

That Massage School

HIPAA



This institution is regulated by:

Office for Career and Technical Schools

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<http://www.in.gov/dwd/2731.htm>

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HIPAA

That Massage School follows and enforces all states guidelines for HIPAA. HIPAA stands for Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act.

The main goal of HIPAA is to ensure protection of Electronic health information.

There are five separate rules to HIPAA. They include the privacy rule, transactions and code sets rule, security rule, national provider identifiers rule, and enforcement rule.

HIPAA is explained as follows:

Privacy Rule

The HIPAA Privacy Rule regulates the use and disclosure of Protected Health Information (PHI) held by “covered entities” (examples include employer-sponsored health plans and health insurers).

As implied, it sets requirements for covered entities for keeping PHI private, but with the Omnibus Rule update in 2013, HIPAA now applies to the independent contractors employed by covered entities, otherwise known as “business associates.”

Transactions and Code Sets Rule

HIPAA and the Transactions and Code Sets Rule was intended to improve the efficiency of the American healthcare system and by standardizing health care transactions.

By requiring all health plans to engage in healthcare transactions in a standardized way, this set of standards helps to simplify healthcare transactions across the industry.

Security Rule

The HIPAA Security Rule goes together with the Privacy Rule in terms of protecting patient information.

The Privacy Rule covers both paper and electronic PHI, the Security Rule specifically addresses keeping Electronic Protected Health Information (EPHI) secure.

To comply with the Security Rule three types of EPHI security safeguards are required: administrative, physical, and technical.

National Provider Identifier Rule

The National Provider Identifier (NPI) Rule builds on other HIPAA rules for improving the efficiency of healthcare transactions.

Under NPI, all covered entities using electronic communications (such as physicians, hospitals, and health insurance companies) must use a single new NPI number that is unique to the provider.

With the NPI Rule, healthcare providers who complete electronic transactions and large health plans like Medicare are only allowed to use NPI numbers to identify covered providers.

Enforcement Rule

In 2006 the final HIPAA rule, the “Enforcement Rule”, was passed to address HIPAA enforcement by setting civil money penalties and investigation procedures for HIPAA violations.

Up till then, there had been relatively few violation prosecutions, but after the Enforcement Rule, this number has drastically increased. As of 2013, the HHS had investigated 19,306 noncompliance cases.

Compliance Requirements

To comply with all of HIPAA’s different patient privacy regulations, there are several steps that healthcare providers and insurance companies must take:

- *Companies must have a HIPAA Compliance Officer who has taken a HIPAA compliance course. They will be the one who is responsible for staying on top of HIPAA requirements and company compliance.*

- *Employees need to be kept up to date on policies that pertain to the organization. This may also require ongoing training for the staff.*
- *To safeguard patient data against unauthorized access and disclosure, HIPAA requires implementing security measures that are adequate to prevent physical and network-based intrusions.*
- *In the event of a security breach, organizations are required by law to report the incident and to inform those patients an individual whose information may be affected.*

HIPAA Non-Compliance

Pay the Price for Noncompliance

<i>VIOLATION TYPE</i>	<i>MINIMUM CIVIL PENALTY</i>	<i>MAXIMUM CIVIL PENALTY</i>
<i>Unknowing violation</i>	<i>\$100 per violation with an annual maximum of \$25,000 for repeat violations</i>	<i>\$50,000 per violation with an annual maximum of \$1.5 million</i>
<i>Violation from reasonable cause</i>	<i>\$1,000 per violation with an annual maximum of \$100,000 for repeat violations</i>	<i>\$50,000 per violation with an annual maximum of \$1.5 million</i>
<i>Violation due to willful neglect</i>	<i>\$10,000 per violation with an annual maximum of \$250,000 for repeat violations</i>	<i>\$50,000 per violation with an annual maximum of \$1.5 million</i>
<i>Violation due to willful neglect – not corrected</i>	<i>\$50,000 per violation with an annual maximum of \$1,000,000 for repeat violations</i>	<i>\$50,000 per violation with an annual maximum of \$1.5 million</i>

Above information taken from HIPAA website.

All staff members, employees, management, and affiliates recognize HIPAA importance and agree to follow federal guidelines and expectations by signing this document and the HIPAA education form.

All information presented in this document is taken directly from the TMS Student Handbook.