

Meaningful Use Security Risk Analysis Requirements

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PRESENTATION OBJECTIVES

- **ACA Relevancy**
- **CMS EHR Incentive Program Requirement**
- **How to Meet This Requirement**
- **Lessons Learned – Tribal Perspective**



ACA Relevancy

Improving quality of patient care

Lower costs of Health Care

Fully integrated Electronic Health Record

Less data entry errors, increased efficiencies

Less duplication / double data entry

Protects electronic patient information

Meaningful Use requires sharing patient data in secured environment



Existing Security Requirements

- **Basis for protecting Patient Health Information**
 - Organizational Compliance
 - HIPAA Security & Privacy rule requirements
 - 1. Security Awareness and Training §164.308(a)(5)
 - 2. Facility Access Controls §164.310(a)(1)
 - 3. Work Force Security §164.308(a)(3)
 - 4. Security management plan
 - Staff Training / Annual IHS ISSA requirement
 - IT system policies and procedures
 - Implied trust by patients in your system



Data Breach Statistics

Since September 2009

- ❑ Over 20,000,000 individuals were affected by unauthorized access to ePHI
- ❑ Over 1.3 million people affected by Hacking or other IT related Incidents.
- ❑ Over 7 million people affected due to loss of media containing unprotected data
- ❑ Over 8 million people affected due to theft of electronic systems, devices and storage media containing unprotected data



SECURITY RISK ANALYSIS OBJECTIVE

- “Protect electronic health information created or maintained by certified EHR technology through the implementation of appropriate technical capabilities”
- “Conduct or review a documented security risk analysis per 45 CFR 164.308 (a)(1) and implement security updates as necessary and correct identified security deficiencies as part of its risk management process.”



Why conduct Security Risk review?

- **CMS Summit Panel Emphasizes Health IT Privacy, Security** Last week at a CMS panel, several health IT experts stressed the importance of maintaining the privacy and security of patient data. A CMS Office of Civil Rights official said that health providers should perform risk analyses and develop mitigation strategies for addressing privacy and security risks, among other strategies. *Clinical Innovation & Technology – IT Healthbeat 8/5/2013*



Steps to conducting review

- Assemble a multi-disciplinary Team
- Review existing Health I/T systems
 - ▣ Physical Safeguards
 - ▣ Human Safeguards
 - ▣ Technical Safeguards
- Conduct review to HIPAA standards
- Identify Risks and Vulnerabilities to system
- Score risks – High / Medium / Low
- Develop plan to mitigate risks to acceptable level



How to Evaluate a Risk

$$\text{Risk} = \text{Impact} * \text{Likelihood}$$

Impact	High	Medium	High	Critical
	Medium	Low	Medium	High
	Low	Low	Low	Medium
		Low	Medium	High

Goal = Understanding the probability of a threat occurrence being caused by a vulnerability and how to classify

Low, Medium, High, Critical



Risk Analysis Workflow

- Incorporating an organization team review systems to identify **“threats and vulnerabilities”**
- Draft mitigation plan to address moderate to severe threats to acceptable level
- Conduct ongoing risk management program
- Continued education and training to all members of organizations
- Spread the word – Protect ALL Patient Health Information

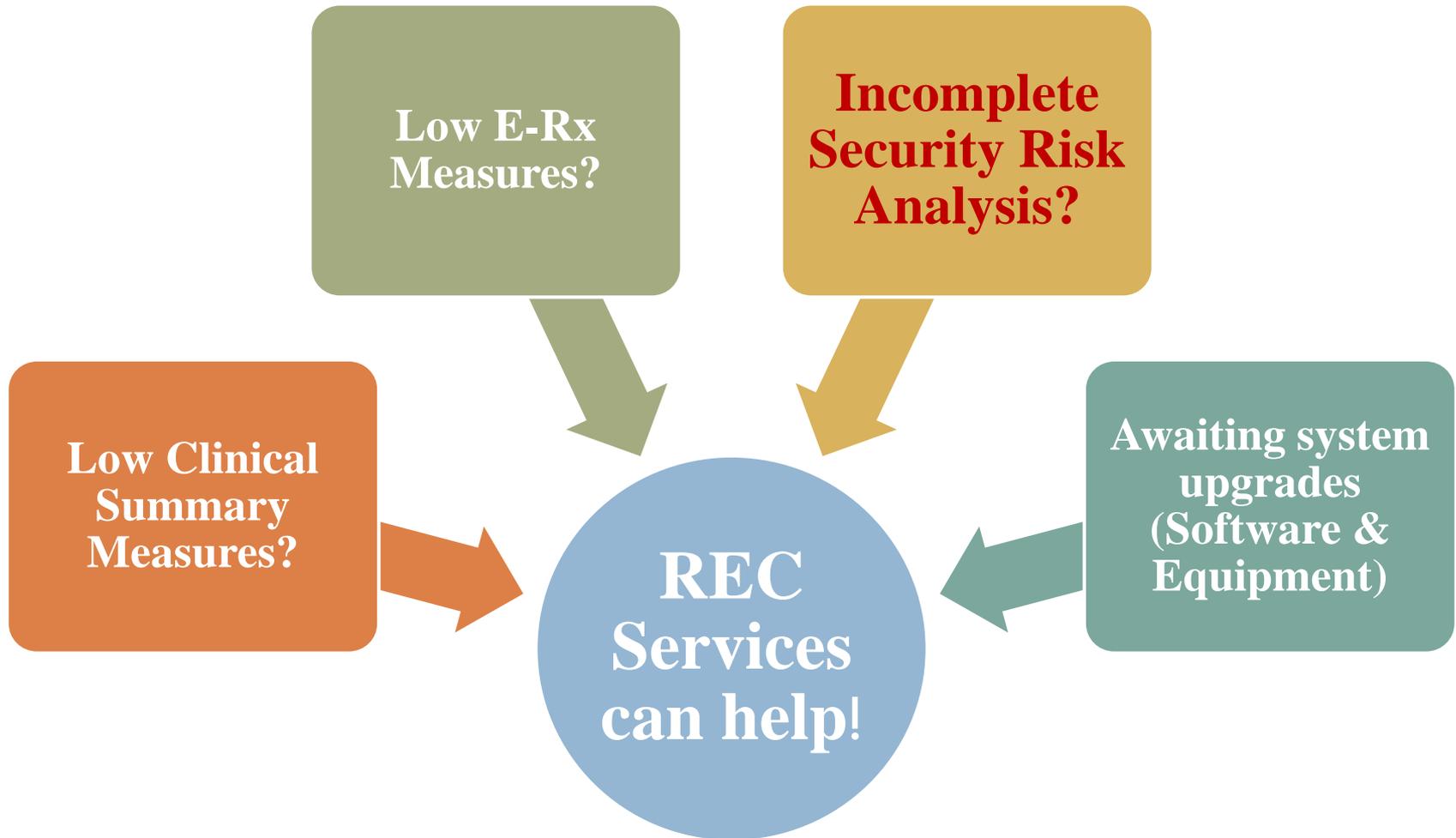


Risk Management Team Example

- Facility Compliance Officer
- Security Officer Privacy Officer
- Information Technology Manager/Director
- Medical Records Manager
- Quality Control / Legal
- Clinic Administrator / Tribal Leadership
- Process to review / update policies
- Staff training plan



Most common barriers to MU



HIPAA Penalties

- HITECH Act mandates HHS conduct periodic privacy and security audits of HIPAA covered entities.
- OCR formally investigates HIPAA breaches via on site audits
- Maximum fines for HIPAA related breaches \$1.5 million per organization



Meeting MU Requirements

Complete analysis by end of EHR report period in 2013

Attest Yes for each Eligible Provider

Keep copy of analysis in audit file

Treat Analysis as living document

Annual update analysis under each Stage



Clinic Limitations / Barriers

- Where do I begin?
- No formal risk management process in place
- Casual monitoring of Health IT system use
- “That’s the way we have always done it!”
- Limited time - assigned staff wears many hats
- Historical Institutional knowledge gets the job done, vs. policy spelling out who does what and how
- Bias viewpoint when reviewing own systems



Barriers & Best Practices

- **Computer access – Policies & Procedures**
 - ▣ Authorized / acceptable uses
 - ▣ Onsite uses computer resources
 - ▣ Monitoring Security Logs; policies update
 - ▣ Management Report results / frequency
- **Re-connecting to the network – Policies / Controls**
 - ▣ Remote off site network access – authorized uses
 - ▣ Unauthorized network connections (i.e. cell/iPads charging)
 - ▣ Secured data ports / wireless protocols in public areas



Lessons Learned

- Team approach to conduct risk analysis
- Review/update policies and procedures
- Enhance security awareness staff training
- Maintain patient's TRUST in the system
- Need to know basis for staff access patient info
- Understand HIPAA breach requirements
- Protect and secure ALL Patient information



Tribal Perspective - Solutions

- **Start with Network Layout of Health I/T System**
 - Authorized users / workstation locations
 - Tracking matrix – software updates / equipment
 - Equipment replacement plan – back up servers
- **Staff – Security awareness training**
 - User profiles / EHR keys / P&P Disaster Recovery Plan
- **Data Restoration Components**
 - Generator – back up power / Policy for down time
 - Data back ups – system restoration if needed



Preparing for Stage 2 MU

- Effective January 1, 2014
- Most sites will not reach until 2015
- Install re-certified EHR for Stage 2 measures
- Requires consideration of encryption/security of data at rest.
- NIST specified technology to render ePHI unusable, unreadable, or indecipherable to unauthorized individuals by encryption or destruction.



REC Support to Achieve Measure

1. Created in 2009 support Eligible Providers & MU
2. NIHB-REC services at no cost through 12/2013
3. Conduct on site Security Risk Assessments
4. Sample Security Policies and Procedures
5. Review & comment on existing Security Risk Analyses



Important Components of Stage 1 MU in 2013

- Meaningful Use Reports: 13 Core Measures, 5 Menu Set Measures, and 6 Clinical Quality Measures
- Privacy and Security Risk Analysis is one of the Core Measures



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*** IHS 2011 Stage 1 Meaningful Use Performance Report for EPs ***
Provider Name: USER,SUPER
Report Period: Jan 01, 2010 to Mar 31, 2010

STAGE 1 EP MEANINGFUL USE PERFORMANCE REPORT SUMMARY

Performance Measures	Excl ?	# Den	# Num	Current Period	Prev Period	Stage 1 Target	Attest ?
CORE MEASURES							
1. CPOE (Medication Only)	No	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	>30%	N/A
2. e-Prescribing	No	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	>40%	N/A
3. Demographics	N/A	1	0	0.0%	0.0%	>50%	N/A
4. Problem List	N/A	1	0	0.0%	0.0%	>80%	N/A
5. Medication List	N/A	1	0	0.0%	0.0%	>80%	N/A

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Questions & Answers

□ THANK YOU!

