax/E-mail
 - Portable Devices
 - Flash Media
 - Portable Media
- **Record and examine system activity for auditing purposes**



WHAT ARE THE BEST METHODS TO PROTECT PHI?

WORKFORCE COMPLIANCE:

- **Individual User Names and Passwords**
- **Access limited to minimum required to perform job**
- **Annual HIPAA Training**
- **Incorporate HIPAA Regulations into Policies and Procedures**



WHAT ARE THE BEST METHODS TO PROTECT PHI?

- Use Privacy Screen
- Use only secure Wi-Fi connections
- Use a secure Virtual Private Network (VPN)
- Reduce risks posed by third-party apps
- Securely delete all PHI stored on device before discarding or reusing
- Include Training on how to securely use mobile devices in workforce training programs



DESTRUCTION OF PHI

- **Paper PHI (any paper-based document)**
- **Electronic PHI (disks, e-mails, files)**



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WHEN IS A PATIENT AUTHORIZATION REQUIRED?

- *Not Required for disclosure for Treatment, Payment, or Health Care Operations
- *Required when PHI is disclosed for any other Purpose



WHEN DISCLOSING PHI, CONSIDER

- ✓ **Minimum necessary standard**
- ✓ **Health Care Plan amendment required for plan sponsor to receive PHI**



**ARE THERE EXCEPTIONS TO THE
PRIVACY RULE?**

**It is possible to disclose PHI
without an Authorization**



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ARE EMPLOYMENT RECORDS PROTECTED?

- **Privacy Rule does not protect employment records.**
- **If work for health plan or provider,**
 - **Does protect your medical and health plan records if**
 - **patient of the provider**
 - **member of health plan**



WHAT INFORMATION IS PROTECTED?

- **GENERALLY DOES NOT APPLY TO EMPLOYERS**
 - **IMPACTED WHEN OBTAINING HEALTHCARE RECORDS**
- **EMPLOYEE BENEFITS**
- **EMPLOYMENT RECORDS**



WHAT INFORMATION IS PROTECTED?

- **Workers Compensation**
 - **May disclose as allowed by State Law**
 - **Does Not require Authorization**



WHAT INFORMATION IS PROTECTED?

- **FMLA and ADA**
 - **No specific exception in HIPAA**
 - **Requires valid authorization**



HOW ARE COURT ORDERS HANDLED?

- **Court Orders**
 - **Permissible Disclosure**
 - **Includes Administrative Tribunal**
 - **Limited to information specifically described in the Order**



HOW ARE SUBPOENAS HANDLED?

- **May disclose only if the notification requirements of Privacy Rule are met**
- **Need proof of reasonable efforts to:**
 - **Notify person and allow:**
 - **Objection or**
 - **Seek Protective Order**



WHAT ABOUT MENTAL AND BEHAVIORAL HEALTH RECORDS?

- **Mental Health Records**
- **Substance Use Disorder Treatment Records**



WHAT ABOUT SCHOOL RECORDS?

- **Generally, No**
- **But, it could be, Yes**



ARE DOCTOR'S NOTE/HEALTH INFORMATION REQUESTS PROTECTED?

- **Requests from Employee - Not Covered**
- **Requests from Employer directly to Health Care Provider – Requires a valid authorization, unless another law allows**



ARE WELLNESS PROGRAM RECORDS PROTECTED?

Firewall between those working with wellness issues and those making employment decisions.



WHAT ABOUT EMPLOYEE CLINICS OR
COMPANY NURSES?

**Firewall between those
working with health issues
and those making
employment decisions.**



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WHAT INFORMATION IS PROTECTED?

- **OSHA Logs**
 - **Required by Federal Law to disclose**
 - **Does Not require Authorization**



WHAT OTHER INFORMATION IS PROTECTED?

- **American Reinvestment and Recovery Act of 2009**
 - **HITECH Act**
- **Disclosure may require patient authorization**



WHAT IS A BREACH?

Impermissible use or disclosure presumed to be breach unless can show through risk assessment there is a low probability PHI has not been compromised

- **Exceptions –**
 - No retention of information
 - Certain unintentional, internal disclosures
 - Certain inadvertent disclosures among people authorized to access PHI



WHAT RISK FACTORS ARE CONSIDERED TO DETERMINE IF A BREACH?

- Nature and extent of PHI involved;
- Unauthorized person who received or used PHI;
- Whether PHI was actually acquired or viewed; and
- Extent risk to PHI has been mitigated.



UNSECURED PHI

- **Breach notification rule applies only to breaches of unsecured PHI**
 - **PHI not secured by a technology or methodology approved by HHS**
 - **Must render PHI unusable, unreadable or indecipherable to unauthorized individuals**



SECURITY BREACH NOTIFICATION

- **Created by HITECH Act**
- **Requires notification of individuals whose unsecured PHI has been breached**
- **If breach involves PHI held by a Business Associate, the Business Associate must notify the Covered Entity**
- **Must notify HHS of breaches and, in some cases, the media**



PROVIDING NOTICE OF BREACH

- **Deadline for notice: without unreasonable delay and no later than 60 days**
- **Must be in writing and delivered via first class mail**
- **Provide notice to media outlets if breach affects more than 500 individuals in a particular area**



CONTENT OF NOTICE

- **Description of the breach**
- **Type of PHI involved**
- **Steps individuals should take to protect themselves from potential harm resulting from the breach**
- **Steps the Covered Entity/Business Associate is taking to investigate breach, mitigate losses and protect against future breaches**
- **Contact information for individuals to ask questions**



WHAT HAPPENS IF YOU BREAK HIPAA RULES?

Four potential outcomes

- **Handled internally**
- **Termination of Employment**
- **Professional Board Sanctions**
- **Criminal Charges including fines and imprisonment**

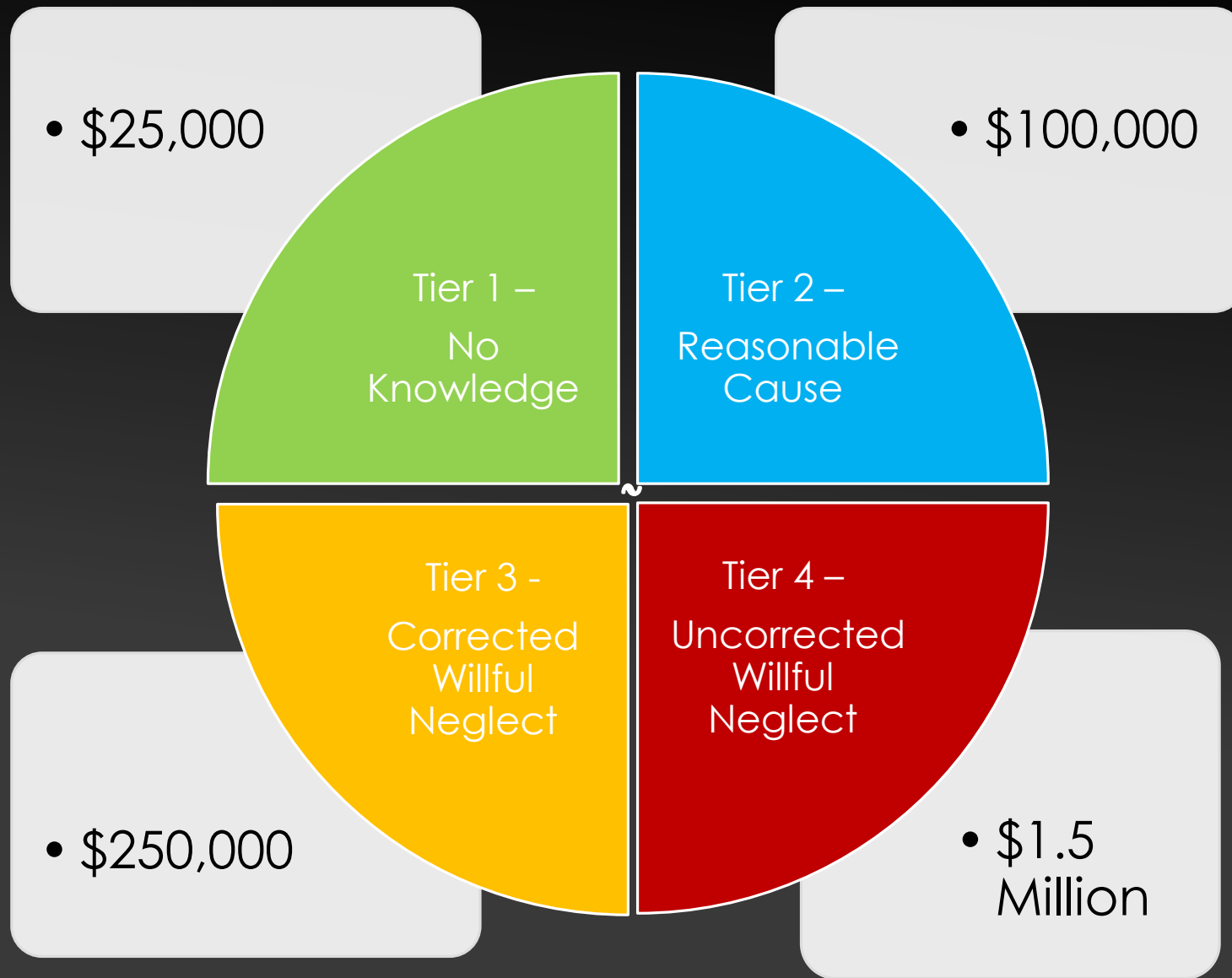


WHAT HAPPENS IF YOU BREAK HIPAA RULES?

Depends of the Severity of the Violation

- **Nature of Violation**
- **Knowledge that violation occurred**
- **Whether Action was taken to Correct**
- **Malicious Intent/Personal Gain**
- **Harm caused**
- **Number of People impacted**
- **Violation was criminal provision of HIPAA**





MONETARY CAPS FOR VIOLATIONS



WHAT CRIMINAL PENALTIES APPLY TO VIOLATIONS?

- **\$50,000 fine and up to one year in prison for a willful violation**
- **Up to \$100,000 fine and up to five years in prison for a violation committed under false pretenses**
- **Up to \$250,000 fine and up to 10 years in prison for a violation with the intent to sell, transfer or use PHI for commercial advantage, personal gain or malicious harm**
- **Also, Mandatory two-year jail term for aggravated identity theft**
- **Now applies to anyone who improperly uses/discloses PHI, not just Covered Entities and their employees**



**IS HIPAA PRIVACY RULE SUSPENDED
DURING A NATIONAL OR PUBLIC
HEALTH EMERGENCY?**

**No
Certain Provisions can
be waived**



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WHAT ABOUT STATE LAWS?

Tennessee State Law:

**TCA 47-18-2107 – Does not
apply if subject to HIPAA**



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WHAT ARE THE MOST COMMON HIPAA VIOLATIONS?

- Employees disclosing information
- Medical records mishandling
- Lost or Stolen Devices
- Texting patient information
- Social Media
- Employees illegally accessing files
- Social Breaches
- Authorization Requirements
- Accessing PHI on home computers
- Lack of Training



WHAT ARE OTHER HIPAA VIOLATIONS?

- Malware Incident
- Ransomware Attack
- Hacking
- Business Associate Breach
- EHR Breach
- Office Break-in



COMMON CATEGORIES FOR HIPAA VIOLATIONS

- ❖ Uses and disclosures
- ❖ Improper security safeguards
- ❖ The Minimum Necessary Rule
- ❖ Access controls
- ❖ Notice of Privacy Practices



WHAT IS THE BEST DEFENSE AGAINST VIOLATIONS?

- Privacy and Confidentiality always a priority
- Annual Staff Training
- Incorporate HIPAA regulations into policies and procedures
- Effective Compliance Program



WHAT DO I NEED TO DO?

Three objectives:

- 1) **Keep records confidential**
- 2) **Maintain integrity of the records**
- 3) **Ensure authorized individuals may access records as needed**



QUESTIONS



Thank you for your time and attention



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RESOURCES

American Health Information
Management Association - ahima.org

Department of Health and Human
Services – HHS.gov

Office of Civil Rights –
[hhs.gov/civil- rights](http://hhs.gov/civil-rights)



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