

# Health data in the information age - use, disclosure, and privacy

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- Medical informatics

Confidential communications -- Physicians

Medical records -- Access control  
Health data in the information age - use, disclosure, and privacy

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## Use and Disclosure of Protected Health Information (PHI)

Many observers question whether access to such information should be permitted. Legally separate covered entities that are affiliated by common ownership or control may designate themselves including their health care components as a single covered entity for Privacy Rule compliance.

## Chapter 7: Disclosing information about patients with impaired capacity — OAIC

When the patient is not present or is incapacitated, or the circumstances are emergent, and the workforce member has determined, based upon professional judgment or good medical practice, that the use or disclosure is in the best interest of the patient. For public health activities; c. Where the patient is under the supervision of the department of corrections, an authorization signed pursuant to this section for healthcare information related to mental health or drug or alcohol treatment expires at the end of the term of supervision; unless the patient is part of a treatment program that requires the continued exchange of information until the end of the period of treatment; g.

## Summary of the HIPAA Privacy Rule

Right to an Accounting of Disclosures The Privacy Rule grants individuals new rights, including the right to receive an accounting of research disclosures made by a covered entity without the individual's Authorization e.

## Index

Somewhat to our collective surprise, we found ourselves unanimous in our acceptance of the following fundamental assumptions: 1 use of population-wide databases developed from individually collected, computerized personal health data has become a working reality; 2 potential benefits of such data sets used for financial, organizational, quality improvement, and research purposes to society are indeed great; 3 protection of the individual record from person-identifiable exposure must involve all possible behavioral, systematic, and technical security measures; 4 relevant data sets and analyses including hospital-, clinic-, and provider-specific data must be expeditiously made available to the public; and 5 bona fide researchers must have access to person-identifiable records in order to provide society with timely studies on health status and health care. Date and time of death, if applicable; viii.

## **Summary of the HIPAA Privacy Rule**

Abuse, neglect, and endangerment situations. Q: Is a covered entity permitted, as part of its health care operations activities, to disclose PHI to a business associate to create de-identified data or a limited data set that may function as a research database? Q: My health services research study at a covered entity involves obtaining information about patients' behaviors. The workforce member must have agreement, which may be verbal, from a parent, guardian or other person acting in loco parentis for the patient, or from the patient himself or herself, if the patient is an adult or emancipated minor.

## **Summary of the HIPAA Privacy Rule**

Accompanying the current debate over health care reform is an equally important debate about the privacy of medical records.

## Related Books

- [Psychologie und Erkenntnistheorie - zu philosophischen Problemen psychischer Erkenntnisprozesse](#)
- [Protecting workers health and safety - a summary of recent initiatives.](#)
- [Propriété Étrangère et Structure de Lindustrie Canadienne - Rapport du Groupe Détudes AD Hoc sur la](#)
- [Professional guide to diseases.](#)
- [Florentine nights](#)