



Industry Sector HIPAA Compliance: Physicians and Physician Organizations



Robert M. Tennant - Government Affairs Manager

Medical Group Management Association

The Second National HIPAA Summit

March 1, 2001

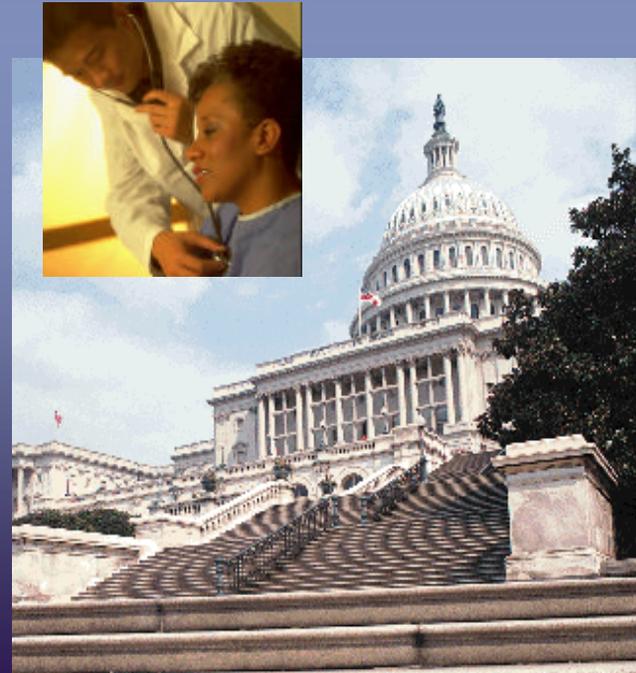


Administrative Simplification--

The Good, the Bad, and the Ugly

Key Provisions:

- Electronic transactions
- Standard code sets
- Unique identifiers
- Security
- Privacy
- Electronic medical records





Improved Healthcare Administration

- More efficient office administration
 - *Current estimate -- 10 pages per encounter*
- Consistent reporting
- Better coordination of benefits
- Simplified referrals
- Improved patient satisfaction



E-Health Advantages

- Benchmarking
- Accurate identification
- Improved communication
- Reduced administration
- Accurate payment processing
- Faster payment
- Patient safety



Common Provider Myths

- ◆ *HIPAA requires providers to use electronic transactions*
- ◆ *HIPAA is only administrative simplification*
- ◆ *HIPAA was forced on us by the federal government*
- ◆ *I only use paper--HIPAA won't impact me*
- ◆ *Heck, my vendor will take care of that*
- ◆ *HIPAA will never be implemented*



HIPAA VS Y2K?

- ◆ Not a “one shot deal”
- ◆ Not solely a technology or systems fix
- ◆ Not an easy “return to normal operations”
- ◆ Apparent reduced role of government



HIPAA--Another Issue To Contend With

- ◆ Difficulties facing group practices include:
 - ◆ STARK
 - ◆ COMPLIANCE GUIDENCE
 - ◆ TRANSLATION CAPABILITY?
 - ◆ ADMINISTRATIVE COMPLEXITY
 - ◆ DECLINING REIMBURSEMENT



Proposed Transaction Standards

- All transactions to use ANSI ASC X12N version 4010
- Professional Claim
 - ◆ ANSI ASC X12N 837
- Code Sets
 - ◆ ICD-9-CM for diagnoses and inpatient care
 - ◆ CPT 4 for outpatient/physician care
 - ◆ HCPCS for equipment/supplies/injectible drugs, etc.



Transaction Issues

- Version Control
 - ◆ What versions have to be maintained?
 - ◆ When should updates take place?
- MOU set between the six SDOs
 - ◆ Dental Content Committee (ADA), ANSI X12, Health Level 7, NCPDP, NUBC, NUCC
 - ◆ Modification/Updating procedure
- Local codes
- NDC vs. “J” codes
- HCFA 1500 Form
- Will Payers be ready?



Claims Attachments

- NPRM expected 2001
- Developed by Health Level Seven
- Currently six attachment types
 - ◆ ambulance
 - ◆ emergency dept
 - ◆ rehabilitative services
 - ◆ medications
 - ◆ lab results
 - ◆ clinical notes
- Tremendous potential for streamlining claims
- Will payers accept CA prior to request?



National Provider Identifier

- NPI Features
 - ◆ Proposed to be 8-digit numeric with one check digit
 - ◆ Replaces UPIN
 - ◆ NO embedded intelligence
- National Provider System (NPS)
 - ◆ Demographic and business information
- Concerns
 - ◆ Who will have access to the NPS?
 - ◆ What information is to be collected?
 - ◆ Enumeration process
 - ◆ NPS Updates



Individual Identifier-- Issues

- ◆ Risks, limitations of SSN as a health identifier
- ◆ Method to positively link individual to his/her identifier
- ◆ Method to prevent issuance of duplicate identifiers
- ◆ Medical record linkage vs right to anonymous care
- ◆ Costly infrastructure investment likely
- ◆ Controversy with any recommendation



Medical Records Standards

- ◆ NCVHS gathering data--NPRM in 2001?
- ◆ Many CPR systems in the marketplace (many homegrown), but little uniformity
- ◆ Standardization would improve patient care
 - ◆ Impact on clinical function enormous
 - “Real time” treatment options
 - Identification of treatment / medication conflicts
 - Patient follow-ups / prescription renewals



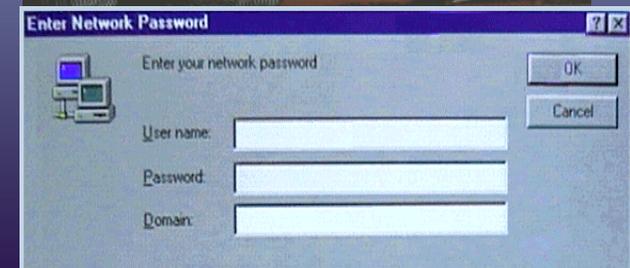
Medical Records Standards

- Data standardization leads to improved data quality for:
 - ◆ patient studies
 - ◆ cost allocation
 - ◆ benchmarking
- Standardization reduces data redundancy
 - ◆ Improved patient record integration
 - ◆ Potential of patient-entered data
- Standardization to impact clinical setting
 - ◆ Patient tracking w/in organizations, more?
 - ◆ Enhanced patient safety



Key Security Provisions for Providers

- Administrative Procedures
- Physical Safeguards (facilities)
- Technical Security Services (application software)
- Technical Security Mechanisms (network communications)
- Electronic Signature (now separate final rule)





Group Practice Concerns-- Security

- Impact on business
 - ◆ Day-to-day operations
 - ◆ Cost of implementation
 - ◆ Research data
- Compliance
 - ◆ Self assessment & self certification
 - ◆ Definition of “scalability”
 - ◆ Impact of non-compliance



Key Privacy Provisions for Providers

- ◆ Electronic, paper, and oral covered
- ◆ Need to obtain patient consent
- ◆ Tracking/disclosure of data release
- ◆ Pharmacy--who can pick up prescriptions?
- ◆ Patient amendments of their record
- ◆ Minimum necessary provisions
- ◆ Business associates
- ◆ Patient initiated audits

Moving Providers Toward Compliance





Implementation Issues for the Individual Practitioner

- Start-up costs
- Maintenance costs
- Who will implement?
- Move toward an electronic environment?
- How will plans handle special situations?
- Privacy of information?



Challenges to Provider Implementation

- No single awareness/education tactic will reach all providers
- Disparity between provider types
- Wide range of technical capability
- Staggered and rolling implementation dates
- Long Y2K memories



Challenges to Provider Implementation (cont)

- Interoperability issues- other providers, SDO type standards, etc.
- Security, confidentiality issues
- Lack of unique patient identifier
- Acceptance/ monitoring capabilities



Critical Implementation Issues

- Start-up costs
- Maintenance costs
- Who will implement?
- Move toward an electronic environment?
- How will information be disseminated?
- How will plans handle special situations?
- Privacy of information?



Group Practice Cost Concerns

Implementation costs

- According to HCFA -- \$4,000 over Five yrs for ALL provisions for a group practice of 3physicans +
- Expectation for typical group practice must include:
 - ◆ Software/hardware upgrades
 - ◆ Staff training
 - ◆ Legal-consultative
 - ◆ Security/privacy assessments (\$20k+)



Cultural Issues

- Transition period most difficult
 - ◆ Upgrades / training / inevitable problems
- Changing the “mindset”
 - ◆ Getting providers to expect electronic data interchange
 - ◆ New identification systems
 - ◆ Protecting the data
 - ◆ Merging “science” with the “art” of medicine



Critical EDI Questions

- Do you have the right code sets & Id's?
- Do you have adequate technical infrastructure?
- Do you have translation capabilities?
 - ◆ If no, what are your sourcing options?
 - ◆ If yes, levels of efficiency / redundancy?
- Are you properly secured?
 - ◆ Policies & procedures
- Are you properly administered?
 - ◆ Monitoring & reporting
- Can you exchange information with your trading partners?



General Recommendations to Provider Organizations

- **Get Started Now**
- **Assess Current Position**
 - ◆ Transaction software
 - ◆ Security and Privacy
 - ◆ Vendor options
- **Design Solutions for Implementation**
 - ◆ Speed and flexibility
 - ◆ Use Y2K knowledge and assets
- **Involve Trading Partners**
 - ◆ Interoperability is critical



Assess Security/Privacy Now

- Be proactive
 - ◆ Review the guidelines
 - ◆ Review policies and procedures
- Engage senior management
 - ◆ Security is a business imperative
- Consider an assessment workshop
- Document findings - risk assessment
- Consider prioritization scheme
- Plan your implementation



“Selling” HIPAA to Providers

- ◆ Key concept--HIPAA is not simply “another government intrusion”
- ◆ Components can be phased in over several years
- ◆ Practice administrators have critical role
- ◆ Physicians must be made aware of the potential for streamlining their practice
- ◆ HCFA promises “reasonable” enforcement
Physician “buy in” critical to success of HIPAA
- ◆ Physicians must understand that HIPAA is not optional



Avoid Viewing HIPAA in a “Vacuum”

- ◆ Development of a HIPAA compliance program as part of a broader E-health organizational strategy:
 - ◆ Benchmarking = improved performance
 - ◆ Accurate identification = improved patient flow
 - ◆ Improved communication = improved patient satisfaction
 - ◆ Accurate payment processing = faster payment less AR
 - ◆ Reduced administration = improved bottom line
 - ◆ Clinical efficiency = improved patient safety



The Role of HCFA

◆ Issues of Concern

- ◆ Lack of resources earmarked for provider education
- ◆ Unrealistic cost/benefit analyses
- ◆ Implementation funding
- ◆ SDO support

◆ Acknowledgements

- ◆ Industry outreach
- ◆ Responsiveness to industry concerns
- ◆ Commitment to industry workgroups



Provider Resources

- ◆ National Uniform Claim & Billing Committees--NUCC/NUBC
 - ◆ SDOs
 - ◆ Cross-industry groups
 - ◆ Consensus based
- ◆ Workgroup for Electronic Data Interchange
 - ◆ Industry consortium
 - ◆ Consensus based
 - ◆ Pipeline into HHS/HCFA



Provider Resources (cont)

- ◆ Strategic National Implementation Process (WEDI-SNIP)
 - ◆ 1800+ involved
 - ◆ HHS/HCFA support and participation
 - ◆ Workgroups:
 - ◆ Transactions and Identifiers
 - ◆ Security and Privacy
 - ◆ Education



Provider Resources (cont)

- ◆ WEDI-SNIP
 - ◆ White papers
 - ◆ Comprehensive listing of HIPAA resources
 - ◆ Audio conferences
 - ◆ Face-to-face conferences
 - ◆ 30+ Regional groups



MGMA Products and Services

- ◆ www.mgma.com “HIPAA Resource Center”
 - ◆ Latest edi updates and MGMA activity
- ◆ Audio Conferences
- ◆ HIPAA Toolbox “*How to Get Started*”
- ◆ MGMA face-to-face conferences
- ◆ Weekly/monthly publications
- ◆ Consulting services



Web Resources

- ◆ <http://aspe.os.dhhs.gov/admnsimp/>
 - ◆ The administrative simplification law, process, regulation, and comments
- ◆ <http://www.wedi.org>
 - ◆ Workgroup for Electronic Data Interchange
- ◆ <http://www.wedi.org/snip>
 - ◆ Strategic National Implementation Process (SNIP)
- ◆ <http://www.nucc.org>
 - ◆ National Uniform Claim Committee
- ◆ <http://www.nubc.org>
 - ◆ National Uniform Billing Committee
- ◆ **E-Mail**
 - ◆ rmt@mgma.com



Questions

