

HIPAA

Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996



Updated 12/11/14

The law covers these areas:

- Transaction Standards
- Standard Code Sets
- Unique Health Identifiers
- Security
- Privacy



Updated 12/11/14

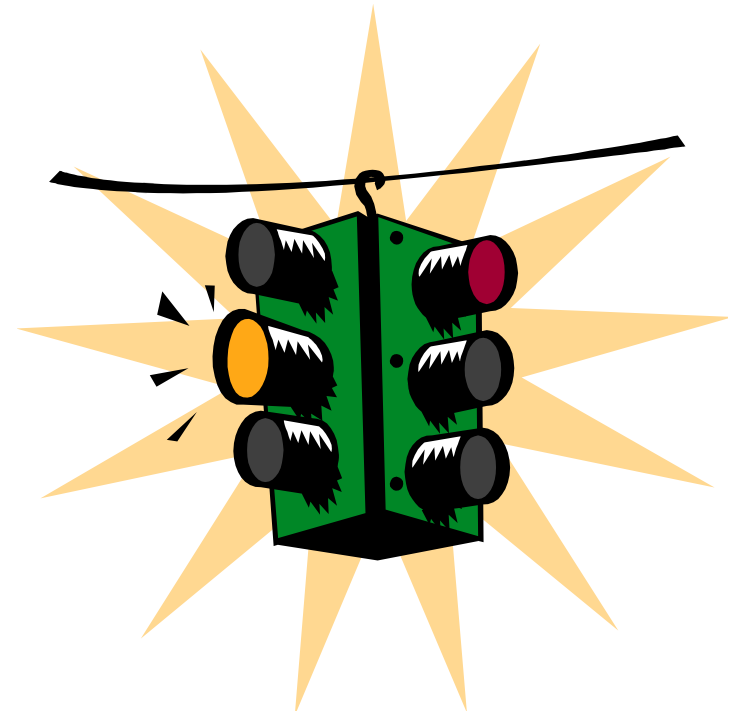
We'll be dealing mainly with one.

Privacy



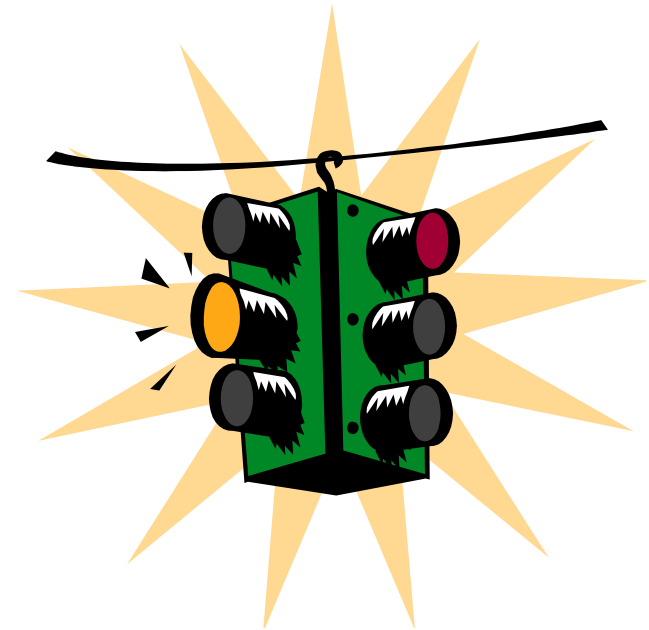
Examples

You're in Albertson's and someone comes up to you and asks: "So, how is Mrs. Smith doing now, I heard she broke her hip."



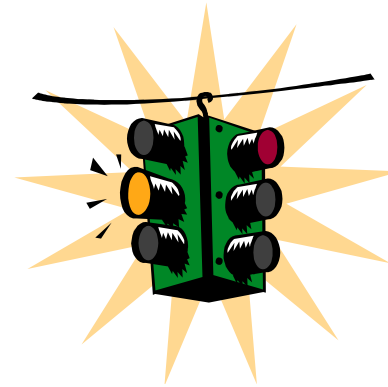
More Examples

You're at a meeting and one of the people there asks about sick members. They want you to tell them how Jane Doe is doing.



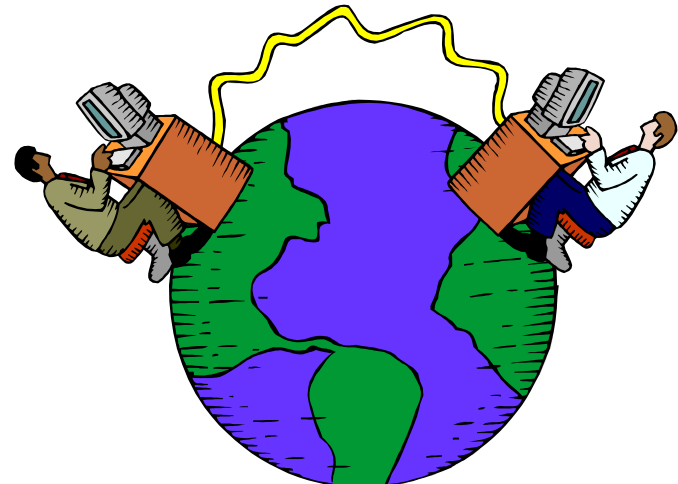
What should you do and say?

Even though you'll probably feel foolish doing it, you need to let people know that because of new privacy laws, you just aren't allowed to discuss private information. Let them know that they can always ask the resident personally.



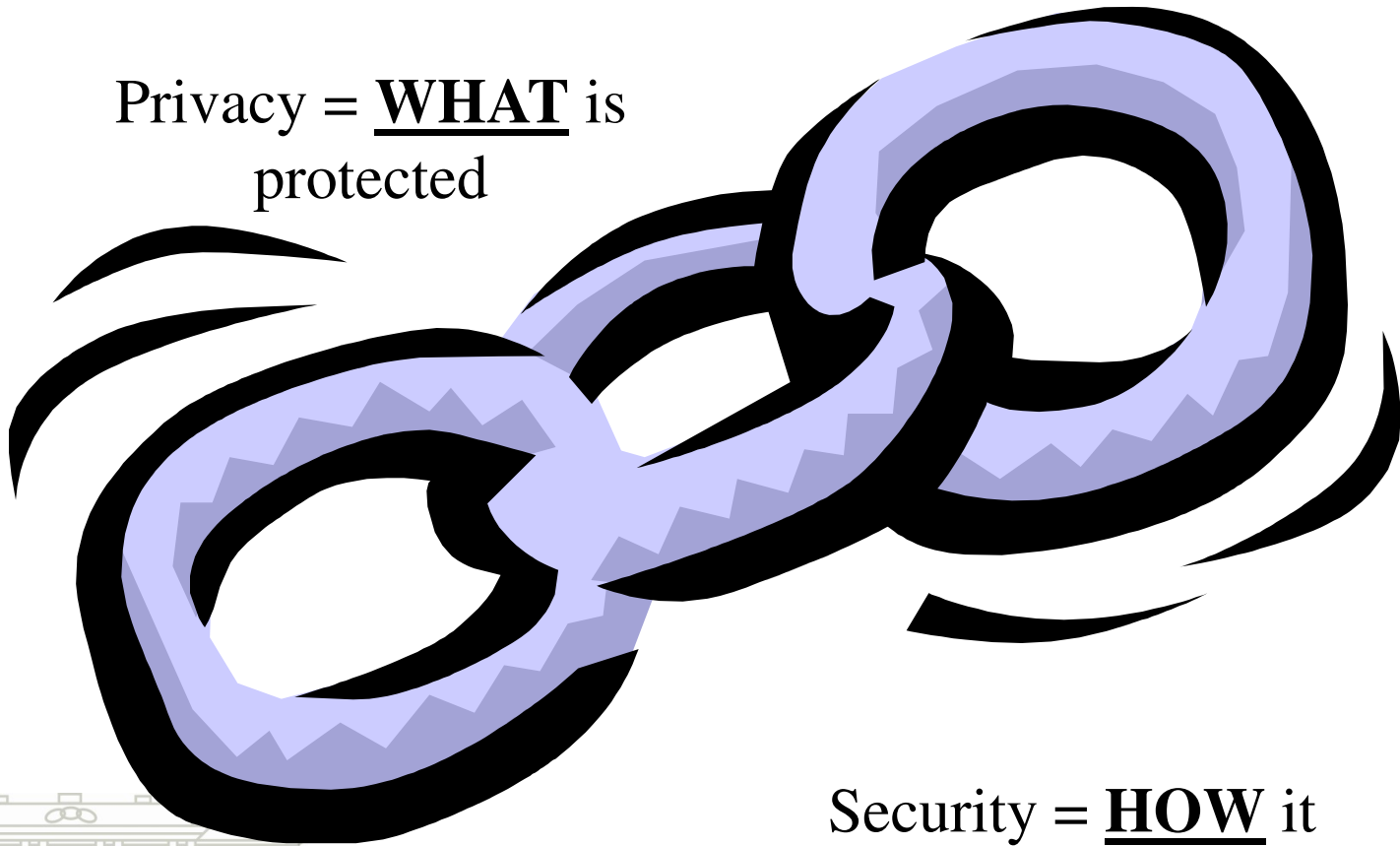
Transaction Standards

Billing systems must use standard formats and codes when transmitting health information electronically.



Privacy & Security

Privacy = WHAT is
protected



Security = HOW it
is protected

What about ...

There's no doubt that you will overhear private health information as you do your day-to-day work.



Whew!



As long as you keep it to yourself, you have nothing to worry about.



Updated 12/11/14

Privacy Standard

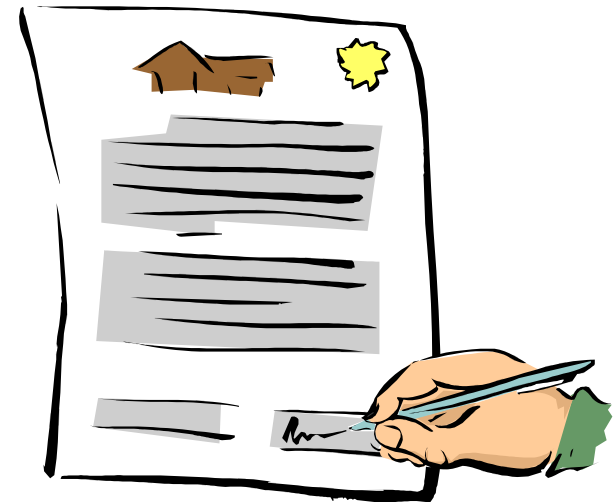
Does not apply to disclosures:

- By health care providers for treatment.
- Required by law.
- Made to the DHHS Secretary to enforce HIPAA.
- Made to the individual, as permitted.
- Pursuant to a valid authorization.
- Required for HIPAA-specific transactions.



What do we have to do?

- Every resident receives a “*Notice of Privacy Practices*”.
- This document describes how we will treat residents’ confidential information.



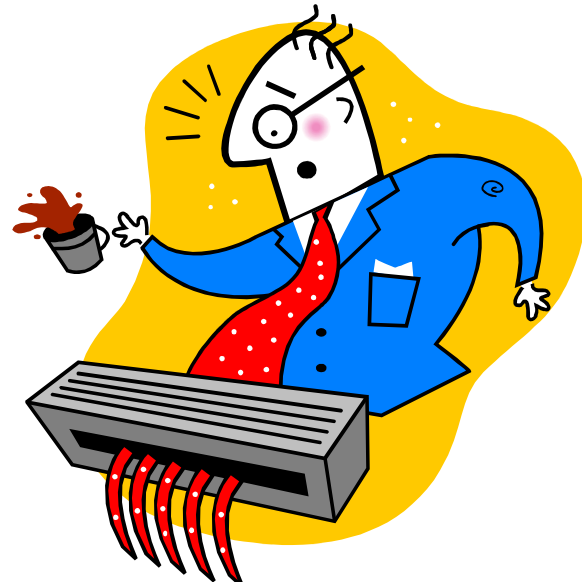
What about ...

If you see confidential information out in the open where it can be seen by people who shouldn't have access, notify your supervisor.



What are we supposed to do with “old” confidential information?

- Don't put it in the trash with the resident's name on the paper.
- Do use the shredder in the front office by the copy machine.
- Do tear it up.



When am I allowed to repeat
private health information
that I hear on the job?



Updated 12/11/14

Only when it's necessary to do your job!



Updated 12/11/14

What question should you ask yourself before looking at resident information?

Do I need to know this to do my job?



Healthcare workers can go to jail for selling resident information.

True, (just in case you haven't been paying attention.)



Doctors and nurses are permitted to see all the information about every resident.

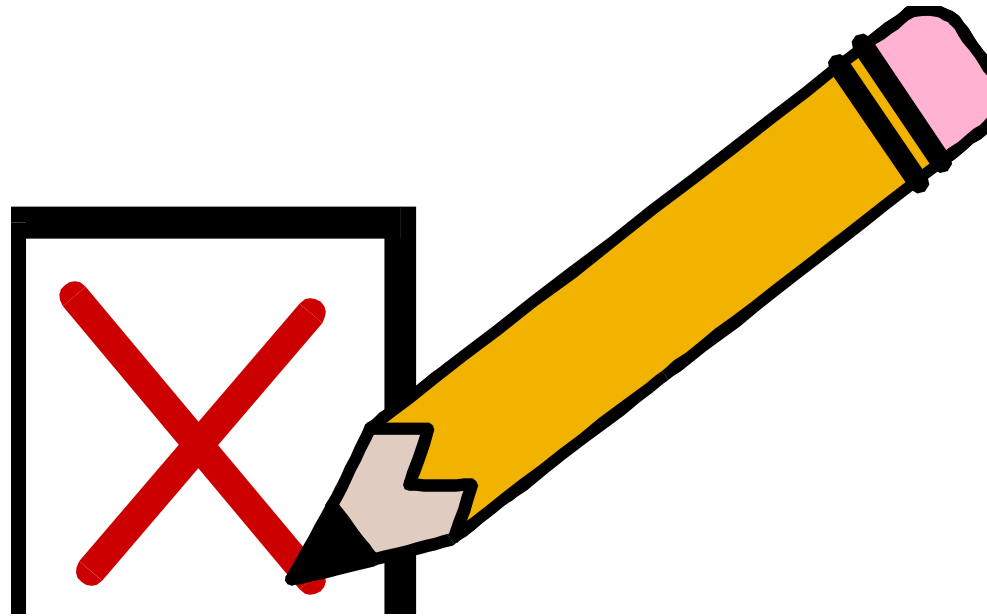
False (remember, everyone needs to ask themselves if they need to know this to do their job!)



Updated 12/11/14



Final Exam!



Updated 12/11/14

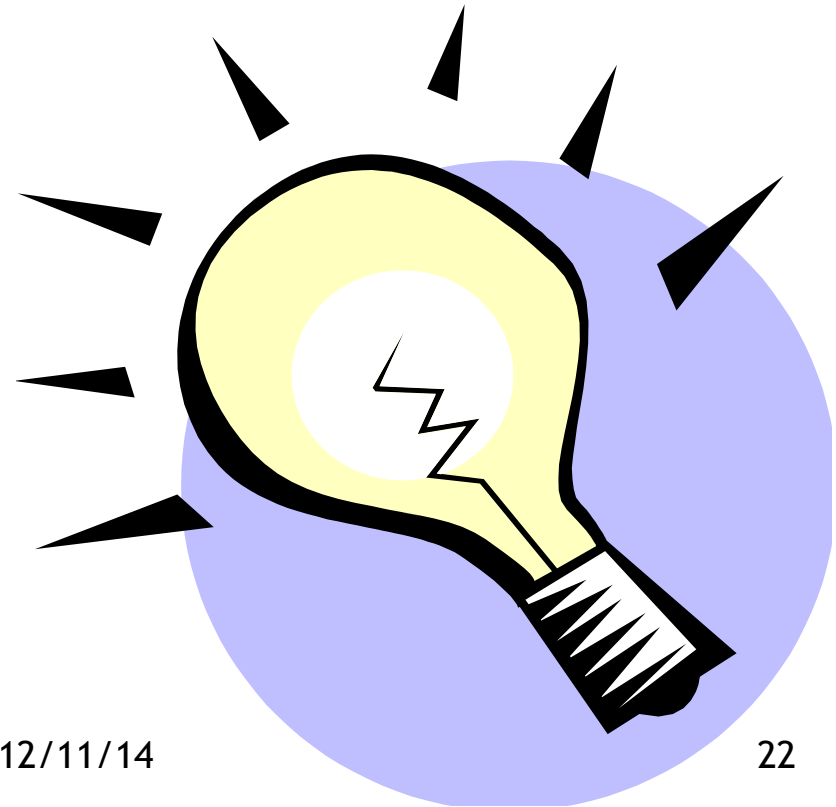
1.

You are working when you notice that your elderly neighbor has just been admitted from the hospital. Her family lives out of state. You see on the records that the hospital wrote “*unable to reach next of kin*”. What should you do?

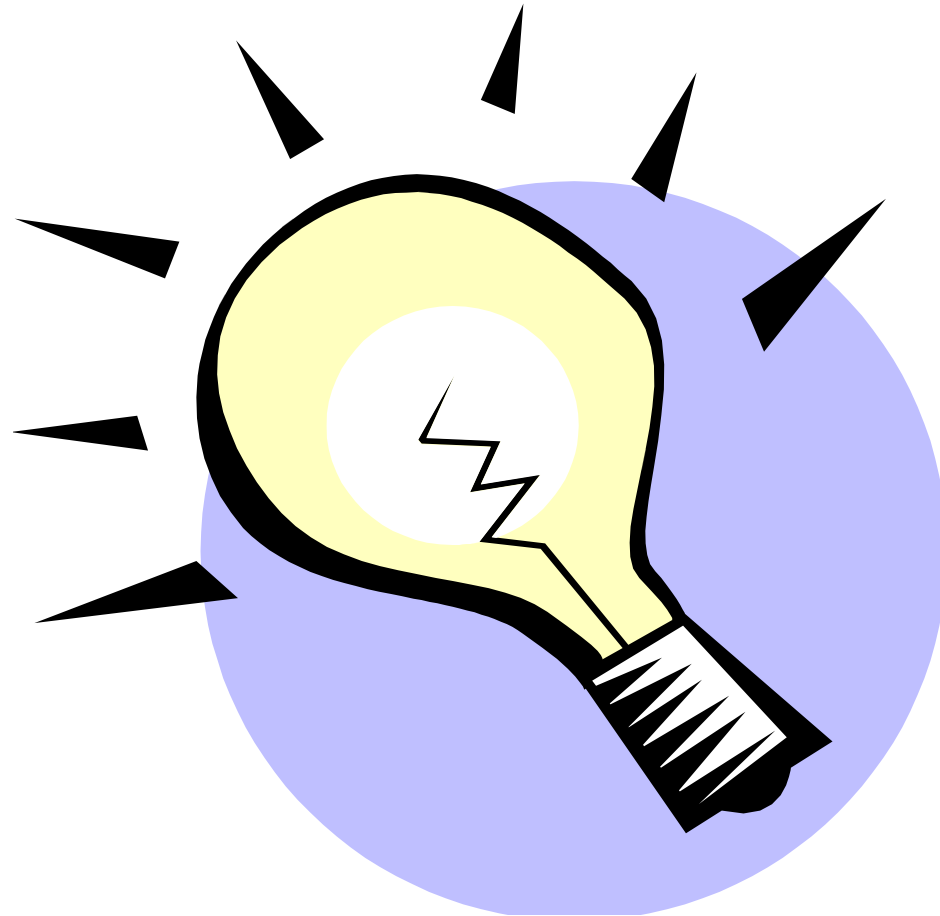


Updated 12/11/14

- a Contact the neighbor's family and tell them.
- b Say nothing and pretend that you don't recognize your neighbor.
- c Tell the charge nurse that you know how to reach the person's family.
- d None of the above.



Tell the charge nurse that you know how to reach the person's family.



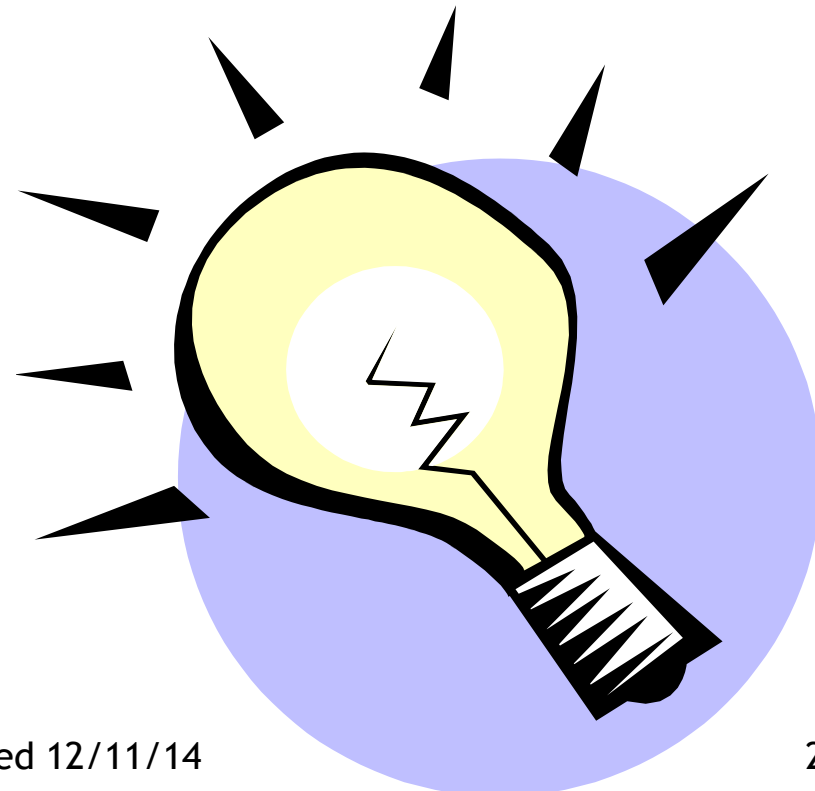
Updated 12/11/14

2.

When are you allowed to repeat private health information that you hear on the job?



- a After you no longer work at the Odd Fellows Home
- b After the resident dies.
- c Only if you know the resident won't mind.
- d Only when it's necessary to do your job.



Updated 12/11/14

Only when it's necessary to do your job.



Updated 12/11/14

3.

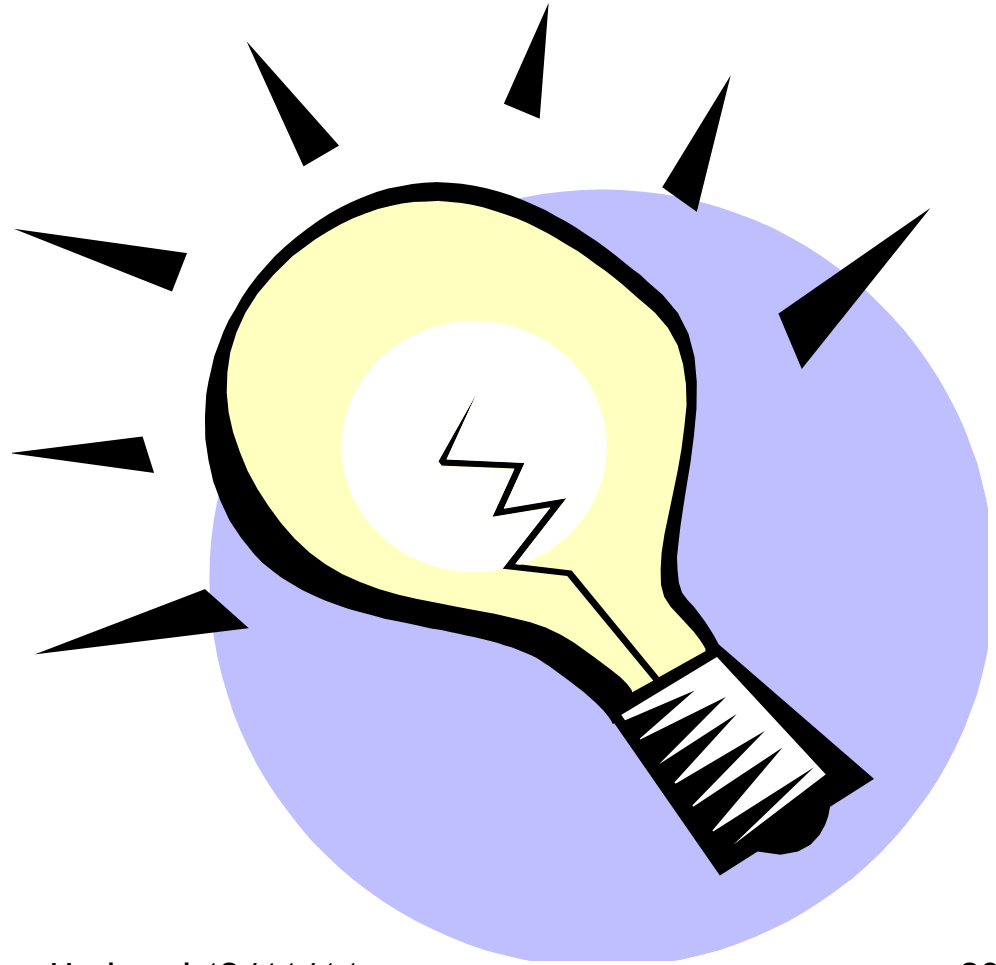
What question should you ask yourself before looking at resident information?



- a Would the resident mind if I looked at this?
- b Do I need to know this to do my job?
- c Can anyone see what I'm doing?
- d Am I curious?



Do I need to know this to do my job?



Updated 12/11/14

4.

Healthcare workers can go to jail for selling resident information.

True or False?



Updated 12/11/14

4.

Healthcare workers can go to jail for selling resident information.

True!



Updated 12/11/14

5.

Doctors are permitted to see all information about every resident.

True or False?



Updated 12/11/14

5.

Doctors are permitted to see all information about every resident.

False!



Updated 12/11/14

6.

Protected Health Information (PHI) is anything that connects a resident to his or her health information.

True or False?



Updated 12/11/14

6.

Protected Health Information (PHI) is anything that connects a resident to his or her health information.

True!



Updated 12/11/14

7.

You are permitted to use Protected Health Information for treatment, payment, or healthcare operation without the resident's authorization.

True or False?



Updated 12/11/14

7.

You are permitted to use Protected Health Information for treatment, payment, or healthcare operation without the resident's authorization.

True!



Updated 12/11/14

8.

In general, disclosure of Protected Health Information must be limited to the least amount needed to get the job done right.

True or False?



Updated 12/11/14

8.

In general, disclosure of Protected Health Information must be limited to the least amount needed to get the job done right.

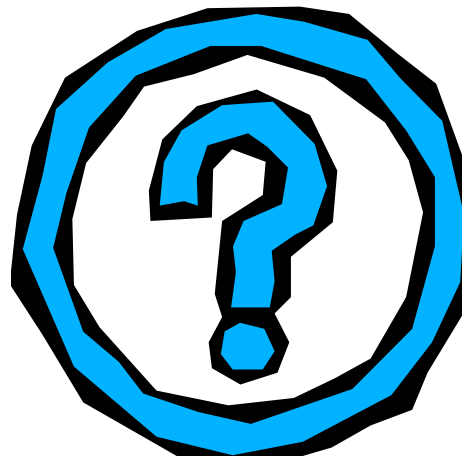
True!



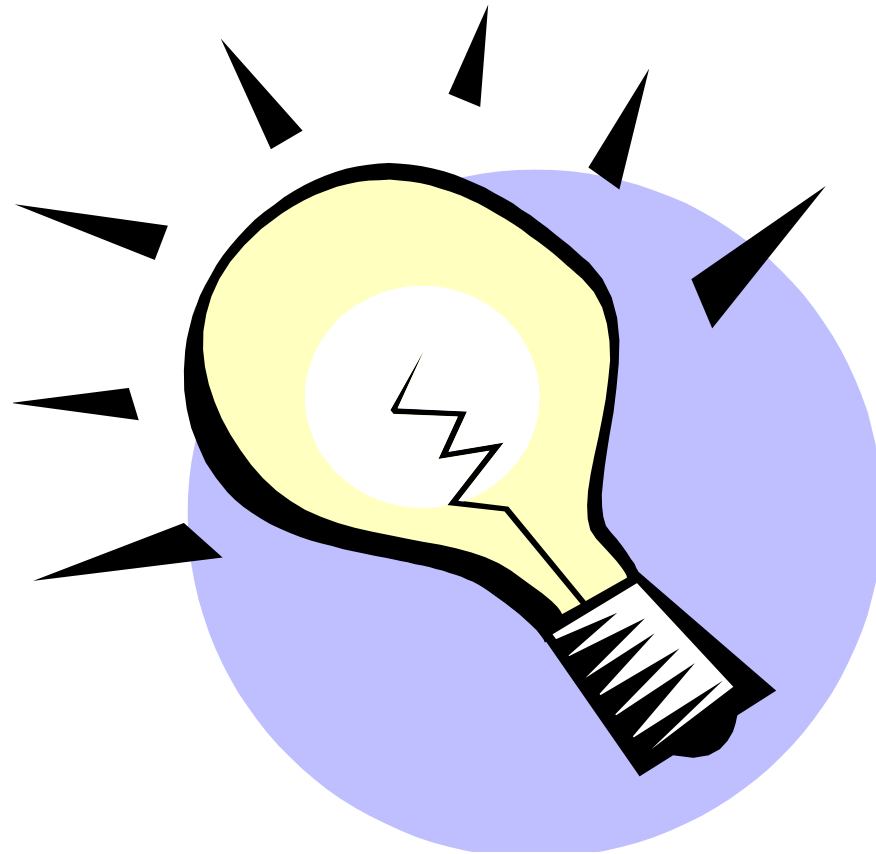
Updated 12/11/14

9.

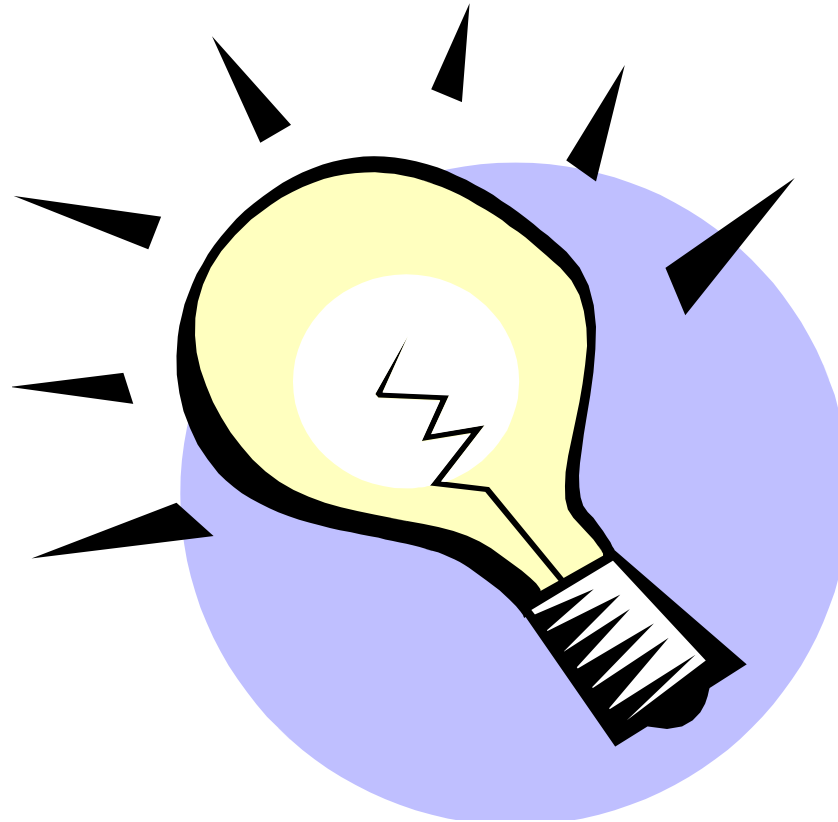
What kind of personally identifiable health information is protected by HIPAA's privacy rule?



- a Paper
- b Electronic
- c The spoken word
- d All of the above



Updated 12/11/14



All of the above



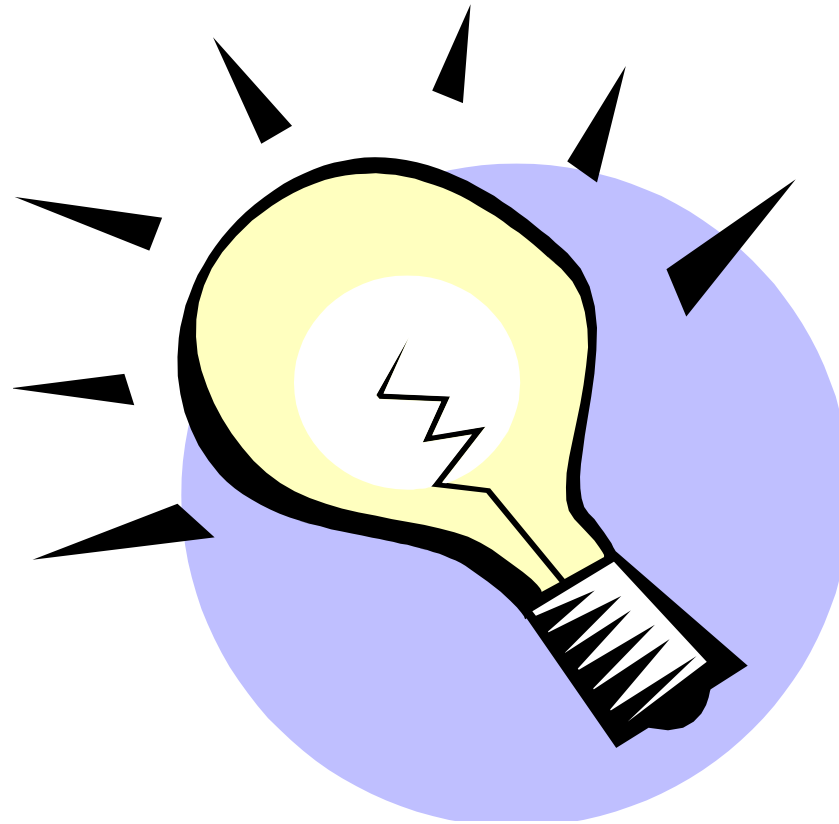
Updated 12/11/14

10.

What does HIPAA say about faxing resident information?



- a It can only be done among providers.
- b All resident information must be de-identified.
- c It is not allowed.
- d None of the above.



None of the above.



11.

Which of the following are some of common features designed to protect confidentiality of health information contained in resident medical records?



- a Locks on medical records file cabinets and storage rooms.
- b Password access to computerized records.
- c Rules that prohibit employees from looking at records unless they need to know.
- d All of the above.



Updated 12/11/14



All of the above.



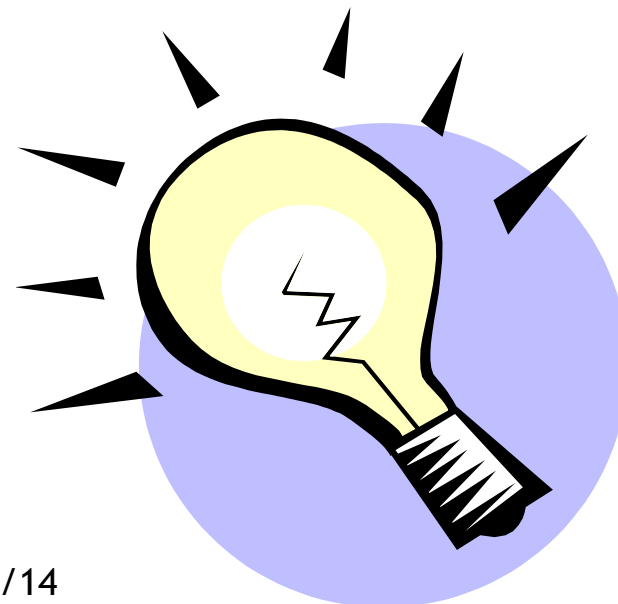
Updated 12/11/14

12.

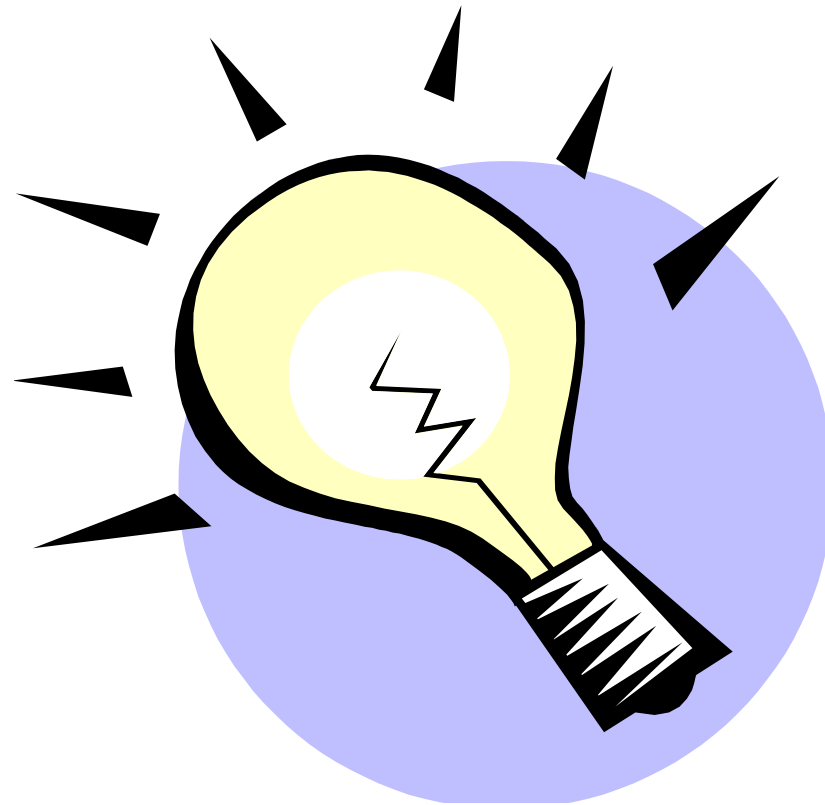
When is the resident's authorization to release information required?



- a In most cases, when resident information is going to be shared with anyone for reasons other than treatment, payment, or healthcare operations.
- b Upon admission to a hospital
- c When resident information is to be shared among two or more clinicians.
- d When resident information is used for billing a private insurer.



In most cases, when resident information is going to be shared with anyone for reasons other than treatment, payment, or healthcare operations.





Updated 12/11/14