

Index

Abuse of medical information, 11-12,20,26-29, 75-76,81-82

Access issues

- access control technology, 54, 57-58, 62-63, %, 97-99
- increasing demands for computerized information, 6, 15-16,31,36,71
- management security controls, 90
- patient access to records, 17,70-73,76, 82-84
- secondary users of information, 16, 18, 20, 71,76, 84-85
- security breaches by “insiders, ’ 11-12, 90-91

Accreditation Manual for Hospitals, 63

Administration Task Force on Health Care Reform, 12

Administrative costs. See Cost savings

Alcohol and drug abuse laws, 14,42,72

AMA. See American Medical Association

American Health Information Management Association, 5, 17, 77, 80-82

American Hospital Association’s Patient’s Bill of Rights, 41

American Medical Association

- Council on Ethical and Judicial Affairs, 38,40-41
- ethics codes and principles, 14, 30, 38,43
- Model State legislation on Confidentiality of Health Care Information (American Medical Association), 4-5, 80

American National Standards Institute, 69

Audit trails, 54,96,97-99

Australia, smart card system proposal, 58,61

Back-up databases, 10, 13,63

Biometric authentication systems, **95-96**

Breach of contract, 43

Canada

Commission d’Acces a l’Information, 85

information brokering investigations, 28

unique patient identifier use, 66

Card systems. See Smart cards

Cipher systems, 92-93

CLIPPER Chip, 93,94-95

Common law. See State laws and regulations

Communications linkage safeguards, %,98

Communications networks, 8-10,24,53

Computer architecture security measures, 96

The Computer-Based Patient Record, An Essential Technology for Health Care. See Institute of Medicine report

Computer-based Patient Record Institute, 24

Computer security. See **also** Implementing a computerized medical information system; Recordkeeping and information flow; Standards for computerized medical information; Technology of computerized medical information

- data and system security standards, 20-21,67
- data protection initiatives, 19,76-77
- management controls, 90-91
- online systems, 11-12, 54-55
- policy options, 20,76,85-86
- security policies, 35, 89-90

154 I Protecting Privacy in Computerized Medical Information

- smart cards, 11-13, **55-64, 96**
- technical safeguards, 86,91-99
- technology and security, 6,9-10, 11-12, 36, 52
- Computer service companies. See Private sector computerization of medical information
- Computers and the Rights of Citizens*, 77-78
- Confidentiality of information. See *also* Computer security; Ethical origins of right to privacy; Ethical Tenets for Protection of Confidential Clinical Data; Right to privacy in medical information
- alcohol and drug abuse laws, 14,42,72
- defined, 4-5
- privacy versus confidentiality, 6,7-9
- standards for computerized medical information, 67
- State law sources, 15,42-44
- Consent. See Informed consent to disclosure of information
- Constitution as source for right to privacy, 14,38, 39-40
- Content standards. See Standards for computerized medical information
- Cost savings, 9,23-24,53
- Cryptography, 57-58,65,91-93,94-95
- Data and system security standards. See Computer security; Standards for computerized medical information
- Data connectivity, 8-10, 18, 24-25,52-53. See *also* Online systems
- Data Encryption Standard, 58,93
- Data-exchange standards. See Standards for computerized medical information
- Data protection. See Computer security
- Data Protection Board, 21
- Defamation, 15,42,43
- Digital signatures, 91-92
- Disclosure issues. See *also* Informed consent to disclosure of information; Privacy Act
- effects of disclosure, 5-6, 29-30, 48, 50
- Federal employees' disclosure, 11-12,26,29
- State law sources of confidentiality obligation, 15, 42-44
- Discriminatory practices, 29-30
- Doe v. Roe*, **43**
- Drug** treatment. See Alcohol and drug abuse laws
- Education of patients. See Patient education rules
- Eisenstadt v. Baird*, 39
- Electronic Record Systems and Individual Privacy*, **79**
- Encryption, 58,65,91. See *also* Cryptography
- Encryption algorithms, 92-93
- Ethical origins of right to privacy, 13-14, 15,30,38, 40,41,43
- Ethical Tenets for Protection of Confidential Clinical Data, 76-77, 80, 83, 84-85
- Fair Credit Reporting Act, 33, 80
- Fair information practices, 18-19,77-79
- Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act, 80
- Federal employees' disclosure of personal information, 11-12, 26, 29
- Federal laws protecting privacy, 14-15, 19-20,41-42, 44,48-50,72, 79-80. See *also* Privacy Act
- Federal Register*, 78-79, 82
- France, smart card system, 10,59-61
- Greidinger v. Davis*, 65
- Griswold v. Connecticut*, 14, 39
- Hammonds v. Aetna Casualty and Surety Co.*, 43
- Health Cards and Numbers Control Act (Canada), 66
- Health care cards, 58-64
- Health care delivery-computerization relationship, 9, 23-24,37
- Health Care Financing Administration, 31, 90
- Health care industry records computerization, 6, 8-10
- Health care information privacy committee, 87
- Health care information protection schemes, 18-19,79
- Health care reviews, 31,47
- Health Insurance scheme (France), 59
- Healthcare Informatics Standard Planning Panel, 69
- High-performance computing networks, 53-54
- Hospital recordkeeping, 45,46,63
- Identification cards, 10, 64
- Identifiers for patients. See Unique patient identifiers
- Implementing a computerized medical information system. See *also* Computer security
- informed consent to disclosure of information, 17, 20,69-74,76, 82
- standardization of computerized medical information, 17-18, 20,53,66-69
- technology of computerized medical information, 51-64

- unique patient identifiers, 16-17, 64-66
- Independent Commission Against Corruption of New South Wales, 28
- Information brokering, 26, 28-29, 81
- Information flow. See Recordkeeping and information flow
- Information infrastructure, 8-10, 53. See *also* Communications networks; Online systems
- Information services. See Private sector computerization of medical information
- Informed consent to disclosure of information, 17, 20, 69-74, 76, 82
- Institute of Medicine report
 - computerization issues and concerns, 2, 6, 23-24
 - data connectivity, 8-9, 12, 16, 52-53
 - increasing demand for access to data, 18, 31
- Insurance industry computerization of information, 11, 32-35
- Insurance Information and Privacy Protection Model Act, 33
- International data protection boards, 85, 87
- International projects using smart cards, 59-62
- IOM report. See Institute of Medicine report
- Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations, 31, 63
- Kutz ~', United States*, 39
- Krever Commission ('Canada)*, 28
- Legal origins of right to privacy, 14-15, 41-44
- Longitudinal patient records, 9, 24, 68-69
- Management controls, 90-91
- Marketing of medical information. See Abuse of medical information; Private sector computerization of medical information
- Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 93
- Massachusetts law on Insurance Information and Privacy Protection, 76, 81, 82-83
- Medical Information Bureau, 30, 32-33
- Medical information definition, 2-5, 20, 68, 75, 80-81
- Medical Practices Acts, 43
- Medicare peer review organization program, 31
- Message authentication, 91
- Model legislation language, **5, 80-82**
- Model State Legislation on Confidentiality of Health Care Information (American Medical Association), 4-5, 80
- Models for protection of information, 18-19, 75-77
- Montana, Uniform Health Care Information Act, 77, 81
- National Association of Insurance Commissioners, 33, 76
- National Bureau of Standards, **93**
- National identification card system, 10, 64
- National Institute of Standards and Technology, **92, 94**
- National Practitioner Data Bank, 86
- National Security Agency, **93, 94**
- New South Wales, Independent Commission Against Corruption of New South Wales, 28
- Offline technology. See Smart cards
- Online systems, 10, 11-12, 26, 52-55
- Ownership of medical records, 70, 83
- Passwords, 54, 94-95
- Patient cards, 58-64
- Patient concerns
 - access to records, 17, 70-73, 76, 82-84
 - disclosure to physician, 5-6, 30, 48, 50
- Patient education rules, 20, 75-77, 82-84
- Patient identifiers. See Unique patient identifiers
- Patient records. See Longitudinal patient records; Medical information definition; Patient concerns; Policy issues and options; Recordkeeping and information flow; Secondary users of medical data; Workgroup on Computerization of Patient Records report
- Paul v. Davis*, 40
- PCS Health Systems, Inc., 34-35
- Personal identification security techniques, **93-96**
- Physician Computer Network, Inc., 33-34
- Physicians. See *also* Ethical origins of right to privacy; Ethical Tenets for Protection of Confidential Clinical Data; Patient concerns
 - recordkeeping by, 45, 48, 50, 63
 - withholding of information by, 17, 71-72
- Policy issues and options
 - background and study approach, 1-5
 - computerization of medical records, 6, 8-12
 - computerization-related policy problems, 16-18

- congressional options, 19-21, 75-76, 79-87
- fair information practices and the Privacy Act 18-19, 77-79
- models for protection of information, 18-19, 75-77
- need for privacy in medical information, 5-6
- privacy confidentiality, 6, 7-9
- protection of privacy in medical information, 12-16
- technology proposals and challenges to privacy, 12-13
- Port protection devices, 96, 98
- Primary uses of medical information, 2-3
- Privacy Act
 - Federal agency requirements, 4142, 82
 - information brokering guidelines, 81
 - patient access to information, 72
 - provisions of, 18, 74, 77-79
 - and Social Security number as identifier, 65
- Privacy definition, 6, 7-9. See *also* Right to privacy in medical information
- Privacy of Medical Information Bill of 1980, 81
- Privacy oversight
 - Data Protection Board, 21
 - Health care information privacy committee, 87
- Privacy Protection Study Commission, 72
- Private sector computerization of medical information, 11, 30-31, 32-35
- Professional ethical codes. See Ethical origins of right to privacy; Ethical Tenets for Protection of Confidential Clinical Data
- Public sector abuse of medical information, 11-12, 26, 29
- Public's concerns about privacy, 25-26
- Reasonable use of medical information, 73-74
- Recordkeeping and information flow
 - Federal legislation need, 44-50
 - standards for computerized medical information, 66-69
 - tracing information flow, 20, 76, 85-86
- Right to Financial Privacy Act, 80
- Right to privacy in medical information. See *also*
 - Constitution as source for right to privacy;
 - Ethical origins of right to privacy; Legal origins of right to privacy; Policy issues and options;
 - Privacy Act
- computerization and privacy, 6, 8-12, 15-16, 23-29, 36-37
- defining violations and providing sanctions, 20, 75-76, 81-82
- importance of privacy, 5-6, 26, 28-30
- and increased demands for information, 15-16, 18, 31, 36, 71
- private sector computerization, 11, 30-31, 32-35
- recordkeeping and information flow, 20, 44-50, 66-69, 76, 85-86
- Social Security number as identifier, 16-17, 65
- Roe v. Wade*, 40
- RSA encryption system, 93
- Sale of personal information. See Abuse of medical information; Private sector computerization of medical information
- Secondary users of medical data
 - access protocols, 20, 76, 84-85
 - private sector computerization, 11, 30-31, 32-35
 - recordkeeping and information flow, 47-48
 - rising demand for records, 15-16, 18, 71
 - uses of patient records, 2-4, 5, 9
- Secrecy definition, 7, 9
- Security modems, 95-96
- Security of patient information. See Computer security
- Security policies, 89-90
- Smart cards
 - as access control means, 11, 12-13, 57-58
 - description, 10
 - French system, 10, 59-61
 - as information storage means, 55-57
 - as medical data carrier, 58-64
 - personal identification techniques, 96
- Social Security Act of New South Wales, 28
- Social Security Act (United States), 14-15, 65
- Social Security Administration (United States), 29
- Social Security number as identifier, 16-17, 64-66
- Social Security system (France), 59
- Standards for computerized medical information, 17-18, 20-21, 53, 66-69
- State laws and regulations
 - congressional options, 19-21
 - Massachusetts law on Insurance Information and Privacy Protection, 76, 81, 82-83
 - patient access to health records, 72
 - sources of confidentiality obligation, 15, 4244
 - Uniform Health Care Information Act, 77, 81, 83-84
- Storage of information on smart cards, 55-57
- Supreme Court, 14, 39-40

- Technology of computerized medical information
 - computer security topics, 6, 10-13, 20-21, 86, 89-99
 - elements of computerized systems, 51-52
 - online systems, 52-55
 - smart cards, 52, 55-64
 - standards for information, 17-18, 20-21, 53, 66-69
- Third-party payers, 31, 34-35, 47
- Token-based authentication systems, 95
- Uniform Health Care Information Act, 77, 81, 83-84
- Unique patient identifiers, 16-17, 64-66
- United States of America v. Westinghouse Electric*, 6
- United States v. Miller*, 40
- U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, 77-78
- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 14-15
- U.S. Social Security Administration, 29
- User identification names, 54
- User-specific menus, 54
- User verification systems, 93-96
- Videotape Privacy Protection Act, 80
- Vocabulary standards. See Standards for computerized medical information
- Washington, Uniform Health Care Information Act, 77, 81
- WEDI report, See Work Group for Electronic Data Interchange report
- Work Group for Electronic Data Interchange report
 - clarity problems with existing law, 44, 50
 - computerization issues and concerns, 9, 12, 24, 25
 - confidentiality of health information, 44
 - security technology, 90
- Workgroup on Computerization of Patient Records
 - report, 12, 25, 36