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CIS260

HIPAA Privacy Law

Collection Limitation Principle

Collection Limitation Principle -> Data collection should occur only with the knowledge and consent of a concerned individual. The principle is met in HIPAA, since the data is collected is limited. Patients will manually fill out their information and sign their name as contract between the individual and the company. It is up to the individual to understand the terms and agreements since their signature is like a contract. However, if in the event of a lifesaving event, where the individual is unconscious, HIPAA the individual's information may be used without the consent of them.

Data Quality Principle

Data Quality Principle-> You should only collect information which is relevant and accurate for the aim. This principle is met in HIPAA, since the only data that is collected, is data that is relevant to the procedure. No unnecessary information as it must follow HIPAA guidelines, or the company will face repercussions. The individual is fully aware of the information being collected so if the individual were to oppose the information, they would have to right to refuse it.

Purpose Specification Principle

Purpose Specification Principle -> The intended use for a particular piece information must be known at the time of collection. This principle is met by HIPAA since individuals are filling out the information in present. They are aware of what information is being given out. An individual has the right at any time to request what medical information is known at any time if any questions occur.

Use Limitation Principle

Use Limitation Principle-> Collected data must not be used for purposes other than the ones specified at the time of the collection. This principle is mostly correct, as it will be known during the time of collection. However, if an individual were to sign off, other individuals whose permission may have the ability to see the data.

Security Safeguards Principle

Security Safeguards Principle -> Reasonable measures must be taken to protect data from unauthorized use, destruction, modification, or disclosure of personal information. HIPAA meets these guidelines because it keeps health records confidential and access is only allowed to the individuals. The only way for information to get out is for the individual to sign off on the records

Openness Participation Principle

Openness Participation Principle -> Individuals should be able to avail themselves of data collection and be able to contact the entity collecting this information. Patients have the right to remove or request changes to their records. However, certain changes may be denied if found untrue. Individuals also have the right to restrict certain people from seeing information and ease information.

Accountability Principle

Accountability Principle -> Data collector should be held accountable for failing to abide by any of the rules above. In HIPAA, providers are required to post notice of privacy practices from the provider in several different languages. It must be public and provide copies to the patients to make sure that the rules are understood holding a provider accountable. Patients have the rights to file complaints to complain to the healthcare provider.

Resources

<https://piwik.pro/blog/oecd-guidelines-8-privacy-principles-to-live-by/>