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Your Presenter: Disclosure

Presenter: Ariane Siegel General Counsel & Chief Privacy Officer, OntarioMD

- No Relationship with Commercial Interests
- <u>No</u> Financial Support
 - This program has not received financial support or in-kind support from any organization
- <u>No</u> Conflict of Interest
 - Ariane Siegel has not received payment or funding from any organization supporting this program AND/OR organization(s) whose product(s) are being discussed in this program
- <u>No</u> Bias
 - There are no potential sources of bias







Outline

- **1.** The Role of OntarioMD
- 2. The Privacy Landscape: Basics
- 3. Compliance/PHIPA
- 4. Governance
- 5. The EMR Dashboard
- 6. Privacy Breach
- 7. Accountability
- 8. What you can do
- 9. Important Decisions by the IPC
- **10.** The Future





The Role of OntarioMD



#OMDESC18





OntarioMD & PHIPA

- OntarioMD is a "Health Information Network Provider"
 - HINP because we deliver PHI via HRM.
- In relation to HICs, OntarioMD acts as an "agent"
 - We support them in their use & adoption of technology

Mission: OntarioMD is looking for ways to make *privacy & security* more accessible

- By developing tools/software to make privacy & security more intuitive;
- By reaching out to partners & stakeholders the CMPA, IPC, eHealth Ontario to develop collaborative, community-oriented privacy & security policies/tools

OntarioMD has been very successful in supporting physicians in the selection, implementation and adoption of EMRs.





OntarioMD Products and Services













VENDOR COLLABORATION 00 PORTAL





CLIENT SERVICES AND ENGAGEMENT





EMR PRACTICE ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM



EMR PROGRESS ASSESSMENT TOOL



ONTARIOMD RFPORTS









OntarioMD Partners and Partnered Initiatives

Partners:



eHealth Ontario







Local Health Integra Network



Partnered Initiatives:



eCONSULT DEPLOYMENT AND EMR INTEGRATION



eREFERRAL



eNOTIFICATIONS





DIGITAL HEALTH SERVICES BUNDLE

eHealth Ontario ONE ID

eHealth Ontario ONE Mail

eHealth Ontario ConnectingOntario







DATA GOVERNANCE

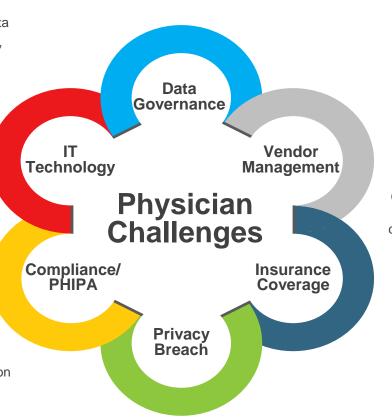
Issues related to data deletion, data ownership, data storage, data use, data portability, data retention and data migration.

IT TECHNOLOGY

Management, adoption and implementation of new technologies.

COMPLIANCE/PHIPA

Understanding the implications of the law, & HIC signing authorities. New IPC rules regarding notification of Privacy Breaches.



PRIVACY BREACH

Ransomware and Response Plan.

INSURANCE COVERAGE

Concerns over medical-legal risk, legal defence, liability protection, cyber liability & risk- management protection.

VENDOR MANAGEMENT

Costs, dispute resolution, warehousing, standards, and privacy.





- Privacy law is a rapidly developing & increasingly litigious area
- Data breaches have become more frequent
- Technology is deeply integrated into the Health Care System
- Responsible data handling is fundamental to patient care & the health care profession











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COMPLIANCE/ PHIPA

The Privacy Landscape: Basics







Privacy: Complexities & the Law

- Doctor-patient relationship is governed by complex legislation & confidentiality requirements
- The demands to preserve privacy & confidentiality are complicated by pressure for:
 - Better health information sharing
 - Increased efficiency of health care





COMPLIANCE/

PHIPA





Relevant Legislation & Regulations

PRIVACY

- PIPEDA (FEDERAL)
- PHIPA
- FIPPA
- COMMON LAW
- CONTRACTS/UNION
- TORTS-INTRUSION UPON SECLUSION
- CRIMINAL CODE

COMPLIANCE/

PHIPA



OTHER

- MEDICINE ACT
- CPSO GUIDELINES
- COURT ORDERS





Personal Health Information Protection Act

"PHIPA" has stood as the statutory framework for collection, use, & disclosure of PHI since 2004.

 "Health Information Custodians" (HIC) under PHIPA = physicians & healthcare providers

Key Principles:

- CAME Specific of PLAYS Frequestile Property PLAYS FRANCES CONTROL FOR THE PLAYS FREquestile Property PERSONAL COLORS IN FOR MATION RECORDER PERSONAL COLORS IN FOR MATION RECORDER INFORMATION RECORDANCE INFORMATION RECORDER INFORMATION RECORDANCE INFORMATION
- Physician-patient relationship is built on trust
- 'Consent-based' legislation

PHIPA





As of October 1, 2017:

- Under Section 12(2), requirement for HICs to *explicitly notify* individuals that they are entitled to report the theft, loss, unauthorized use, or disclosure of their personal information to the Information & Privacy Commissioner (IPC)
- Obligations for HICs to report to IPC, based on seven expanded criteria
- Report statistics to IPC
- 'Privacy Breach Report Form' on website for HICs to complete

COMPLIANCE/

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Information and Privacy Commissioner Ontario, Canada





Consent: The Building Block of Privacy Law

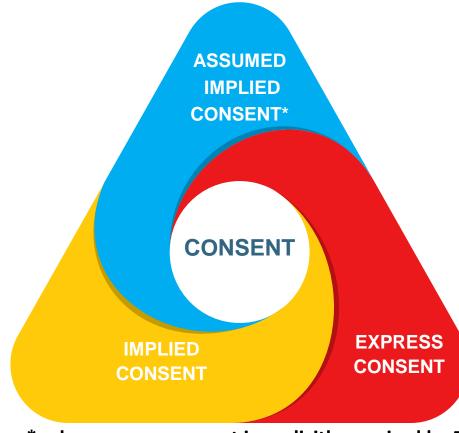


PHIPA









Must be: (i) that of the individual; (ii) knowledgeable; (iii) relate to the information; & (iv) not be obtained through deception or coercion

*unless express consent is explicitly required by PHIPA

COMPLIANCE/





CONSENT

EXPRESS	IMPLIED	ASSUMED IMPLIED
 Required when a HIC: discloses PHI to a non- HIC, another HIC for a purpose other than providing health care to individual; collects, uses or discloses PHI for marketing or market research; fundraising (if using more than name & address) 	 May be relied upon whenever a HIC uses PHI for most purposes under PHIPA Examples: Having a patient attending an appointment Providing a referral to a specialist 	 Allows a HIC to disclose PHI to another HIC within the patient's circle of care for healthcare purposes

COMPLIANCE/

PHIPA





The Circle of Care

'Circle of Care'

The 'Lock Box'





COMPLIANCE/

PHIPA











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DATA GOVERNANCE







Who Owns the Medical Record?

- PHI in medical records
- **Possession of medical records** physicians, or the person/organization responsible for file's creation (i.e., hospital or clinic)-
- Shared Custody and Control

The Principle:

Patients have a right content of their record --exceptions (e.g. likelihood of harm to the patient not everything-See IPC Decision 52)





- Physicians are responsible for retaining patient records, regardless of whether they are continuing to provide care to the respective patient(s)
 - Adult patients: records must be kept for 10 years from date of last entry in record
 - Patients who are children: records must be kept until 10 years after day on which patient reached or would have reached the age of 18 years
- Transferring custody & control of patient records is governed transfer & retention regulations









- Physicians owe a fiduciary obligation to their patients an obligation to place patients' interests ahead of their own
- This obligation extends to record keeping. Physicians must:
 - Protect the security of patients' PHI; &,
 - Ensure that patients' have access to their PHI
- It is important to define who has the right to possess medical records in any physician-clinical contractual relationship



ΠΔΤΔ

Contractual obligations may:

- Delegate responsibility for maintaining & transferring patient records;
- Govern custody & control;
- Limit access to the content of medical records;
- Control transfer & possession rights.

Untested legal question:

In a dispute over possession of shared, EMR-hosted records, who has the ultimate right to possession:

– The physician, or the clinic (the EMR host – through contract)?



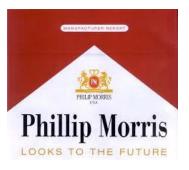
DATA





Secondary Use of Data

- PHI Complicated
- De-identification of PHI and use for secondary purposes



DATA GOVERNANCE



- Healthcare databases not compellable
- Phillips Morris cannot see de-identified raw data (s.2(5)(B) of the Tobacco Damages and Health Care Costs Recovery Act)





Unclear

IT TECHNOLOGY The EMR Quality Dashboard







What is the EMR Quality Dashboard?



IT TECHNOLOGY





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EMR Quality Dashboard Proof of Concept

Scope (October 2016 – December 2018)

- Quality Dashboard Framework
 - Real-time clinical value from provincial primary care indicators
 - Improved EMR data quality driving provincial primary care indicators
 - Scalability to create new/customized primary care indicators
- Shared Provider Dashboard Framework
 - Integration of a common dashboard tool to display provincial indicators
 - Collaboration among Vendors & EMRs:
 - OSCAR EMR (OSCAR 15)
 - TELUS Health (PS Suite, Med Access)

IT TECHNOLOGY









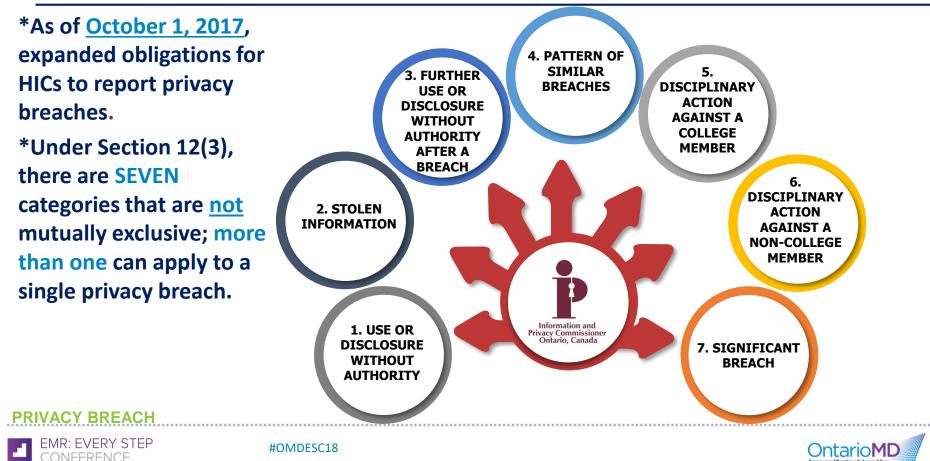
PRIVACY BREACH







Reporting a Privacy Breach



Ransomware:

a type of malicious software designed to block access to a computer system until a sum of money is paid.



Scenario:

May 12 - 15, 2017 *"WannaCry"* Ransomware Attack

- EMRs provide a treasure trove of PHI & PI which are extremely valuable on the black market
- BACKUP

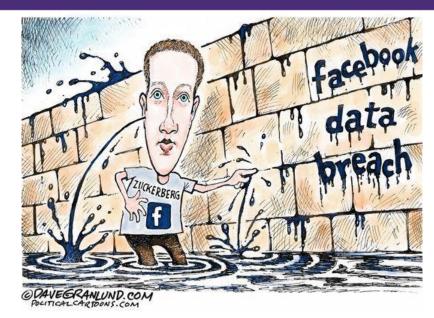
PRIVACY BREACH





Facebook to contact 87 million users affected by data breach





Facebook's slide cost Mark Zuckerberg \$6.06 billion in one day

> OntarioMD Empowered Practices. Enhanced Care.

PRIVACY BREACH





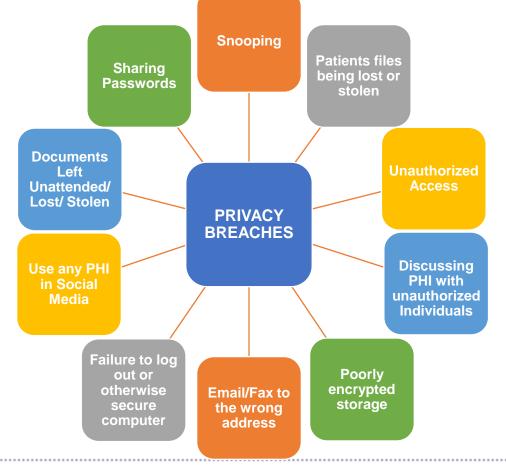
Note:

• Snooping: persons accessing PHI inappropriately

Note: recent IPC disciplinary decisions have ordered fines in the 10s of 1000S of dollars to be paid by snooping clinical staff

 Poorly encrypted storage – unencrypted laptops, cell phones, media devices, memory sticks, CDs

Consider: the 'internet of things'







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The Privacy Breach Management Protocol

There are SIX steps in the breach management process HICs must address:



RESPONSE PLAN

CYBERLIABILITY INSURANCE

PRIVACY BREACH







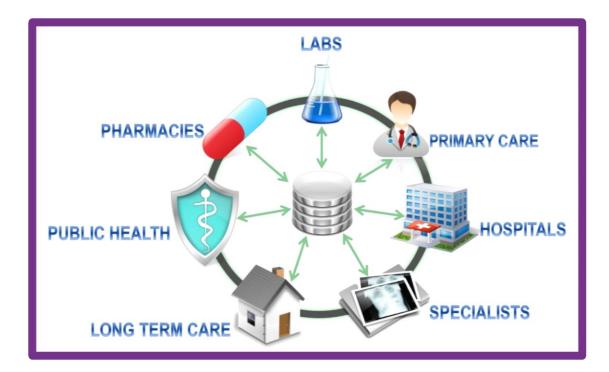
CREATING AN ACCOUNTABLE PRACTICE







Accountability











Best Practices: Be Accountable

Identify responsibilities & create a structure of accountability

Implement staff training that covers the responsibilities, restrictions, confidentiality, spoofing, process for any data sharing, social media, security & privacy measures

Follow industry standards, best practices, & ethical standards

Develop prevention & breach response plans

If breach occurs: manage responsibly & mitigate

Establish audit trails with random & targeted auditing

Limit PHI collection to strictly necessary purposes









OntarioMD's Privacy & Security Training Module











Privacy & Security Training

- **Mission:** Create effective and practical privacy training for primary and community care
- Goal: Level set privacy fundamentals
- Approached by stakeholders working on rollout of the Viewer to be involved in helping design practical privacy and security training
- Project included engagement & support of **CPSO**, **CMPA**, **OMA**, & included mandatory messaging & requirements provided by **eHealth Ontario** for pilot project for onboarding the ConnectingOntario Clinical Viewer.



PRIVACY BREACH





Privacy & Security Training

- Currently in the process of translating the Module to French
- Important: IPC Decision 64 Annual Online Privacy Training Course for its agents.
- Privacy training program covers a wide range of privacy-related topics:
 - purposes for which agents are permitted to collect, use & disclose PHI
 - any limitations, conditions or restrictions imposed by the hospital
 - obligations imposed on agents under PHIPA & its regulations
 - potential consequences for custodian arising from agents who collect, use or disclose PHI in contravention of PHIPA
- Currently over 500+ clinicians have completed the training







How do you protect yourself & your practice?

- Policies and procedures
 - Re: privacy, system security, security incident response, and breach management, retention records, & destruction of personal information
 - Adopt OntarioMD certified EMRs the certification process builds in security safeguards
- Safeguard PHI:
 - Use best practices to prevent loss, theft, or otherwise unauthorized access
 - Help from a Vendor/3rd Party
- Implement Agreements:
 - Use confidentiality agreements, contracts, information sharing agreements and service levels agreements for all providers of electronic services

PRIVACY BREACH ** Privacy has to support medical practice **
EMR: EVERY STEP #OMDESC18



How do you protect yourself & your practice?

- Implement an Association Agreement for your Practice
 - Refer to OMA Association Agreement or OMA for advice
- Be proactive:
 - Actively take the necessary steps to prevent the breach from occurring
- Train employees & representatives in all privacy & security measures:
 - Train about acceptable use of PHI so they understand appropriate practices & policies for handling of PHI & consequences of disciplinary action that may result if they engage in improper use
- Safeguard PHI:
 - Use best practices to prevent loss, theft, or otherwise unauthorized access

****Don't rush. Stop and think.****







Implement – Security Safeguards (1) PRIVACY BREACH

PHYSICAL SAFEGUARDS

Firewall, encryption	Credential-based access (2 factor authentication), password protection, masking, encryption, time outs
Daily Back Up	Local and cloud
Out of public view	Away from public view, don't store devices in car, encrypted USB keys, establish secure areas, sign in and badges, server in secure area, log out
Audit Logs	Authentication, warning flags for consent directives
Anti-virus	Software - automatic updates, active firewall on networks
ADMINISTRATIVE/PROCESS SAFEGUARDS	
Confidentiality Agreement	Staff and 3 rd Parties
Patient Education	Informed consent. Implied consent for sharing within circle of care. Record of consent
Staff Training	Responsibilities, restrictions, confidentiality, spoofing, process for any data sharing, social media
Security, TRA	Regular audits, security & threat risk assessment annual-2 years





Security Safeguards (2)

LOCAL EMR	
Encryption	
Daily Back Up	2 levels of back up = local and cloud
Physical & Administrative Security	Audit logs
Training	Staff
Process	Designate, confidentiality agreements
ASP EMR	
Ask provider	Relying on provider- ask questions
Connectivity	Internet connectivity may be interrupted, redundant connection to the Internet from alternative supplier
Central Storage	
PHI local jurisdiction	





Information and Privacy Commissioner of Ontario (IPC)









Decision 50: A group medical clinic & a departing physician had a dispute over who was the HIC & whether an EMR service provider should have allowed the departing physician to extract his patients' health records. Matter went to court & resulted in a consent order granting physician ongoing access to his patients' records held by the clinic. Clinic complained to IPC that the EMR service provider improperly transferred patient files to departing physician.

Conclusion: IPC decided not to engage in a review as court had been involved & parties agreed to a consent motion. IPC commented on **importance of proactively establishing who is the HIC in multi-party relationships like group medical clinics**. IPC advised that agreements with EMR service providers should clarify who is the HIC & who can authorize record extractions.





Decision 70: Involved a Long-term care home where an employee took files home & lost records relating to 2 prospective residents. Home notified affected individuals. Home did not permit staff to take patient files home with them. Employee had done so due to workload issues and inexperience.

Conclusion: Home had not done enough to prevent breach. Home's policies & confidentiality agreement should have prohibited removal of files of PHI from facility. Make sure policies include a statement that identifiable PHI is not removed from the office unless you have approval or required by law.









Decision 74: A physician accessed medical records of a deceased individual (related by marriage & not providing care) using a hospital's EMR numerous times without authorization.













Conclusion: IPC determined **not** to issue any orders against the hospital or the physician.

Disciplinary consequences for physician were sufficient in the circumstances including: a **3 month suspension of hospital privileges** and on his return to practice, requirement to deliver present at Grand Rounds on topic of privacy.

Hospital **initially failed** to identify the unauthorized accesses, but once discovered took adequate steps including:

(1) Installed a new auditing program to detect unauthorized access;

(2) Updated Privacy and Confidentiality Policy;

(3) Implemented a yearly electronic privacy training program for all staff, volunteers and learners and;

(4) Strengthened the privacy warning on its electronic system to warn users that unauthorized use of PHI may result in disciplinary action.



VACY BREACH



Check Up

Scenario:

Police officers arrive at a family health organization (FHO) & ask the receptionist for a roster of patients who have active prescriptions for opioids. The police officers do not present a subpoena, search warrant, or other legal document permitting/ordering search & seizure.

Is the FHO permitted to disclose a list of patients with active opioid prescriptions?







Check Up

Is the family medical office permitted to disclose a list of patients with active opioid prescriptions?

NO – In the absence of a court order, or other legal document permitting or obligating disclosure of PHI, the FHO is not permitted to disclose its patients' information to the police. The clinic's privacy obligations are unchanged – disclosure of patient information would breach these obligations.

Note: When PHI is disclosed to the police, physicians are encouraged to record the officer's name & badge number, the request for information, any information provided, & the authority for the disclosure. A photocopy of any search warrant or summons should be included in the patient's medical record. The police or Crown attorney will usually retain the originals, but will leave the physician with copies of the record, to ensure continuity of care.









FUTURE Ioading...







The Future...

- Online privacy & security training, facilitated by OntarioMD
- Privacy regime suggests increased government role as custodian of PHI
- Risk of confusion regarding custody & control of PHI & regarding who determines access rights
- Patient care is fundamental, easy of use, ease of access for purposes of treatment is critical







Thank You!



The views expressed in this publication are the views of OntarioMD and do not necessarily reflect those of the Province.





