

VIRTUAL CARE SECURITY TIPS

for providers

Virtual care offers many benefits, but it can also increase exposure to cyberthreats. These tips can help keep PHI secure.

Disclaimer: Cybersecurity is an evolving topic. This infographic contains general suggestions. For specific advice, consult your legal counsel or health IT security specialist.



PRACTICE GOOD CYBER HYGIENE

Good cyber hygiene keeps virtual care healthier and safer for you and your patients.

- Only use a secured Wi-Fi network or a virtual private network (VPN) for your connection
- Use Bluetooth-connected devices and headphones in private settings only
- Keep firewall, antivirus, and anti-malware settings on and up to date
- Promptly upload patches for your device(s), operating system, browser, and all other software
- Use strong passwords that are unique to each account
- Sign off of accounts, close applications, and disable Bluetooth, microphones, and cameras after each virtual care session
- Never leave your devices, screens, or papers containing PHI unlocked or unattended

FOLLOW SECURITY POLICY AND REGULATIONS

Comply with all federal, state, and organizational security rules including protocol for response to a possible data breach.

- Use HIPAA-compliant, encrypted applications and communications
- Only install software approved by your organization
- Limit data requests to what is needed to treat the patient
- Do not save PHI on personal or shared devices
- Document all virtual patient interactions and note the applications used
- Promptly report a security breach following your organization's protocol
- If cyber insurance is not provided by your practice, obtain a private policy

PATIENT SECURITY AND PRIVACY

Minimize risks and educate your patients about cybersecurity.

- Share current privacy and security practices and policies with your patients
- Encrypt communications with or about patients
- Verify you have the patient's consent to provide virtual care
- Introduce any other staff present and explain why they are there
- Only permit necessary staff and patient-approved individuals to join the visit
- Use headphones to prevent others from hearing your conversation
- Educate patients about healthcare cybersecurity, including the benefits and risks of virtual care

TRUST YOUR GUT

Often our senses alert us to trouble. If something seems off or too good to be true, verify the source before engaging with any email, voicemail, or person.

- Think before you click. Email scams are common—if something doesn't feel right, don't click it
- Speak up! Check in with your security or IT department if you have questions or concerns



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<https://telehealthresourcecenter.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/Virtual-Care-Security-Tips-for-Providers.pdf>

VIRTUAL CARE SECURITY TIPS

for patients

Virtual care offers patients convenience, flexibility, and reduced costs. To ensure your information is secure, consider the following safeguards.

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PRACTICE GOOD CYBER HYGIENE

What is cyber hygiene? Like washing your hands and getting enough sleep, good cyber hygiene is a set of best practices for keeping your digital information healthy and safe.

- Use strong passwords**
A strong password uses 12 or more characters, is unique to each account, and mixes uppercase letters, lowercase letters, and symbols.
- Use security software on your device**
Firewall, antivirus, and anti-malware software help protect your network and devices from harmful activity.
- Use a secure router**
If using a wireless internet connection, check that the router is secure and password-protected with a password set by you.
- Stay Up to Date**
Install current software updates to provide security patches for:
 - Operating systems on phones, tablets, and computers
 - Internet browsers
 - Routers and modems
- Close the Loop**
Sign out of your accounts, close applications, and turn off Bluetooth, microphone, and camera once the virtual care session is complete.

PRIVACY PLEASE

When you engage in virtual care, it is critical to know who can see your screen and hear your conversations.

- Find the right location**
Pick a private place for viewing personal health information and virtual visits.
- Use a secure connection**
Do not use public Wi-Fi for virtual care or accessing any sensitive information.
- Use Bluetooth wisely**
Only use Bluetooth connected devices or headphones for virtual care in private settings.
- Invitation only**
Ask your provider to identify anyone else who is in room with them or within earshot. In turn, let your provider know if people in the room with you have permission to be there.
- Inventory your surroundings**
Turn off recording devices and remove anything that displays personal information not necessary for your virtual visit.

PLEASE
Do Not
Disturb

READ UP ON POLICIES



Federal, state, and clinic-level policy provides you some privacy and security protections, but they may not apply to all digital tools related to your care. Request policies and ask questions if you are unsure.

- From your health care provider**
Read the updated privacy and security practices from your healthcare provider.
- From your apps and devices**
Don't assume all mHealth apps and digital tools are protected by HIPAA regulations.

TRUST YOUR GUT

Often our senses alert us to trouble. If something seems off or too good to be true, verify the source before engaging with any email, voicemail, or person.

- Think before you click**
Email scams are common. If something doesn't feel right, do not click on it.
- Speak up**
Never hesitate to ask your clinic about their safety and security measures or share feedback.



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<https://telehealthresourcecenter.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/Virtual-Care-Security-Tips-for-Patients-2.pdf>

Privacy and Cybersecurity for Healthcare Organizations

The NIST Cybersecurity Framework (CSF) 2.0

GOVERN
The organization's cybersecurity risk management strategy, expectations, and policy are established, communicated, and monitored.

IDENTIFY
The organization's current cybersecurity risks are understood.

PROTECT
Safeguards to manage the organization's cybersecurity risks are used.

DETECT
Possible cybersecurity attacks and compromises are found and analyzed.

RESPOND
Actions regarding a detected cybersecurity incident are taken.

RECOVER
Assets and operations affected by a cybersecurity incident are restored.



Figures adapted from NIST publications: NIST.SP.1299.pdf and NIST.CSWP.29.pdf

Health Information Privacy

Three Rules to meet HIPAA requirements

Privacy Rule

- Ensure patient confidentiality
- Keep track of disclosures
- Disclose minimum amount of information
- Notify individuals of the use of their PHI

Security Rule

Implement and maintain best practices to protect patient PHI and ePHI with:

- Administrative safeguards
- Physical safeguards
- Technical safeguards

Breach Notification Rule

Report on data breaches within 60 days of discovery (for large breaches) or 60 days of the end of the calendar year (for small breaches) to:

- Regulating body OCR
- All impacted individuals
- In large breaches, the media

Function	Category
Govern (GV)	Organizational Context
	Risk Management Strategy
	Roles, Responsibilities, and Authorities
	Policy
	Oversight
Identify (ID)	Asset Management
	Risk Assessment
	Improvement
Protect (PR)	Identity Management, Authentication, and Access Control
	Awareness and Training
	Data Security
	Platform Security
	Technology Infrastructure Resilience
Detect (DE)	Continuous Monitoring
	Adverse Event Analysis
Respond (RS)	Incident Management
	Incident Analysis
	Incident Response Reporting and Communication
	Incident Mitigation
Recover (RC)	Incident Recovery Plan Execution
	Incident Recovery Communication

Collecting, Using, or Sharing Consumer Health Information? **Look to HIPAA, the FTC Act, and the Health Breach Notification Rule**

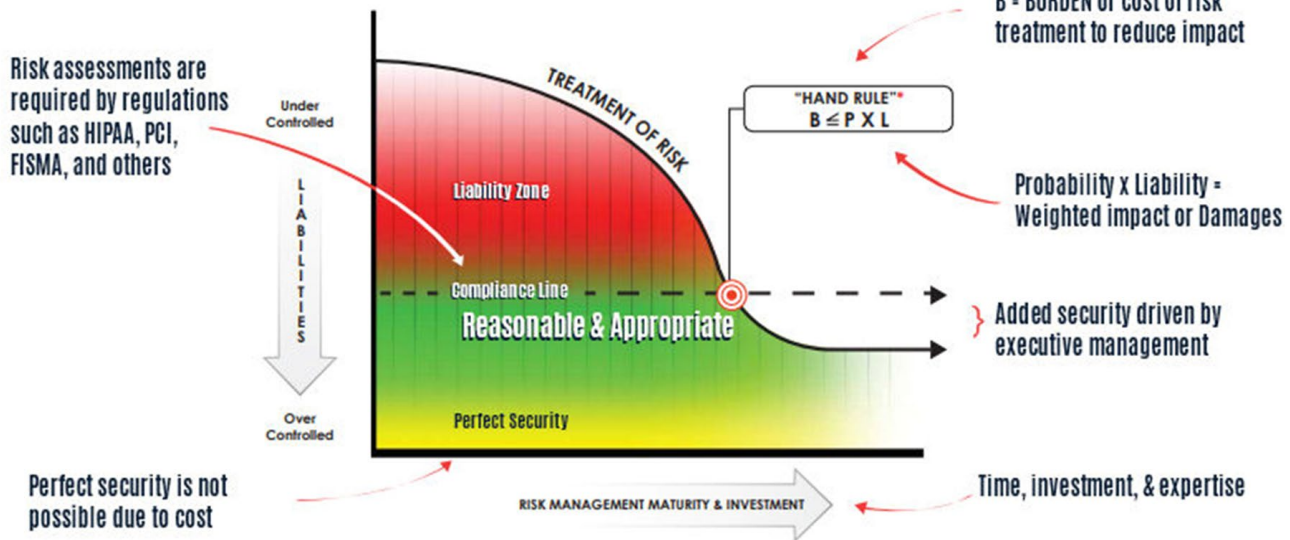
Key Patient and Consumer Health Information Privacy Laws	Key Protected Health Information Privacy Risks	Key Protected Health Information Privacy Breach Causes
FTC Act 1914	Hacking/IT Incidents	Human Behavior: Error, Social Engineering, Privilege Misuse, Insider Threats
HIPAA 1996	Unauthorized Access/Disclosure	Business Email Compromise: Phishing
COPPA 1998	Loss/Theft	Ransomware
HITECH Act 2009	Improper Disposal	IT System Misconfiguration
HIPAA Omnibus Rule 2013		Failure to assess and manage risk
State privacy laws that exceed, but are not contrary to, federal privacy laws		Sharing PHI with 3rd parties/vendors without a BAA and without vetting information security practices
		Exploitation of software and hardware vulnerabilities
		Loss or Theft of Unencrypted Data
		Lack of / insufficient training

Healthcare Security Breaches in 2023 – Reporting Entity

Entity Type	Data Breaches	Records Breached	Average Breach Size
Healthcare Provider	450	39,925,448	88,723
Business Associate	170	77,347,471	454,985
Health Plan	103	15,792,548	153,326
Healthcare Clearinghouse	2	3,075	1,538

Source: <https://www.halock.com/hand-rule-managing-upper-limits-security-costs/>

Is Your Organization Exercising "Due Care"?



Source references and additional resources available via QR code/ URL below



<https://tinyurl.com/bdex9cza>