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GENERAL

- The practice management software selected is HIPAA compliant and is the latest updated version
- The HIPAA Coordinator has been appointed. This person may also serve as the Privacy Officer and/or Security Officer
- A written training program has been developed for the training of all employees on all aspects of HIPAA as it relates to the office
- Training logs/contracts have been developed to document that training has occurred
- A competent and experienced IT organization that understands how to set up a secure system has been selected to set up and maintain the computer system
- Sanction policies have been implemented which outline disciplinary actions based on the severity of the HIPAA violation
- Any sanctions or actions imposed by the office on the employee have been documented, signed and dated. A copy is maintained in the employee file

PRIVACY

- The Privacy Officer has been appointed. The individual serves as the primary expert on all privacy matters and reports to the HIPAA Coordinator
- Privacy training has been provided and documented for all new employees
- A written Privacy Policy Plan exists and is reviewed/updated annually
- The Notice of Privacy contains the necessary information to meet the requirements of the Privacy Rule (use and disclosure, patient's rights, covered entity's responsibilities)
- A written Notice of Privacy Policy is provided on or prior to the first delivery of service, prominently displayed and posted on the office's website (if applicable)
- All patients have signed a written acknowledgment stating they have been offered a copy of the Notice of Privacy Policy
- Authorization forms are used to obtain approval to use or disclose PHI for all non-TPO (treatment, payment, health care operations) related purposes
- Employees are granted access to PHI based on their assigned job responsibility
- A process for confidential communication with patients has been implemented
- All employees have signed a Non-disclosure/Confidentiality Agreement
- Business Associate Agreements have been signed by all business associates as defined by HIPAA law and the office maintains a list of all business associates
- Business Associates and their subcontractors (should they utilize them) are aware of their "downstream" responsibility
- A policy exists for Breach Notification of the patient, should a breach of their PHI occur

SECURITY

Technical Safeguards

There are access control policies and procedures which include:

- Unique User Identification - assign a unique name and/or number for identifying and tracking user identity
- Emergency Access Procedure - establish and implement as needed, procedures for obtaining necessary E-PHI during an emergency
- Automatic Logoff - implement electronic procedures that terminate an electronic session after a predetermined time of inactivity
- Encryption and Decryption - implement a mechanism to encrypt and decrypt E-PHI
- There are audit controls which include: Hardware, software and/or procedural mechanisms that record and examine activity in information systems that contain or use E-PHI
- There are mechanisms to authenticate E-PHI and to corroborate that E-PHI has not been altered or destroyed in an unauthorized manner
- Authentication - there are procedures to verify that a person or entity seeking access to E-PHI is the one claimed
- Integrity Controls - there are security measures exist to ensure that electronically transmitted E-PHI is not improperly modified without detection until disposed of
- Encryption - mechanisms to encrypt E-PHI when sending it electronically have been implemented

PHYSICAL SAFEGUARDS

Are there Facility Access Controls, which include:

- Contingency Operations - procedures that allow facility access in support of restoration of lost data in the event of an emergency
- Facility Security Plan - policies and procedures to safeguard the facility and the equipment from unauthorized physical access, tampering and theft
- Access Control and Validation - procedures to control and validate a person's access to facilities based on their role or function. (visitor control and control of access to software programs for testing)
- Maintenance Records - policies and procedures to document repairs and modifications to the physical components of a facility which are related to security (hardware, walls, doors and locks)
- Workstation Use - policies and procedures that specify the proper functions to be performed and the way those functions are to be performed
- Workstation Security - physical safeguards for all workstations that access E-PHI to restrict access to unauthorized users

Are there Device and Media Controls, which include:

- Disposal - policies and procedures to address the final disposition of E-PHI and/or the hardware on which it was stored
- Media Re-Use - procedures for removal of E-PHI from electronic media before the media is made available for reuse
- Accountability - records of the movements of hardware and electronic media and any person responsible for the movement
- Data Backup and Storage - a retrievable, exact copy of E-PHI when needed

ADMINISTRATIVE SAFEGUARDS

Is there a Security Management Process in place, which includes:

- The Security Officer has been appointed. This person serves as the primary expert on all security matters
- Risk Analysis was performed to see where PHI is being used and stored in order to determine all potential HIPAA violations
- Risk Management - sufficient measures exist to reduce these risks to an appropriate level
- Sanction Policy - a sanction policy exists for those employees who fail to comply
- Information Systems Activity Reviews - regular reviews of system activity, logs audit trails, etc.
- Protection Against Malware - procedures for guarding against, detecting and reporting malicious software
- Login monitoring - monitoring of logins to systems and reporting of discrepancies is conducted
- Password Management - there are procedures for creating, changing and protecting passwords
- Response and Reporting - identification, documentation and response to security incidents is performed
- Contingency Plan - there are accessible backups of E-PHI and there are procedures in place to restore any lost data
- Emergency Mode - a system has been established to enable continuation of critical business processes for protection and security of E-PHI while operating in emergency mode

MISCELLANEOUS

- Off-site, encrypted backups are performed regularly
- Business class HIPAA compliant firewalls are installed and functioning properly
- The network is scanned for ports that should be blocked
- If a wireless system is used, it is business class and encrypted
- Server data is encrypted
- The operating system software is tested annually
- The server has been physically secured in a locked room or cabinet
- The firewall has been set to only allow access to websites needed for business operations
Only the Business Owner has the "key" code for the computer system Separate wireless networks exist for patient and business use