



Health Information Privacy Refresher Training



Topics for Today

- State health information privacy law
- Federal health information privacy law
- Recent changes in HIPAA privacy & security rules



News Flash!

- Physicians' health information privacy obligation is not new!
- HIPAA introduced new terms & give guidance, but do not substantially change physicians' obligations
- Key question for the health care practitioner or practice: what **legal authority** do I/we have for disclosure of health information to a third party?



Maine P.L. 1999, Chapter 512

22 M.R.S.A. §1711-C

Confidentiality of Health Care
Information



Maine Confidentiality Law

- 22 M.R.S.A. §1711-C already:
 - Makes health care information confidential and prohibits unauthorized disclosure
 - Requires policies, standards & procedures to protect the confidentiality, security & integrity of health care information
 - Requires an authorization from patient for releases of information (with exceptions in law)
 - Imposes penalties for violations



What is HIPAA?

The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act

- HIPAA establishes rules for privacy, security, and electronic transmission of data. This training focuses on privacy.
- Sets boundaries on the way providers use and release protected health information(PHI);
- Establishes safeguards that we must achieve to protect the privacy of PHI;
- Provides for adverse consequences including fines and jail sentences for failure to comply.



HITECH

- Found in American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009
- Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health Act
- Modifies certain aspects of HIPAA
- Most known for "breach reporting" requirement



Preemption of State Law

- Federal law preempts contrary state law unless a state privacy law is more "stringent" than the standard in the rule or a specific exception applies
- 2 aspects of Maine law may be more "stringent"
 - Presumes written authorization for release
 - 30-month limit for written authorizations for release



What is Protected Health Information?

- All individually-identifiable health information transmitted or maintained in any medium
 - Health information: information related to past, present or future health condition of, treatment of, or payment for treatment of, an individual



Some Records are Not PHI

- School records
- Prison records
- Employee records



Uses & Disclosures of PHI

- Required disclosures
- Permitted disclosures
- Disclosures for which there is an opportunity to agree or object
- Other permitted disclosures: authorized by other laws, no consent or opportunity required



Required Disclosures

- To the individual
 - Current presumption: patient has broad right of access to his/her health care information
 - Provide access to "designated record set" (including medical & billing records) or, if patient consents, a summary of the records
 - Practice may require patient to put request in writing
 - Practice may require patient to pay "reasonable costs" - now limited to \$10 for first page and \$.35 for each additional page copied
 - If EHR, must be able to request in electronic form (and only charge for labor)



Limits on Right to Access Records

- Maine law allows exclusion of “personal notes” not directly related to the patient’s past or future treatment
- Maine law allows for release of information to “authorized representative” if release to the patient would be “detrimental to the health of the patient”
- HIPAA requires you describe in detail how an individual can request a review of the denial



Required Disclosures

- To the Department of Health and Human Services for purposes of determining compliance with the Privacy Rule



Permitted Disclosures

- For Treatment, Payment or Health Care Operations
 - Provision, coordination or management of health care & related services
 - Activities to obtain reimbursement for the provision of care
 - QA & QI activities



Consent

- Consent not required for TPO purposes
- Bush Administration emphasized use of Notice of Privacy Practices instead
- Physician practice may implement consent process & may condition treatment on consent



Consent (con.)

- Consent form may be combined with other forms but NOT with the Notice of Privacy Practices
- Consent may be revoked at any time except to the extent it has been relied on
- Signed consent must be retained



Consent Form Standards

- Plain language
- Inform of uses for TPO
- Refer to Notice of Privacy Practices
- Advise that individual can request restrictions but covered entity need not agree
- Advise of right to revoke, except to extend relied on
- Signed & dated



Permitted Disclosures

- Pursuant to a valid authorization
 - Applies to uses & disclosures NOT related to treatment, payment or health care operations
 - But, is required for psychotherapy notes
 - Required for marketing purposes
 - But, marketing is not disease management, wellness programs, prescription refill reminders, appointment notices
 - Many exceptions to when required (see below)



Authorization Form Standards

- Plain language
- Meaningfully describe the information that will be used or disclosed
- Identify the person or class or persons authorized to make the requested use or disclosure
- Identify the person or class or persons who may use the information or to whom it may be disclosed



More Authorization Form Standards

- Expiration date
 - Note: Maine law applies a 30-month limit for written releases
- Description of revocation requirements
- Warn about potential for re-disclosure & loss of privacy protection
- Signed & dated



Authorization Standards

- May **not** condition treatment, payment, or eligibility for benefits on the individual's giving an authorization
- Retain authorizations for 6 years from date of creation or date last in effect whichever is later
- Provide a copy to the individual



Opportunity to Agree or Object

- No written consent or authorization required
 - Facility directories (e.g. listing name, location, condition)
 - Person's involved in the individual's care (e.g. family member, friend)
 - Disaster relief



No Consent, Authorization or Opportunity

- Those required by law (i.e. court order; Medicare condition of participation)
- Public health activities (i.e. gun shot reporting, notifiable disease reporting)
- Victims of abuse, neglect, or domestic violence
- Health oversight activities (i.e. auditing or licensing matters)
- Judicial & administrative proceedings



No Consent, Authorization or Opportunity

- Law enforcement purposes
 - Note: Maine law allows reporting to law enforcement if prescriber "knows or has reasonable cause to believe that a person is committing or has committed deception (17-A MRSA sec. 1108)
- Information about decedents: coroners, medical examiners, & funeral directors
- Organ, eye, or tissue donation
- Research purposes (within constraints)
- To avert a serious threat to health or safety
- For specialized government functions: military, public benefits, workers comp



Minimum Necessary

- Practices should disclose or use only the minimum necessary amount of PHI in order to do their jobs
- Minimum Necessary does NOT apply to:
 - Disclosures for TPO
 - Disclosures to the individual requesting
 - Disclosures pursuant to valid HIPAA authorization
 - Disclosures required by law or to HHS



Incidental Uses & Disclosures

- Incidental Uses & Disclosures are permitted if:
 - They cannot be reasonably prevented;
 - Are limited in nature;
 - Are a by-product of otherwise permitted use; and
 - The Covered Entity has established "reasonable safeguards" to ensure only necessary information is disclosed



Incidental Uses & Disclosures

- Waiting room sign-in sheets
- Patient charts at bedside
- Physician conversations with patients in semi-private room
- Physicians conferring at nurse's stations.



Patient Rights

- Notice of privacy practices
- Right to request restriction of use or disclosure
- Access
- Amendment
- Accounting of disclosures



Notice of Privacy Practices

- The uses & disclosures of PHI that may be made by the covered entity
- The individual's rights & the covered entity's duties re: PHI
- Complaint procedures
- Contact information
- Effective date



Required Notice Header

- "THIS NOTICE DESCRIBES HOW MEDICAL INFORMATION ABOUT YOU MAY BE USED AND DISCLOSED AND HOW YOU CAN GET ACCESS TO THIS INFORMATION. PLEASE REVIEW IT CAREFULLY."



Acknowledgment of Receipt

- Providers with a "direct treatment relationship" must make good faith effort to obtain or document reasons for failure
- Must be in writing, but form is not prescribed
- Signature not required



Request for Limitations

- Individuals may request specific restrictions on use and disclosure
- Covered entity required to agree if restrictions are for payment or health care operations (new under HITECH)
- If for treatment, covered entity can deny



Access

- Patient right to request to inspect records
- Addressed above



Amendment

- Patient has right to request amendment of PHI
- Entity must respond within 60 days
 - Grant request & update records to reflect
 - Deny request & provide written explanation
 - Extend time for no more than 30 days



Accounting - Current law

- Practice required to track all disclosures of PHI EXCEPT for disclosures:
 - For TPO
 - To the individual
 - Incidental
 - Pursuant to authorization
 - Those that allow only opportunity to agree
- Examples: disclosures for public health, required by law, pursuant to court order



Accounting- Proposed under HITECH

- Right to an **access report** on who has accessed **electronic PHI including access for purposes of TPO**
 - by Jan 1, 2013 or 2014 depending when EHR adopted)
- Right to an **accounting** of the disclosure of paper or electronic PHI for certain purposes other than for TPO
- Proposed rules, not finalized



Business Associates

- PHI may be disclosed to a Business Associate if the Covered Entity has executed a Business Associate Agreement with the Business Associate
- HITECH extends all HIPAA requirements directly to the Business Associate
 - E.g must have all policies, procedures & safeguards in place
 - Must modify agreements
 - Now subject to HIPAA civil & criminal penalties

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Administrative Requirements

- Designated privacy official & complaint contact person
- Staff training
- Administrative, technical, & physical safeguards
- Complaint procedure, including documentation of complaints & their resolution
- Must maintain policies & procedures in written or electronic form for 6 years



Compliance & Enforcement

- Now under HITECH:
- State Attorney Generals authorized to bring civil actions
- DHHS accorded authority to prosecute criminal actions
- Security audits by OCR



Potential Sanctions

- **Civil:** \$100-\$50,000 per violation, depending on "culpability" (with caps per year)
- **Criminal:**
 - From \$50,000 & 1 year imprisonment ("wrongful disclosure) to
 - \$250,000 & 10 years imprisonment (for "commercial gain")



HIPAA Security Rule

- To ensure confidentiality, integrity & availability of **electronic PHI**
- Unlike HIPAA privacy rule, issues are more technical than legal; emphasis on flexibility & tailoring to needs
- Required standards
 - Physical safeguards (e.g. access control, workstation security)
 - Technical safeguards (e.g. automatic logoff, encryption)
 - Administrative safeguards (e.g. password management, data backup plan)
 - Organizational requirements (e.g. updated business associate agreements)
 - Policies & procedures & documentation requirements
 - Disaster recovery planning



Breach Notification (HITECH)

- Three-step analysis:
 - Was there impermissible access to, use of, or disclosure of unsecured (not encrypted or destroyed) PHI?
 - Was access/use/disclosure in violation of HIPAA Privacy or Security Rules?
 - Was there significant risk of financial, reputational or other harm?



Breach Notification (con)

- If Yes, have 60 days to notify patient unless
 - Unintentional acquisition within same entity, within scope of authority, no further disclosure
 - Fax received by billing not lab
 - Inadvertent disclosure to member of same entity & no further disclosure
 - Email to wrong dept, deleted
 - Good faith belief that PHI cannot be retained
 - Immediately recovered from wrong person



Breach Notification (con)

- Notification requirements
 - Brief description of event
 - Date of breach & discovery
 - Description of information disclosed
 - Any steps to take to protect themselves
 - Steps entity is taking to mitigate, prevent
 - Contact information
- Document in accounting
- Further requirements if SSN, credit card or other sensitive info disclosed or if 500+ individuals



Related Medical Record Issues

- Ownership of the medical record
- Retention of medical records
- Disposal of medical records
- Prescription Monitoring Program
- Subpoenas for medical records
- Minors' medical records
 - Retention
 - Divorced parents



Questions?

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