



Health Care Information Technology 2003

- ◆ Session 2.3

- ◆ Practical Initiatives in Complying with HIPAA & California's Health Care Privacy and Security Laws and Regulations

- ◆ *The Physician Perspective*

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The Setting

- ◆ A Distressed Cottage Industry
 - Most physicians work in small or solo practices of five or less (42% of CMA members are in groups of 1-4)
 - Income is static or declining even in larger groups
 - No increases in reimbursement
 - Likely further decreases in budget/war crunch
 - Costs continue to escalate
- ◆ Focus today on physician's own activities, not hospital or community based planning
- ◆ Assume basic HIPAA understanding



Fear & Loathing on the HIPAA Trail

◆ Resistance to HIPAA

- Another un-reimbursed government mandate
- Concern about cost and change
- Unscrupulous rumor mongering by vendors and others
 - Penalties and enforcement
 - Absurd “HIPAA requirements”

◆ Little appreciation of the potential upside with the TRA regulations



Physicians as Covered Entities

- ◆ Some use electronic means to engage in covered transactions and so are Covered Entities
 - Sleeper: the swipe cards for eligibility determinations
- ◆ Medicare will **require** all larger providers (>10 FTEs) to file electronically after 10/16/03
- ◆ The health plans will not be far behind
- ◆ Most doctors who bill will be covered by HIPAA in the next several years



Motivation for Physician Compliance

- ◆ Government (OCR) enforcement
 - Enforcement complaint driven
 - Very limited resources
 - Not unless you are *really bad*
- ◆ Civil Liability
 - Plaintiffs lawyers know all about HIPAA
 - HIPAA privacy and security regulations likely to become national standard of care for healthcare records



So far.....

- ◆ Doctors (especially small and solo practitioners) feel broke and besieged
- ◆ They are afraid of HIPAA
- ◆ Most will be covered despite the “opt out of HIPAA” campaigns
- ◆ How will they make compliance work?
- ◆ Will technology help?



Transaction & Code Set Rule

- ◆ This is the upside for providers
 - Significant reductions in costs per transaction
 - Reduced staff time per claim
 - Reduced number of “lost” claims
 - One study → \$7,200 savings per physician per year (51% back office, 37% bad debt, 12% pre-authorization and eligibility/benefit verification)



Practical Vendor Issues

- ◆ Providers essentially dependent upon vendors for the technology for the transaction sets
 - Clearinghouse or billing service/software vendor
 - Testing and compliance issues unclear for providers
 - “Don’t worry doctor, we are HIPAA compliant”
 - Why to worry.....



Vendor Issues

- ◆ When will you start testing (before 4/16/03)?
- ◆ What will you test (which of the eight transactions)?
- ◆ Will you get certified? By whom?
- ◆ What security solutions will you use for:
 - Identification and authentication
 - Encryption
 - Disaster recovery



Electronic Medical Records

- ◆ Cost
- ◆ Techie propensities desirable
- ◆ No uniform standards
- ◆ Time required to customize and train (6 months)
- ◆ Financial stability of vendors
- ◆ Interesting, useful for HIPAA compliance but no panacea



Privacy Rule Overview

- ◆ Two key concepts with regard to PHI
 - Enhance patient's control and understanding
 - Enhance provider's duty to protect it
- ◆ Confidentiality is a concept providers understand
- ◆ Mainly a need to enhance existing awareness and increase staff training



Privacy: practical approaches

- ◆ In response to fear, lack of funds and general resistance, our focus is on the simple and practical
- ◆ Approach: remove the fear, compliance is just *work*
- ◆ Technology, especially the expensive or complex types, while helpful, cannot be at the center of compliance strategies for most physician practices



Practical Privacy Tips

- ◆ Put one person in charge (Privacy Official)
 - The HIPAA Czar
 - Give him/her training and authority and time
- ◆ Inventory types, uses and disclosures of PHI
 - Critical for success
- ◆ Telephone, office and hallway conversations
- ◆ Remove PHI from easy patient access
 - Chart racks, chart holders
 - reception areas, exam rooms, hallways
 - physician's desk



Practical Privacy Tips (2)

- ◆ Employees
 - clearance procedures
 - training procedures
 - proper uses and disclosures
 - On-going obligations
 - Role-based access
 - sanction procedures
 - termination procedures
- ◆ In-coming (faxes & other PHI)
- ◆ Out-going (faxes, commercial couriers, and spike haired kids)
- ◆ Patient email: have a written agreement!



Patient's Rights

- ◆ Document all activities
 - Request, response, tracking of actions
 - File separately, especially complaints
 - Only one request in place at a time (limits on use of PHI or alternative channel of communication)
- ◆ Do the Notice of Privacy Practices last to assure consistency and conform for specific practice:
 - Pediatricians re joint custody issues
 - Oncologists re treatment areas and support groups
 - All re leaving messages and sending postcards
- ◆ Be sure your forms, policies and procedures are state law compliant as well as HIPAA



Business Associate Agreements

- ◆ Examples: billing service, transcription service, collection agency, software vendor, outside practice manger
- ◆ Prepare a list of BAs
- ◆ Usually will be an amendment to existing agreement
- ◆ Watch termination dates so they coincide
- ◆ Respond if any reason to believe BA has breached contract
- ◆ Further disclosures regulated under California law



Physical Security

- ◆ Industrial security is a new concept in healthcare
- ◆ Office locks (*quality*)
- ◆ Office keys (*quantity*)
- ◆ Visitor and patient supervision (*vigilance*)
- ◆ Waste disposal (*shred! shred! shred!*)
 - California law also requires safe destruction of PHI
- ◆ Check ability to view computer screens



Physical Security (2)

- ◆ Limit access to computer to authorized staff
- ◆ Storage of backups and removable media
- ◆ Home use and storage
- ◆ PDAs & laptops-theft is foreseeable!
- ◆ Lab and treatment devices which store/contain PHI
- ◆ Locked chart racks?
- ◆ Burglar alarms and motion detectors



Technical Security Tips

- ◆ Passwords
 - *Good* passwords (H*X23#ym)
 - No sharing
 - “Post-Its” with passwords
 - Changing and terminating passwords
- ◆ Access rights according to function, audit, authorization
- ◆ Screen savers
- ◆ Anti-virus software;
- ◆ OS and applications regularly updated for security fixes
- ◆ Firewalls (software and hardware routers)
- ◆ Encrypt PHI before sending on internet



Practical Solutions

- ◆ Extremely difficult for physicians in smaller practices to organize compliance on their own
- ◆ Larger practices can hire a consultant
- ◆ Many medical societies and private vendors seeking to respond
- ◆ Problems
 - Training/education
 - Implementation planning
 - Policies, procedures and forms which integrate state preemption analysis



CMA's Approach: a CD toolkit

- ◆ Complete physician-focused compliance tool
 - Policies, procedures & forms customized for California law by CMA attorneys
 - Training for physicians & staff
 - Implementation planning
 - Regular updates
- ◆ CD technology readily accessible
- ◆ Designed to use without a consultant



Conclusions

- ◆ Most front line doctors love high tech in the hospital, not in their offices
- ◆ The TRA rules could be a significant benefit especially to smaller practices- move them closer to the 21st Century
- ◆ HIPAA compliance for most will be a low-tech affair for these physicians



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