

USE OF TECHNOLOGY

CHECKLIST #4

SECURITY OF PATIENT INFORMATION AND HEALTH INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

With virtually all medical offices and healthcare facilities connected to the internet and using computer systems for the practice of medicine, maintaining the security of computers and other electronic devices, as well as the privacy of patients' protected health information (PHI), has become critical.

		YES	NO
1.	Staff and providers are required to have strong and unique passwords:		
	 Passwords have a minimum number of 12 characters and include upper and 		
	lower-case letters, numbers and symbols.		Ш
	 Passwords are changed at set intervals. 		
2.	Passwords are not shared:		
	 Others are not allowed to document in an electronic health record (EHR) 		
	under another person's password, while they are logged on.		
3.	Staff are granted access to an EHR only on a "need to know" basis:		
	 Individuals are granted access only to the information necessary to perform 		
	his/her job.		
	 If an employee transfers to a different job function, a process is in place to 		
	reduce or increase access based on the new job functions.		
4.	Staff have been educated regarding not:		
	 plugging in their personal devices to USB ports on the system's computers; 		
	 installing software on their work computers without prior approval; 		
	 clicking on suspicious links in emails; and 		
	 allowing USB devices to leave the facility unencrypted. 		
5.	Computers and printers are positioned away from patient and visitor traffic:		
	 The use of screen filters to prevent visualization of PHI by others has been 		
	considered.		
6.	All computer hard drives are encrypted. At a minimum, all laptops and tablets are		
	encrypted, especially if they leave the facility.		
7.	Frequent and ongoing cybersecurity education and training are provided.		
8.	Policies and procedures clearly define the disciplinary actions to be taken for the		
	inappropriate use of the computer system.		

(page 1 of 2)



YES	NO
	YES