HIPAA PRIVACY RULE IMPLEMENTATION - WHAT'S UP AFTER 4/14/03?

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Disclaimer

The presentation and materials are not to be perceived as legal advice.

INTRODUCTION

Discussion topics:

Pre 4/14/03 – General Comments

Post 4/14/03

- Implementation of Patient Rights
- Investigation of Potential Privacy Breaches
- Policies and Procedures
- Training

Pre 4/14/03

HIPAA gave several rights to patients:

Access to own PHI

- Request for an Accounting
- Request for Amendment
- Request for Confidential Communications
- Request for Restrictions

Pre 4/14/03

- Hospitals identified gaps between current practice and the new rights
- Gaps did not always indicate something was wrong
- They merely reflected the difference between what was ok before 4/14/03 and what would be ok after 4/14/03

Pre 4/14/03

Closed many gaps by:
 Revising and writing policies and procedures

Conducting training



- Centralized approach?
- Decentralized approach?



Combination of both approaches?

Centralized approach

All processing is handled under the auspices of a designated department

Decentralized approach

All processing is carried out in areas

- Where medical records are maintained or
- Where reporting activities occur

 Designated record set
 Medical and billing records and any other record used to make decisions about an individual

 Used to define the set of information that the individual can access, copy, and request amendment to

Implementation of patient rights under HIPAA

- We have decentralized approach to maintaining medical records and to the ROI function
- We have an ongoing process for centralizing the ROI function
 - Requires mechanism to alert entity responsible for implementing the request

Request for Access to DRS

Post 4/14/03 – Request for Access to DRS

 Decentralized medical record maintenance process

Pt must go to several different locations to gain access to all components of the designated record set

Post 4/14/03 – Request for Access to DRS

Problems with this approach

- Patient does not know where DRS is maintained
- Staff across institution may not know that other components exist, or, if so, where they exist
- Patient has to re-qualify right to access in each department or treatment area

Post 4/14/03 – Request for Access to DRS

Benefits of centralizing process

- Greater likelihood policies and procedures will be followed
- Patient is more confident he/she has been given access to entire DRS
- Patient only has to go to one location (better customer service)

Request for Accounting

- A new patient right
 Had no formalized processes in place
- Had patients before HIPAA wanting to know who had seen their records

Uses and disclosures that must be included in an Accounting

- Public interest disclosures
- Research disclosures under a Waiver of Authorization
- Disclosures in violation of HIPAA

We decided to implement this right on a centralized basis in the HIM Department

Options for creating an Accounting

Central database

Accounting on Demand

- Central database First Approach
- Data entered by one department only
 - Advantage
 - Greater likelihood policies will be followed
 - Disadvantages
 - Must gather all information from source departments
 - No guarantee for obtaining all information
 - Very time consuming

Central database - Second Approach

Data entered by source department

- Advantage
 - Data entry responsibilities spread over several departments
 - Data may be more accurately entered
- Disadvantages
 - May be more difficult to monitor and hold departments accountable

- Regardless of who enters data into a centralized database
 - Only enter actual ROI activities
 - Do not need to enter "multiple disclosures" (discussed later)

- Accounting on Demand
- Make list of disclosures only when patient requests an accounting
 - May implement as long as process is in place to assure that the HIM department can accurately identify all required disclosures
 - The accounting meets the HIPAA mandate
 - (Ref: CHA HIPAA Seminar, Nov 2003)

Accounting on Demand

Advantages

- Less time consuming overall
- Potentially less costly

Accounting on Demand

Disadvantages

- May be difficult to implement because of decentralized "public interest" reporting
- Hospital does not have specific department or individual responsible for identifying all circumstances that should be included in an accounting
- Hospital must have a system for maintaining all copies of disclosure requests
- (Ref: CHA HIPAA Seminar, Nov 2003)

- Cost of maintaining database vs accounting on demand
 - Number of requests for accounting
 Potential size of database
 Confidence in decentralized data entry
 Confidence in centralized data entry

Regardless of option selected, should include monitoring the process in the ongoing HIPAA Program monitoring plan

- Difficult Accounting Problems
 - Accounting for multiple disclosures
 - Accounting for research under a Waiver of Authorization
 - Residents collecting information

- Accounting for multiple disclosures of:
 - A particular patient to the same person or entity
 - Multiple patients to the same person or entity

 Multiple disclosures to a third party for review constitutes a disclosure even if third party does not review any particular record

(Ref: CHA HIPAA Seminar, Nov 2003)

- Accounting for multiple disclosures
 - Must maintain documentation of all records included in the universal set of records provided to the third party
 - May be too time consuming to enter into centralized database
 - May be better to use the accounting on demand approach
 - (Ref: CHA HPAA Seminar, Nov 2003)

May be easier to check documentation of multiple disclosures whether creating the accounting using a centralized database or the accounting on demand approach

Approach taken may also depend on whether interfaces exist between the source system and the accounting system

What about JCAHO record reviews?
 Some say:

- Don't include because this is HCO
- Don't include because JCAHO is a BA
- Include in accounting

- 2nd difficult accounting issue research
 - Not required to include PHI disclosed pursuant to an authorization, in Limited Data Sets, and as de-identified data
 - Must account for research under a Waiver of Authorization

- Accounting for research under a Waiver of Authorization
 - Modified accounting procedure if protocol involves 50 or more individuals, and the individual's PHI may have been disclosed

- May find it better to track specific protocols
- May find it better to do accounting on demand
- May encourage researchers to use Limited Data Sets

3rd difficult accounting issue – residents

- Need information to take boards
- Collect information on patients they have treated to start their practice

Request for Confidential Communications

Post 4/14/03 – Request for Confidential Communications

Patients are requesting hospitals to provide information by alternative methods

Post 4/14/03 – Request for Confidential Communications

- We implemented on decentralized basis
- We are applying our ongoing ROI centralization process

Post 4/14/03 – Request for Confidential Communications

- Patients are requesting information via e-mail
 - Current options
 - Issues with current options
 - Alternative option content scanner

Request for Restrictions

Post 4/14/03 – Request for Restrictions

- Opting out of directory
- Identifying who is or is not permitted to receive information as a participant in care
- Opting out of marketing, fundraising, and research
- Identifying any entity who is not permitted to receive information

Post 4/14/03 – Request for Restrictions

- We implemented on decentralized basis
- We are applying our ongoing ROI centralization process
 - Requires mechanism to notify those responsible for implementing request

Investigating potential breaches

Post 4/14/03 – Investigating Potential Breaches

- Have policy and procedure in place
- Work with IT Department
- Work with HR Department
- Work with Medical Staff Leadership
- Work with Educational Program Leadership

Post 4/14/03 – Investigating Potential Breaches

Examples:

- Volunteers looking up patients
- Deliver flowers to patient opting out of directory
- Conversations in areas with multiple patients present
- Employee believes record accessed by another employee without need to know

Policies and Procedures

Post 4/14/03 – Policies and Procedures

Policies and Procedures
 Ongoing process

- Still identifying new policies needed
- Still identifying existing policies needing revision

Post 4/14/03 – Policies and Procedures

Examples:

- Department/specialty name in return address
- Visitors and observers

Training

Post 4/14/03 – Training

It didn't end on 4/14/03Have policy in place

- Various categories of workforce
- Persons not part of workforce

Post 4/14/03 – References

 California Healthcare Association (CHA). HIPAA Privacy and Security Seminar, Nov. 2003.

HIPAA Privacy Regulations, Section 164.501 et seq.

Q & AThank you