

Why do I have to Worry About 42 C.F.R. Part 2?

Boston HCCA Regional Compliance Conference September 7, 2018

Confidentiality of Substance Use Disorder Patient Records

Lisa Adragna Clinical Integration Program Director Partners Healthcare Hannah Baldwin, JD, CHC, CHPC Compliance & Privacy Manager Elliot Health System

Christine Griffin, JD, HIM Director and Privacy Officer Massachusetts General Hospital Travis Smith, JD, MPH Head of Policy & General Counsel Collective Medical Technologies





- Program Applicability
- Sharing Health Information
 - Provider's Perspective
 - Statewide Care Collaboration Network Perspective



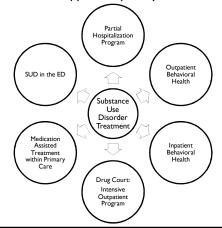
Our Story

- New Hampshire has the 2nd highest opioid-related overdose deaths in the country.
- New Hampshire is one of the states that spends the least amount of funds on treatment per patient.
- Manchester, NH:
 - o Estimated population for 2018 is 111,196 individuals
 - 2009 the first year substance use appeared in the Manchester Community Needs Assessment
 - Since 2015 Elliot has seen a 118% increase in Substance Use Disorder (SUD) visits to the emergency department.

Elliot and 42 C.F.R. Part 2

Our Goals

- Unhindered access to care and medications.
- Increased collaboration and support.
- Compliance with applicable privacy rules.



What is 42 C.F.R. Part 2

Regulatory Basis

- 42 U.S.C. 290dd-2; 42 C.F.R. Part 2
- Stricter protections for privacy
 - Protect patients from additional vulnerability due to availability of medical record and stigma.
- Separate from HIPAA and HITECH
- What Information is Protected?
 - Any information identifies a patient as having or had a SUD and is information obtained or maintained by a Part 2 Program.
- Who has to protect this Information?
 - Part 2 Programs
 - Lawful Holders
 - Third Party Payers
 - Entities with direct administrative control over a Part 2 Program

What is 42 C.F.R. Part 2



- There are two elements:
 - · I. Federally assisted program and
 - 2. a "Program"

Federally Assisted Program:

- A program contracted or directly controlled by a federal department or agency.
- Requires a federal license, certification, registration or authorization.
- Supported by federal funds, even if the funds do not directly pay for SUD treatment, diagnosis, or referral
- A program that is granted tax exempt status or allowed tax deductions for contributions by the IRS.



What is a "Program"

- I. <u>Individual/Entity</u> (not a general medical facility) **holds self out** as providing AND provides SUD diagnosis, treatment or referral for treatment services.
- 2. An identified unit within a general medical facility that **holds self** out as providing AND provides SUD diagnosis, treatment or referral for treatment services.
- 3. <u>Medical personnel or other staff</u> in a general medical facility that has the primary function of providing SUD diagnosis, treatment or referral for treatment services.

What is 42 C.F.R. Part 2

When do Restrictions Not Apply?

- This is different from "exceptions" to the consent requirements.
- There are specific times when the restrictions on use and disclosure do not apply:
 - Communications between or among personnel of a Part 2 Program.
 - Communications between a Part 2 Program and entity with direct administrative control.
 - Qualified Service Organizations (QSO).
 - Crimes committed on premises.
 - · Reports of suspected child abuse and neglect.



Consent

- General Rule: A written consent is required unless an exception applies.
- Consent Requirements:
 - · Patient name
 - Purpose of disclosure
 - · Patient's right to revoke
 - · Condition for expiration of consent
 - · Patient's signature and date
 - · Amount and Kind
 - · Requires specificity
 - Specific name or general designation of program or person permitted to make the disclosure
 - Name or title of the individual or name of the organization that disclosure is being made to
 - · "To Whom"

What is 42 C.F.R. Part 2

Exceptions to Consent Requirement (i.e. disclosures w/o consent):

- Medical Emergencies
 - May disclose to the extent necessary to meet a bona fide medical emergency for which patient consent cannot be obtained.
 - Must document disclosure in the patient's record.
- Research
- Audit and Evaluation
 - Records not copied or removed
 - Copying and/or removal of records



42 C.F.R. Part 2 - The Future

Proposed Bills

- Federal Government has two proposed bills:
 - I from the House: H.R. 6082 passed the house June 20th 357-57
 - I from the Senate: S/ 1850
- H.R. 6082 Overdose Prevention & Patient Safety Act
 - · Received in Senate June 21, 2018
 - · Senate referred bill to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions
 - Content:
 - Permitted disclosure includes: treatment, payment, and healthcare operations. i.e. more aligned with HIPAA disclosure rules.
 - · Breach notification aligned with HIPAA and HITECH
- S. 1850 Protecting Jessica Grubb's Legacy Act
 - Read by the Senate and referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions September 25, 2017
 - Content
 - Permitted disclosure includes: treatment, payment, and healthcare operations. i.e. more aligned with HIPAA disclosure rules.

State Law

- Is it equal or more restrictive than federal law?
- New Hampshire RSA 330-C



Patient Confidentiality Governance



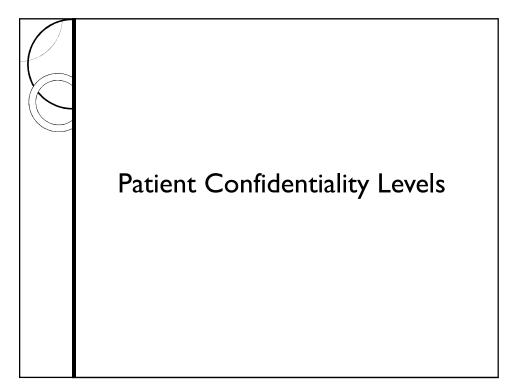
- Information Security
- Medical Records and Health Information Management
- PCP's, Mental Health Clinicians, Emergency Services
- Key EHR Subject Matter Experts

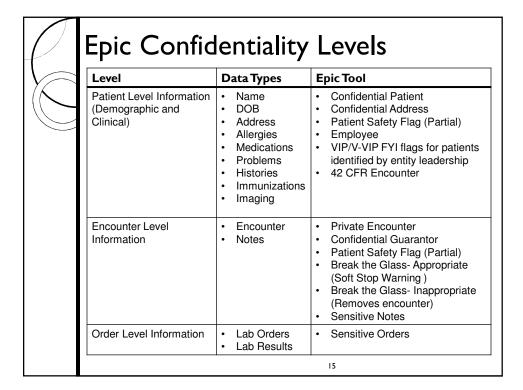
Workgroup Goals and Objectives

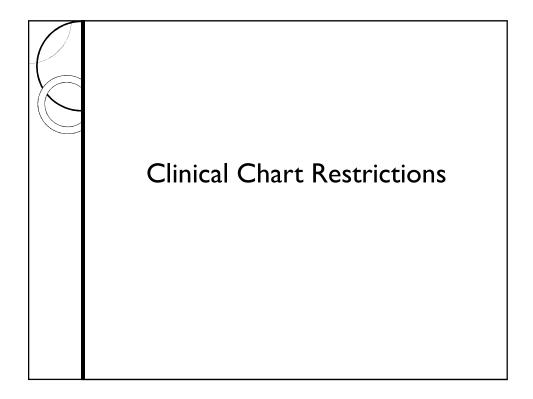
- To design enterprise standards to support the Epic build and where applicable, support streamlined workflows and provide appropriate privacy and security protocols
- To understand the Epic functionality and determine the best implementation method to achieve compliance with state and federal laws
- Understand dependencies on the clinical content decisions and build, and the impact to provider and staff workflows
- Workgroup recommendations will be presented to Partners eCare Clinical Council and Clinical Steering Committee for approval and to various eCare Governance councils (i.e. HIS, Patient Access) as needed

42 CFR Decision Approach

- Review of State and Federal requirements
- Current state review by site to understand what sites were doing to accommodate regulation
- Reviewed future state options









Overview of 42CFR Protections

- 42CFR encounters will only be viewable by 42CFR staff, other mental health providers, and ED clinicians
- All 42CFR departments will be removed from the login/change context department list, only users with their site's 42CFR sub-template will be able to log into that site's 42CFR departments
- Cadence schedules will be restricted so that users outside of the 42CFR department do not have access
- All users, except those with a 42CFR sub-template, will receive patient level break the glass on patients that have a 42CFR encounter. HIM and billing are also exempt

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Current State - 42 CFR Encounter Access

User	McLean 42 CFR Departments	MGH 42 CFR Departments	BWF 42 CFR Departments	NWH 42CFR Departments
McLean 42 CFR Users (logged into a McLean 42 CFR dept.)	Full Access	Restricted	Restricted	Restricted
McLean Users (logged into any McLean dept.)	Soft Stop Break the Glass	Restricted	Restricted	Restricted
MGH 42 CFR Users (logged into an MGH 42 CFR dept.)	Restricted	Full Access	Restricted	Restricted
BWF 42 CFR Users (logged into a BWF 42 CFR dept.)	Restricted	Restricted	Full Access	Restricted
NWH 42CFR Users (logged into an NWH 42 CFR dept.)	Restricted	Restricted	Restricted	Full Access
Mental Health Clinicians (with mental health security templates)	Soft Stop Break the Glass	Soft Stop Break the Glass	Soft Stop Break the Glass	Soft Stop Break the Glass
ED Clinicians (with ED security templates)	Soft Stop Break the Glass	Soft Stop Break the Glass	Soft Stop Break the Glass	Soft Stop Break the Glass
PCP's and other clinicians	Restricted	Restricted	Restricted	Restricted

NOTE: 42 CFR users must have the sites 42₈CFR sub-template to log in



In Summary.....

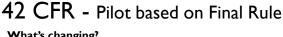
Now allows for the disclosure of patient information with a consent from a Part 2 program to an intermediary, such as an HIE, which may then disclose to its participants that have a treating provider relationship with the patient

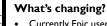
- · Treating provider name no longer needs to be specified
- However, the HIE must track and provide listing of disclosures to Patient upon request (disclosures for past 2 years)

Other Highlights:

- · To Whom (past/present/future treating providers w/o spec identifying them)
- From Whom allows also for a general designation on consent
- · Re-disclosure Prohibition data that directly or indirectly identifies the pt.
- Medical Emergencies clarified language to allow for disclosure
- · Research aligns much of the requirements with HIPAA and Common Rule
- Patient Identifying Information will need to assess the data in context of the Part 2 program
- Qualified Service Organization CM requires consent; expanded uses to include PHM
- Other Consent Provisions may extend for a period of time or until the expiration of an event. (Patient death?)
- What was Not Included does not align permitted disclosures with HIPAA

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- Currently, Epic users, who work outside of 42 CFR Practices cannot see these encounters, except mental health and emergency department clinicians
- Starting 4/20/2018, users will see patient encounters at these practices for any patient who
 consents

Who does this change impact and what do I need to know?

• PCPs and Non-ED/Non-Mental Health Clinicians

What you will see:

• 42 CFR encounters. You will need to break the glass for access

What you won't see:

You will not see encounters from before the patient consented.

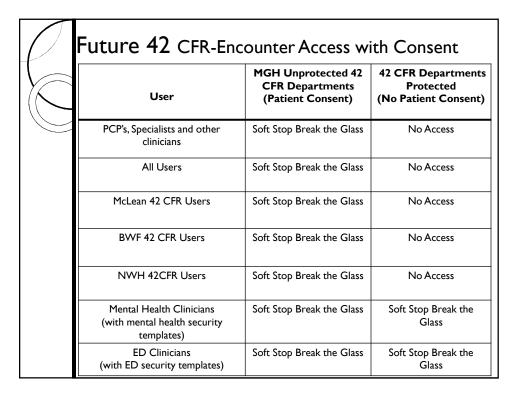
What you need to know:

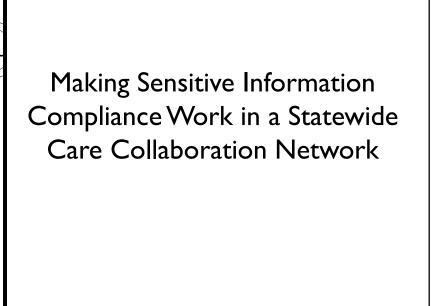
- Disclosure of 42 CFR Part 2 information is prohibited unless required by law or a patient care emergency
- Never copy and paste the information into your notes, letters or documentation
- Never release or share (verbally, paper or otherwise) unless you have proper patient written authorization. Contact Privacy Office with questions.
- If you don't need the information in paper form, don't print it.

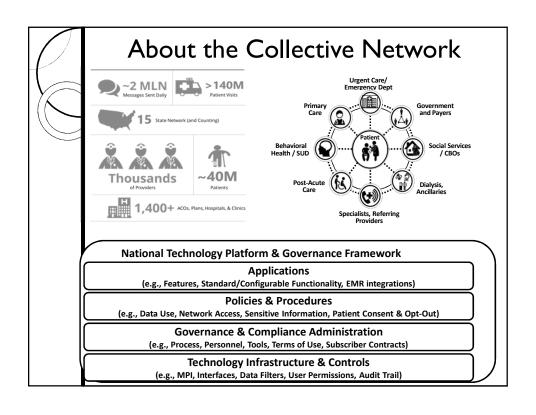
For ED and Mental Health Clinicians:

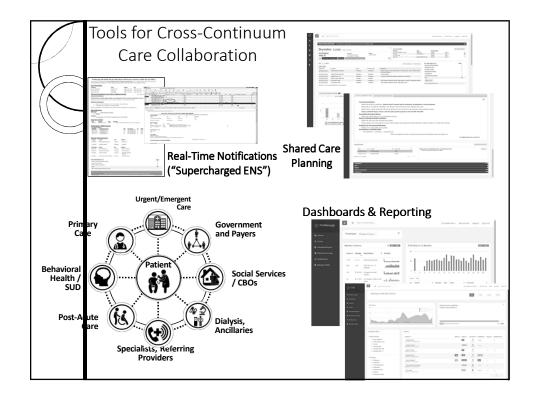
No change. All 42 CFR encounters will remain available to you as it is currently. You will
continue to need to break the glass for access

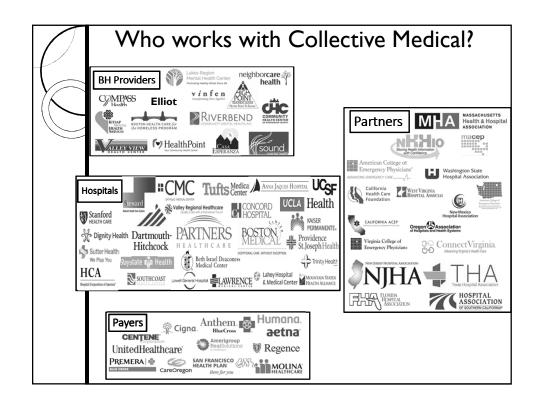
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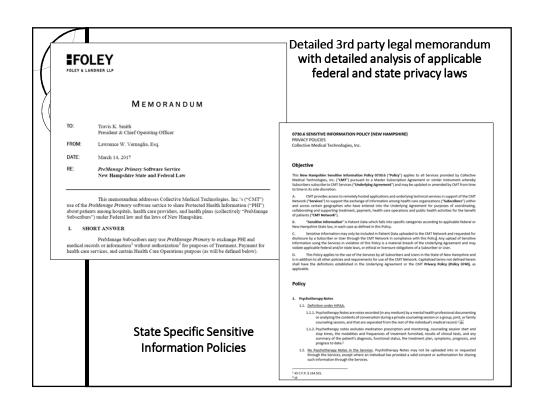












Foley & Lardner Memos for PreManage ED (Edie) & PreManage Primary

High Level Conclusions for New Hampshire

Patient Consent:

- The HIPAA Privacy Rule allows hospitals to disclose PHI for "treatment", "payment", "health care operations", and "public health" activities without patient consent / authorization
- state law is consistent with this HIPAA Privacy Rule TPO disclosure framework
- state laws applicable to a statewide HIE (if applicable) do not apply to CMT and the state does not regulate EDIE (e.g., there are no consent or other requirements applicable to CMT or EDIE/PreManage)
- >> Therefore, patient information can be shared without consent for TPO purposes

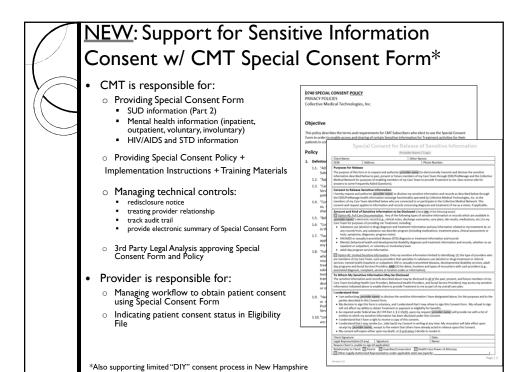
Sensitive Information ("SI"):

- Some categories of PHI are subject to extra privacy restrictions (usually via additional patient consent requirements); only includes very specific information sets based on state or federal law; state-specific analysis required to identify SI categories applicable in each state
- Examples:
 - psychotherapy notes (per HIPAA)
 - substance abuse treatment information (per 42 CFR Part 2)
 - mental health information (per NH state law)
 - HIV test results (per NH state law)
 - genetic testing information (per NH state law)



- Automated data integrations (Example: EMR ADT feed)
- Patient Eligibility Files (Example: .csv file with patient demographics, care management
- Manual inputs via PreManage or ED ie web portal (e.g., care plans, security events)
- How is information accessed through (i.e., received from) the Collective Platform?
 - Enables provider to share SI throughout CMT Network
 - Pursuant to CMT NH Sensitive Information Policy
- What controls can we use in both the information sending + receiving process to meet compliance requirements?
 - Administrative controls (contractual requirements, policies + documentation, limit number of users access, role-based permission for users, user training)
 - Technical controls (narrow data inputs, data feed filtering, data processing + mapping patient + data tagging to apply SI rules in application [e.g., redisclosure notice], masking providers as data sources)

Bottom line: focus on specific use cases enables drill-down to identify specific ways to implement controls (administrative or technical) to address compliance needs.





Compliance Result from Sender & Receiver Perspectives

As a **sender** of information, you have comfort because:

- \bullet $\;$ You are only sending information to the minimum extent necessary for the use case
- You can filter out Sensitive Information (i.e., that can't be shared without patient consent)
- If you make an mistake and send SI in a data integration, much lower risk that it is processed/mapped and shared
- You have a limited number of users with ability to manually share information
- You have a few, simple rules users can remember when they manually share information to void SI mistakes
- If you want, you can enable expanded sharing of information through a carefully focused SI patient consent

2. As a **receiver** of information, you have comfort because:

- You know that most Sensitive Information will be excluded from the Collective Platform (because of the SI controls on sharing information) or is only available to you because a patient has signed a valid SI consent
- You know that you will only have access to information that is appropriate / permissible for you see
- If you do see Sensitive Information subject to a redisclosure prohibition, you receive a redisclosure notice so that you know what not to do

