Annotated Bibliography

Mary Raju

06/29/15

Cheryl Hamilton

Natale, M. Samuel. 2008. Exceeding our grasp: Curricular change and the

challenge to the assumptive world. Journal of Business Ethics, 83(2), 127-131. Retrieved

from <http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007%2Fs10551-009-0141-x#page-1>

In “Exceeding our grasp: Curricular change and the challenge to the assumptive world” the author talks about a qualitative methodology to analyze assumptions as part of the culture and translations into ethical behaviors. The author argues that decision making is all the same and that the decisions create meaning. So the value of HIPPA is to help people guard and use health information appropriately. The article focuses on physicians. It links risk management and controlling the requirements of HIPPA together. It also manages to create ethical concerns and risk management into reasons for dissatisfaction or satisfaction among physicians. It calls for physicians to reexamine their own assumptions about the world and take actions that will reduce dissatisfaction while meeting the new demands of the field in terms of technology, rules, and ethics. While it does not focus specifically on HIPPA, it does put the act within a context of a broader scope of requirements that all have ethical and economic impacts on the lives and work of physicians, including HIPPA and the advancement of social insurance. This article uses only eight references. It is main value is in the linkage to other economic and risk management tools required or needed to day. This article supports my paper by providing that HIPPA is meant to protect from health insurance and health information being used without proper authority. Samuel M Natale is a professor and department chair of AU University. His target audiences for this article were physicians.

Maradiegue, Ann. (2002). Applying HIPAA to minors. Nurse Practitioner. Retrieved from

<http://www.medscape.com/viewarticle/456472_6>

This article addresses the issues with HIPPA and the application towards minor patients. The article is older, but it does show some of the outstanding issues when dealing with health information and children. From the beginning of the law’s creation, there has been the problem of privacy and a parent’s right to access. Minors cannot always give consent for treatment without the consent of their parents. The article, while not providing empirical data or a deep study, does raise some issues for people who must follow HIPPA laws. A provider should have knowledge of not only HIPPA, but parental rights and state laws concerning both as they may be in conflict or not conforming in exactly the same manner. Disclosure to the parent was still allowed at all levels in the 2002 changes. This is particularly concerning if the parent is not the minor’s legal guardian or other personal representative. It leads to ethical concerns about the rights of minors to have their personal information controlled by them, and what information the minor can access within the medical field. It also concerns who can have access to their information without their consent, and where confidentiality for minors actually stands. The author shows concern for the possibility of states creating more restrictive laws that HIPPA does not address or allows. This article support my paper by providing the difficulty for minors to obtain or access health services is a potential hazard to their health and society in the future, especially in terms of information regarding issues of teen pregnancy and choices the child may have. Ann Maradieque is a professor in the nursing department at George Mason University. Her target audiences were minors.

Jensen, K. Bradley. (2007) HIPPA, privacy, and organizational change: a

challenge for management. ACM SIGCAS Computers and Society. Retrieved from

<http://www.cs.virginia.edu/~clc5q/publications/2008SIGCSE.pdf>

With the changes and greater need for security, HIPPA provides some specific challenges for management and this spills over into the IT issues. Programs must be able to provide both the security and risk management making them tactical and operational, but they must also provide strategic aspects as well. For most companies, this requires an organizational change to bring together the needs of IT and security with management and their needs. The methodology of this article helps to define the need for privacy with patients, the security demands for IT, and the management needs for running the company. Managers may have to learn new ways to work with both the systems, who has access to the information, and how to use it within the privacy laws established by the state and federal governments. The interviews conducted for the study showed that security and privacy were more reactions to external concerns such as laws rather than being integrated as part of the ongoing business. Interviewees did not find the organizations proactive in terms of HIPPA concerns. This is an area that needs to be further studied and concerns and models developed to help organizations make the organizational changes needed before security becomes a concern. This article supports my paper talking about security breaches and companies can lose valuable information along with respect and clients when breaches occur. Bradley K. Jensen is a principal partner business at Microsoft. His target audiences were managers in this article.

Erin McCann. (2014). 4 year long HIPPA breach uncovered. Retrieved from

<http://www.healthcareitnews.com/news/four-year-long-hippa-data-breach-discovered>.

In this article, “four yearlong HIPPA breach uncovered,” the author talks about 1,000 of its patients are being notified of privacy breach discovered in random health system audit, that continued for four years in five-hospital in southeast Virginia. The practical nurse inappropriately accessed the records has had their employment terminated. HIPPA covered entities and, more recently, business associates can be fines up to $50,000.00 due to willful neglect that goes uncorrected. Entities could face $10,000.00 per violation due to willful neglect when the violation is properly addressed. This article support my paper privacy breach and looking at ways to improve monitoring program with more automatic flags to protect patients. Erin McCann is managing editor at Healthcare IT News. She covers healthcare privacy and security, meaning full use, ambulatory care and healthcare policy. Her target audiences were health care employee.

Chris Dimick. (2010). Californian sentenced to prison for HIPAA violation. Retrieved from

http://journal.ahima.org/2010/04/29/californian-sentenced-to-prison-for-hipaa-violation/

In this article, “Californian sentenced to prison for HIPAA violation,” the author talks about how an immigrant access to celebrities medical records without knowing it’s a federal crime. Hupin Zhou who is a cardiothoracic surgeon sentenced to federal prison for violating HIPAA. This article supports my paper by accessing confidential records without a valid reason or authorization. The authors target audiences were health care employees. Chris Dimick is an editor-in-chief of the Journal of American Health Information Management Association.

Along with my paper, the comparison of all three article talks about the role of HIPPA and who is responsible for patient privacy and security. The HIPPA law is to make it easier for people to keep health insurance, protect the privacy and safety of healthcare information and help the healthcare are industry control administrative costs. HIPPA is to protect the security and confidentiality of protective health information.

Reference

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