

Best Practices Securing ePHI

*Ignite Transformation! Advancing Positive
Health Outcomes Through Quality Care*

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Acronyms

- BA: Business Associate
- BC/BS: Blue Cross Blue Shield
- BYOD: Bring Your Own Device
- CE: Covered Entity
- EHR: Electronic Health Record
- ePHI: Electronic Protected Health Information
- FDA: Food and Drug Administration
- FTC: Federal Trade Commission
- GINA: Genetic Information Non-Discrimination Act
- HIPAA: Health Insurance Portability and Affordability Act
- HIT: Health Information Technology
- IHI: Institute for Healthcare Improvement
- IT: Information Technology
- OCR: Office for Civil Rights
- OIG: Office of the Inspector General
- PCI DSS: Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard
- PHI: Protected Health Information
- SRA: Security Risk Analysis

Objectives

- Recognize the changing health information technology environment
- Understand your risks and how to mitigate them
- Comprehend the regulations and enforcement activities impacting covered entities

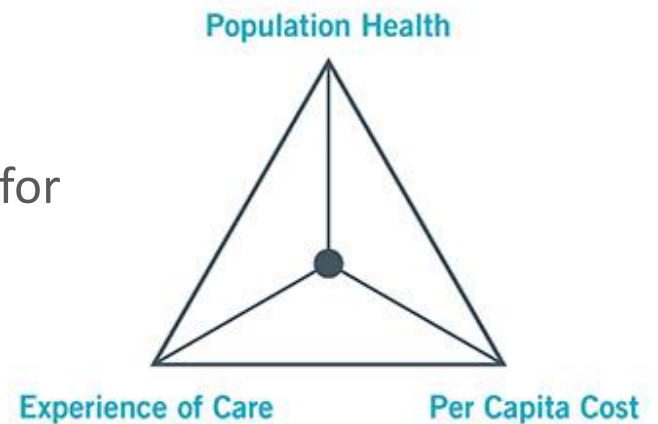
Agenda

- Why Does Information Security Matter?
- Changing Environment of Health IT
- Know Your Risk
- HIPAA Security Rule Compliance
- Beyond HIPAA Compliance

Why Does Information Security Matter?

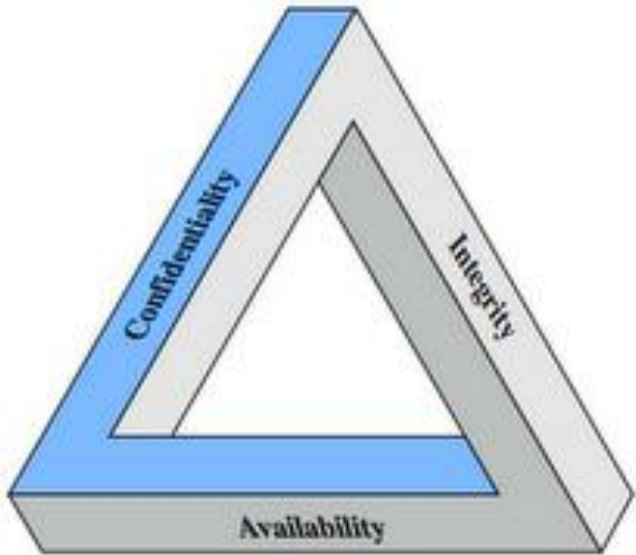
- Healthcare is trending toward advanced payment models
- Triple Aim and EHRs
 - Better care for individuals
 - Clinical decision support
 - Efficient access to health records for healthcare providers as well as patients and their caretakers
 - Better health for populations
 - Accurate population health reports
 - Reducing per-capita costs
 - Reduce duplicative testing and unnecessary services

The IHI Triple Aim



Graphic from [IHI](http://IHI.org)

Why Does Information Security Matter?



Graphic from [George Moraes LinkedIn post](#)

- If patients do not trust their healthcare providers to protect their sensitive information:
 - Information provided may be inaccurate or incomplete
 - They may not seek timely care for highly sensitive conditions
- Securing patient data is a critical piece of the health IT puzzle!

Changing Environment of Health IT

- Anthem, Inc. Breach
 - Breach details
 - Anthem-owned unencrypted database was compromised on 12/10/2014
 - Compromise was discovered on 01/27/2015 by a database administrator who noticed his credentials were used to run a query he did not initiate
 - 78.8 million records compromised

Changing Environment of Health IT

- Anthem, Inc. Breach (cont.)
 - Includes customers of
 - Amerigroup
 - Anthem Blue Cross Blue Shield
 - Empire Blue Cross Blue Shield
 - Caremore
 - Unicare
 - May also include customers that used their BC/BS insurance in 14 states served by Anthem
 - California, Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Virginia and Wisconsin

Changing Environment of Health IT

- Anthem, Inc. Breach (cont.)
 - Compromised data includes
 - **Names**
 - **Dates of birth**
 - **Social Security numbers**
 - Health care identification numbers
 - Home addresses
 - Email addresses
 - Work information such as income data
 - Compromised data does not appear to include
 - Credit card or banking information
 - Medical information (claims, test results, diagnostic codes, etc.)

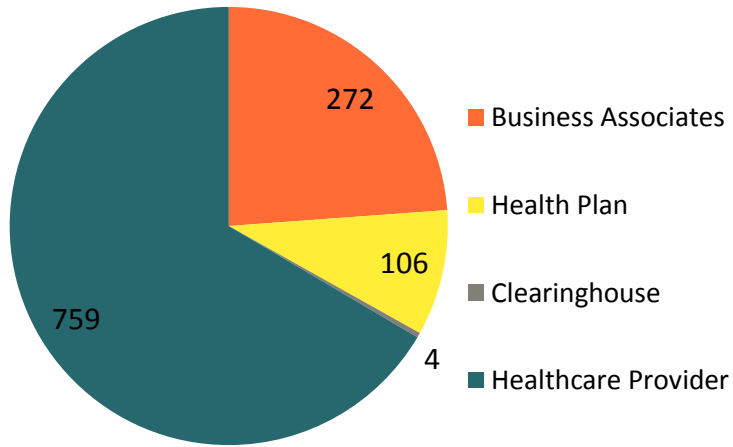
Changing Environment of HIT

- Healthcare data is becoming an increasingly valuable target for malicious/criminal hackers
 - It is believed that the value of health data is much more valuable than financial data
 - Medical identity theft is used to receive medical care, buy drugs, submit fake claims, and other activities
 - Financial identity theft is used to open new credit/bank accounts, claim government benefits, get a job, file a false tax return and other activities
 - From 2013 to 2014, the number of people affected by medical identity theft grew 22%
 - Healthcare is “behind the curve” on information security

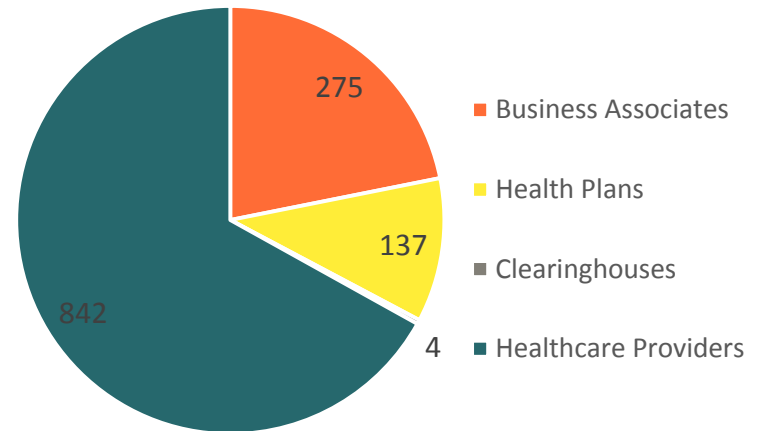
Changing Environment of HIT

Breach Statistics

Number of Breaches by Entity Type as of 02/18/2015



Number of Breaches by Entity Type as of 07/02/2015

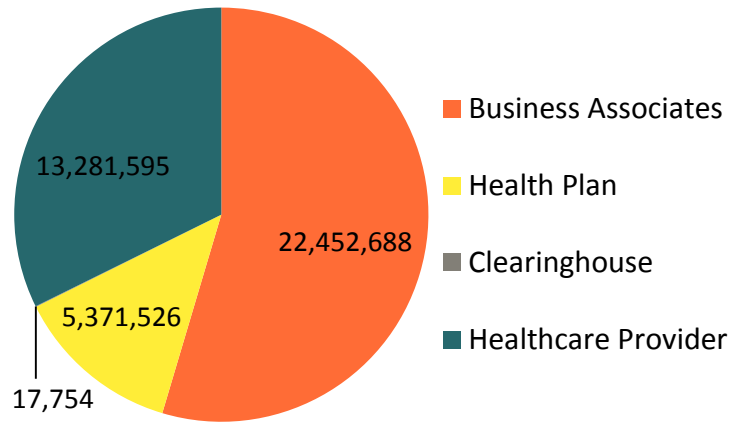


Breach statistics compiled from Office for Civil Rights Breaches Affecting 500 or More Individuals website

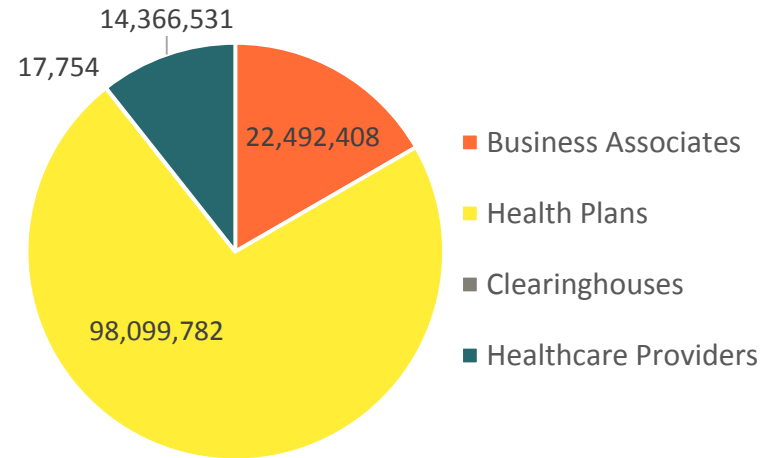
Changing Environment of HIT

Breach Statistics

Lives Affected by Entity Type
as of 02/18/2015



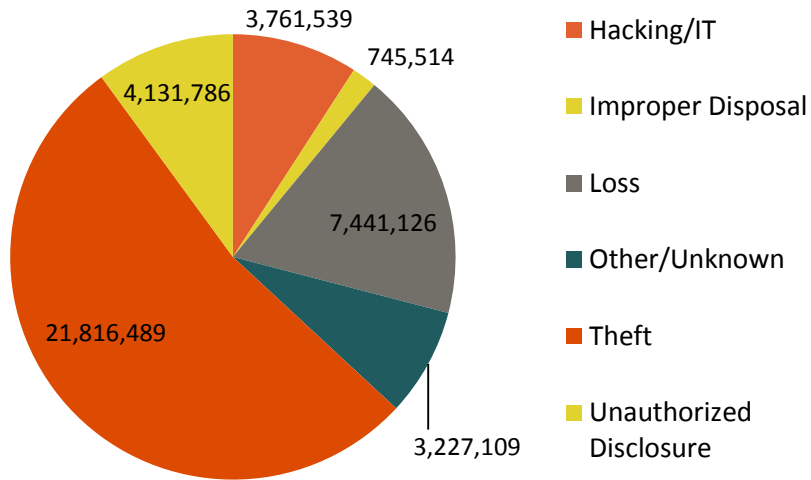
Lives Affected by Entity Type
as of 07/02/2015



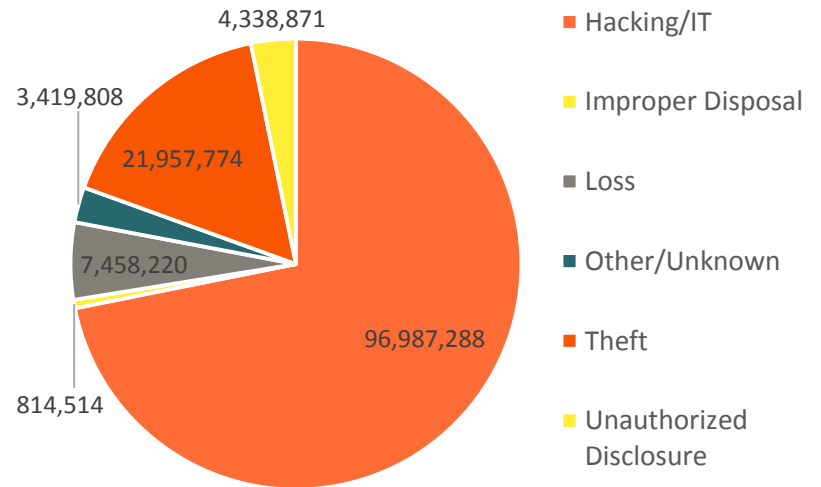
Changing Environment of HIT

Breach Statistics

Lives Affected by Type of Breach as of 02/18/2015



Lives Affected by Type of Breach as of 07/02/015



Know Your Risk

- Is a tornado approaching a school a risk?



[CNN Photo](#)

HIPAA Security Rule Compliance

- Security risk analysis and risk management
 - Security risk analysis is not a do-it-and-shelve-it process – it is a ongoing, cyclical improvement process
 - Evaluate your risk
 - Complete your initial SRA to establish a benchmark and start the risk mitigation process
 - Review/update your existing SRA no less than annually
 - As needed, update your existing SRA more frequently for significant planned changes to the information systems
 - Remediate risks in ways that are reasonable and appropriate for your environment
 - Evaluate the effectiveness of remediation activities and (when necessary) alter the remediation activity to improve effectiveness

HIPAA Security Rule Compliance

- Implement control measures
 - Encrypt ePHI at rest and in transit
 - ePHI at rest includes server and hard drive workstations, smart phones, storage devices, removable media, biomedical devices, etc.
 - ePHI in transit is any ePHI that is moving from one recipient to another
 - Assign a Security Official
 - Oversee HIPAA Security compliance program
 - Oversee policy development and implementation
 - Oversee guidance for workstation use
 - Oversee workforce training and education
 - Oversee security incident investigation and breach notification

HIPAA Security Rule Compliance

- Implement control measures (cont.)
 - Implement hiring practices to ensure (as much as possible) that appropriate staff are hired
 - Implement role-based access controls to ePHI
 - Implement physical controls for facilities and sensitive areas within the facility
 - Implement controls to secure workstations
 - Implement controls to secure and track devices and media

HIPAA Security Rule Compliance

- Implement control measures (cont.)
 - Implement routine auditing and evaluations
 - Develop contingency plans
 - Maintain exact copies of ePHI
 - Restore ePHI in the event of loss or corruption
 - Continue providing services during an unexpected event
 - Due diligence and oversight are important with business associates
 - Obtain fully executed BA agreements
 - Determine the most effective method to oversee BA's protection and proper use of your ePHI

HIPAA Security Rule Compliance

- Implement control measures (cont.)
 - Self-insured CEs
 - Must comply with the Genetic Information Non-Discrimination Act (GINA)
 - CEs that also function as a clearinghouse
 - Must separate clinical and practice management functions from the clearinghouse functions

HIPAA Security Rule Compliance

- HIPAA compliance investigations can now be initiated by
 - Patient or workforce member complaint
 - OCR's Permanent Audit Program
 - State Attorneys General
 - Office of the Inspector General during a meaningful use audit

Beyond HIPAA Compliance

- Information security is more than just HIPAA compliance
 - HIPAA Security Rule became effective in April 2005 and has undergone minimal change even though the healthcare environment and infrastructure is experiencing significant change
 - Healthcare records are rapidly becoming digital
 - Electronic devices can fit easily in the palm of your hand
 - BYOD is becoming increasingly common for healthcare professionals
 - Use of medical wearables and smart phone health apps is on the rise
 - Removable media can hold a lot of information and is easy to misplace
 - Use of social media is rising

Beyond HIPAA Compliance

- Regulations outside of HIPAA
 - Federal Trade Commission has ruled that HIPAA-covered entities may also be subject to enforcement under the FTC Act
 - Food and Drug Administration is tasked with providing guidance to secure biomedical devices
 - If you store financial information for patients, you need to be PCI DSS compliant

Key Takeaways

- Your first priority should be protecting ePHI with technological and physical controls, not just administrative controls.
- Securing patient data is crucial for timely, accurate patient care as well as healthcare reform initiatives.
- Understanding your risk is critical to protecting PHI and other sensitive data.
- Information security is more than HIPAA Security compliance.
- The balance between protecting information and sharing information is delicate and needs to be evaluated often.

Resources

- Health Affairs Blog: [*Berwick Brings The 'Triple Aim' To CMS*](#)
- CSO Online: [*Anthem: 78.8 million affected, FBI close to naming suspect*](#)
- [*Anthem Facts*](#)
- Office for Civil Rights [*Breaches Affecting 500 or More Individuals*](#)
- Money and Career CheatSheet: [*Why Thieves Want to Steal Your Medical Records*](#)

Guidance

- NIST SP 800-111: [Guide to Storage Encryption Technologies for End User Devices](#)
- NIST SP 800-52: [Guidelines for the Selection and Use of Transport Layer Security \(TLS\) Implementations](#)
- 800-77: [Guide to IPsec VPNs; or 800-113, Guide to SSL VPNs](#)
- Others which are [Federal Information Processing Standards \(FIPS\) 140-2](#) validated
- NIST SP 800-124 Rev. 1: [Guidelines for Managing the Security of Mobile Devices in the Enterprise](#)

Any Questions?





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