



Two Types of Records Release

Patient or Representative Requests

- Only disclosure *required* under HIPAA (few very minimal exceptions)
- Written requests but can be simply a note with signature
- Max 30 days to respond (possible 1-time 30 day extension)
- Limited fees can be charged
- Patient can opt out of secure exchange

Authorized Disclosure

- Allowed but not required
- Authorization must meet specific requirements
- No timeframe required
- States limit fees
- Secured exchange required





Check fees, time frames, complete records

- Fee structure should match current requirements for direct to patient and third party options.
- If possible supply in the format requested by patient or representative even if unsecured.
- If stored electronically, it must be provided electronically.
- 30 days to supply <u>all</u> requested records.
 - Leaving out a single lab report can be a failure to provide complete records.

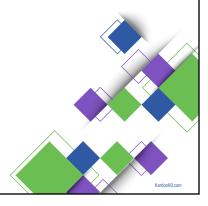


Length of time is biggest issues

Examples of delay length for 19 cases:

- 5 months
- 16 months
- 24 months
- 32 months

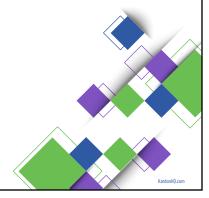
One completely refused to provide access to any parts of record until OCR stepped in.





Frequently Learned Lessons

- → Small Providers are NOT exempt
- → Mental Health Providers are NOT exempt
- → Valid third party directives must be met
- → Complete records must be provided
- → 30 days from request with one extension possible
- → Only reasonable cost based fees



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Have you been scored?

ciitizen

The Patient Record Scorecard

A deep analysis showing how medical record providers comply with the HIPAA Right of Access based on patient requests.

Scorecard reflects responses to patient requests for access starting on 2/10/19. Scoring is ongoing.

Check regularly https://www.ciitizen.com/scorecard/

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Ciitizen Star Rating System

★ Not Compliant - Records Received

Eventually got the records but not within guidelines

** Compliant with Intervention

Required Supervisor Intervention

★★★ Compliant with Effort

Multiple Phone Calls Required

*** Compliant Seamless Process

Request Granted with Minimal Effort

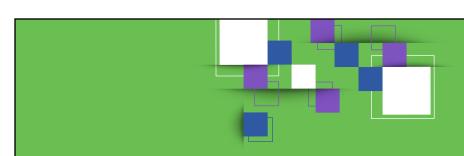
*** Compliant and Patient Focused

No Supervisor Intervention Accepts External Request Forms Sends Records in 5 Days or Less

No Fees

Records Sent to Patient Requested Destination

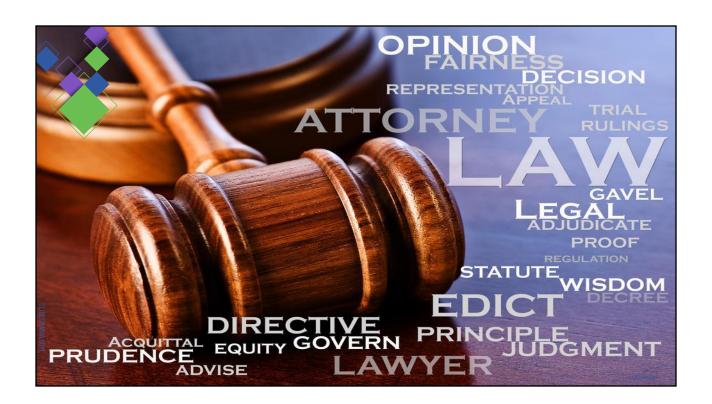
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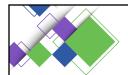


Proposed Privacy Rule Changes

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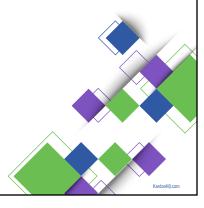


Lots of changes may not happen

NPRM was huge and several items impact a lot of other things.

Expanding allowed disclosures is creating a lot of concern and pushback from privacy rights advocates.

Two things that *may* come through sooner than others.





Notice of Privacy Practices Change

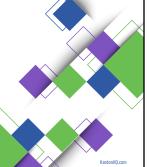
NPRM - Eliminate the requirement to obtain patient signature confirming receipt of NPP



Notice of Privacy Practices Proposed Changes

- Eliminate the requirement to obtain patient signature confirming receipt of NPP
- Change specific wording of NPP to better explain to patients what their rights are under HIPAA and how to exercise those rights.
- Notes:
 - Have it prominently available on your website
 - o Have current copies posted in public spaces that are easy to find
 - Provide written copies available whenever patient asks for one







Patient Right of Access to PHI

- Shorten records request response time from 30 days to 15 calendar days with one 15 day extension
- Allow one provider to submit access request to another provider who is then *required* to send back electronic copies of PHI stored in an EHR
 - Currently providers are not *required* to disclose for treatment
 - This part relates directly to the information blocking requirements we will review next



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Cybersecurity Myths

A strong password makes me secure.

WiFi networks with passwords are safe to use.

Our IT people take care of all our security for us.

Antivirus software will block any cyber attacks.

If we have expensive security software we are secure.

We are HIPAA compliant that makes us secure.

Cyber criminals don't target SMBs.

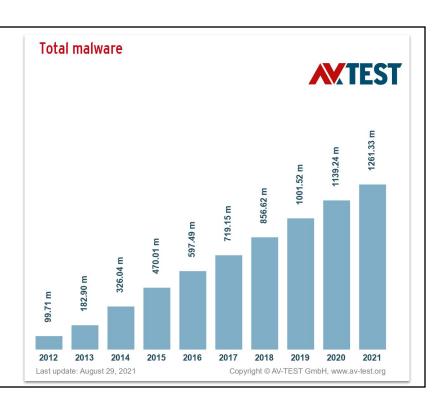
We know how to recognize phishing emails.

Cyber criminals are our biggest concern.



We are currently tracking close to

1.3 Billion
different types of malware.



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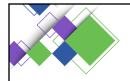












2021 Amendment to HITECH

Require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to consider certain recognized security practices of covered entities and business associates when making certain determinations, and for other purposes.



Consider it how?

Possibly an early, favorable termination of a random audit.

May mitigate fines imposed for HIPAA violations defined in the original HITECH act.

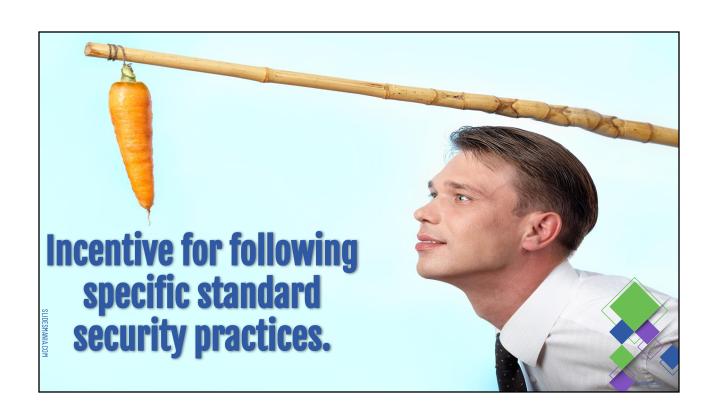
May mitigate amount and terms in settlement agreements for resolving potential violations.

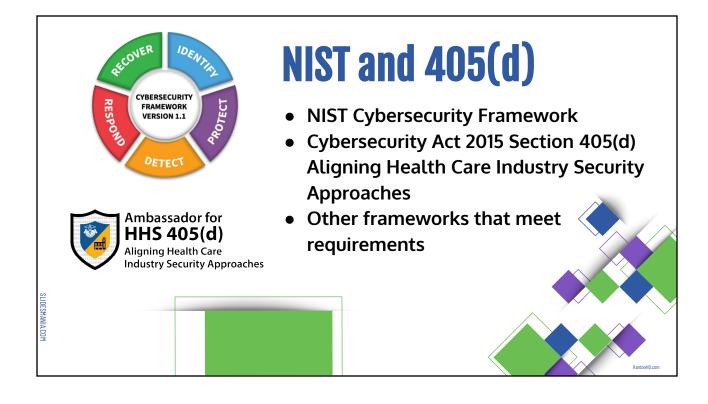
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What Are Recognized Security Practices?

The standards, guidelines, best practices, methodologies, procedures, and processes developed under the NIST Framework for Improving Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity, the approaches promulgated under section 405(d) of the Cybersecurity Act of 2015 and other programs and processes that address cybersecurity that are developed, recognized, or promulgated through regulations under other statutory authorities.





Health Industry Cybersecurity Practices (HICP): Managing Threats and Protecting Patients

405(d)'s Cornerstone Publication

After significant analysis of the current cybersecurity issues facing the healthcare industry, the 405(d) Task Group agreed on the development of three HICP components—a main document and two technical volumes, and a robust appendix of resources and templates.

The Main Document examines cybersecurity threats and vulnerabilities that affect the healthcare industry. It explores five (5) current threats and presents ten (10) practices to mitigate those threats.

Technical Volume 1 discusses these ten cybersecurity practices for small healthcare organizations.

Technical Volume 2 discusses these ten cybersecurity practices for medium and large healthcare organizations.

4 in 5

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HICP 405D

HEALTH INDUSTRY CYBERSECURITY PRACTICES

MAIN GUIDE

MANAGING THREATS & PROTECTING PATIENTS





HICP 405D

HEALTH INDUSTRY CYBERSECURITY PRACTICES

TECH VOLUME #2

PRACTICES FOR MEDIUM & LARGE HEALTH CARE ORGANIZATIONS





HICP 405D

HEALTH INDUSTRY CYBERSECURITY PRACTICES

TECH VOLUME #1

PRACTICES FOR SMALL
HEALTH CARE ORGANIZATIONS





HICP 405D

HEALTH INDUSTRY CYBERSECURITY PRACTICES

RESOURCES & TEMPLATES

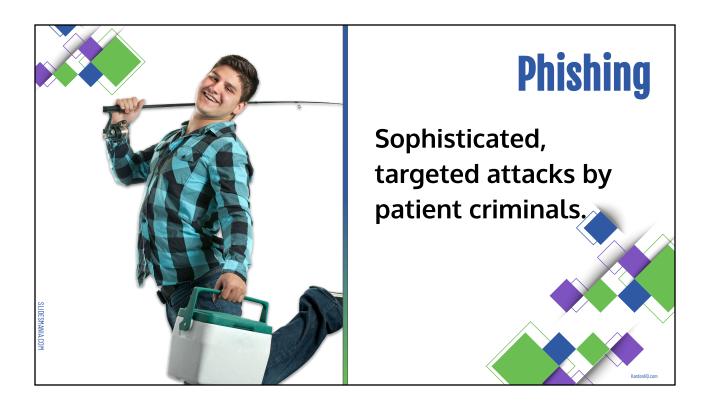


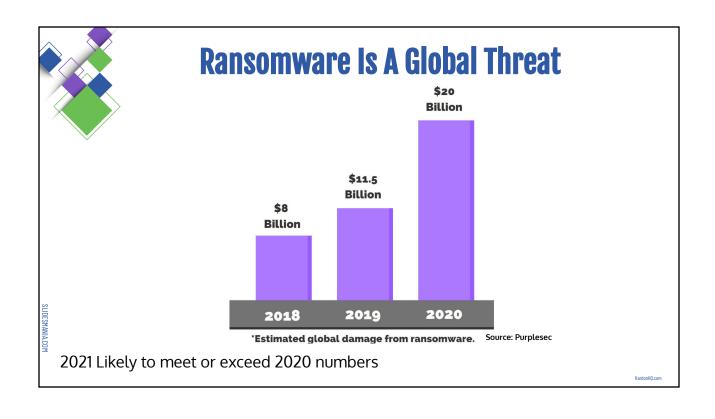


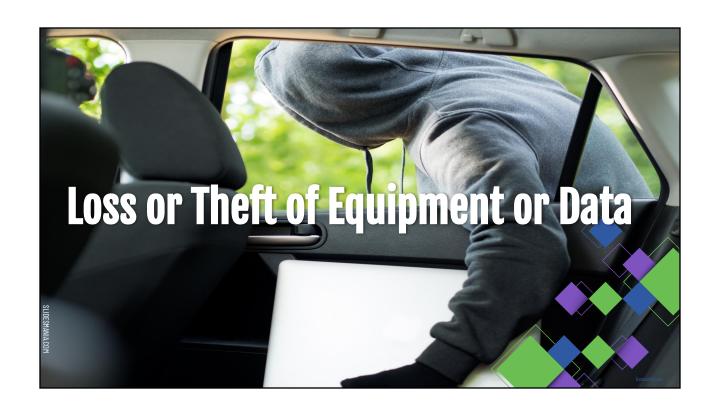
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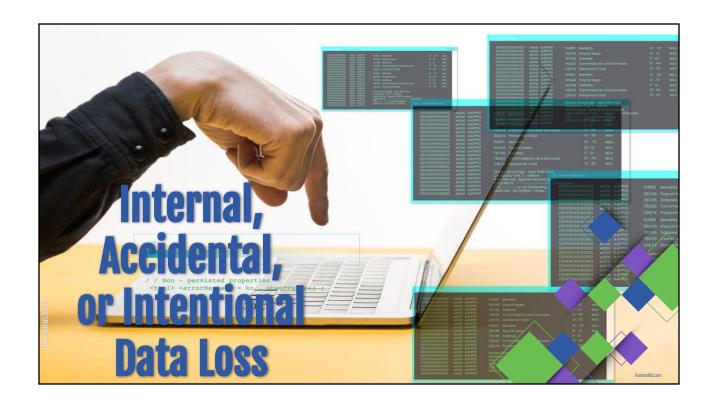
















10 Cybersecurity Practices

- 1. **Email** Protection Systems
- 2. Endpoint Protection Systems
- Access Management
- 4. Data Loss Prevention
- 5. Asset Management

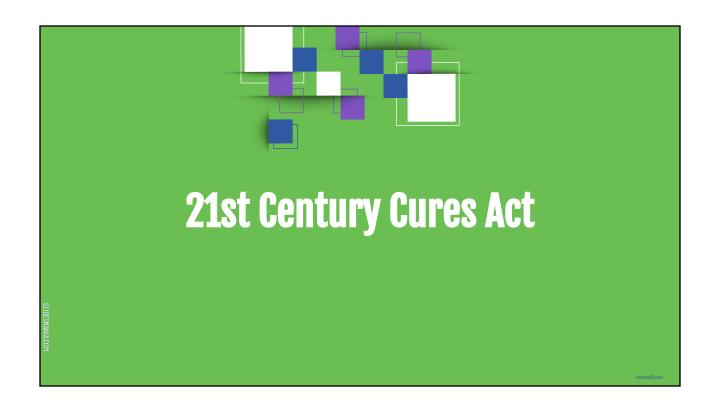
- Network Management
- Vulnerability Management
- 8. Incident Response
- Medical Device Security
- 10. Cybersecurity
 Policies



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Security is not compliance





Information Blocking

The practice of information blocking is blocking a patient's access to records.

The **Information Blocking Rule** defines what is considered blocking a patient's access to records.

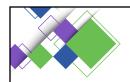




Information Blocking Practice

Interfering with access, exchange, or use of Electronic Health Information (EHI) *unless* there is a legal reason or one of the *8 specific exceptions* for doing so.

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Information Blocking Practice

There is **no requirement** under the information blocking regulations **to proactively** make available any EHI to patients or others **who have not requested the EHI**. But, a delay in the release or availability of EHI **in response to a request** may still be considered information blocking.

Consider this as part of the shift from a provider centered system to a patient centered system.

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Records Access



Patient Centered

Today a patient is responsible for getting their records from each provider and being the courier between them. Why?

Providers have tech to share information directly.



April 5th

Effective Date

Only within these guidelines for now.





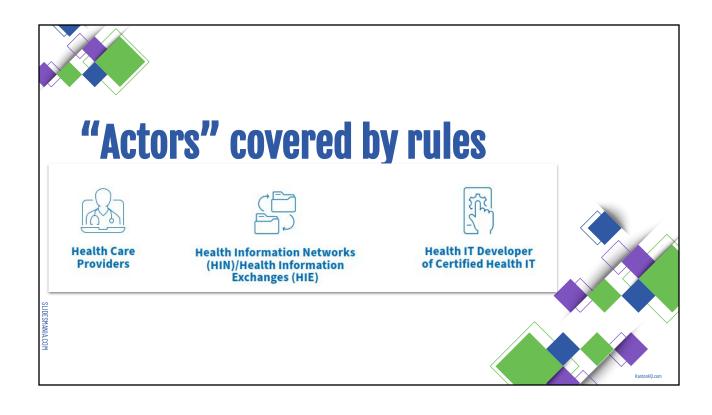
Immediate Access Requests Only

There is **no requirement** under the information blocking regulations **to proactively** make available any EHI to patients or others **who have not requested the EHI**. But, a delay in the release or availability of EHI **in response to a request** may still be considered information blocking.



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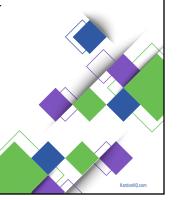
Electronic Health Information (EHI)

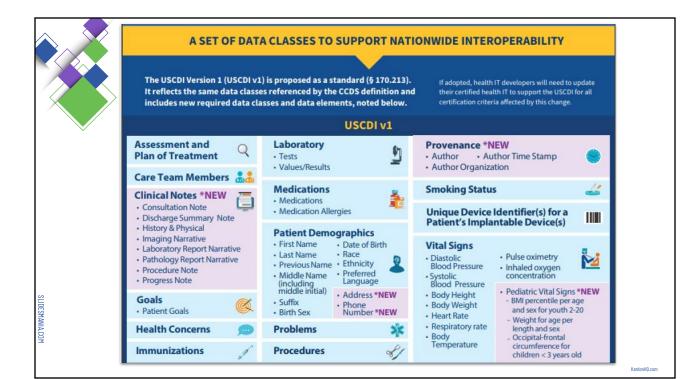
• Not the same as PHI Designated Record Set - YET

 Defined by ONC: United States Core Data for Interoperability (USCDI) v1

o V2 in draft form mentioned in AHA letter

 In most basic definition, it means all the details about the patient's health that are stored within the EHR for now





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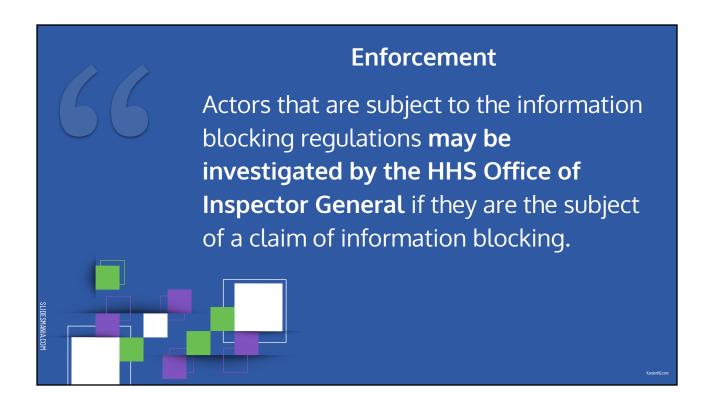
No Blanket Exceptions



Normal Policies Being Followed









Different provider enforcement

Developers and HIEs - Civil monetary penalties up to \$1 million per violation.

Providers - Appropriate *disincentives* to be established by the Secretary.

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