



Case studies in Identity Management for Meeting HIPAA Privacy and Security Requirements



AUTHENTICATION

ACCESS MANAGEMENT

ENCRYPTION

DIGITAL SIGNATURES

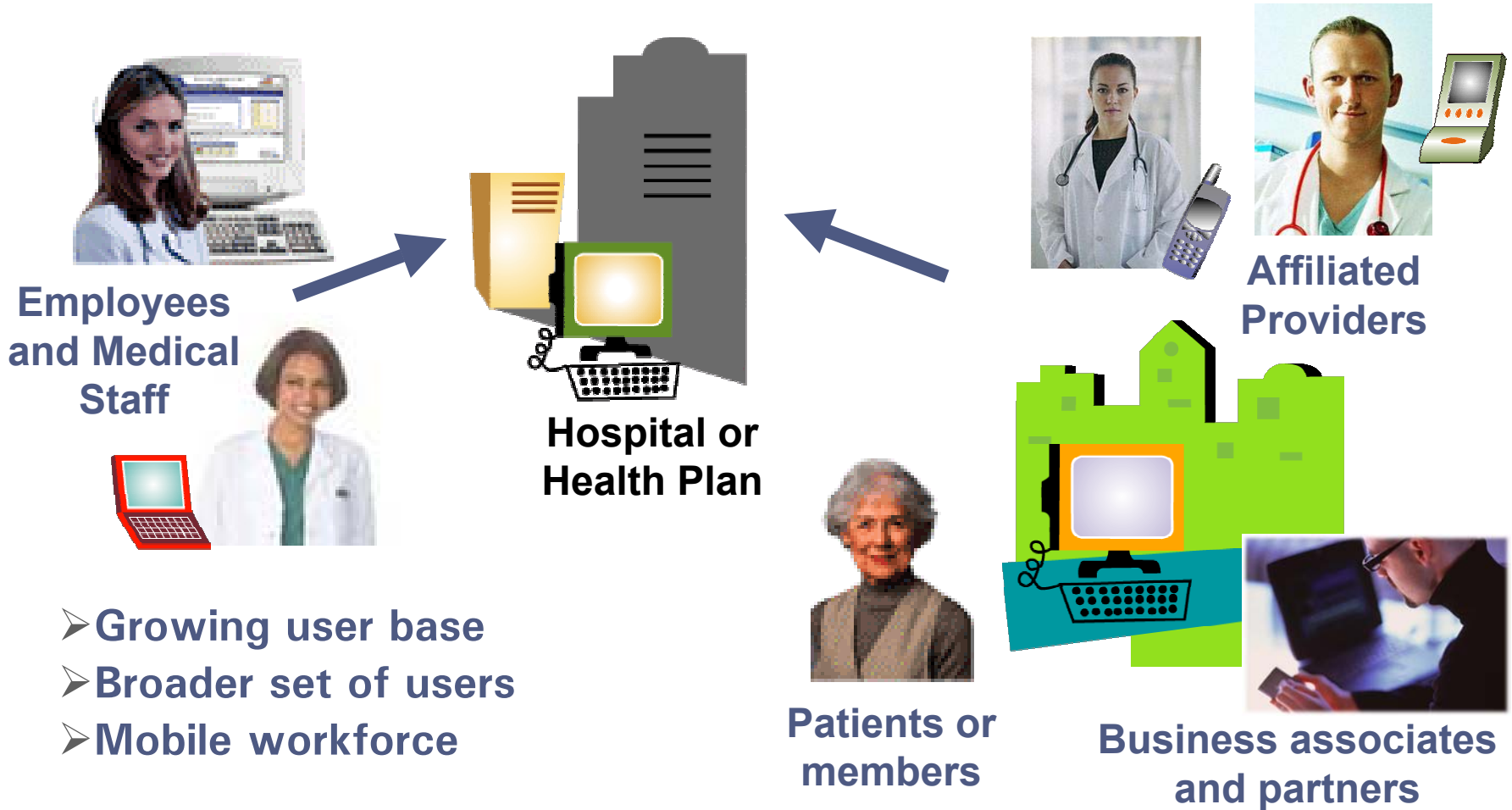
Agenda



- **E-business trends in healthcare**
- **Challenges in Identity Management**
- **The Impact of HIPAA Privacy and Security Standards**
- **Meeting the standards: technology options**
- **Solutions in Identity Management**
- **Case studies**



E-business trends in healthcare: Increased User Access



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E-business trends in healthcare: Increased Application Exposure



Hospital



Radiology



Pharmacy

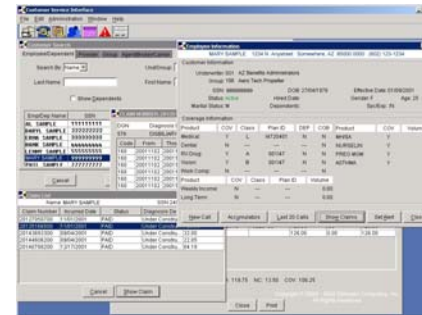


Patient records



Laboratory

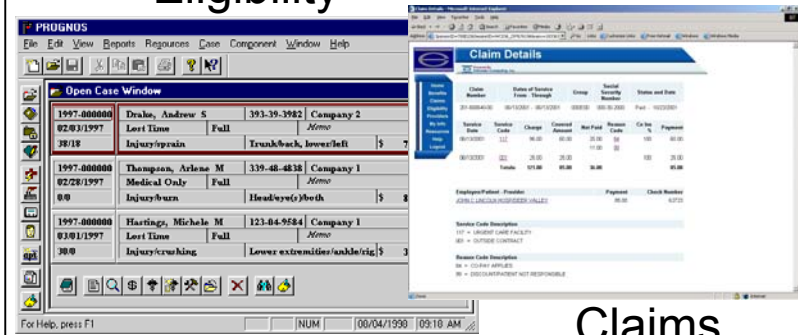
Health Plan



Eligibility



Accounts



Referrals and Authorizations

Claims

- External access
- Mission critical applications

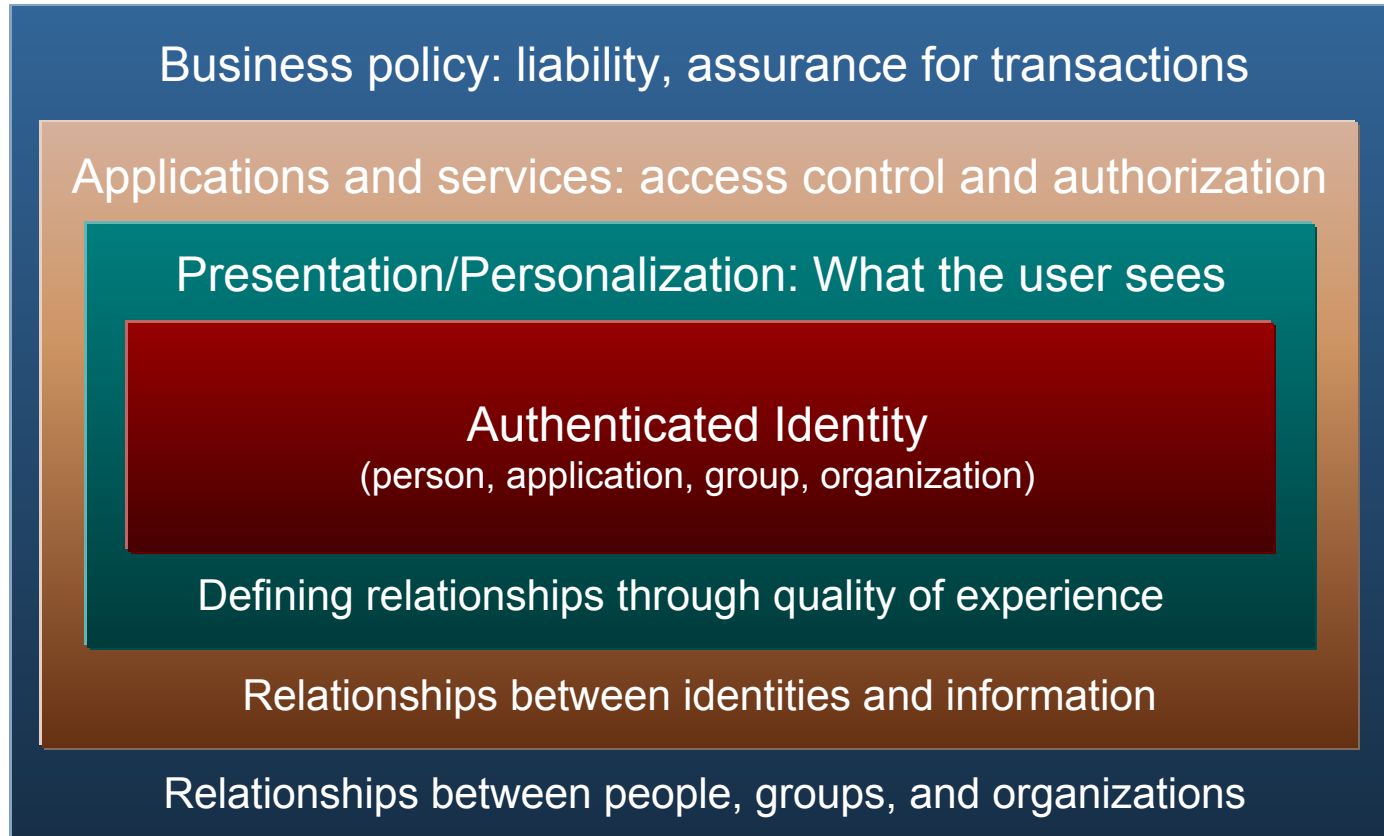
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Defining Identity Management



Source: Burton Group, October, 2002

Challenges in Identity Management



- **User base is diverse, dynamic, and demanding**
- **Stronger authentication required for more applications**
- **Consistent enforcement of security policy across entire enterprise**
- **Increased Exposure to Risk**

The Impact of HIPAA Privacy and Security

Privacy and Security Work Together



- **The Privacy Rule covers what information is to be protected, the uses and disclosures of information, and patients' privacy rights**
 - Finalized with a compliance date of April 14, 2003
- **Security covers what safeguards must be in place to protect information from unauthorized access, alteration, deletion, or transmission.**
 - Finalized with a compliance date of April 21, 2005
 - April 14, 2003 is also relevant since security measures must be in place to meet the Privacy Regulation

HIPAA Privacy Standards



- **Mostly organizational, procedural**
 - Inform patients of privacy rights
 - Provide notice of privacy practices
 - Appoint a privacy officer
- **Requires Role-based Access Control**
 - Based on “Minimum necessary” provisions
 - Must provide workers access to only the minimum necessary information needed to perform their work
 - Must develop policies and procedures and implement security measures to comply with minimum necessary provisions

HIPAA Security Standards



- **General requirements**
 - Ensure the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of all electronic protected health information
 - Protect against any reasonably anticipated threats or hazards, or uses or disclosures
- **Flexible Approach**
 - Use security measures that *reasonably and appropriately* implement the standards based on *risk analysis*
 - Technology-neutral
- **Administrative, Physical, and Technical Safeguards**

Meeting the Standards



Security Technical Safeguards	Technology options
Authentication	Passwords, Two-factor authentication, Digital Certificates, Smartcards, Biometrics
Access Control	ACLs, Web access management system, Encryption/Decryption
Data Integrity	Checksum, Digital signatures
Transmission Security	Encryption
Audit Controls	Logging and reporting mechanisms
Privacy RBAC Requirement	Web access management system

Authentication:

Time-synchronous two-factor



- Users authenticated through the use of an authenticator (token or smart card) by providing the token code (something the user *has*) and PIN (something the user *knows*)
- OR
- User authenticated through the use of existing mobile phones and PDAs by receiving a one-time access code as an SMS or text message

Authentication: Digital Certificates



- **Data files containing information about the user and digitally signed by the issuing organization**
 - Tied to corresponding public/private key pair
- **Certificate management system issues and manages digital certificates**
- **Relative strength depends on protection of private key**
 - Password governed by policy
 - Time-synchronous token
 - Smartcard

Access Control: Web Access Management



- **Centrally manages user privileges**
 - Secures applications, Web sites, and other Web-based resources via intranets, extranets, and B2B and B2C infrastructures
 - Ensures only authorized users get access to specific resources
 - Provides fine-grained control over who can access what
 - Designed to flexibly integrate into environment
 - Transparent Web single sign-on
 - Delegated user management

Access Control: Encryption/Decryption



- **Digital certificates**
 - Encrypt document or message using public key
 - Access is limited only to those who can decrypt the data with private key
 - Provides a system to retrieve encryption keys in case of loss
- **Encryption/compression utility**
 - Utility for encrypting and compressing desktop files and e-mail attachments
 - Incorporates ZIP technology
 - Supports both password and certificate-based encryption

Data Integrity: Digital Signatures



- **Digital certificates**
 - Used for digitally signing web-based forms and e-mail messages
 - Digital signature process protects data integrity
 - Uses cryptographic techniques
 - Applications that have been digital signature-enabled can automatically verify signature and determine if the data that was signed has been altered

Transmission Security: Encryption



- Encryption technology should support strong encryption up to 2048 bits (asymmetric) and 128 bits (symmetric)
- Digital certificates for secure e-mail
- SSL server certificates for secure web communications
- Encryption/compression utility for files in transit

Audit Controls: Logging and reporting



- **Authentication and access control systems should provide logging and reporting mechanisms for monitoring and analyzing users' access to resources, applications and files**
- **Should allow administrator to trace actions to individual users**
- **Logs should be configurable (e.g. what events, when, to where), time-stamped and strictly limited to system administrators**

RBAC: Web access management



- Rights and permissions are granted to roles rather than individual users
 - Users are logically combined into *Groups* (role category) and *Sub-groups* (role sub-category)
 - Individuals and sub-groups inherit rights of group
 - Create exceptions for individuals using policy-based rules
 - Rules based on static and dynamic attributes

Are passwords good enough for HIPAA Compliance?



- Standard does not prescribe authentication method
- Do risk analysis and select *appropriate and reasonable* method
 - Look at security best practices in the industry
- For some applications, best practices require more than passwords
 - E.g. “Remote access requires two-factor authentication.”*
- For others, current best practices say passwords okay
 - E.g. For patient or member access to web sites**
- For many applications, will depend on organization
- Best practices evolving

*HIPAA Security: the latest and best practices, Tom Walsh, CISSP, HIMSS, 2003

**Gartner

Solutions in Identity Management

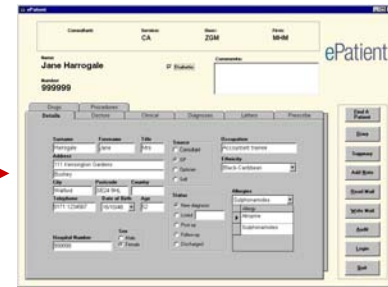
Providers: Strong authentication for remote access



Physicians



Patient records, test results, lab results, pharmacy orders



Staff

Future for on-site



Today



Future for on-site



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Payers: Strong authentication for remote and on-site access



Employees



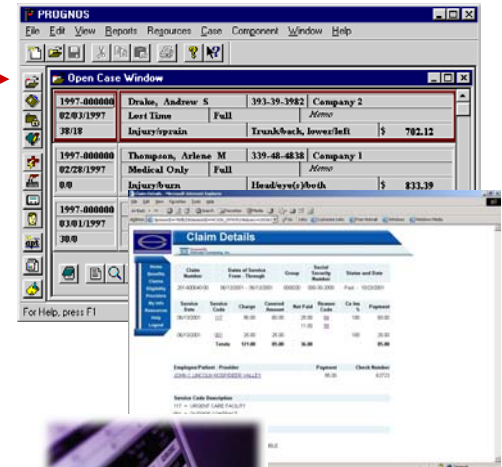
Affiliated Providers



Brokers



Claims, referrals, accounts



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Providers and Payers: Password authentication for remote access



Patient or Member



Password

2003

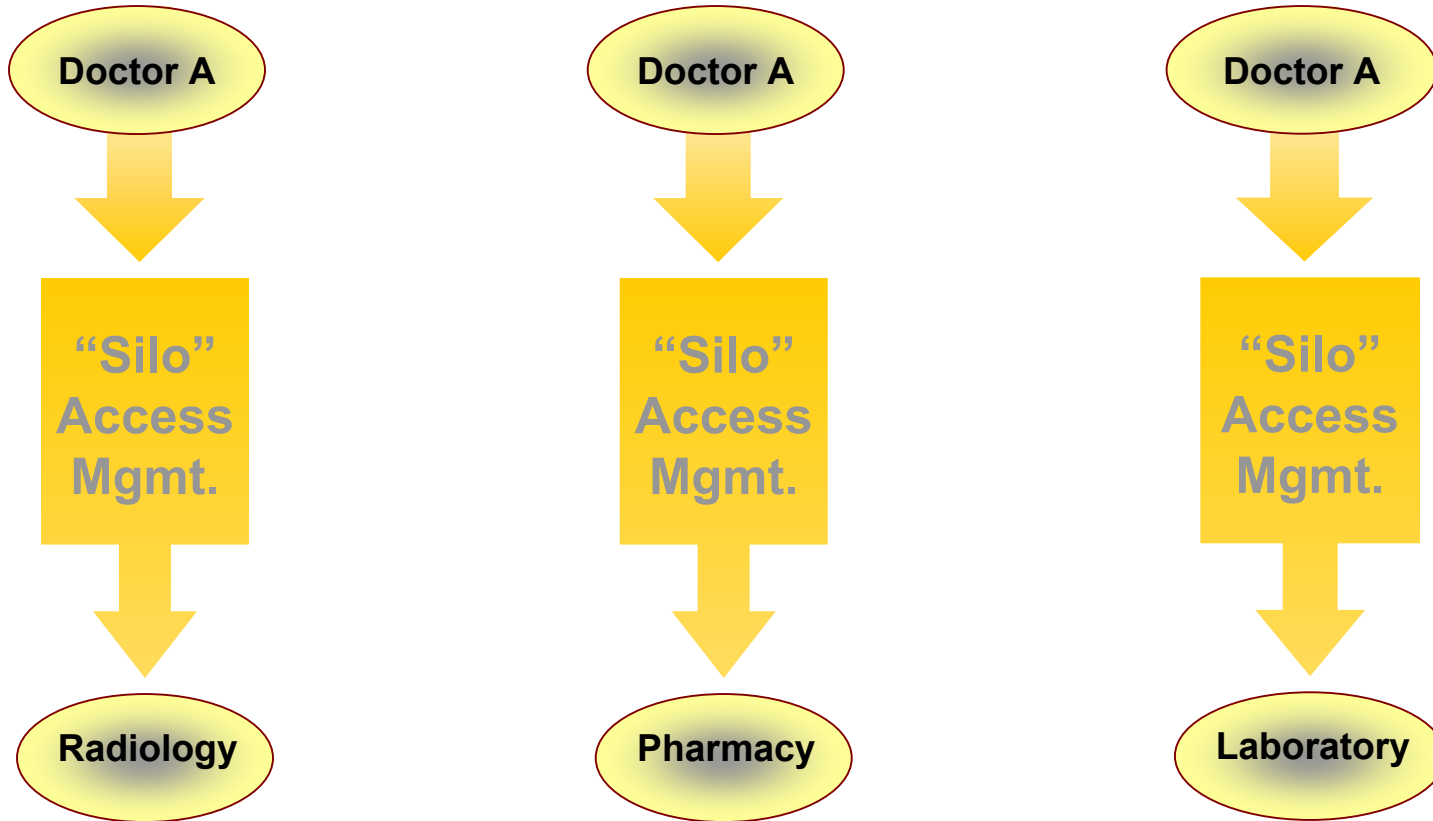


Access controlled by web access management system to ensure that patient/member can only view (and not edit) their own medical records (and not others)

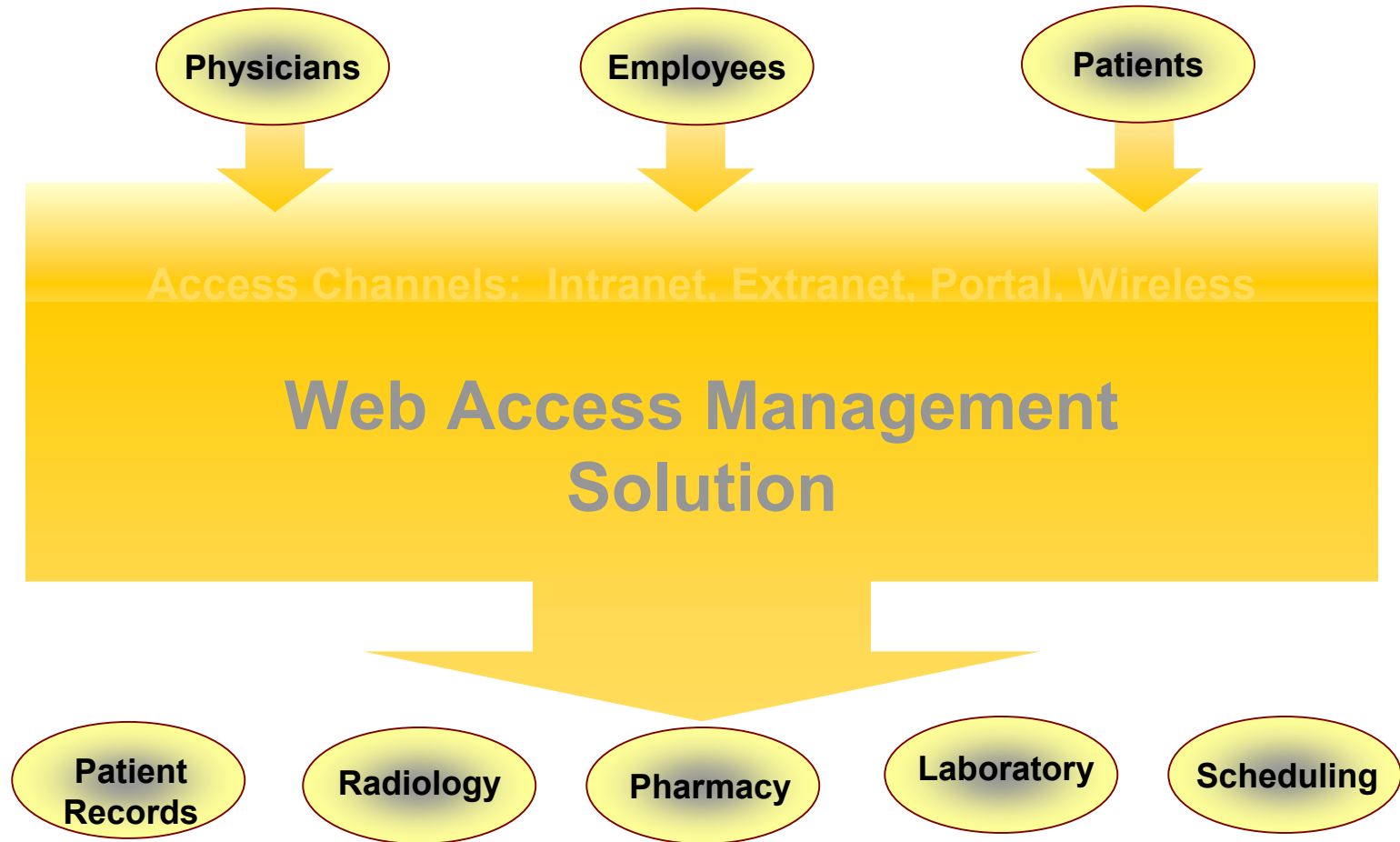


? > 2003

Moving from application-specific access control...



...to centralized access control



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Case studies



Blue Cross Blue Shield of Kansas



- **Independent member of BCBS Association**
 - 700,000 members and 2,000 employees
 - \$940 M underwritten business and \$2.1 B Medicare claims
- **Objectives**
 - Manage access to information on Web site and intranet
 - Provide different users with access to different views (RBAC)
 - Ensure only authorized users access confidential health information
 - Provide SSO to multiple Web-based applications
 - Monitor user activity: audit trails
 - Save time on security administration
 - Scalable infrastructure
 - Meet HIPAA requirements



Blue Cross Blue Shield of Kansas



- **Solution:**
 - Web Access Management and Two-factor Authentication
 - 25,000 users
- **Key factors**
 - Graded authentication
 - Remote employees, remote-hospital nurses and in-house IT administrators use two-factor authentication
 - Patients use passwords
 - Policy-based rules using dynamic attributes
 - Ability to provide RBAC
 - Ease of install
 - Delegated administrative model
 - Fine-grained access control



Large U.S. Health Plan



- **National healthcare and benefits organization**
 - Millions of members
 - Tens of thousands of employees
- **Objectives**
 - Decrease costs for remote access
 - Develop security framework for web-based applications
 - Strengthen user authentication practices
 - Meet HIPAA requirements

Large U.S. Health Plan



- **Solution**

- Digital certificate management infrastructure
- Employee user authentication (20,000 + users)
 - Remote access and on-site access

- **Key factors**

- Reduced costs by moving from dial-up to VPN
- Implemented stronger authentication
- Scalable to handle large user base
- Foundation for secure web communications (deployed SSL server certificates), secure e-mail (in process) and digital signing (future)

Boston Medical Center



- **Private, not for profit, 547-licensed bed AMC**
 - Provides full spectrum of pediatric and adult care services
 - 800,000 patient visits and 25,000 admissions annually
- **Objectives**
 - Provide secure remote access for doctors and other staff to key clinical applications
 - Sunrise Clinical Manager, CPOE for in-patient care
 - Logician from G.E. Med, EPR for outpatient and ambulatory care
 - Provide SSO to multiple Web-based applications
 - Centralize administrative control of user access privileges
 - Ensure only authorized medical staff have access to PHI
 - Implement role-based access control
 - Meet HIPAA requirements



Boston Medical Center



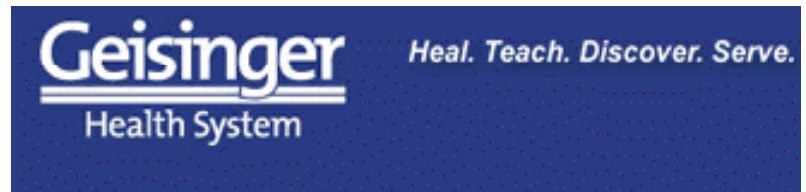
- **Solution**
 - Web Access Management and Two-factor Authentication
 - 4,000 users
- **Key factors**
 - Provides right balance between end-user convenience and security for sensitive patient records
 - Ease of integration
 - Web Single Sign-on: reducing the number of passwords
 - Centralized management of Web access privileges



Geisinger Health System



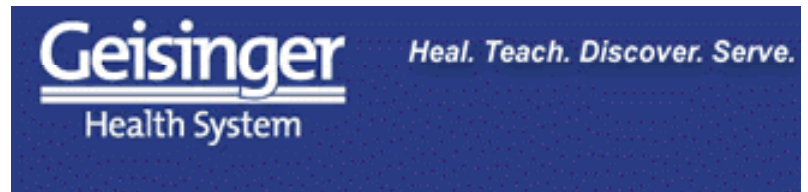
- **Physician-led healthcare system**
 - Serves more than two million people
 - In 38 counties in Pennsylvania
- **Objectives**
 - Rollout secure Web applications
 - Portals for affiliated providers and patients
 - Integrate with existing systems
 - Epic System's MyChart, Novell's LDAP-compliant eDirectory,[™] Sybase databases and Macromedia's ColdFusion application development software
 - Provide a high level of security
 - Meet HIPAA requirements



Geisinger Health System



- **Solution**
 - Web Access Management and Two-factor Authentication
 - 10,000 users currently and growing (8,500 employees and 1,500 external users)
- **Key factors**
 - Graded authentication
 - Access to certain information requires two-factor authentication
 - Fine-grained access control
 - Role-based access control
 - Ability to monitoring user activity with detailed audit trails



Providence Health System



- **Comprehensive array of services across a four-state area**
 - Including 20 acute care hospitals, 9 long-term care facilities, and a network of physician organizations
 - Sponsors health plans covering more than 850,000 members
- **Objectives**
 - Deliver critical information to doctors wherever they are
 - Lab results, X-Ray reports, billing information, ECG, X-ray images and medication information
 - Integrate with Citrix MetaFrame XP
 - Ensure personal medical information remains confidential
 - Security solution fail-safe and easy for the clinicians to manage
 - Meet HIPAA requirements



Providence Health System



- **Solution**
 - Two-factor Authentication
 - 2,000 users
- **Key factors**
 - Convenient and easy to use for doctors
 - Keeps patient information confidential
 - Reduces operating costs
 - Easily deployed
 - Seamless interoperability with Citrix MetaFrame



Catholic Health System



- **Large provider in upstate New York**
 - 8,000 employees and 1,200 physicians
 - Serves over 200,000 patients through network of hospitals, centers and facilities (total of 40 sites)
- **Goals**
 - Reduce costs and complexity of remote access
 - Allow medical staff to have fast, easy, and secure access to patient data from external clinics or home
 - Deliver applications with strong encryption and strong authentication
 - Protect privacy of patient data
 - Meet the requirements of HIPAA



Catholic Health System
Medical excellence with a tradition of caring.

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Catholic Health System



- **Solution**
 - Two-factor authentication
 - Users use same authentication method to sign-on to multiple applications
 - Physicians get secure access to patient data from any location at any time
- **Key factors**
 - Reduced cost of installation and on-going support
 - Medical staff can quickly, securely, and easily access central resources
 - Integration with Neoteris Instant Virtual Extranet (SSL VPN gateway)



Catholic Health System

Medical excellence with a tradition of caring.

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North Shore Long Island Jewish Health System



- Located in Great Neck, N.Y.
 - 18 hospitals and 30,000 employees
- Objectives
 - For remote access to the intranet by physicians and contractors
 - Compatible with environment which includes wireless LANs, LDAP-based directories
 - Meet HIPAA privacy and security rules
 - Use audit and access controls to protect patient data
 - Implement "industry best practices"



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North Shore Long Island Jewish Health System



- **Solution**
 - Two-factor authentication with time synchronous tokens and Mobile two-factor authentication using phones/PDAs for remote access
 - Digital certificates for patient bedside-registration system (planned)
 - A digital signature will be applied to every use of electronic patient record
 - Digital certificates for encrypting and digitally signing e-mail (planned)
- **Key factors**
 - Integration with Cisco-based VPN
 - Integration with Novell eDirectory (metadirectory for patient information) and Microsoft Active Directory (directory service)
 - Comprehensive audit trail of changes and non-repudiation



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Siemens Medical Solutions Health Services Corporation



- **Application service provider**
 - Processes more than 116 million transactions daily and manages more than 67 terabytes of data
 - Employs 30,000 people worldwide
 - Hosts applications such as registration, financial tracking and clinical systems for more than 1,000 HCOs
- **Objectives**
 - Provide secure Internet access to mission-critical applications and patient information hosted by Siemens
 - Employ security protocols equivalent to HCOs
 - i.e. Meet the requirements of HIPAA

SIEMENS

Siemens Medical Solutions Health Services Corporation

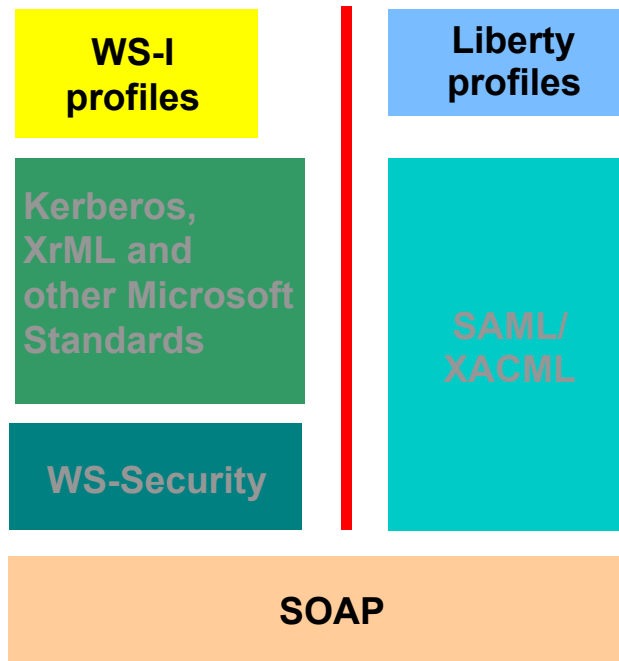


- **Solution**
 - Two-factor Authentication
 - 11,000 external users
 - 4,000 internal employees
- **Key factors**
 - Only authorized users to gain entry to networks and confidential healthcare information
 - Interoperability with Cisco VPN

SIEMENS

Glimpse to tomorrow: Federated Identities

- Use of agreements, standards, and technologies to make identity and entitlements portable across autonomous domains
- Rate of adoption depends on standards efforts



Possible scenario



Most likely scenario

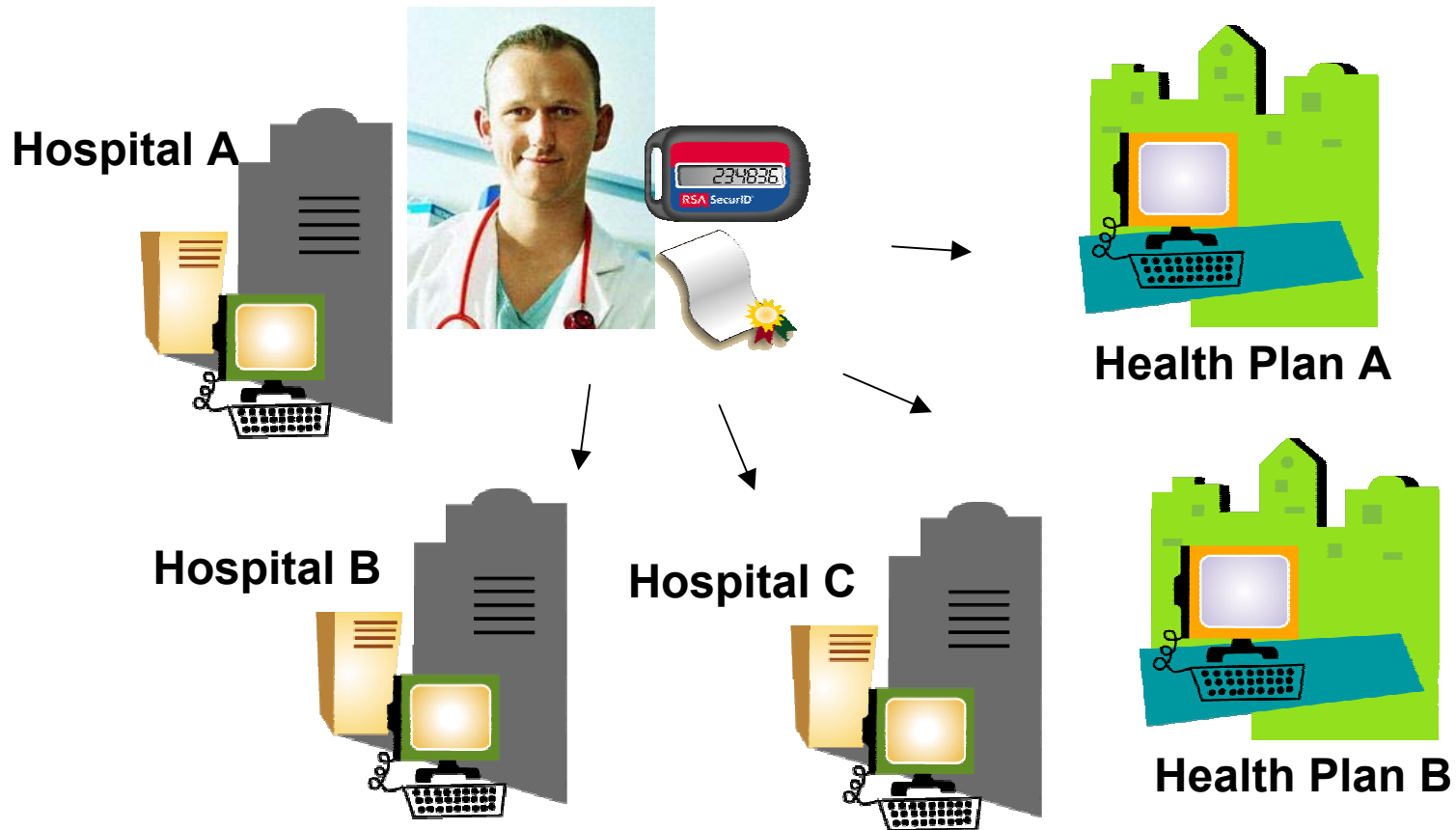
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