

EHRs/NHII: HIPAA Security and EHRs, a Near Perfect Match

**Margret Amatayakul, RHIA, CHPS,
FHIMSS**

Steven S. Lazarus, PhD, FHIMSS

Margret A

Margret\A Consulting, LLC

Strategies for the digital future of healthcare information

- **Information management and systems consultant, focusing on electronic health records and their value proposition**
- **Adjunct faculty, College of St. Scholastica; former positions with CPRI, AHIMA, Univ. of Ill., IEEI**
- **Active participant in standards development**
- **Speaker and author (Silver ASHPE Awards for "HIPAA on the Job" column in *Journal of AHIMA*)**

- Strategic IT planning
- Compliance assessments
- Work flow redesign
- Project management and oversight
- ROI/benefits realization
- Training and education
- Vendor selection
- Product/market analysis

Steve Lazarus

Boundary Information Group

Strategies for workflow, productivity, quality and patient satisfaction improvement through health care information

- **Business process consultant focusing on electronic health records, and electronic transactions between organizations**
- **Former positions with MGMA, University of Denver, Dartmouth College; advisor to national associations**
- **Active leader in the Workgroup for Electronic Data Interchange (WEDI)**
- **Speaker and author (two books on HIPAA Security and one forthcoming on electronic health record)**

- Strategic IT business process planning
- ROI/benefits realization
- Project management and oversight
- Workflow redesign
- Education and training
- Vendor selection and enhanced use of vendor products
- Facilitate collaborations among organizations to share/exchange health care information

Agenda

- EHR**
- EHR and NHII**
- EHR and Security**
- EHR, NHII, and Security**
- Clinical practice support**
- Connectivity**
- Personalized care**
- Population health**

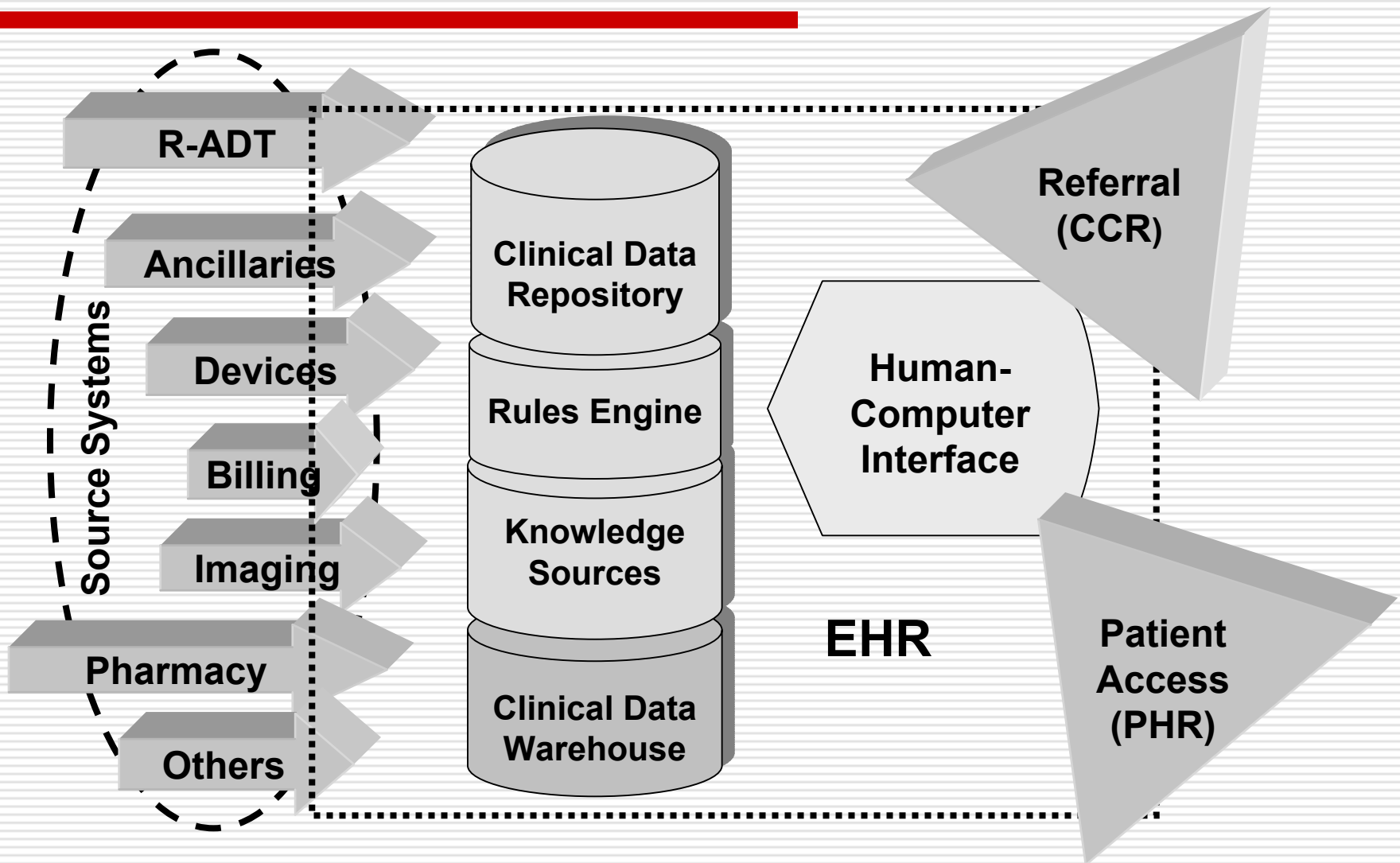
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Electronic Health Record

EHR Definition

- **System that . . .**
 - **Collects data from multiple sources**
 - **Is used by clinicians as the primary source of information at the point of care**
 - **Provides evidence-based decision support**

EHR Schematic



"System"

- **Hardware**
 - **Computers, workstations, printers, other devices**
- **Software**
 - **Programs that provide instructions for how the computers should work**
- **People**
 - **Users, administrators, technicians, vendors, etc.**
- **Policies**
 - **How the system will be used, what benefits are to be achieved**
- **Processes**
 - **Procedures, screen designs, report layouts, workflow changes, etc.**

Point of Care

- ❑ **Human-computer interface**
- ❑ **Work flow**
- ❑ **Customizable screens**
- ❑ **Ergonomics**
- ❑ **Value proposition**



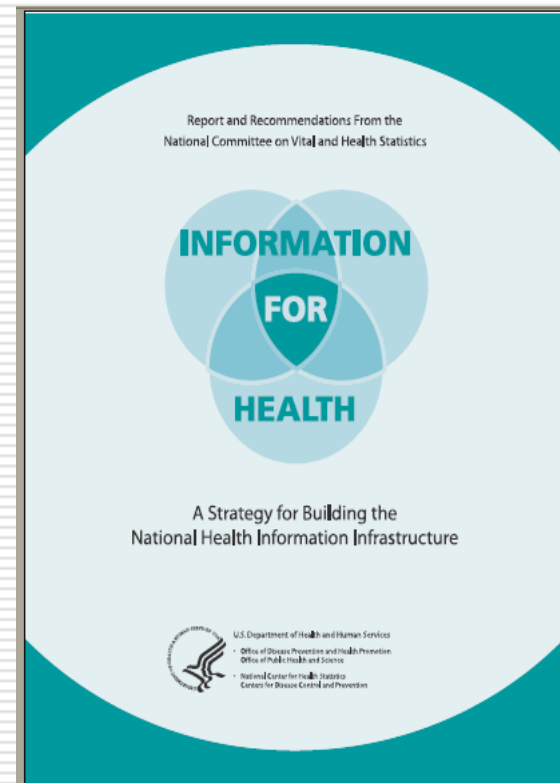
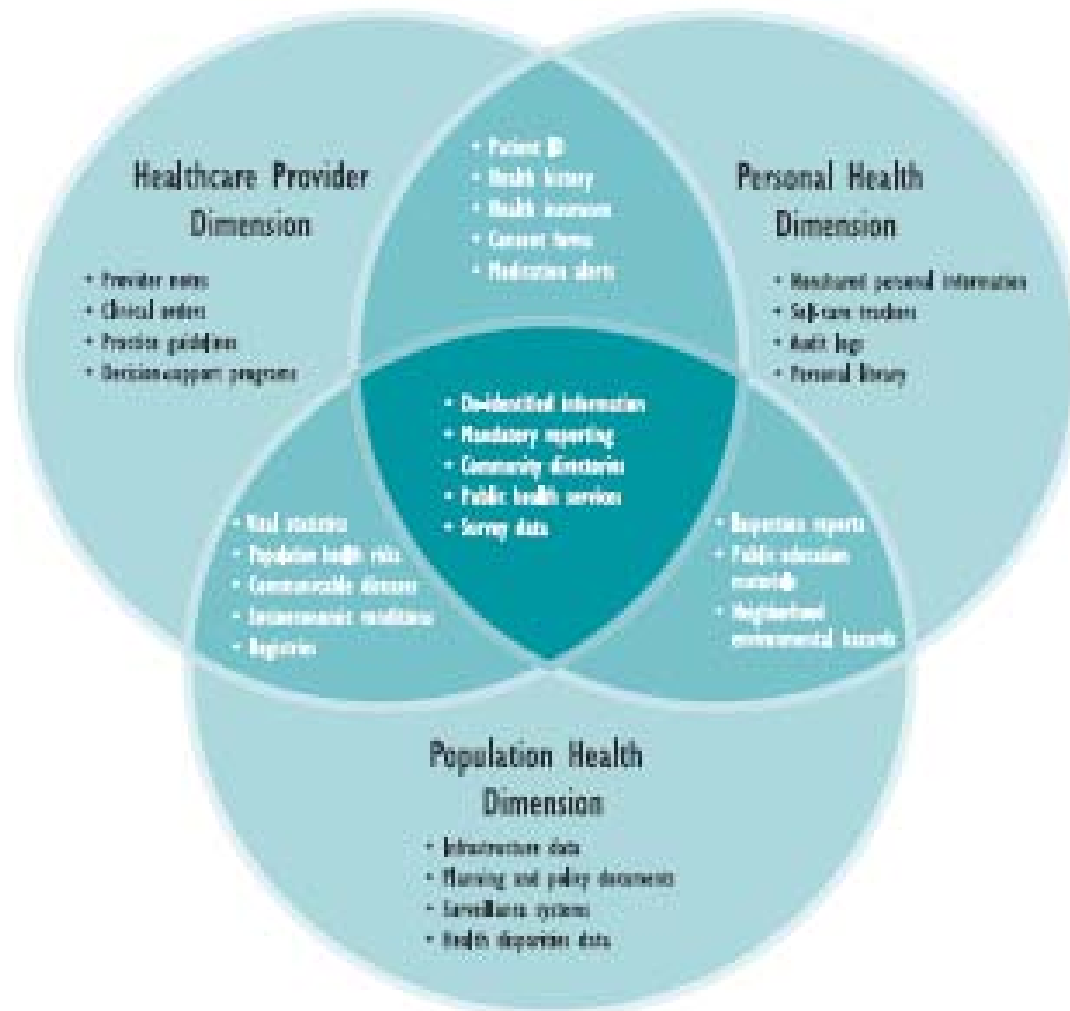
Decision Support

- Reminders
- Alerts
- Structured data entry templates
- Order sets
- External resources
 - Formulary
 - Practice Guidelines

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**National Health
Information
Infrastructure**

NHII



Definition

- ❑ **An initiative set forth to improve effectiveness, efficiency, and overall quality of health care**
- ❑ **Comprehensive knowledge-based network of interoperable systems of clinical, public health, and personal health information that would improve decision-making by making health information available when and where it is needed**
- ❑ **Set of technologies, standards, applications, systems, values, and laws that support all facets of individual health, health care, and public health**

What it is not

- Not a centralized database of medical records**
- Not a government regulation**
- Not an EHR, PHR, CCR – but a framework within which those and other elements contribute**

Local/Regional Initiatives

- **Santa Barbara County Care Data Exchange**
- **Indianapolis Network for Patient Care**

- **Different approaches, similar goals:**
 - **Provide a simple and secure way to electronically access patient data across organizations**
 - **Provide a public utility available to all physicians, caregivers, and consumers**
 - **Construct an experiment to determine whether a community would share the cost of a regional IT infrastructure¹**

¹ The Santa Barbara Vision, Sam Karp, Director, June 22, 2004

LHII Security

- ❑ **Local security inoperability**
 - **Encryption standard**
 - **Public key administration**
- ❑ **Use local “utility”**
 - **Create and manage security standards**
 - **May serve to provide security services to some participants (e.g., hardened data center)**

NHII Security

- **Access and security**
 - **Authentication**
 - **Access controls to allowed data**
 - **Monitors and records access requests**
- **Identity correlation, using**
 - **Centralized master person index**
 - **Intelligent matching of similar records**
- **Information locator service**
 - **Links to patient records**
 - **Demographic data of all patients**

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EHR and Security

Balancing Act

□ **EHRs can provide greater privacy and security, e.g.,**

- **Access controls can be more granular**
- **Authentication mechanisms provide audit trails and non-repudiation**
- **Disaster recovery plans assure greater availability**
- **Encryption can provide confidentiality and data integrity**

□ **But, . . .**

- **Information flows more easily, risk of mishap is greater**
- **Collection of large volumes of data more feasible and risky**
- **Sharing of information for treatment, payment, and operations misunderstood**
- **New methods to attack data are continuously being developed**

Weakest Links

- The weakest links in the security chain are:**
 - **People, e.g.,**
 - Concerns about “restrictive” access controls**
 - Reluctance to authenticate**
 - Lack of patient education**
 - **Policies, e.g.,**
 - Widespread use of templates without understanding organization-specific risks**
 - Inconsistent management responsibility and accountability**
 - **Processes, e.g.,**
 - Open campuses**
 - “Emergency mode”**
 - Ownership of record issues**

EHR Security Issues

- **If an organization make a very large investment in EHR**
 - **The organization needs to be prepared to make a commensurate investment in security**
- **EHR is not one more stovepipe, with source documents or print outs as back up**
 - **The *vision* of EHR is to use the technology for all aspects of patient care**

Threat Sources

□ Accidental Acts

- Incidental disclosures
- Errors and omissions
- Proximity to risk areas
- Work stoppage
- Equipment malfunction

□ Deliberate Acts

- Inattention/inaction
- Misuse/abuse of privileges
- Fraud
- Theft/embezzlement
- Extortion
- Vandalism
- Crime

□ Environmental threats

- Contamination
- Fire
- Flood
- Weather
- Power
- HVAC

Vulnerabilities

Administrative

- Policy
- Accountability
- Management
- Resources
- Training
- Documentation

Physical

- Entrance/exit controls
- Supervision/monitoring
- Locks, barriers, routes
- Hardware
- Property
- Disposal

Technical

- New applications
- Major modifications
- Network reconfiguration
- New hardware
- Open ports
- Architecture
- Controls

Risk Analysis

Probability of Occurrence

- Has the *threat* occurred before?
- How frequently?
- Does threat source have:
 - Access, knowledge, motivation?
 - Predictability, forewarning?
 - Known speed of onset, spread, duration?
- Are controls available to:
 - Prevent?
 - Deter?
 - Detect?
 - React?
 - Recover?

Criticality of Impact

- What harm does the *threat exploiting the vulnerability* do to:
 - Patient care?
 - Confidentiality?
 - Potential for complaint/lawsuit?
 - Productivity?
 - Revenue?
 - Cost of remediation?
 - Licensure/ accreditation?
 - Public relations/ consumer confidence, goodwill, competitive advantage?

Risk Management

Microsoft Excel - Risk Analysis Tool

File Edit View Insert Format Tools Data Window Help

Type a question for Help

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HIPAA Security Risk Analysis and Risk Management Documentation Checklist														
Security Standard (\$ Citation) ■ Implementation Specification (Required/ Addressable)	Vulnerabilities			Threats			Risk Management							
	Policy, Procedure, Form	Process/Control Vulnerability	Criticality	Threats	Probability	Risk Score	Action	Residual Risk	Residual Risk Level	Resources	Approved	Responsible	Start/End Dates	Plan for Ongoing Monitoring
ADMINISTRATIVE SAFEGUARDS [] Corporate [] Site [] Dept.														
1. Security Management Process §164.308(a)(1)														
1.1 Risk Analysis (R)														
1.2 Risk Management (R)														
1.3 Sanction Policy (R)														
1.4 Information System Activity Review (R)														
2. Assigned Security Responsibility §164.308(a)(2)														
3. Workforce Security §164.308(a)(3)														
3.1 Authorization and/or Supervision (A)														

Probability	Criticality		
High	3	6	9
Medium	2	4	6
Low	1	2	3
	Low	Medium	High

The Latest Apps

- CPOE and e-Rx
- Clinical messaging
- EHR
- Web portals
- CCR
- PHR

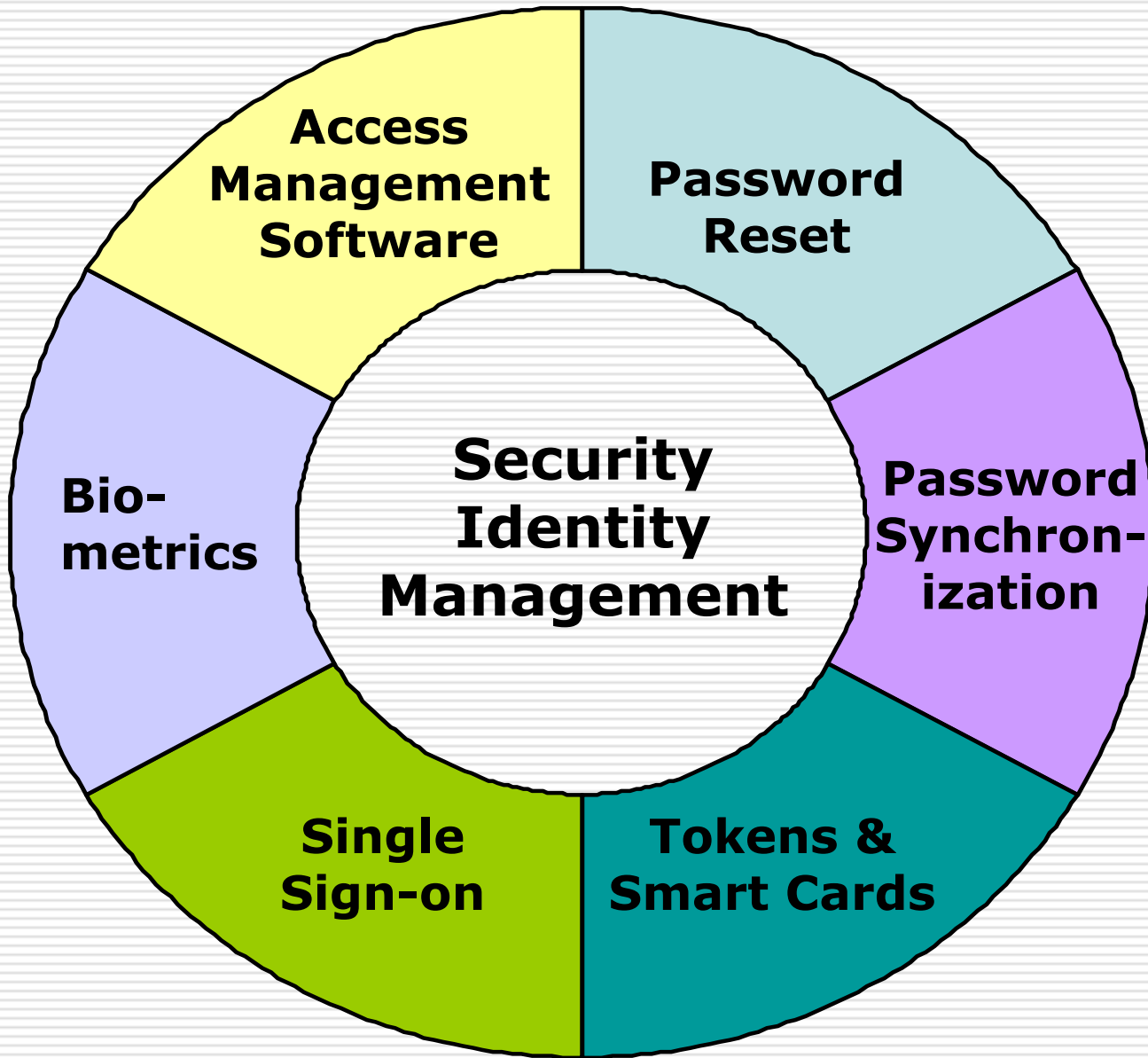
Probability

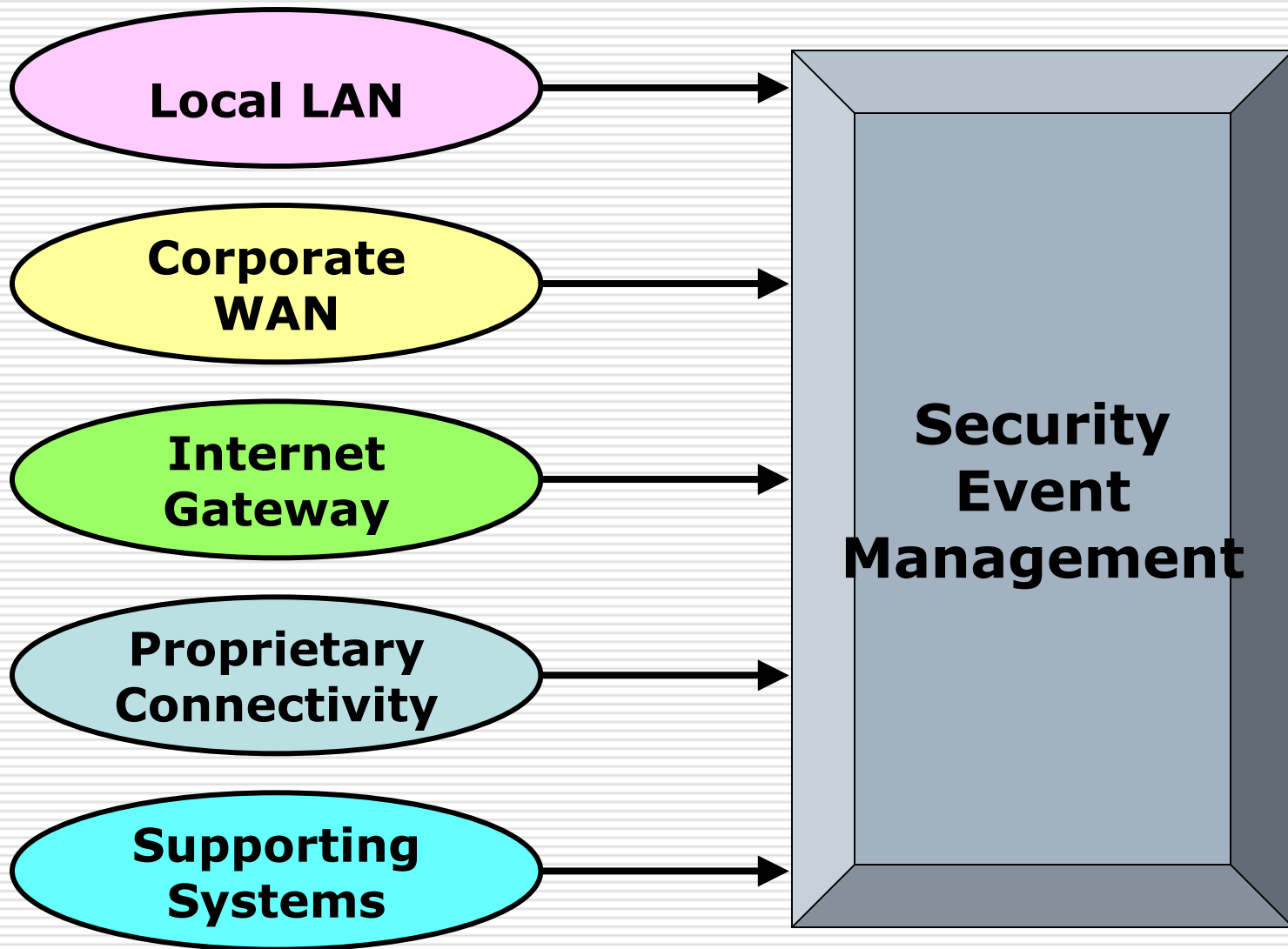
- Critical data
- Unknown viewers
- Ties everything together
- Entrée
- Begins sharing
- Patient access

Criticality

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EHR, NHII, and Security

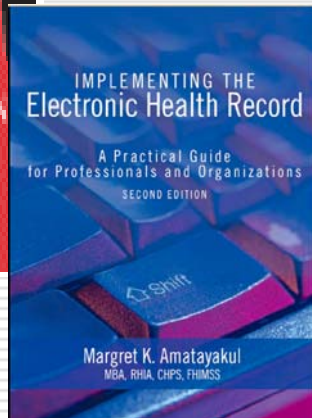
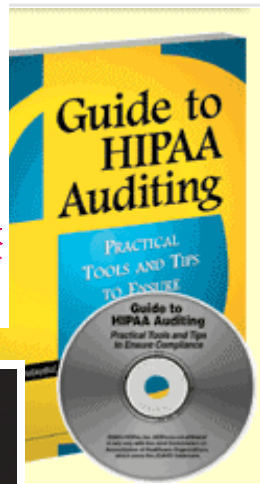
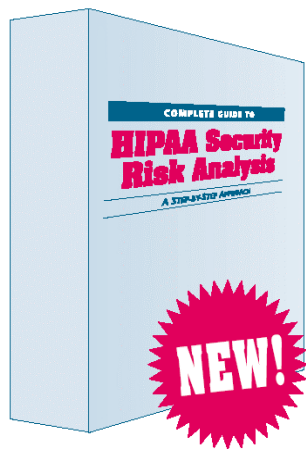




Transmission Protections

- Access controls**
- Alarms**
- Audit trail**
- Encryption**
- Entity authentication**
- Event reporting**
- Integrity controls**
- Message authentication**

References & Resources



www.brownstone.com

www.hcpro.com

<https://catalog.ama-assn.org>

www.ahima.org

Contact Information

□ **Margret Amatayakul, RHIA, CHPS, FHIMSS**

Margret\A Consulting, LLC

Schaumburg, IL

MargretCPR@aol.com

www.margret-a.com

□ **Steven S. Lazarus, PhD, FHIMSS**

Boundary Information Group

Denver, CO

SSLazarus@aol.com

www.boundary.net