### How to Secure Email

 @augusta.edu email will secure emails when the word secure is inserted <u>anywhere</u> in the subject line.

Secure in the email subject line:

Cc:	
Bcc:	
Subject:	Secure - Important Data

- 1. Is not case sensitive, so SECURE, secure, Secure, etc. will work
- 2. Secures the email, attachments, AND the subject line
- 3. Should be used for ALL emails containing sensitive information
- 4. Secures emails forwarded outside of @augusta.edu



### How to Store Sensitive Data

- Only store sensitive information in approved locations:
  - AU & AU Health applications (e.g. Cerner Millennium, Cortext)
  - Email when properly secured
  - Box
    - Use Box to collaborate on reports with sensitive data
  - Encrypted removable drives
  - Locked cabinets (for paper records)
- <u>Unapproved</u> locations include:
  - Personal email accounts
  - DropBox, Google Docs, Amazon Web Services, Other Cloud providers unless specifically approved by IT and Legal



### What is Sensitive Data?

• Sensitive data must be protected. Examples of sensitive data include:

Data Classification	Examples					
Protected Health Information (PHI)	19 elements including name, address, age, diagnosis, MRN, photos, etc					
Payment Card Information	15/16 digits + expiration, CVV					
(PCI)	"Track 2" data (may never be stored)					
<ul> <li>Personally Identifiable</li> <li>Information (PII)</li> <li>Employees</li> <li>Students</li> <li>Visitors</li> </ul>	Name, SSN (full or partial), government identification numbers incl: driver's license, citizenship, legal status, gender, race/ethnicity; date/place of birth, personal phone #s, banking data, student standing/progress/grade information					
Privileged information	Communication re: legal advice w/attorney					
Financial and Pricing Data	Contracts (generally), pricing & cost data					

 When in doubt, err on the side of caution and add <u>secure</u> to the subject line of the email in question.

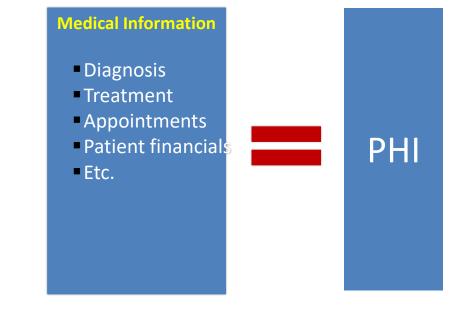


## Protected Health Information (PHI)

- A <u>class</u> of Sensitive Information that is regulated by HIPAA
  - Personally Identifiable Information (PII) becomes PHI when any medical data is associated with any of the 19 defined data elements

#### Personally Identifiable Information

- Names
- Biometric Identifiers
- Full face photos
- Medical Record Number
- Health Plan Number
- Account Numbers
- Certificate/License Numbers
- Vehicle identifiers
- Telephone and fax numbers
- E-mail & URL addresses
- Address
- Dates
- Social Security Numbers
- IP Address Numbers
- Any other unique identifying data





## Questions?

- Email Use:
  - augusta.edu/email
- IT Help desk:
  - 706-721-4000 (AU)
  - 706-721-7500 (AUMC)
- Sensitive Information & PHI:
  - compliance@augusta.edu
  - 800-576-6623 (24/7)



### **APPENDIX**

# Survey: How Do You Send/Receive PHI?

$N = 1 (151)^{-1}$		Email to recipients inside AU	Imprivata Cortext	SMS/Text Message	eFax	Cerner Message Center	Outlook Calendar	GroupWise Instant Messenger
Ancillary	25%	75%	53%	18%	31%	20%	12%	11%
Operations	34%	88%	15%	7%	23%	15%	10%	6%
Patient Care Areas*	17%	63%	55%	15%	19%	22%	8%	4%
Physicians & Residents	18%	75%	76%	26%	16%	56%	6%	3%
Overall *Includes nurses. Cl	22%	73%	51%	16%	20%	29%	8%	5%

Includes nurses, CMA, desk operations and clerks, therapists, technologists from each area

