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DEFINITIONS

- 1.1 Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA). HIPAA is comprehensive law enacted by the United States government. The law has several subparts providing such benefits as guaranteed portability and renewal of insurance benefits between employers, tax provisions for medical savings accounts and administrative simplification to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the health care system. During the latter part of the 1990's, the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services drafted regulations for standardizing the electronic interchange of administrative and financial data and protecting the security and privacy of personal health information. HIPAA requires health care providers, health plans and health care clearinghouses to transition to the use of standard code sets and "electronic data interchange (EDI) and to maintain reasonable and appropriate administrative, technical, and physical safeguards to insure the integrity and confidentiality of healthcare information; to protect against reasonably foreseeable threats and hazards to the security or integrity of the information; and, to protect against unauthorized uses or disclosure of the information. Compliance with the first of the HIPAA rules is scheduled for early 2003. HIPAA also provides criminal penalties for failure to comply with the regulations.
- 1.2 Individually Identifiable Health Information (IIHI). A subset of health information, including demographic information collected from an individual and that is created or received by a health care provider and relates to the past, present, or future physical or behavioral health or condition of an individual, the provision of health care to an individual, or the past, present or future payment for the provision of health care to an individual, and which identifies the individual, or with respect to which there is a reasonable basis to believe that the information can be used to identify the individual.
- 1.3 Protected Health Information (PHI). The final rule defines PHI as individually identifiable health information that is transmitted by electronic media; maintained in any electronic medium such as magnetic tape, disc, optical file; or transmitted or maintained in any other form or medium (i.e. paper, voice, Internet, fax etc.).

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