# Managing the Privacy and Security of Patient Portals

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# Mayo's Experience with EHR portal

- Mayo Clinic's biggest site (Rochester) implemented in 2011
- Over 200,000 patients are currently using the portal
- Feedback is extremely positive, especially as new features are added
- Mobile application
  - Includes appointment reminders





## HIPAA's Right of Access

- HIPAA: Patient is entitled to "designated record set"
  - Medical record
  - Billing record
  - Other records used to make decisions about patient
- EHR portal is limited to portion of medical record
  - Patient is entitled to more information than is available through EHR portal





#### Mayo's Experience with Use of Portal

- Positive feedback from patients who can read their records at their convenience, including sharing electronically with their home provider
- Employees who are patients are being encouraged to use it instead of accessing through the EMR





#### HIPAA's Right of Access

- HIPAA provides that individual is entitled to requested form or format, if readily producible
  - If not readily producible, default is hard copy or electronic copy, depending on whether maintained electronically
- EHR portal is not everyone's requested form or format
  - Covered entity must continue to provide alternatives, such as hard copies



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# Mayo's Experience with Form of Requests

- The portal has resulted in 50% increase in medical record requests
  - Most patients still want paper copies





### HIPAA's Right of Access

- HIPAA permits covered entity to deny access for numerous reasons
  - Reasonably likely to endanger life or physical safety
  - References another person and reasonably likely to cause substantial harm to such person
  - Request by personal representative and access is reasonably likely to cause harm
  - Obtained from non-health care provider under promise of confidentiality



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## HIPAA's Right of Access

- To what extent does EHR portal include information that may cause harm?
- Can clinicians act proactively to flag information that could cause harm?







# Mayo's Experience with Denial of Access

- Not all clinical notes are released to the portal
  - Providers can mark notes confidential, which prevents the release to the portal
  - Mayo balances risk when reviewing types of clinical notes to release to determine confidentiality concerns
- Areas that pose the most challenge:
  - Family Medicine
  - Women's health
  - Psychiatry
  - Transplant



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#### Who May Access the Portal?

- Individual
- Authorized person
  - Authorization must comply with HIPAA
  - There may be state law requirements
- Designee
  - Must be in writing (including electronic)
  - Must designate who and to what address





### Personal Representatives and Minors

- Personal representative has rights of individual including right to access in form or format requested if readily producible
  - Personal representative rights should cut off at age of majority
- Personal representative can authorize access by third party
  - Guidance indicates that authorization survives age of majority, so third party can continue to access EHR



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# Strategies for Personal Representatives

Parent may not be personal representative for certain information (e.g., when minor can consent under state law)

- Segment data (e.g., parent does not get access to certain PHI)
  - Include with restricted access; or
  - Exclude from portal
- Restrict certain ages
  - Exclude certain ages (e.g., 15 to 18) from portal; or
  - Only include with minor's authorization





# Mayo's Experience with Personal Representatives

- Both authorizations and minors pose significant challenges to Mayo
  - Mayo requires authorization before establishing proxy rights to the portal
  - Continued challenges with:
    - Revocation of authorization
    - Restriction requests



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#### Minors at Mayo Clinic

- Age 0-12
  - Release most clinical notes to portal
  - Parents have full access
- Age 12-17
  - Family medicine, women's health, and psychiatry is generally not available
  - Have granted access to minors with parent's permission
  - Parents have access to financial information
  - Make exceptions for more access for critically ill minors
    - Transplant
    - Cancer
  - Right to self- pay
- Age 18 and Over
  - Revoke parent's access to all except financial proxy right



## HIPAA's Right of Amendment

- Patient has right to request amendment of designated record set information
- Covered entity has limited basis for denial
  - PHI was not created by the covered entity
  - Outside of designated record set
  - Accurate and complete
- If denial, individual can add statement of disagreement to record



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## HIPAA's Right of Amendment

- EHR portal provides potential means for submission of amendment requests
- Amendment functionality of EHR may differ significantly





### Mayo's Experience with Amendments

 100% increase in HIPAA amendment requests

#### Trend

- Information is readily available to review
- Convenient to submit request through portal





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#### Mayo's Experience with Amendments

#### Benefits

- Some corrections are important (R leg vs. L leg) and prevent future patient safety concerns
- Patients are easily able to exercise their HIPAA right

#### Challenge

- Unsigned notes are released to portal (significant corrections prior to physician sign off)
- Difficult to manage the volume and follow up



#### Security Issues of EHR Portals

- Include patient portal in risk assessment:
  - What is risk of interception during transmission?
  - What is risk of unauthorized access?
  - What are risks of Internetfacing interface?
  - Has your EHR portal vendor's software been independently tested?





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#### Security Issues of EHR Portals

- What is appropriate level of authentication?
  - Does there need to be initial in-person authentication?
  - How strong do passwords need to be?
  - How to balance security vs. patient usability
  - Do patients have option of higher security (e.g., multifactor authentication)?
  - What is policy for consecutive failed login attempts?
  - How are password resets handled?
  - How to avoid "social engineering"?



## Security Issues of EHR Portals

- What is appropriate level of auditing?
  - Are audit logs turned on?
  - Is there reasonable random review (e.g., significant sample)?
  - Is there reasonable focused review (e.g., based on suspicious patterns)?



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## Security Issues of EHR Portals

- How are servers protected?
  - Physical safeguards?
  - Encryption?
- What if patient causes security failure?
  - Patient uses weak password
  - Patient shares credentials
  - Patient loses mobile device with access to portal



# Mayo Clinic's Experience with Portal Security

#### Lessons Learned:

- Online validation challenges
- Proxy rights without a limit on the viewable information even if restrictions were requested
- Patient accounts with similar names or clinic numbers merged
- Tips
  - It's important to have good audit logs to determine what was viewed / accessed when security issues arise
  - Important to have privacy and security members of portal team to help when issues arise
  - Privacy by Design is important



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#### PHRs and EHR Portals

- Personal health record (PHR) is patient controlled record
- EHR portal is window into EHR
- PHR and EHR portal can work together
  - Patient gets to see EHR portal
  - EHR portal feeds into PHR
  - Patient gets to add information in PHR and decide whether to share through EHR portal



#### PHRs and EHR Portals

- Is PHR considered PHI of covered entity?
  - Is it on covered entity's servers?
- Does covered entity have right to view PHR?
  - Potentially not without patient permission



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#### State Law and EHR Portals

- Will portal include sensitive information subject to state law restrictions?
  - HIV test results or other HIV or STD information
  - Mental health information
  - Genetic test results
  - Alcohol or substance abuse treatment information (also subject to further federal restrictions)
- Will a more detailed authorization suffice?
  - Is separate authorization required for each disclosure?



# Mayo's Experience with State Authorization Laws

- Because Mayo is across many states, we rely on the most restrictive state law that's applicable to determine how to treat the information in the portal
- Currently, types of clinical information that trigger a strict state law are not being released on the portal eg. Emancipated minor
- Mayo is currently working on creating an authorization in hopes of resolving some state law concerns



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#### Challenge: Mobile Patient Portal

- In mid 2012, Mayo implemented a mobile application for iPhones & iPads which helps Mayo Clinic meet MU requirements.
- Security Challenges:
  - Authentication
  - Encryption
  - Passwords
- Privacy Challenges:
  - Appointment information reminder pop ups & calendar agendas
  - Portal messages to patients



#### The Future

- Meaningful Use
  - Stage 2 pushes for use of patient portals
  - Stage 2 promotes inclusion of amendments
- Health information exchange
  - When HIE maintains centralized EHR record or centralized view, will HIE provide portal directly to patients?



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#### Thank You!



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