Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996

Omnibus Full Version

As of 07/12/2018
What is HIPAA?

Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA)

- Federal law
- Part of the Social Security Administration Act

Purpose:

- To protect the *confidentiality and security of personally identifiable health information* as it is used, disclosed and electronically transmitted by covered entities.

- It also creates a framework, using standardized formats, for transmitting electronic health information more cost effectively.

*** All departments and workforce designated by Purdue’s HIPAA Privacy Officer as HIPAA covered components, must comply with its requirements.
The Privacy Rule protects all “individually identifiable health information” held or transmitted by a covered entity, its business associates or a business associates subcontractors, in any form or media, whether electronic, paper, or oral.

The Privacy Rule refers to this information as: “Protected Health Information PHI.”

PHI may not necessarily include diagnosis-specific information, such as information about the treatment of an individual, and may be limited to demographic or other information not indicative of the type of health care services provided to an individual. *If the information is tied to a covered healthcare provider or health plan, then it is PHI by definition, since it is indicative that the individual received health care services or benefits from the covered component, and therefore it must be protected in accordance with the HIPAA Rules and any business associate agreements.*

**PHI is information, including demographic data, that relates to:**

- the individual’s past, present or future physical or mental health or condition,
- the provision of health care to the individual, or
- the past, present, or future payment for the provision of health care to the individual,
- and that identifies or can be used to identify the individual.
Some examples of protected health information at Purdue include:

- Treatment or other patient information maintained by Purdue’s medical, mental health and dental clinics,
- Prescription information processed by the Purdue Pharmacy,
- Health claims processed by Purdue’s health plan administrators,
- Clinic billing information, processed by the Accounts Receivable department,
- Treatment or accounts receivable information accessed by ITaP while providing support to Purdue’s covered components,
- Protected health information used by Purdue researchers.

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What is EXCLUDED from HIPAA protection?

The Privacy Rule excludes from the definition of PHI:

- employment records that a covered entity maintains solely in its capacity as an employer,
  
  Examples: employee leave information, return to work documentation, FMLA documents, accommodation records maintained by Purdue Human Resources department

- education records subject to, or defined in, the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA)

- Health information about individuals who have been deceased for more than 50 years.

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De-identified information is not considered protected health information under HIPAA.

☒ Information is considered de-identified ONLY if ALL of the following information is removed AND the covered entity does not have actual knowledge that the information could be used alone or in combination with other information to identify an individual who is a subject of the information.

- Name
- All geographic subdivision smaller than a state including:
  - street address, city, county, precinct, zip code and their equivalent geocodes, except for the initial three digits of a zip code if, according to the current publicly available data from the bureau of the Census: the geographic unit formed by combining all zip codes with the same three initial digits contains more than 20,000 people; and the initial three digits of a zip code for all such geographic units containing 20,000 or fewer people is changed to 000.
- All elements of dates (except the year)
  - for dates directly related to an individual, including birth date, admission date, discharge date, date of death; and all ages over 89 and all elements of dates (including year) indicative of such age, except that such ages and elements may be aggregated into a single category of age 90 or older
- Telephone numbers
- Fax numbers

…..more on next page
Continued…

- Electronic mail addresses
- Social Security numbers
- Medical record numbers
- Health plan beneficiary numbers
- Account numbers
- Certificate/license numbers
- Vehicle identifiers and serial numbers including license plate numbers
- Device identifiers and serial numbers
- Web Universal Resource Locators (URLs)
- Internet Protocol (IP) address numbers
- Biometric identifiers, including finger and voice prints
- Full face photographic images and other comparable images, and
- Any other unique identifying number, characteristic or code, except a code assigned to allow information de-identified to be re-identified by the covered entity, provided that:

  * The code is not derived from or related to information about the individual and is not otherwise capable of being translated so as to identify the individual; and
  
  * the covered entity does not use or disclose the code or other means of identification for any other purpose and does not disclose the mechanism for re-identification.

The Office for Civil Rights has provided guidance regarding methods of de-identification for protected health information:

HIPAA's enforcement provisions authorize the Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS) to impose penalties to non-complying entities. HHS’ Office for Civil Rights is responsible for enforcing the Privacy and Security Rules.

### Civil Penalties

Following are the categories of violations and associated penalty amounts available.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Violation Category</th>
<th>Each Violation</th>
<th>All Such Violations of an Identical Provision in a Calendar Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Did Not Know</td>
<td>$100-50,000</td>
<td>$1,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reasonable Cause</td>
<td>$1,000-50,000</td>
<td>$1,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willful Neglect-Corrected</td>
<td>$10,000-50,000</td>
<td>$1,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willful Neglect-Not Corrected</td>
<td>$50,000</td>
<td>$1,500,000</td>
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### Definitions:

**Reasonable cause** means an act or omission in which a covered entity or business associate knew, or by exercising **reasonable diligence** would have known, that the act or omission violated an administrative simplification provision, but in which the covered entity or business associate did not act with willful neglect.

**Reasonable diligence** means the business care and prudence expected from a person seeking to satisfy a legal requirement under similar circumstances.

**Willful neglect** means conscious, intentional failure or reckless indifference to the obligation to comply with the administrative simplification provision violated.
The HITECH Act (2010) requires Health and Human Services to develop procedures by which an individual harmed by a HIPAA breach of health information may obtain a percentage of the HHS enforcement penalty.

This process is expected to be announced sometime in 2015.
Penalties for Noncompliance - Criminal

Federal Criminal Penalties
Covered entities and specified individuals, as explained below, whom "knowingly" obtain or disclose individually identifiable health information in violation of the Administrative Simplification Regulations face a fine of up to $50,000, as well as imprisonment up to one year.

Offenses committed under false pretenses allow penalties to be increased to a $100,000 fine, with up to five years in prison.

Finally, offenses committed with the intent to sell, transfer, or use individually identifiable health information for commercial advantage, personal gain or malicious harm permit fines of $250,000, and imprisonment for up to ten years.

Covered Entity and Specified Individuals
The DOJ concluded that the criminal penalties for a violation of HIPAA are directly applicable to covered entities—including health plans, health care clearinghouses, health care providers who transmit claims in electronic form, and Medicare prescription drug card sponsors. Individuals such as directors, employees, or officers of the covered entity, may also be directly criminally liable under HIPAA in accordance with principles of "corporate criminal liability." Where an individual of a covered entity is not directly liable under HIPAA, they can still be charged with conspiracy or aiding and abetting.

Knowingly
The DOJ interpreted the "knowingly" element of the HIPAA statute for criminal liability as requiring only knowledge of the actions that constitute an offense. Specific knowledge of an action being in violation of the HIPAA statute is not required.
State and other Penalties

The Health Information Technology for Clinical and Economic Health (HITECH) Act, gave State Attorneys General the authority to bring civil actions on behalf of state residents to obtain damages, or to forbid further violations of the HIPAA Privacy and Security Rules.

Health and Human Services is permitted to coordinate with other law enforcement agencies, such as the State Attorneys General or the FTC pursuing remedies under other consumer protection authorities.

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Compliance at Purdue

Attorneys

Civil Lawsuits

There is no private right of action under HIPAA, however, attorneys in Indiana and in several other states are now using HIPAA as a “standard of care” and are suing on behalf of individuals for HIPAA violations.
The HIPAA legal requirements have evolved over several years, and include:

- HITECH (2010)
- Omnibus Rule (2013)
The Privacy Rule:

- **applies to covered entities** which must comply with the Rule. These are certain health plans, healthcare clearinghouses, certain healthcare providers and their business associates and a business associate’s subcontractors,

- **provides for safeguards** to protect the confidentiality of an individual’s health information,

- **identifies permitted uses and disclosures**, 

- **specifies rights of the individual to control how their health information is used and disclosed** by covered components, and 

- **establishes administrative requirements** for covered entities, including the **application of sanctions** to employees who violate HIPAA policies and procedures.

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The HIPAA Security Rule:

- Was implemented to protect the confidentiality, integrity and availability of protected health information that is maintained or transmitted electronically.

- The Security Rule requires administrative, physical and technical safeguards to protect electronic PHI.

  - Safeguards are either required or addressable. Required safeguards must be implemented as stated. Addressable means that the safeguard can be assessed as to its applicability for a particular environment and, if applicable, implemented as stated or an equivalent safeguard implemented, based on results of a risk assessment.

- The Security Rule requires a sanctions policy to discipline employees who do not follow the security policies of the covered component.
HITECH:

- Was adopted by Congress to extend HIPAA Regulations.
- HITECH expanded HIPAA Privacy Requirements to Business Associates (now covered directly, not just by the Business Associate Agreement).
- Required Breach Notification to individuals and, in some cases to Health and Human Services.
  - Business Associates required to report to Covered Entities.
Omnibus Rule

Omnibus (effective 3/26/2013, enforceable 9/23/2013):

- New regulations affecting the Privacy Rule and Security Rule.
- New regulations implementing HITECH breach and other requirements.
- New regulations implementing GINA (Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act).
- Extends Security Rules to Business Associates and clarifies both Privacy and Security obligations applicable to subcontractors also.
- New requirements for breach notification, marketing, fundraising, school immunization records, research authorizations and enforcement.
To Which Areas Does HIPAA Apply?
HIPAA applies to:

- **health care providers** who transmit personally identifiable health information in electronic form in connection with certain electronic transactions defined by federal regulations (e.g., electronic billing and remission of payments electronically)

- **health care clearinghouses**,
Who is covered by HIPAA?

HIPAA applies to:

- **Certain health plans:**
  - Any individual or group plan, or combination of individual or group plans that provides or pays for the cost of medical care,
  - health insurance issuers,
  - health maintenance organizations, as defined in the Public Health Service Act,
  - issuers of Medicare supplemental policies,
  - long-term care policies (excluding nursing home fixed-indemnity policies),
  - employee welfare benefit plans or other arrangements that are established or maintained for the purpose of offering or providing health benefits to the employees of two or more employers (to the extent that they are not group health plans or health insurance issuers),
  - high risk pools that are mechanisms established under State law to provide health insurance coverage or comparable coverage to eligible individuals,
  - certain public benefit programs, such as Medicare Part A, B and D, Medicaid, the military and veterans’ health care programs, the Indian Health Service program, and others.

Also…
HIPAA Business Associates

A business associate (BA) is a person or organization, other than a member of a covered entity’s workforce, that performs certain business functions on behalf of the covered entity and that involves the use, maintenance, or disclosure of protected health information (PHI).

Some of these business functions include:

- **claims processing, data analysis, utilization review, and billing.** Treatment and research are not business associate functions.

Services are limited to:

- **legal, actuarial, accounting, consulting, data aggregation, management, administrative, accreditation, or financial services.**

Areas or vendors are NOT considered business support components or associates if their functions or services do not involve the use or disclosure of PHI or where any access would be incidental if at all.

Prior to disclosing PHI to a business associate, covered entities are required to enter into a written agreement with the BA that imposes safeguards that the BA will use to protect PHI in its possession. Business associates are now also required to enter into similar agreements with their subcontractors to safeguard PHI received from the BA.
**HIPAA Business Associates**

**Business Associates and their Subcontractors**

Business Associates, their subcontractors and agents are required to comply with many of the HIPAA regulations and other requirements specified in the business associate agreement.

Purdue contracts with outside vendors who use Purdue’s PHI to provide business functions on behalf of Purdue’s covered healthcare providers and health plans. These vendors are Purdue’s business associates and Purdue has in place agreements with these vendors that assure that the vendor and their subcontractors comply with HIPAA.

Purdue covered provider

or health plan → Purdue PHI → Vendor

(e.g. PUSH → software vendor)

If your department is covered by HIPAA and is planning to disclose PHI to an outside entity for some business purpose and you are unsure about whether an agreement is required, ask your HIPAA liaison to contact the HIPAA Privacy Officer, x66846, prior to disclosing any protected health information to the vendor.
HIPAA Business Associates

Other entities that the Office for Civil Rights has specifically defined as business associates:

- a Health Information Organization, E-prescribing Gateway,

- Regional Health Information Organization, or other person that provides data transmission services with respect to PHI to a covered entity and that requires routine access to such PHI,

- a person who offers a personal health record to one or more individuals on behalf of a covered entity. When a covered entity hires a vendor to provide and manage a personal health record service the covered entity wishes to offer its patients or enrollees, and provides the vendor with access to PHI in order to do so, the personal health record vendor is a business associate.
Internal Business Associates and Business Support Components

Covered components can also be Business Associates. Some departments at Purdue provide business functions on behalf of covered entities outside of Purdue. These departments are referred to as **Internal Business Associates** and use PHI to provide services for these outside entities. Examples of these services are data aggregation and work flow analysis. Purdue has signed business associate agreements that ensure that Purdue safeguards this information.

Outside Covered Entity $\rightarrow$ Outside Covered Entity PHI $\rightarrow$ Purdue
(e.g. hospital $\rightarrow$ Regenstrief)

**Departments** within Purdue who perform business functions that require access to or use of PHI for Purdue’s covered healthcare providers or health plans are referred to as **Business Support Components**. They are covered by HIPAA and must comply with the regulations.

Purdue covered provider
or health plan $\rightarrow$ Purdue PHI $\rightarrow$ Purdue covered department
(e.g. PUSH $\rightarrow$ Accounts Receivable)

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How does HIPAA impact Purdue?

- Purdue University has been designated as a **hybrid entity** under the HIPAA Privacy Regulations.

- Purdue’s primary purpose is education; however, Purdue has departments that meet the criteria for HIPAA coverage.

- All of Purdue University is **NOT** covered by HIPAA, only those areas that **have been formally designated as covered components by the HIPAA Privacy Officer**. However, Purdue is ultimately responsible for compliance by its covered components.

A list of departments at Purdue that are covered by HIPAA can be found at: [https://www.purdue.edu/legalcounsel/HIPAA/Covered%20Comp.html](https://www.purdue.edu/legalcounsel/HIPAA/Covered%20Comp.html)
Who is covered at Purdue?

The following areas have been designated as **COVERED COMPONENTS at Purdue**:

**Healthcare Providers:**
- Purdue Student Health Center
- Purdue Pharmacy
- Purdue’s North Central Nursing Clinics
- Nursing Center for Family Health
- Purdue’s SLHS Audiology and Speech-Language Clinics
- Lafayette Street Family Health Clinic
- IPFW Dental Hygiene Clinic
- IPFW Center for Healthy Living: Campus Clinic and Wellness Programs
- Purdue Sports Medicine WL

**Health Plan:**
- Purdue Self-Insured Medical Benefits Plan(s)
- Vision Plan
- Pharmacy Plan(s)
- Health Care Flexible Spending Account Plan
- Health Care Retirement Accounts
- Employee Wellness Programs

More….
## Who is covered at Purdue?

### Business Support:

| Student and Receivables Business Services-Accounts Receivable | North Central Information Services |
| Internal Audit | RCHE-Health Outcomes and Policy |
| ITaP (only Operating Systems Platform, Basis Administration, Database Administration, Production Control, Student System Administration, Telecommunications, Data Center & Enterprise Storage, Application Services, Security Services, Identity and Access Management Office, Service Desk and Desktop Computing Services, IT Research Computing, Project Management Office) | Research Center |
| Public Records | SLHS Business and Main Offices |
| School of Nursing Business Office | SLHS Electronics and Technical Support |
| Bursar | Risk Management |
| Environmental Health | Central Files |
| Student and Receivables Business Services-Loans | Pharmacy IT |
| IPFW School of Health Sciences Business Office | Purdue Student Health Center |
| IPFW Information Technology Services | Calumet Technological Infrastructure Services |
| Athletics Information Systems | Calumet Procurement & General Services |
| Regenstrief Center for Healthcare Engineering | Health and Human Sciences IT |

(continued)
Who is covered at Purdue?

Business Support (continued):
- Technology Statewide Business Offices
- Digital Education
- Healthcare Advisors
- IPFW Accounts Payable
- North Central Purchasing
- North Central Bursar
- Comptroller
- Purdue Recycling
- Payment Processing
- Treasure Operations
- Legal Counsel for Purdue University

Purdue Internal Business Associates
- Healthcare Advisors
- Regenstrief Center for Healthcare Engineering
- Center for Medication Safety Advancement
- IT Research Computing
- HHS Minnesota DHS Evaluation Projects
- Center for Cancer Research
- Cost Effectiveness of Novel Nasal Nebulizer-Delivered Budesonide as an Alternate to Surgery for the Treatment of Nasal Polyps Project
Responsibilities of the Covered Components Relating to HIPAA
What does a covered component have to do?

At Purdue, a covered component will:

- **Name a HIPAA Privacy Liaison** who will be responsible for communicating HIPAA policies and procedures, ensuring that training occurs, maintaining documentation in that area for the required 6 years, and discussing with the HIPAA privacy compliance director any new issues that may impact HIPAA compliance in that area,

- **Determine and document which staff are included in the covered component** and **determine which roles need access to protected health information** to do their jobs,

- **Ensure that all HIPAA policies and procedures are followed and apply sanctions** to employees, if necessary, for noncompliance,

- **Identify business associates** of the covered component and work with the Purdue HIPAA Privacy Officer to ensure that Business Associate Agreements are in place,

- **Ensure that privacy and security safeguards are in place and followed** to protect PHI in Purdue’s possession.
What do staff within a covered component have to do?

- Complete HIPAA training upon hire and annually
- Read the Notice of Privacy Practices applicable to the area in which they work
- Know how HIPAA regulations impact the employee’s individual job procedures
- Agree to comply with the official confidentiality agreement
- Ensure compliance with the “minimum necessary” rule
The Notice of Privacy Practices (NPP) is a document which is distributed to individuals who receive services from Purdue’s HIPAA-covered health care providers and health plan components.

The document describes how protected health information about individuals may be used and disclosed by Purdue’s covered components and how that individual can get access to this information. It also describes the rights of individuals to control how their information is used and disclosed by Purdue.

The NPP for health care providers must be distributed at the first instance of service delivery and posted at the service site and on the website, if one exists. A modified Notice must be posted upon the effective date of the Notice and provided upon request.

The NPP for health plans must be distributed to all new health plan members and at least once every 3 years to current members. Changes to the Notice must be (1) prominently posted on its web site by the effective date of the material change to the notice and (2) provided in a revised notice, or information about the material change and how to obtain the revised notice, in its next annual mailing to individuals then covered by the plan, such as at the beginning of the plan year or during the open enrollment period. The Privacy Rule permits covered entities to distribute their NPPs or notices of material changes by e-mail, provided the individual has agreed to receive an electronic copy.

🌟 All employees should read and understand the notice that applies to the area in which they work.
Uses and Disclosures of Protected Health Information
Using and Disclosing PHI

The HIPAA Privacy Rule states that PHI should only be used and disclosed:

- for treatment,
- for payment of health care services,
- for healthcare operations,
- as authorized by the patient, and
- For other circumstances described in the Privacy Rule, (e.g. public health and as required by law).

**Use** means the sharing, employment, application, utilization, examination, or analysis of PHI, within an entity that maintains such information.

**Disclosure** means the release, transfer, provision of access to, or divulging in any other manner of PHI outside the entity holding the information.
Using and Disclosing PHI for treatment.

“Treatment” generally means the provision, coordination, or management of health care and related services among health care providers or by a health care provider with a third party, consultation between health care providers regarding a patient, or the referral of a patient from one health care provider to another.

- Clinicians providing treatment services to a patient may share PHI with one another and with providers outside of the covered component who are known to have a treatment relationship with the patient.

- Staff providing patient instructions or other treatment-related information to a patient or their representative.

- Staff contacting patients to remind of appointments.

If treatment information is requested from an outside provider on a non-emergency basis, and it is unknown whether they legitimately have a treatment relationship with the patient, an authorization should be obtained from the patient prior to sharing the information.
Disclosures to Family, Friends and Others Who are Involved in Patient Care or Payment

Healthcare Providers may disclose protected health information (PHI):

- to any person identified by the individual, however, the PHI must be directly related to that person’s involvement in the individual’s care or payment for that care,
- to notify a person who is responsible for the care of the individual of the individual’s location or general condition.

PHI may be disclosed for this purpose, under these conditions:

If the individual is present or available prior to the disclosure and,

- you have asked the individual if it is okay to disclose the information,
- you have given the individual an opportunity to object, or
- you can reasonably infer from the circumstances, based on professional judgment, that the individual does not object.

If the individual is not present you may use your professional judgment in determining that it is in the best interest of the individual to:

- disclose only the PHI that is directly relevant to a person’s involvement in the individual’s care or payment for care, or
- allow a person to pick up filled prescriptions, medical supplies, X-rays or other forms of PHI.

Please also review the HIPAA Communication Guidelines and guidelines addressing Disclosures to Family, Friends and Others, http://www.purdue.edu/legalcounsel/hipaa
Using and Disclosing PHI for Payment

Using and Disclosing PHI for payment is allowed under the Privacy Rule without written patient authorization.

“Payment” encompasses the various activities of health care providers to obtain payment or be reimbursed for their services and of a health plan to obtain premiums, to fulfill their coverage responsibilities and provide benefits under the plan, and to obtain or provide reimbursement for the provision of health care.

- Payment includes such activities as billing insurance companies, patient billing and collection activities, investigating and responding to billing complaints, precertification of services, and obtaining reimbursement from Purdue business offices for employee treatment paid for by the department,
- Determining eligibility or coverage under a plan and adjudicating claims;
- Risk adjustments;
- Reviewing health care services for medical necessity, justification of charges, and the like;
- Utilization review activities; and
- Disclosures to consumer reporting agencies (limited to specified identifying information about the individual, his or her payment history, and identifying information about the covered entity).
Using and Disclosing PHI for Healthcare Operations

Using and Disclosing PHI for healthcare operations is also allowed without written patient authorization.

Healthcare operations are certain administrative, financial, legal, and quality improvement activities of a covered entity that are necessary to run its business and to support the core functions of treatment and payment. Some of the activities include:

- Conducting quality assessment and improvement activities, population based activities relating to improving health or reducing health care costs, and case management and care coordination;
- Reviewing the competence or qualifications of health care professionals, evaluating provider and health plan performance, training health care and non-health care professionals, accreditation, certification, licensing, or credentialing activities;
- Underwriting and other activities relating to the creation, renewal, or replacement of a contract of health insurance or health benefits, and ceding, securing, or placing a contract for reinsurance of risk relating to health care claims;
- Conducting or arranging for medical review, legal, and auditing services, including fraud and abuse detection and compliance programs;
- Business planning and development, such as conducting cost-management and planning analyses related to managing and operating the entity; and
- Business management and general administrative activities, including those related to implementing and complying with the Privacy Rule and other Administrative simplification Rules, customer service, resolution of internal grievances, sale or transfer of assets, creating de-identified health information or a limited data set, and fundraising for the benefit of the covered entity.
Disclosures of Student Immunizations to Schools

A covered entity is permitted to disclose proof of immunization to a school where State or other law requires the school to have this information prior to admitting the student.

Although, written authorization will no longer be required to permit this disclosure, covered entities will still be required to obtain agreement, which may be oral, from a parent, guardian or other person acting in loco parentis for the individual, or from the individual himself or herself, if the individual is an adult or emancipated minor.

An agreement to permit the disclosure of immunization records is considered effective until revoked by the parent, guardian or other person acting in loco parentis for the individual, or by the individual himself or herself, if the individual is an adult or emancipated minor. HIPAA additionally requires that covered entities document the agreement obtained under this provision.

At Purdue, a HIPAA authorization form will be used to document in-person agreements, or an entry in the medical record for remote agreements.
HIPAA requires that uses, disclosures, and requests of protected health information (PHI) must be limited to the “the limited data set or if the limited data set is not sufficient, the minimum necessary to accomplish the intended purpose”. This applies to covered components and business associates and their subcontractors.

Example: an insurance company requests a patient’s medical record for billing purposes. Only the information pertaining to a specific bill should be sent.

**Minimum necessary does NOT apply to:**

- disclosures to or requests by a health care provider for treatment purposes,
- uses or disclosures made to the individual,
- uses or disclosures pursuant to an authorization,
- uses or disclosures to Health and Human Services, or
- uses or disclosures that are required by law or required for compliance with the HIPAA privacy rule.

Only workforce members with responsibilities related to a particular patient or health plan member may access information pertaining to that individual and only the minimum necessary information should be accessed to perform the related work responsibilities. Unauthorized access to PHI is prohibited and upon discovery, sanctions may be applied to the employee, up to and including termination, as deemed appropriate given the circumstances.
Inappropriate Access

HIPAA requires that uses of protected health information be limited to only workforce members who are performing services to patients or health plan members and only for purposes allowed under the Privacy Rule.

Access to systems that store patient or health plan member data is provided only to those who need to use the data for legitimate purposes. Access by staff to patient or health plan member information for purposes such as personal business or curiosity are strictly prohibited.

A workforce member, including medical staff, should NEVER access their own or their family’s own medical or health plan information in the systems containing PHI. If information is needed regarding, for example, personal lab tests or appointment information, another workforce member should be requested to access the record, as is customary for any patient or health plan member. Workforce should only request information about the treatment or claims of a family member or friend if they have the legal right to obtain this information.

In bypassing normal procedures for accessing PHI, a patient’s rights, such as the right to request restriction of the use or disclosure of their information may be violated.

Activity reviews occur in our systems and if it is found that workforce has violated these rules, discipline will be applied up to and including termination.
**HIPAA Authorizations - Required**

HIPAA requires that a valid HIPAA authorization be obtained from an individual or their representative before sharing information for the following purposes:

- disclosures of psychotherapy notes ***,** except for treatment, payment or healthcare operations, uses or disclosures required by law, or for oversight by the originator of the notes,
- marketing,
- disclosures that constitute a sale of PHI,
- any other use or disclosure inside or outside of the covered component other than for purposes exempted by HIPAA.

**Psychotherapy notes are notes stored privately by a psychotherapist regarding therapy sessions. These are NOT part of the medical record.**

- Purdue’s HIPAA authorization form should be used when an authorization is obtained from a patient by Purdue’s covered components.
- A HIPAA authorization received on other than Purdue’s approved form, must be reviewed by the HIPAA Privacy Officer prior to disclosure of PHI.
Other than as permitted by HIPAA, a written authorization must be obtained from patients or their legal representative prior to use and disclosure of their protected health information. To facilitate the flow of information necessary for the efficient provision of healthcare and to obtain payment for this care, and for other important purposes, there are several exceptions to the authorization requirement.

A valid HIPAA authorization is **NOT** required for the following purposes:

- for the purposes of **T**reatment, **P**ayment and healthcare **O**perations (**TPO**),
- to the individual or their representative,
- to an entity with whom you have a valid HIPAA business associate agreement, for purposes covered in the agreement,
- as required by law, or in response to a lawful subpoena, discovery request or other lawful process,
- for certain required public health activities,
- for certain activities requested by an employer relating to medical surveillance of the workplace,
- for required disclosures about victims of abuse or neglect,
- for reporting crime, or for purposes of averting a serious threat to health or safety,
- for reviews preparatory to research (by covered component staff only) and disclosures for research where an IRB waiver has been obtained, and
- certain health-related communications and communications about government programs (refer to the slide on Marketing).
**HIPAA Authorizations-Decedents**

- HIPAA protects individually identifiable health information about individuals who have been **deceased for up to 50 years** after the date of death. After that time, the information is no longer defined as protected health information.

- Generally, an authorization is required for a particular use or disclosure of the PHI of a decedent, a covered component may use or disclose the PHI in that situation, only if the covered component obtains an authorization **from the decedent’s personal representative**, except that certain disclosures are permitted to family members involved in the care of the patient prior to death. (See next slide.)

**Indiana State Law – Personal Representatives**

Indiana State Law dictates who may act as a personal representative for a deceased person.

In the case where a court has appointed a personal representative, one of the following two documents should be presented: a letter of administration (if there is no will) or a letter testamentary (if there is a will).

If there is no court appointed personal representative, then a spouse would be the acting representative. If there is no spouse, any responsible member of the patient's family would be the acting representative, including a parent, guardian, or custodian of the deceased patient's minor child and no documentation would be required in either of these cases, except for appropriate identification.

The representative should sign their own name on the authorization and indicate that they are the decedent’s representative.
Disclosures-Decedents

Disclosures about a Decedent to Family Members and Others Involved in Care

Covered components are permitted to disclose a decedent’s protected health information to family members and others who were involved in the care or payment for care of the decedent prior to death, unless doing so is inconsistent with any prior expressed preference of the individual.

For example, a covered health care provider could describe the circumstances that led to an individual’s passing with the decedent’s sister who is asking about her sibling’s death. In addition, a covered health care provider could disclose billing information to a family member of a decedent who is assisting with wrapping up the decedent’s estate. However, in both of these cases, the provider generally should not share information about past, unrelated medical problems.

Finally, these disclosures are permitted and not required, and thus, a covered component that questions the relationship of the person to the decedent or otherwise believes, based on the circumstances, that disclosure of the decedent’s protected health information would not be appropriate, is not required to make the disclosure.
Marketing means to make a communication about a product or service that encourages recipients of the communication to purchase or use the product or service. HIPAA requires that covered components obtain an authorization for marketing purposes, except as exempted, and special rules exist where remuneration to the covered component or their business associate is involved.

Exceptions (no authorization is needed):

✗ To provide refill reminders or otherwise communicate about a drug or biologic that is currently being prescribed for the individual, only if any financial remuneration received by the covered entity in exchange for making the communication is reasonably related to the covered entity’s cost of making the communication,

✗ For the following treatment and health care operations purposes, except where the covered entity receives financial remuneration in exchange for making the communication:

(A) For treatment of an individual by a health care provider, including case management or care coordination for the individual, or to direct or recommend alternative treatments, therapies, health care providers, or settings of care to the individual,

(B) To describe a health-related product or service (or payment for such product or service) that is provided by, or included in a plan of benefits of, the covered entity making the communication, including communications about: the entities participating in a health care provider network or health plan network; replacement of, or enhancements to, a health plan; and health-related products or services available only to a health plan enrollee that add value to, but are not part of, a plan of benefits; or

(C) For case management or care coordination, contacting of individuals with information about treatment alternatives, and related functions to the extent these activities do not fall within the definition of treatment.
**Remuneration:**

HIPAA requires authorization for all treatment and health care operations communications where the covered component receives financial remuneration for making the communications from a third party whose product or service is being marketed. The authorization must state that remuneration is involved.

Where a business associate (or the business associate’s subcontractor), as opposed to the covered component itself, receives financial remuneration from a third party in exchange for making a communication about a product or service, such communication also requires prior authorization from the individual.

**If the financial remuneration received by the covered entity is for any purpose other than for making the communication, then this marketing provision does not apply.**
Authorization Requirements - Sale of PHI

A covered component must obtain an authorization for any disclosure of protected health information which is a sale of protected health information. The authorization must state that the disclosure will result in remuneration to the covered entity.

“sale of protected health information” is defined as “a disclosure of protected health information by a covered component or business associate, where the covered component or business associate directly or indirectly receives remuneration from or on behalf of the recipient of the protected health information in exchange for the protected health information.” A “sale” is not limited to transactions where there is a transfer of ownership of protected health information.

So, the prohibition on sale of protected health information applies to the receipt of nonfinancial as well as financial benefits.

Also, fees charged to incur a profit from the disclosure of protected health information are not allowed.
Authorization Requirements - Sale of PHI

Exceptions to the Authorization Requirement:

- **Public Health.** This is whether or not there was any remuneration.
- **Research disclosures** are excepted to the extent that the only remuneration received by the covered component or business associate is a reasonable cost-based fee to cover the cost to prepare and transmit the PHI for this purpose.
- **Treatment and payment.**
- **Required by law.**
- **Disclosures to the individual** to provide access to PHI or an accounting of disclosures, where the fees charged for doing so are in accord with the Privacy Rule.
- **Remuneration paid by a covered component to a business associate** for activities performed on behalf of the covered component, as well as remuneration paid to a covered component to cover the cost to prepare and transmit the PHI for any disclosure otherwise permitted by the Privacy Rule.
- **Uses of PHI within a covered entity,** as the prohibition applies only to disclosures outside of a covered entity.
- **Disclosures of limited data sets for purposes permitted under the Rule** would be exempt from the authorization requirements to the extent the only remuneration received in exchange for the data is a reasonable, cost-based fee to prepare and transmit the data or a fee otherwise expressly permitted by other law.
- Can charge for reasonable **costs of reproducing records given to a patient** so long as costs are actual costs and do not generate any profit.
**Fundraising Requirements**

**Definition:** A communication to an individual that is made by a covered component, an institutionally related foundation, or a business associate on behalf of the covered component for the purpose of raising funds for the covered component is a fundraising communication. The notice and opt out requirements for fundraising communications apply only where the covered component is using or disclosing protected health information to target the fundraising communication.

**Notice of Privacy Practices**

The notice of privacy practices must inform individuals that a covered component may contact them to raise funds for the covered component and an individual has a right to opt out of receiving these communications.

**Opt Out:**

A covered component must provide, with each fundraising communication sent to an individual, a clear and conspicuous opportunity for the individual to elect not to receive further fundraising communications.

Covered components are also free to provide individuals with the choice of opting out of all future fundraising communications or just campaign specific communications. Whatever method is employed, the communication should clearly inform individuals of their options and any consequences of electing to opt out of further fundraising communications.

The final rule does not require covered components to send pre-solicitation opt outs to individuals prior to the first fundraising communication.

**Opt In:**

The opt out will remain in affect until the individual opts back in. The method of opting in is up to the discretion of the covered component, but the individual must take action to opt in. Automatic opt in’s or opt out expirations are not allowed.
HIPAA prohibits covered health plans from using or disclosing PHI that contains genetic information for underwriting purposes, except for issuers of long term care policies. This prohibition applies to all genetic information from the compliance date (9/23/2013) going forward, regardless of when or where the genetic information originated.

“genetic information” is defined to mean, with respect to any individual, information about:

(1) an individual’s genetic tests;

(2) the genetic tests of family members of the individual; and

(3) the manifestation of a disease or disorder in family members of the individual (i.e., family medical history). The term “genetic information” also includes, with respect to any individual, any request for, or receipt of, genetic services, or participation in clinical research which includes genetic services, by an individual or family member of the individual.

“underwriting purposes” does not include determinations of medical appropriateness where an individual seeks a benefit under the plan, coverage, or policy.

Also, health plans covered by those rules are restricted from requesting genetic information.

To the extent that an individual’s genetic information is needed for the treatment purposes of a family member, a covered health care provider is permitted to disclose this information, subject to any agreed-upon restriction, to another provider for the treatment of the family member.
Inadvertent Disclosures

An **inadvertent disclosure** is a disclosure of PHI made by staff in a covered component which violates the Privacy Rule. **This would include impermissible uses or disclosures or disclosures that violate the minimum necessary provision.**

These inadvertent disclosures must be reported to the **covered component’s HIPAA Privacy Liaison** [https://www.purdue.edu/legalcounsel/HIPAA/hipaaliaisonroster.pdf](https://www.purdue.edu/legalcounsel/HIPAA/hipaaliaisonroster.pdf).

- The liaison will ensure that the disclosure is tracked, as required, and will send a copy to the HIPAA Privacy Officer who will identify requirements to report to the individual and the Office for Civil Rights (e.g. breach reporting), if necessary.

**Examples of inadvertent disclosures include:**

- A label listing patient 1’s identifying information was placed on patient 2’s discharge document and given to patient 2.
- A conversation between 2 staff members of the health plan about an individual’s claim issue occurred in an elevator and was overheard by another person who did not have a legitimate reason to know.
- More than the minimum necessary information was provided to an insurance carrier during the billing process.
When a disclosure of PHI occurs that violates the Privacy Rule, there is an assumption that a breach occurred. HIPAA allows the covered entity to conduct a risk assessment to determine whether the disclosure is a breach that is reportable to the individuals affected, to the Office for Civil Rights or to the covered entity who provided PHI to Purdue.

There are three ways in which a breach may be identified:

- an inadvertent disclosure of PHI by workforce of Purdue’s covered components,
- a breach of unencrypted electronic data maintained by Purdue that includes PHI,
- any unauthorized use or disclosure by workforce of one of Purdue’s business associates or its agents or subcontractors.

In all cases, the disclosure will be reported to the HIPAA Privacy Officer who will determine whether the disclosure is a breach and, if so, will take the necessary steps to address the HIPAA reporting requirements.

Should a reportable breach occur, Purdue must make notification without unreasonable delay and within 60 days of discovery of the breach, unless a law enforcement delay has been requested. Reporting to the HIPAA Privacy Officer, therefore, needs to occur as soon as a potential breach is discovered.

A breach is defined as the acquisition, access, use, or disclosure of protected health information in a manner not permitted by the Privacy rule, which compromises the security or privacy of the protected health information.
Rights Of The Individual
Individual’s Access to PHI

Individuals have the right to inspect, access, or obtain copies of their own protected health information.

- **Note:** Although HIPAA does not require an authorization for release of medical records to the individual or their representative, when a copy of the health record is released to the individual or their representative by a healthcare provider, a written request for the record must be obtained to document the disclosure, in accordance with state law. The HIPAA authorization is used for this purpose.

A covered component may deny an individual access, without providing the individual an opportunity for review, in the following circumstances.

- **Psychotherapy notes;**
- Information compiled in reasonable anticipation of, or for use in, a civil, criminal, or administrative action or proceeding; and
- An individual’s access to PHI created or obtained by a covered health care provider in the course of research that includes treatment may be temporarily suspended for as long as the research is in progress, provided that the individual has agreed to the denial of access when consenting to participate in the research that includes treatment, and the covered health care provider has informed the individual that the right of access will be reinstated upon completion of the research.
- if the protected health information was obtained from someone other than a health care provider under a promise of confidentiality and the access requested would be reasonably likely to reveal the source of the information.
**Individual’s Access to PHI**

**Reviewable grounds for denial.** A covered entity may deny an individual access, provided that the individual is given a right to have such denials reviewed,

- A licensed health care professional has determined that the access requested is reasonably likely to endanger the life or physical safety of the individual or another person;

- The PHI makes reference to another person (unless the other person is a health care provider) and a licensed health care professional has determined that the access requested is reasonably likely to cause substantial harm to this other person; or

- The request for access is made by the individual’s personal representative and a licensed health care professional has determined, in the exercise of professional judgment, that the provision of access to such personal representative is reasonably likely to cause substantial harm to the individual or another person.

If access is denied and the grounds are reviewable, the individual has the right to request review by a licensed health care professional who is designated by the covered component to act as a reviewing official and who did not participate in the original decision to deny.
Requests for Electronic PHI

If an individual requests an electronic copy of protected health information that is maintained electronically in one or more designated record sets, the covered component must provide the individual with access to the electronic information in the electronic format requested by the individual, if it is readily producible, or, if not, in a readable electronic format as agreed to by the covered component and the individual. Covered components must provide individuals with some kind of readable electronic copy and images, must be included, if requested.

For example, this would include providing the individual with an electronic copy of the PHI in the format of MS Word or Excel, text, HTML, or text based PDF, among other formats.
**Timeliness**
The covered component must act on a request for access no later than 30 days after receipt of the request. A covered component can have a one-time extension of 30 days to respond (with written notice to the individual of the reasons for delay and the expected date by which the entity will complete action on the request).

**Costs**
Any fee imposed by the covered component for providing an electronic copy shall not be greater than the entity’s labor costs in responding to the request for the copy plus the cost of supplies for creating the paper copy or electronic media (i.e., physical media such as a compact disc (CD) or universal serial bus (USB) flash drive), if the individual requests that the electronic copy be provided on portable media. A covered component is permitted to charge for postage if an individual requests that the covered component transmit portable media containing an electronic copy through mail or courier.

**Third Parties**
If requested by an individual, in writing, a covered component must transmit the copy of PHI directly to another person designated by the individual.

**Request**
Although HIPAA does not require an authorization for release of medical records to the individual or their representative, when this type of release occurs, a written request for the record must be obtained to document the disclosure, in accordance with Indiana state law. Generally, the HIPAA authorization is used for this purpose.
Amendment Requests

A covered component is required to act on the individual’s request for an amendment of their PHI no later than 60 days after receipt of the request. An extension of one 30-day period is allowed, provided that within the initial 60-day period, the individual is notified in writing of the reason for the delay and the date by which action on the amendment will be completed.

The covered component is not required to agree to the amendment if the protected health information or record that is the subject of the request:

- Was not created by the covered component and the individual has not provided a reasonable basis to believe that the originator of the protected health information is no longer available to act on the requested amendment.
- Is confidential and not available for inspection
- Is not part of the set of records designated as covered by HIPAA.
- Is accurate and complete.

The covered component must also identify other entities which were provided the un-amended information and may rely upon it in the future, and then send the amendment to them. Therefore, all requests for amendment will be reviewed by the HIPAA Privacy Officer.
HIPAA regulations grant individuals the right to receive an accounting of certain “trackable” disclosures of their PHI made by a covered component for the six years prior to the request.

In order to meet this requirement, the following disclosures must be tracked by Purdue’s covered components and maintained in either the medical record (if applicable) or by the covered component’s HIPAA liaison:

- **Required by law** (i.e. reports of certain animal bites to the ISDH)
- **Required for public health activities** (i.e. reporting of disease to the Indiana State Department of Health)
- **Reports of abuse** (i.e. Child Protective Services)
- **For health oversight activities** (i.e. audits by an oversight agency)
- **For judicial and administrative proceedings** (i.e., Subpoenas, court orders, etc.)
- **For law enforcement purposes** (i.e. to identify the perpetrator of a crime)
- **For research** (i.e. Where the researcher has obtained a waiver, but not where an authorization was obtained or pursuant to a limited Data Set Agreement)
- **To the coroner** (i.e. for identifying a deceased person)
- **To avert a threat of serious injury** (i.e. disclosure to a person who can prevent the threat or to law enforcement)
- **Unlawful or unauthorized disclosures** (i.e. inadvertent disclosures)

**Note**: Inadvertent disclosure forms must be completed and given to the HIPAA liaison for your area and a copy provided to the HIPAA Privacy Officer who will determine whether breach notification is required.
Disclosure Tracking Documentation

Certain information is required to be tracked, therefore, Purdue’s Record of Disclosure form is used to record the required information. If some other method is used to record these disclosures, for example, an entry made in the medical record, it is not necessary to also record the information on that Record of Disclosure form.

Inadvertent disclosures, disclosures of PHI that violate the Privacy Rule, are tracked using the Inadvertent Disclosure form. This form is filled out by the person who made or discovered the inadvertent disclosure and provided to the covered component’s HIPAA liaison for investigation.

The following information is required to be collected:

- date of disclosure,
- name of the entity or person receiving the information,
- name of the entity or person disclosing the information,
- brief description of PHI disclosed, and
- brief purpose of the disclosure.

All HIPAA forms can be found at:
http://www.purdue.edu/legalcounsel/hipaa
Disclosures of PHI that do NOT need to be tracked include, those:

- for **Treatment**, **Payment**, **Healthcare Operations**, 
- to the patient or their representative,
- where an authorization has been obtained,
- uses and disclosures to those who are involved in the individual’s care where authorized by the patient,
- disclosures to a covered component’s business associate in accordance with the Business Associate Agreement,
- for national security or intelligence.
It is the policy of Purdue’s covered health care providers to accept and accommodate reasonable requests by individuals to receive PHI through alternative means or at alternative locations.

Health Care Providers may not require an explanation from the individual as to the basis for the request as a condition of providing communications on a confidential basis.

Purdue’s health plan(s) will accept verbal requests for confidential communications on a single-event basis. The health plans may require that all requests for confidential communications include a statement from the individual that disclosure of all or part of the information, to which the request pertains, could endanger the individual.

Examples of these kinds of requests are:
a request to send bills for treatment to an on-campus address, to return a phone call to a specific phone number or to speak to a health plan member in a private office.

IMPORTANT E-MAIL PROCEDURES:
If an individual requests communication via e-mail or text from a covered health care provider, the individual must be notified that we are permitted to use unencrypted email or text for appointment reminders only, but not for communication of protected health information. The individual should be provided the procedure and forms, if applicable, to be used for requesting appointment reminders.
Individuals have the right to request a restriction of the use and disclosure of their PHI for the purposes of treatment, payment or healthcare operations or for involvement in the individual’s care and notification purposes. The request must be promptly reviewed.

Purdue University is generally, not required to agree to these types of restrictions, but if approved, all covered components must abide by the restriction, except in emergency circumstances when the information is required for the treatment of the individual.

If the request for restriction is on disclosures of PHI to a health plan or their business associate, for the purpose of carrying out payment or health care operations and if the restriction applies to PHI that pertains solely to a health care item or service for which the health care provider has been paid out of pocket in full, the covered component must comply with the restriction, if the disclosure is not otherwise required by law (e.g. Medicaid).

If payment is dishonored, the health plan may be billed but only after the provider has made a reasonable effort to contact the individual and obtain payment.

All other requests for restricted disclosure of PHI, must be reviewed by the HIPAA Privacy Officer, prior to acceptance. In these cases, the Request for Restriction of PHI form will be used.

In the case where a patient wishes to restrict disclosures to the health plan by a downstream provider, e.g. pharmacist, the patient should be counseled to make the request directly to the Pharmacy or other covered component. A paper prescription may be provided to eliminate the automatic disclosure to insurance prior to the patient’s arrival at the Pharmacy.
Complaints

Individuals have the right to file a complaint with Purdue University or with the Office for Civil Rights. The procedure for addressing complaints is located on our HIPAA website.:

https://www.purdue.edu/legalcounsel/HIPAA/hipaacomplaintprocedure.pdf

If an individual wishes to file a HIPAA privacy complaint, please refer them to the HIPAA Privacy Officer, x66846.
Compliance at Purdue

General Safeguards – Spoken PHI

Protecting spoken protected health information includes:

- Business Support Components should direct questions from individuals about bills or other PHI to the originating provider or health plan staff who can answer detailed questions.
- Confidential verbal conversations should be conducted away from others who do not need to know. Close doors or conduct discussions about PHI with individuals in a private office. Do not use patient names in public areas like waiting areas, hallways or elevators.
- Ask the individual’s permission before speaking about their PHI in front of others accompanying them.
- Speak softly when discussing PHI in areas where discussions could be overheard.
- Never use or disclose confidential information for any personal purpose or out of curiosity, or allow others to do so.

http://www.purdue.edu/legalcounsel/hipa
legalcounsel@purdue.edu
**General Safeguards – Paper PHI**

To safeguard protected health information on **paper**, you must:

- Never leave papers unattended on printers, copiers, fax machines, etc.
- Use a cover sheet when faxing PHI and check the fax number prior to using, if unsure of the number.
- Documents containing PHI should not be left in open areas, mailboxes or on desks where they can easily be seen by passers by. Place these documents in folders or envelopes, turn them over or place a sheet of paper on top.
- Shred papers containing PHI when no longer needed or place in approved confidential destruction bins. “Don’t throw it in the trash!”
- If “lost” papers containing PHI are found, give to the HIPAA liaison in the area.
- Ensure that appropriate physical safeguards are used to safeguard papers when not in use, like placing in locked file cabinets.
- Rooms and file cabinets where PHI is stored should be locked whenever staff are out of the office.
Safeguarding electronic PHI means you should:

❌ Computer screens where PHI is viewed should be either turned away from the view of visitors or applications should be minimized while not in use.

❌ Do not ever disclose your user id or password to anyone (even computer support staff), or allow anyone to access or alter information under your identity. Passwords should NEVER be posted near the work area or in a place that is easily accessible by other people.

❌ A password-protected screen saver with a timeout of no longer than 15 minutes is required on all workstations in HIPAA-covered areas. Always lock your workstation when leaving your work area for more than a few minutes.

❌ NEVER copy files containing PHI to removable media or a mobile device (defined in the University Data Classification & Handling Requirements) [https://www.purdue.edu/securepurdue/bestPractices/dataClass1.html](https://www.purdue.edu/securepurdue/bestPractices/dataClass1.html) unless appropriate encryption has been applied. For guidance on appropriate encryption solutions contact ITSP via the ITaP help desk x44000.

❌ When off campus, access Purdue directories only through methods approved by ITaP (i.e. VPN or terminal services).

❌ Strong passwords should be used in all cases, where possible.

❌ As new storage alternatives or tools become available to share electronic data with others, always discuss with the HIPAA Security Officer prior to using these tools for files containing PHI.
General Safeguards

- Obligations to safeguard private information continue after you leave employment at Purdue or a move to a different position at Purdue.
- Notify your supervisor if someone you don’t know is in the building or doing something that appears suspicious.
- All fraudulent attempts to obtain PHI should be reported to the supervisor, who will report according to the Incident Response Policy.
- Information containing PHI should not be removed from the facility unless necessary for limited purposes, such as transfer to a storage facility or to a physician for treatment purposes and approved by your HIPAA Liaison. Paper documents should be stored in a locked trunk of a car and immediately removed upon arrival at the destination. If information must be kept in the car, store it where not visible and in lockable attaches, lock boxes, or other secure opaque containers. Electronically stored documents must be encrypted when stored or transmitted using the approved encryption method, https://www.purdue.edu/securepurdue/bestPractices/dataClass1.html. Documents containing PHI should NEVER be removed from the facility for “work at home” purposes.

Note: **Never change the configuration of your Purdue workstation without prior approval of your workstation support group.**
HIPAA and Research
HIPAA and Research

- HIPAA protections extend to research, establishing the conditions under which covered entities might release personally identifiable health information for research purposes.

- Human Subject Research at Purdue requires
  - approval by the Purdue IRB prior to the commencement of the project.

- The Human Research Protection Program may be contacted for Purdue research-related questions at (765) 49-45942 or irb-questions@purdue.edu

- Trent Klingerman, may be contacted for any HIPAA-related question at x66846 or legalcounsel@purdue.edu
The basic rule is that research is not part of “treatment”, “payment” or “healthcare operations”, therefore the researcher must obtain a HIPAA authorization prior to receiving any protected health information for use in research.

**Exceptions** to this rule:

- IRB waiver
- IRB modifications of authorization requirements
- Reviews preparatory to research by staff of the covered component
- Research involving a decedent’s information
- Use of a limited data set
A Purdue researcher can seek a **waiver** of the authorization requirement or a **modification to the requirements** from Purdue’s IRB.

In order to obtain the waiver, the researcher must satisfy the IRB regarding the following criteria:

1. The use or disclosure of PHI **involves no more than a minimal risk to the privacy of individuals** based upon the presence of the following elements:
   - An adequate plan exists to protect the identifiers from disclosure or improper use;
   - An adequate plan exists to destroy the identifiers at the earliest opportunity practical under the research, unless there is a health or research justification for retaining the identifiers or the retention is otherwise required by law; and
   - Adequate written assurances that the protected health information will not be reused or disclosed to any other person or entity, **except** required by law, authorized oversight of the research project, or for other research conducted consistent with the requirements of the Privacy Rule.

2. The research could not practicably be conducted without the waiver or alteration to the authorization; and

3. The research could not practicably be conducted without access to and use of the PHI.
If the criteria are met, the IRB must provide and maintain documentation of the waiver.

The covered component may **NOT** disclose the PHI without receiving **ALL** of the following:

1. **Identification of the IRB** and the date on which the alteration or waiver of authorization was approved;
2. **A statement** that the IRB has determined that the alteration or waiver of authorization, in whole or in part, satisfies the required criteria;
3. **A brief description of the PHI** for which use or access has been determined to be necessary by the IRB;
4. **A statement that the alteration or waiver of authorization has been reviewed and approved** under either normal or expedited review procedures; and
5. **The signature of the chair or other member**, as designated by the chair of the IRB, as applicable.
When a researcher is part of the workforce of a covered component, the covered component may allow a researcher access to PHI for recruitment of potential participants in a study when a researcher makes oral or written representation that the use or disclosure of the PHI is:

1. solely to prepare a research protocol or similar purposes preparatory to research,
2. the researcher will not remove the PHI from the premises, and
3. the use or disclosure is necessary for research purposes.

A researcher who is not part of the covered component’s workforce, cannot have access to PHI without patient authorization or unless the researcher has obtained a waiver from the IRB to permit this access for recruitment purposes.

A staff member of the covered component can recruit participants on behalf of the researcher. Once contacted, a patient could then choose to participate and could sign an authorization giving the researcher access to their PHI.
Research on Decedents

The PHI associated with a deceased person may be used or disclosed for research purposes without an authorization. A covered component may rely on a researcher’s oral or written representation that:

1. the use or disclosure of the PHI is solely for research on the PHI of a decedent,

2. that the PHI sought is necessary for the research, and

3. at the request of the covered component, that documentation of the death of the affected Individuals be provided.
**Limited Data Sets**

The requirements of de-identifying information are so extensive, that often the data is of limited value to researchers. The Privacy Rule permits the use and disclosure of a “limited data set” with a “data use agreement”.

To qualify as a limited data set, **the following identifiers must be removed:**

- Names
- Postal address information
- (other than town or city, state and zip code)
- Telephone numbers
- Fax numbers
- E-mail addresses
- Social security numbers
- Medical record numbers
- Health plan beneficiary numbers
- Account numbers
- Certificate/license numbers
- Vehicle identifiers & serial numbers, including license plate numbers
- Device identifiers & serial numbers
- Web Universal Resource Locators (URL’s)
- Internet Protocol (IP) address numbers
- Biometric identifiers, including finger and voice prints
- Full face photographic images and any comparable images

The limited data set can be disclosed for purposes of **research, public health,** and **health care operations,** but the recipient must first sign the “Data Use Agreement” with the covered component, which limits how the recipient may use the limited data set, ensures the security of the data and states that the recipient will not identify the information or use it to contact any individual.

A copy of the Data Use Agreement shall be provided to the Purdue IRB.
Minimum Necessary - Research

- If the authorization requirement is waived by the IRB, requests, uses and disclosures of protected health information must be limited to the “the limited data set or if the limited data set is not sufficient, the minimum necessary to accomplish the intended purpose”

- Also, access to and use of the information should be limited to only those researchers or others who need access to protected health information to carry out their duties, and

- All protected health information must be maintained in a secure environment to ensure limited access to protected health information and to avoid incidental disclosures of protected health information.

http://www.purdue.edu/legalcounsel/hipaa
legalcounsel@purdue.edu
**Compound Authorizations - Research**

Generally, compound authorizations are not permitted by HIPAA. However, an authorization for a research study can be combined with any other written permission for the same study, including another authorization or informed consent to participate in the research.

A covered component is allowed to combine conditioned and unconditioned authorizations for research, provided that the authorization clearly differentiates between the conditioned and unconditioned research components, and clearly allows the individual the option to opt in to the unconditioned research activities.

A conditioned authorization may allow a covered component to deny treatment, payment, enrollment in a health plan, or eligibility for benefits if the authorization is not signed and the treatment or payment is integrally related to the research being conducted.

An unconditioned authorization will not deny treatment, payment, enrollment in a health plan, or eligibility for benefits if the authorization is not signed.

A combined authorization that only allows the individual the option to OPT OUT of the unconditioned research activities (e.g., “check here if you do NOT want your data provided to the biospecimen bank”) is not permitted, because an opt out option does not provide individuals with a clear ability to authorize the optional research activity, and may be viewed as coercive by individuals.
Covered components and researchers have flexibility to describe the information to be used or disclosed for future research, so long as it is reasonable from the description to believe that the individual would expect the information to be used or disclosed for future research. A description of the PHI to be used for the future research may include information collected beyond the time of the original study.

A researcher may request authorization to use information obtain for future research purposes, as long as the authorization includes sufficient clarity such that a reasonable individual would expect his or her PHI will be used or disclosed for future research.

**Revocations**
Uses and disclosures pursuant to an authorization are permissive and not required, and thus, a covered component may cease using or disclosing PHI pursuant to an authorization based on an individual’s oral request if it chooses to do so. Written revocations must however, be accepted and uses or disclosures under the authorization must cease, except to the extent the covered component has relied upon it and except to maintain the integrity of the research.

For more information, refer to the Purdue University Research Guidelines for Compliance with HIPAA Privacy Rule. (Link to these guidelines and update including security rule components).
The Privacy Rule requires covered components to track certain disclosures and must provide a listing of those disclosures made during the previous 6 years, if requested to do so by an affected individual.

A covered component must account for disclosures made pursuant to an IRB waiver.

The response must include:
- the name of the researcher,
- his/her contact information,
- the name of the study,
- a description of the purpose of the study,
- the type of protected health information sought, and
- the time frame of disclosures in response to the request.

The covered entity must also assist the individual in contacting those researchers to whom disclosure was likely made, if requested to do so.
A **HIPAA Liaison** has been assigned in each covered component to:

- act as the first point of contact for HIPAA questions,
- maintain the required documentation for that area,
- ensure that HIPAA training occurs, and
- ensure that policies and procedures are followed.

A list of all HIPAA liaisons at Purdue can be viewed at: [https://www.purdue.edu/legalcounsel/HIPAA/hipaaliaisonroster.pdf](https://www.purdue.edu/legalcounsel/HIPAA/hipaaliaisonroster.pdf)

**Contact your HIPAA Liaison if:**

- You receive a request for PHI from government agencies, subpoenas or search warrants,
- You receive a complaint,

  **Important Note:** Staff are prohibited from retaliating against anyone who issues a complaint.
- You receive a request for revocation of a HIPAA authorization,
- You inadvertently disclose protected health information,
- You receive any other request and you are not sure how to handle or have a question about any HIPAA procedure.

HIPAA policies, procedures and forms can be found at: [http://www.purdue.edu/legalcounsel/hipaa](http://www.purdue.edu/legalcounsel/hipaa)
If you have any **questions or concerns** about the privacy policies or their implementation in your department, please contact Purdue’s HIPAA Privacy Officer at:

[legalcounsel@purdue.edu](mailto:legalcounsel@purdue.edu)

For general HIPAA information, visit: [http://www.purdue.edu/legalcounsel/hipaa](http://www.purdue.edu/legalcounsel/hipaa)
HIPAA Security Compliance is monitored by Purdue’s Chief Information Security Officer.

Please contact ITaP Security and Policy if you are planning to:

- purchase software that may store PHI,
- electronically transmit PHI,
- use removable devices for storing or accessing PHI (e.g. laptops, thumb drives, Ipads),
- use PHI for new purposes using computer systems.

ITaP Security and Policy, itpolicy@purdue.edu