



Cyber Hot Topics Webinar Series:

Data Security Strategies Suited to Small Physician Practices

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11:30AM – 12:15PM CST

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Presenters



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Welcome from the Bradley Cybersecurity and Privacy Team

Breach Incident Response

- ▶ 17 attorneys in 4 offices
 - ▶ Healthcare
 - ▶ IP
 - ▶ Financial Services and Banking
 - ▶ Litigation
 - ▶ Government Contracts
 - ▶ Insurance coverage issues

Health Information and Technology (HIT)

- ▶ Compliance Training and HIPAA audits
- ▶ Operational and Regulatory Guidance
- ▶ Contracting
 - ▶ Data Sharing
 - ▶ Outsourcing/ IT Procurement
 - ▶ Vendor Management
- ▶ Due Diligence

Next Webinar August 16, 2017 11:00 CST
HIPAA Comes of Age

Agenda

- The threat landscape
- Technical controls
- Administrative controls

The Threat Landscape

The Threat is Real

- Healthcare has become one of the most highly targeted industries for cyber attacks.
- Sensitivity of healthcare information + lack of cybersecurity sophistication makes healthcare an attractive target.
- You can change your credit card information if it is compromised, but you cannot change your health information, date of birth, etc.
- Healthcare providers need their patients' healthcare information to provide care, and are more likely to pay to get it back.

Most Common Types of Security Incidents

- Phishing attacks
 - *Ex. An employee receives an email with a link, clicks on it, and malware is installed on the computer*
- Ransomware
 - *Ex. An image pops up on your screen that says “Your data has been locked and encrypted, you must pay \$_____ within 48 hours to unlock it or it will be permanently destroyed.”*
- Misdirected information
 - *Ex. A patient’s file is accidentally sent to the wrong email address.*
- Lost or stolen laptop or smartphone
 - *Ex. An employee’s laptop containing patient information is stolen from his car.*

Why would a small physician practice be the target of a cyberattack?

- Most small clinics and physician practices do not have dedicated IT or privacy personnel.
- Cybersecurity and privacy concerns are treated as secondary to providing medical care to patients.
- Cybersecurity can be confusing and overwhelming, and providers do not know where to begin.
- Hackers know this, and view clinics and physician practices as an easy target.

Why cybersecurity should be a priority

- If your information is compromised, it may affect the care you are able to provide to patients.
- You have a legal obligation to protect patient information (HIPAA, state data security laws).
- The cost of responding to a data breach can be very expensive.
- Legal reporting requirements.
- Potential loss of patient trust.

Technical Controls

Firewalls

- A firewall is a system designed to prevent unauthorized access to or from a private network.
- Its job is to inspect all messages coming into the system from the outside and decide, according to pre-determined criteria, whether the message should be allowed in.
- Software v. hardware firewalls
- Software firewalls are generally more appropriate for small clinics and physician practices.

Install and maintain anti-virus software

- A primary way that attackers compromise computers in a small practice setting is through viruses and other malicious code that exploits vulnerabilities on the machine.
- Keep anti-virus software up-to-date to protect against the newest viruses and malware.
- Symptoms of an infected computer system.

Choose a secure EMR system

- Some features to look for when choosing an EMR vendor:
 - “Software as a service” or web-based offering (ePHI will be stored at the vendor’s secure data centers rather than on your computers)
 - Continuous updates to the software
 - Certified for Meaningful Use

Practice good computer habits

- Configuration Management:
 - Uninstall any software application that is not essential to running the practice (e.g., games, instant messaging, photo-sharing tools)
 - Do not simply accept the default configuration
 - Disable remote file sharing and remote printing within the operating system configuration
- Keep all software up-to-date

Practice good computer habits

- Operating system maintenance:
 - Delete user accounts for former employees
 - “Sanitize” computers and other devices before disposal
 - Old files are deleted/destroyed
 - Uninstall all outdated or unused software
- Wireless networks – set to encrypted mode, do not allow visitors to access the wireless network

Encryption

- If you maintain any patient information on office computers, it needs to be encrypted.
 - Windows – BitLocker
 - Mac - FileVault
- If you send patient information via email, it needs to be encrypted.
 - Outlook
 - Apple Mail
 - Gmail

Mobile devices

- Increased risk associated with accessing patient information from a mobile device.
- The notorious “stolen laptop” – do not leave laptops or other mobile devices in view of others.
- Protections:
 - Password or other user authentication
 - Encryption
 - Personal firewalls for mobile devices
 - Do not send health information over public Wi-Fi networks

Administrative Controls

Establish a culture of security

- Many security incidents are the result of human error
- Passwords
 - Pick a good one
 - Do not share
 - Do not write it down
- Lock your computer when you are away from your desk
- Access control – limit access to those who need it to do their job
- Limit physical access, and do not remove hard copy files from the practice setting

Policies, procedures & training

- Policies and procedures need to be finalized, implemented, and actually practiced.
 - *Recent OCR settlement for failure to finalize and implement policies and procedures.*
- Draft procedures with usability in mind.
- Regularly train employees on the policies and procedures, and designate someone responsible for answering questions about policies and procedures.
- Creative ways to reinforce privacy and security principles during daily tasks.

Questions?



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