6th National HIPAA Summit

JCAHO and NCQA and HIPAA Business Associates Friday, March 28, 2003

The Players

- Sue Miller, Moderator
 - HIPAA Certified LLC
 - Co-chair WEDI SNIP SPWG
 - Chair Advisory Committee, NCQA,
 Business Associate Privacy Certification
 Program
- Patricia Pergal, JD, Director Program Compliance, NCQA
- Anthony J. Tirone, JD, Director, Federal Relations, JCAHO

What is HIPAA?

- Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act
 - aka "Kennedy-Kassebaum Act"
 - Adopted August 21, 1996

Why HIPAA?

- Improve efficiency and effectiveness of healthcare through standardization of all shared electronic information
- Protect the privacy and security of patient information stored and exchanged electronically
- Reduce the cost of exchanging information among healthcare partners

What does HIPAA apply to?

- Health Insurance Portability
- Standards for Electronic Claims Submission

Privacy and Security Protection

Who does HIPAA apply to?

Applies to Covered Entities

 Health care providers who transmit any health information in electronic form

Health plans

Health care clearinghouses

HIPAAeze (speak the language)

- <u>PHI</u> Protected Health Information = demographic, clinical & financial information
 - medical record
 - x-rays
 - insurance information
 - demographic intake sheets
 - transmitted by, maintained in electronic media
 - transmitted by, maintained in any other form or medium

HIPAAeze (speak the language)

- <u>CE</u> Covered Entity = Doctor, Dentist, Hospital
- <u>BA</u> Business Associate = Accountant
- <u>P&P</u> Policies & Procedures = staff rules and practices
- NPP Notice of Privacy Practices = how use PHI
- TPO Treatment, payment & health care operations

When did HIPAA Happen?

Transaction and code sets published August 17, 2000

- Effective Date Transaction and Code Sets
 October, 2002
- With Extension Implementation date: October 2003

Privacy Rule published December 28, 2000

- August 14, 2002 PMFR
- Implementation date: Privacy Rules April 14, 2003

When did HIPAA Happen?

Data Security published February 20, 2003

- Implementation date: April 21, 2005

National Employer Identifier published May 31, 2002

- Implementation date: July 30, 2002

Yet to Come

Claims Attachments

- Unique Identifiers
 - National Provider Identifier (NPI)
 - Health Plan Identifier

Enforcement

HIPAA Covers

Paper

Oral

Electronic Transmissions

HIPAA Privacy Penalties

Civil

- Not more than \$100 for each violation
- No more than \$25,000 for all violations of identical type during calendar year
- "Loss of reputation"

HIPAA Privacy Penalties

Criminal

 Improper use of unique health identifiers, or

- Improperly obtaining or disclosing individual health information are
 - subject to maximum of both:

•	Knowingly	\$ 50,000	1 year
•	False pretenses	\$100,000	5 years
•	For profit, gain or harm	\$250,000	10 years

Business Associate Definition

- Does a CE function
- Does a function per privacy regulation
- Other than workforce
 - lawyer
 - data aggregator

Disclosures to Business Associate

A covered entity may disclose PHI to a business associate with documentation of satisfactory assurances by written contract

Business Associate Contract

- PMFR: sample business associate contract provisions
- Make available PHI per 164.524, 164.526, 164.528
- Internal books and records open for review
- Termination of contract

WARNING: Dangerous HIPAA! Please Keep Her Quiet By Keeping All Health Information Confidential

