



COMMUNITY
HEALTH CARE
ASSOCIATION
of New York State

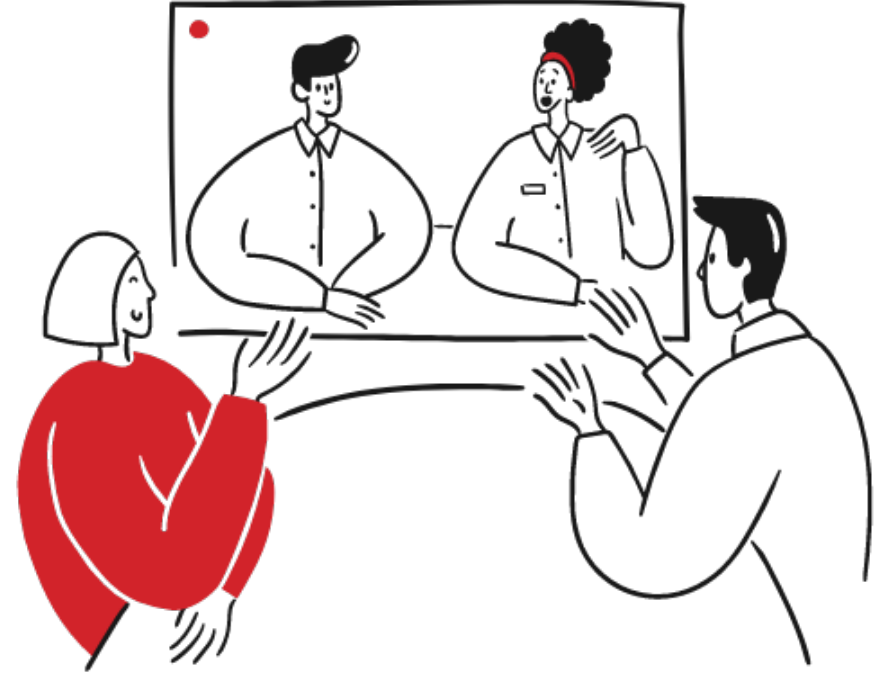
CHCANYS NYS-HCCN presents a three-part learning series with Online Business Systems

Privacy and Security Considerations for Artificial Intelligence

**Session 3
March 19, 2024**

Zoom Guidelines

- You have been muted upon entry. Please respect our presenters and stay on mute if you are not speaking.
- Please share your questions in the chat. CHCANYS staff will raise your questions to our speakers and follow up as needed if there are unanswered questions.
- The workshop is being recorded and slides will be shared after the session.



New York State HCCN Objectives



Project Period 2022-2025

1 **Clinical Quality**

2 **Patient-Centered Care**

3 **Provider and Staff Wellbeing**

2022-2025 Project Period

- ✓ Patient Engagement
- ✓ Patient Privacy & Cybersecurity
- ✓ Social Risk Factor Intervention
- ✓ Disaggregated Patient-level Data (UDS+)
- ✓ Interoperable Data Exchange & Integration
- ✓ Data Utilization
- ✓ Leveraging Digital Health Tools
- ✓ Health IT Usability & Adoption
- ✓ Health Equity and REaL Data Collection*
- ✓ Improving Digital Health Tools- Closed Loop Referrals*

* - Applicant Choice Objective
Bold- Objective Carried over into 2022-2025



Privacy and Security Considerations for AI



Jordan Wiseman, MLS, CISSP, QSA
Fellow; Risk, Security & Privacy Team
Online Business Systems





ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN HEALTHCARE

On the potential impact of artificial intelligence in healthcare, health information security, HIPAA compliance, and other considerations.



JORDAN WISEMAN
FELLOW CONSULTANT

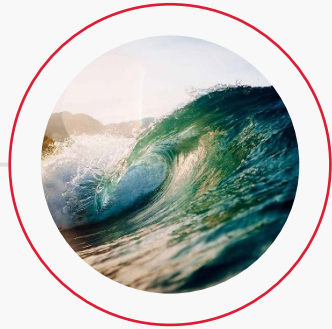


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- 01 INTRODUCTION
 - 02 **PROMISES** AND PROBLEMS
 - 03 PROMISES AND **PROBLEMS**
 - 04 AI AND THE HIPAA RULES
 - 05 PRACTICE MANAGEMENT



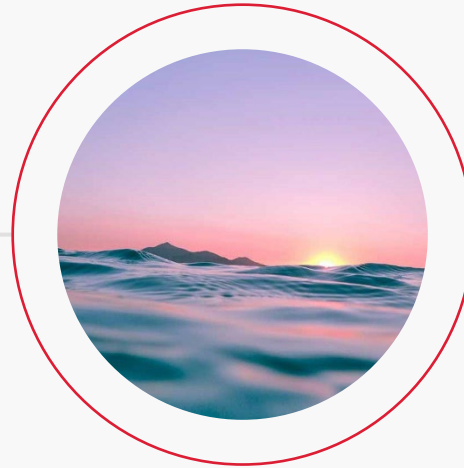
WHY WE'RE HERE TODAY

Large Language Models may be the new fad, but AI is not new, especially in healthcare settings where its use is increasing marginally...



AUTO CORRECT

“Fixing” typos in our text messages and making our lives interesting through misunderstandings



PREDICTIVE TEXT

Learning how we write and helping make us more efficient.

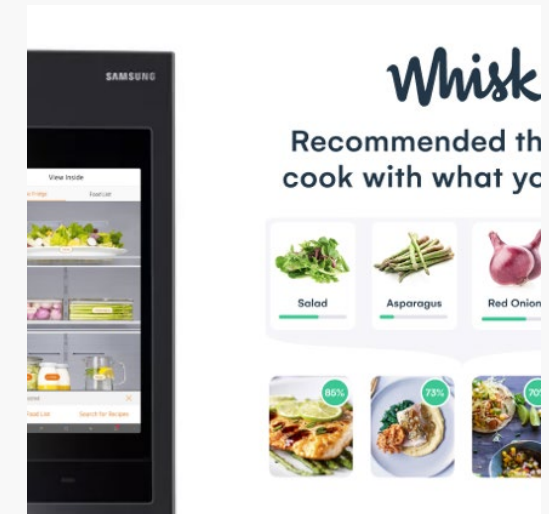
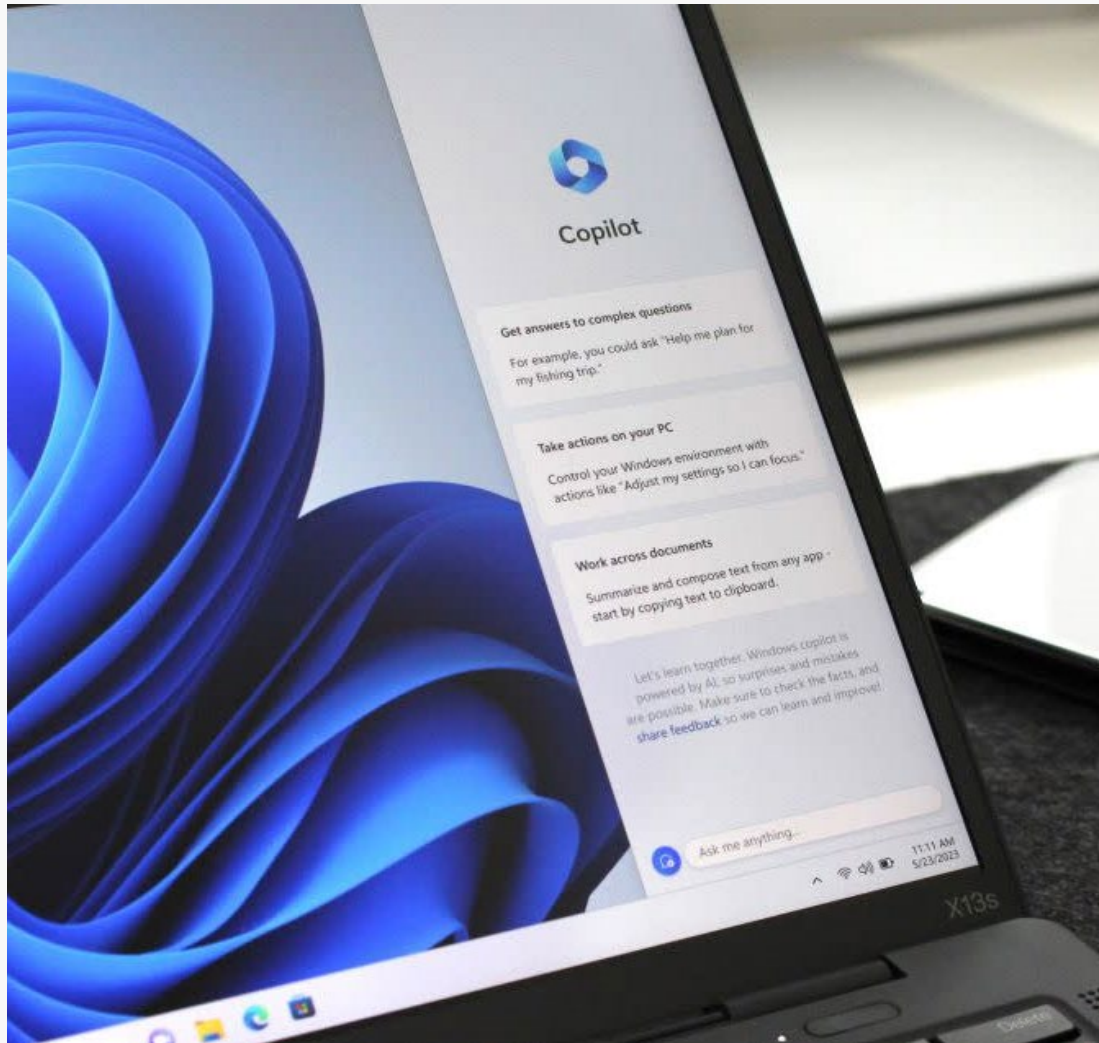
IN THE BEGINNING, THERE WAS A DESIRE TO HELP US

These innovations are ubiquitous; they’ve been part of our digital lives for decades.

For most consumers, these features might have been the first exposure to and use of Artificial Intelligence. Rudimentary and requiring only local resources, they are like current models in that they start based on general training and learn or are tailored by usage.

AI IS COMING TO EVERYTHING

AI is being added to many tools we use everyday, from our laptops to our cars, and even our *refrigerators*. Essentially, it's trying to make our tech smarter and more useful.





Okay, but what
does this mean for
us?

INTO A NEW ERA

...through collaboration between providers, support staff, developers, and regulators, AI may...

- ▀ Improve patient outcomes
- ▀ Reduce costs
- ▀ Enhance data analysis
- ▀ Support telehealth
- ▀ Promote empowerment



CAUTIOUSLY THOUGH

...because without care by providers,
support staff, developers, and regulators,
AI may...

- ▀ Expose and disclose PHI
- ▀ Exhibit bias and unfairness
- ▀ Be uninterpretable and opaque
- ▀ Present compliance and regulatory challenges
- ▀ Harm data quality and integrity





PROMISES AND PROBLEMS

AI in healthcare: because who wouldn't want a brainy sidekick that can read a mountain of data faster than you can say "diagnosis"?



— DICTATION+

Artificial Intelligence (AI) can help streamline charting through accurate transcribe physicians' and patients' spoken words, reducing the time in populating relevant fields in patient charts, coding for diagnoses and procedures, leading to more efficient, accurate, and comprehensive medical documentation.

Using AI this way will allow providers to focus more on patient interactions and care rather than tedious administrative tasks.

An AI scribe may even identify inconsistencies, missing info, and possible chart corrections.

A FRIENDLY VOICE

LLM-based AI systems can answer calls and present a consistently personable, yet personalized, experience.

PREDICTIVE ANALYTICS

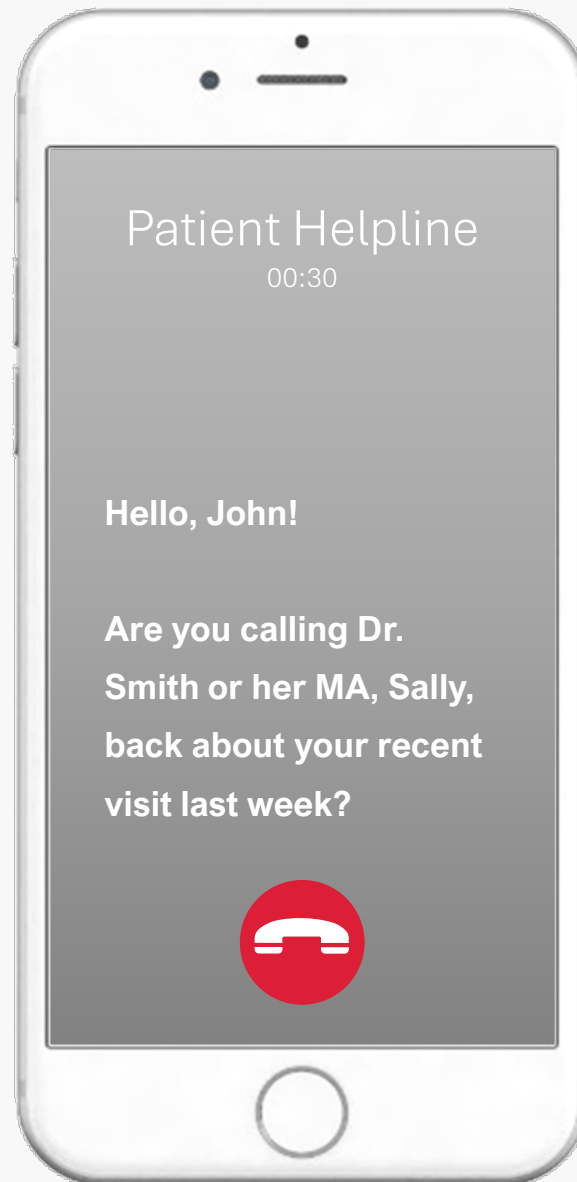
Analyze call-trend data and patient histories to find the reasons for expected or unusual calls help direct patients effectively.

INTELLIGENT HANDLING

If your patients prefer “their” person, have specific questions, or call during peak times, AI can route their calls efficiently based on prior behavior or analyzed need.

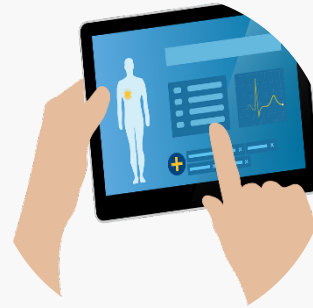
AI CALL LINE

This is not the classic “auto-attendant” approach. This is about a multi-layered approach where AI can help augment the capability and capacity of call centers and act as an engaging patient navigator.



AI IS A MAGICIAN'S ASSISTANT

AI is not magic, but like a good magician, it can help your providers and PSRs seem like they can do impossible, or at least impressive, things.



REFRESHER

AI, interfaced with an EHR or intake system, can whisper in your ear about who you're interacting with, their history, and what their usual expectations or needs might be.

“
 YOU FOLKS ALWAYS
 REMEMBER WHO I AM
 ”



COACH

AI, listening in during a conversation or exam can catch things you miss, guide the encounter workflow, and make recommendations in real time.

“
 YOU FOLKS ALWAYS KNOW
 EXACTLY WHAT I NEED
 ”



ASSISTANT

AI, trained on your patient data, can draft notes, referrals, and patient messages to help save you time while ensuring alignment with patient care processes.

“
 YOU FOLKS ALWAYS
 COMMUNICATE WELL
 ”

AI SWEATS THE SMALL STUFF

We have always looked to machines to more quickly and consistently perform tasks on our behalf. With modern AI, we've approaching a place where that includes tasks without a static or known procedure to follow.

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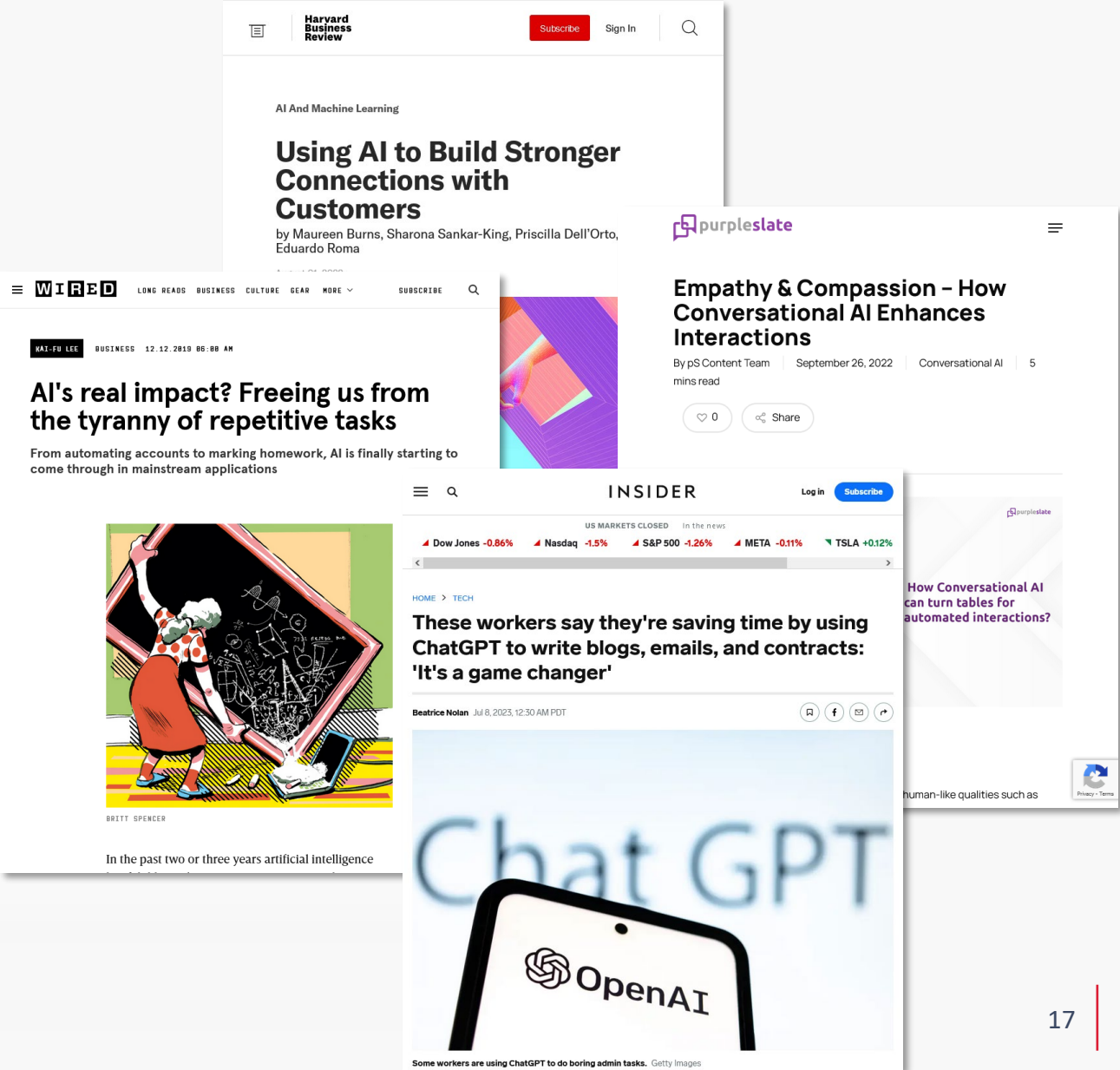
FORBES > INNOVATION

AI Will Not Replace You, It Will Make You More Valuable



Ike Kavas Former Forbes Councils Member
Forbes Technology Council
COUNCIL POST | Membership (Fee-Based)

Aug 13, 2021, 07:40am EDT



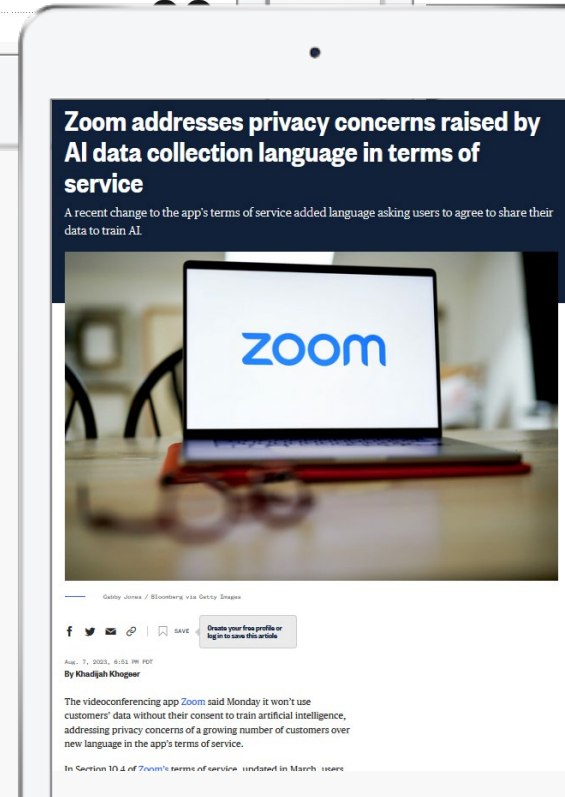
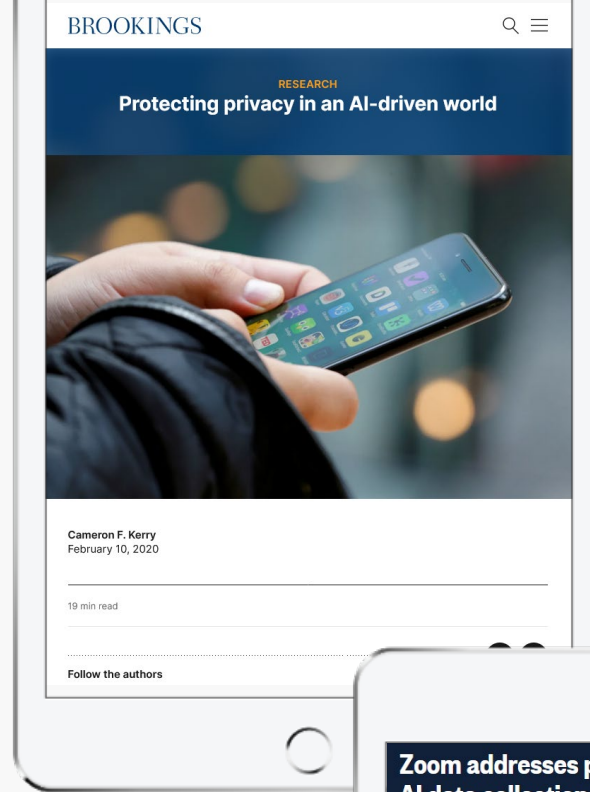


PROMISES AND PROBLEMS

AI in healthcare: like a promising intern with a PhD in data, yet still learning bedside manners, tact, and how to actually do the job.

AI systems are vulnerable, so are their platforms...

- They're trained on data collected from anywhere, even you
- Outdated data is in the model itself
- Data is in the prompts and output
- Most use a "trust us" privacy model



PROBLEMS – NEW DATA CONSIDERATIONS

Air Canada must honor refund policy invented by airline's chatbot

Air Canada appears to have quietly killed its costly chatbot support.

ASHLEY BELANGER · 2/16/2024, 9:12 AM



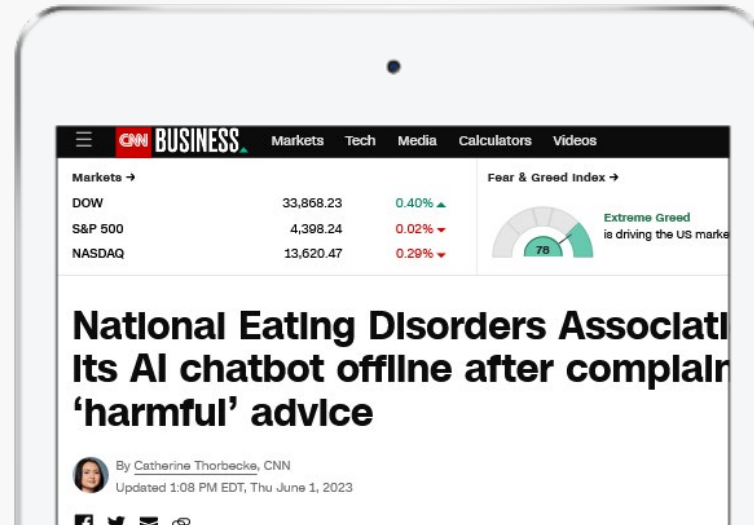
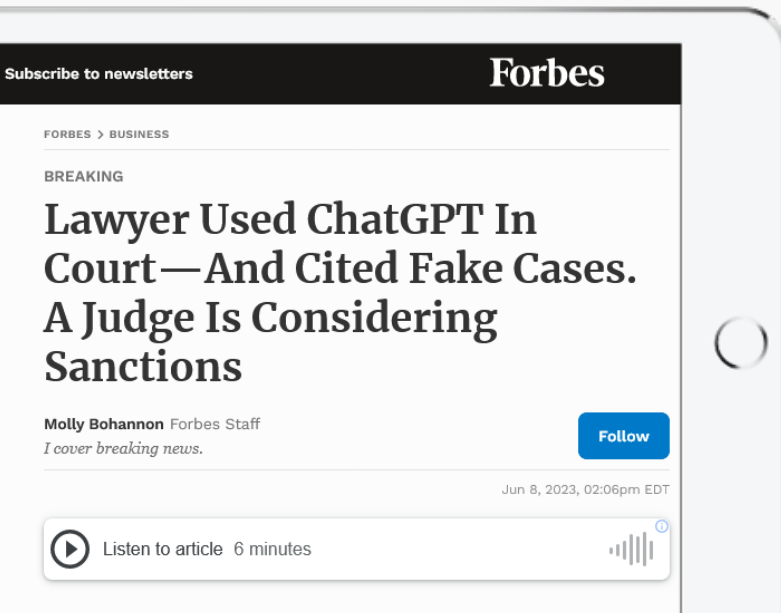
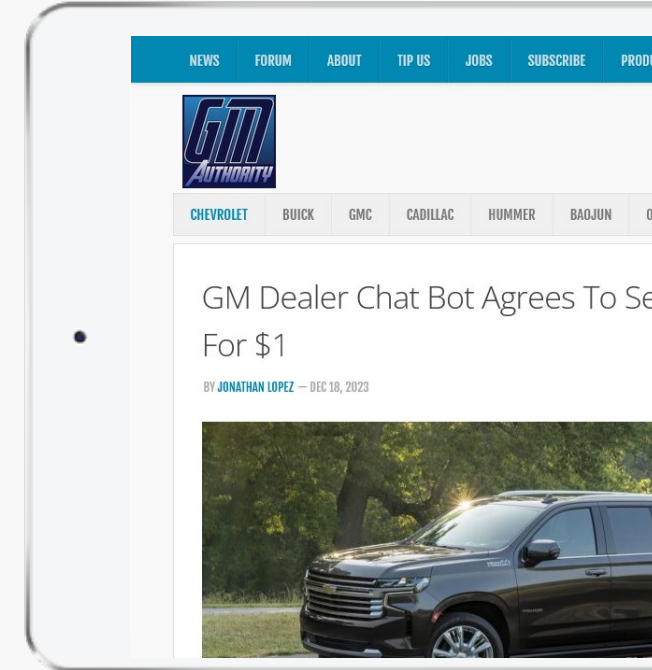
Enlarge

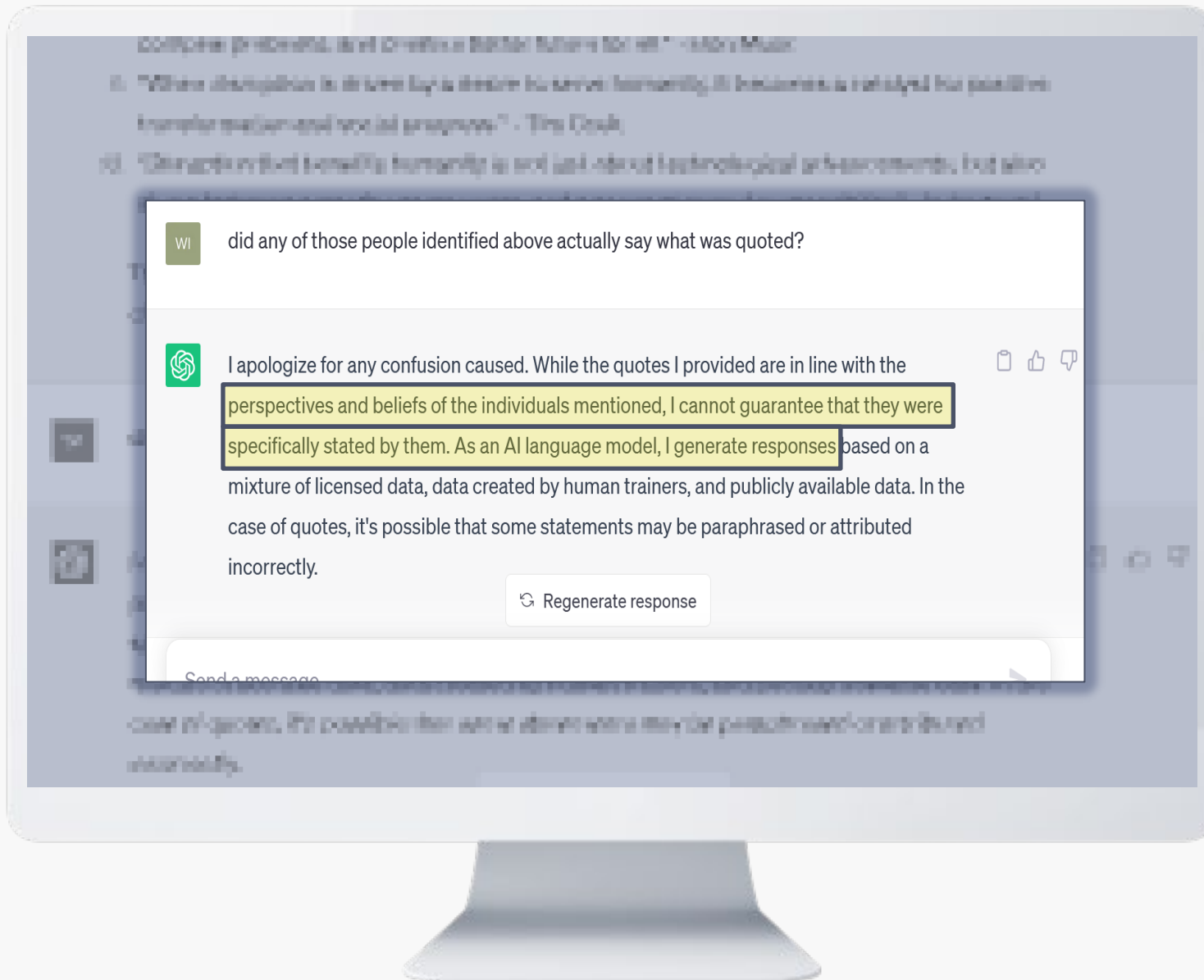
After months of resisting, Air Canada was forced to give a partial refund to a grieving passenger misled by an airline chatbot inaccurately explaining the airline's bereavement travel policy.

PROBLEMS – IT'S NOT A TRAINED PROFESSIONAL

A growing list of unintended consequences...

- AI is built on knowledge, not experience.
- It cannot anticipate its own risks.
- It needs parenting, mentoring, and oversight.





Is it really
HALLUCINATION
when it's
FABRICATED!?



SIDEBAR

Are ChatGPT, *et al*, replacing google (or actual medical research references)?!?!



SIDEBAR

Are ChatGPT, et al, replacing google (or actual medical research references)?!

The short answer: NO

At least, I don't think so

For the most part:

- LLMs are trained and have only old data
- They don't index new data

AND

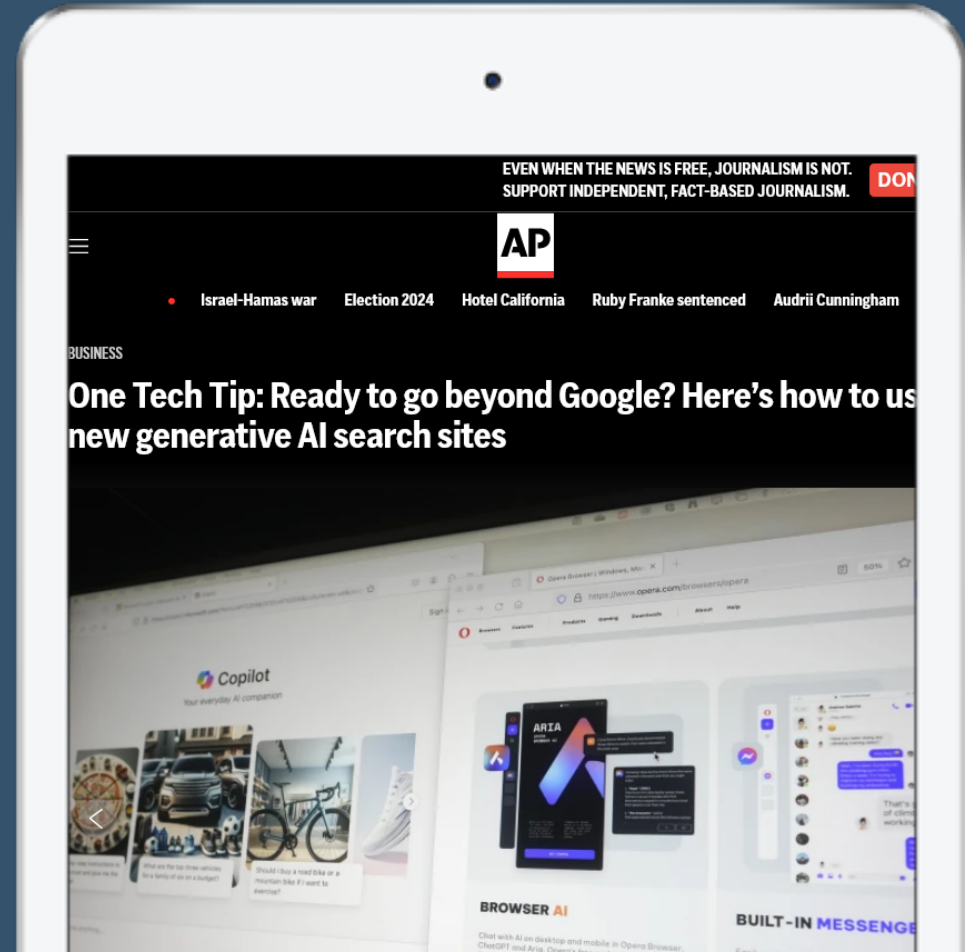
- *They serve different purposes*



SIDEBAR

Are ChatGPT, et al, replacing google (or actual medical research references)?!

WELL, MAYBE SO...





AI AND THE HIPAA RULES

Like a high-tech symphony, with HIPAA and regulations as the conductors ensuring every note of innovation harmonizes with patient privacy and safety.



THE SECURITY RULE

- ▀ Risk Analysis and Management
- ▀ Access Controls
- ▀ Audit Controls
- ▀ Data Integrity
- ▀ Transmission Security



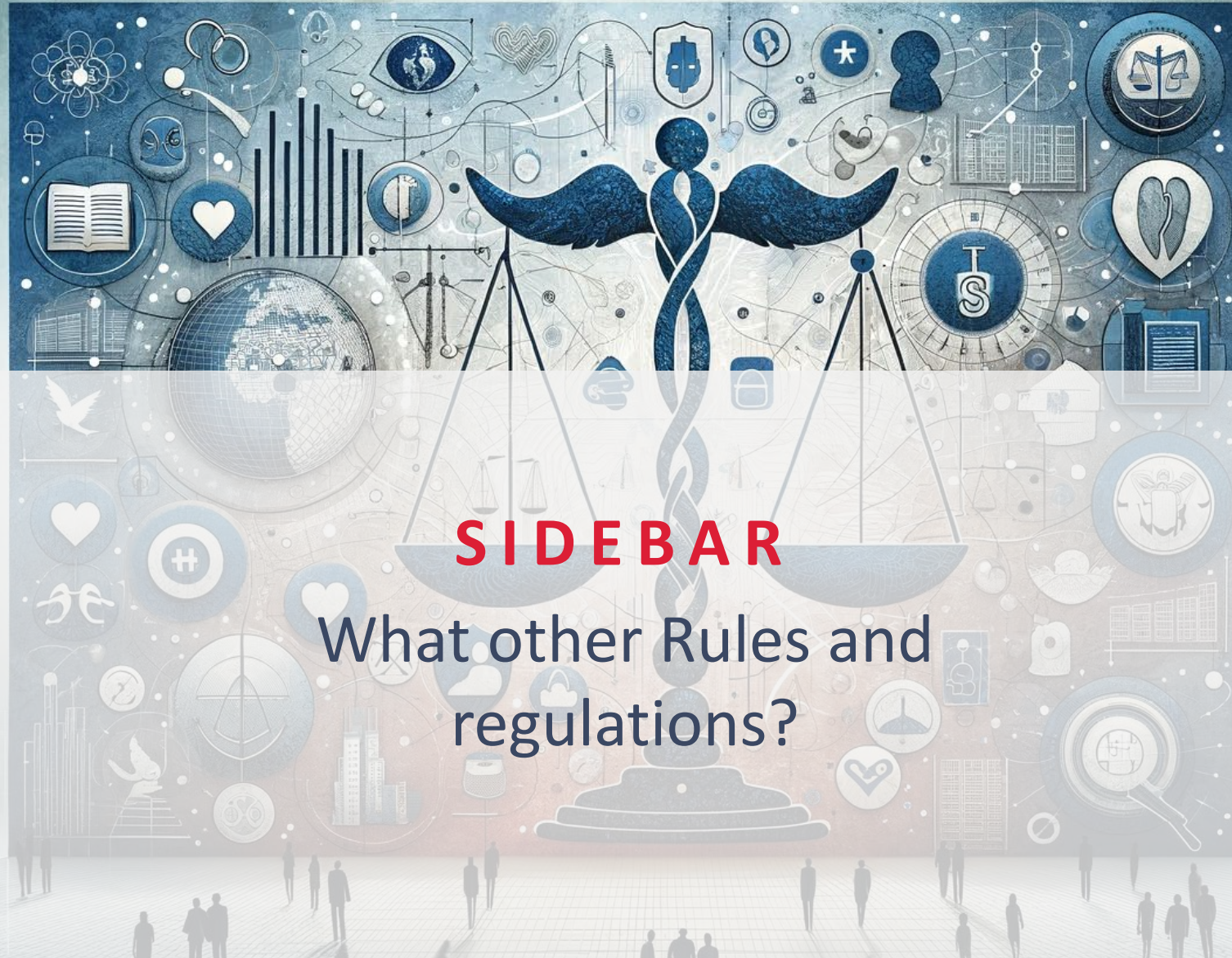
THE BREACH RULE

- ▀ Breach Discovery and Reporting
- ▀ Breach Risk Assessment



THE PRIVACY RULE

- Minimum Necessary Datasets
- Patient Rights
- De-identification of PHI
- Consent and Authorization
- Notice of Privacy Practices (NPP)



SIDEBAR

What other Rules and regulations?



HIPAA Related

- ▀ Enforcement Rule
- ▀ Transactions and Code Sets Rule
- ▀ Unique Identifiers Rule
- ▀ Omnibus Rule

Non-HIPAA

- ▀ Genetic Information
Nondiscrimination Act (GINA)
- ▀ Patient Safety and Quality
Improvement Act (PSQIA)



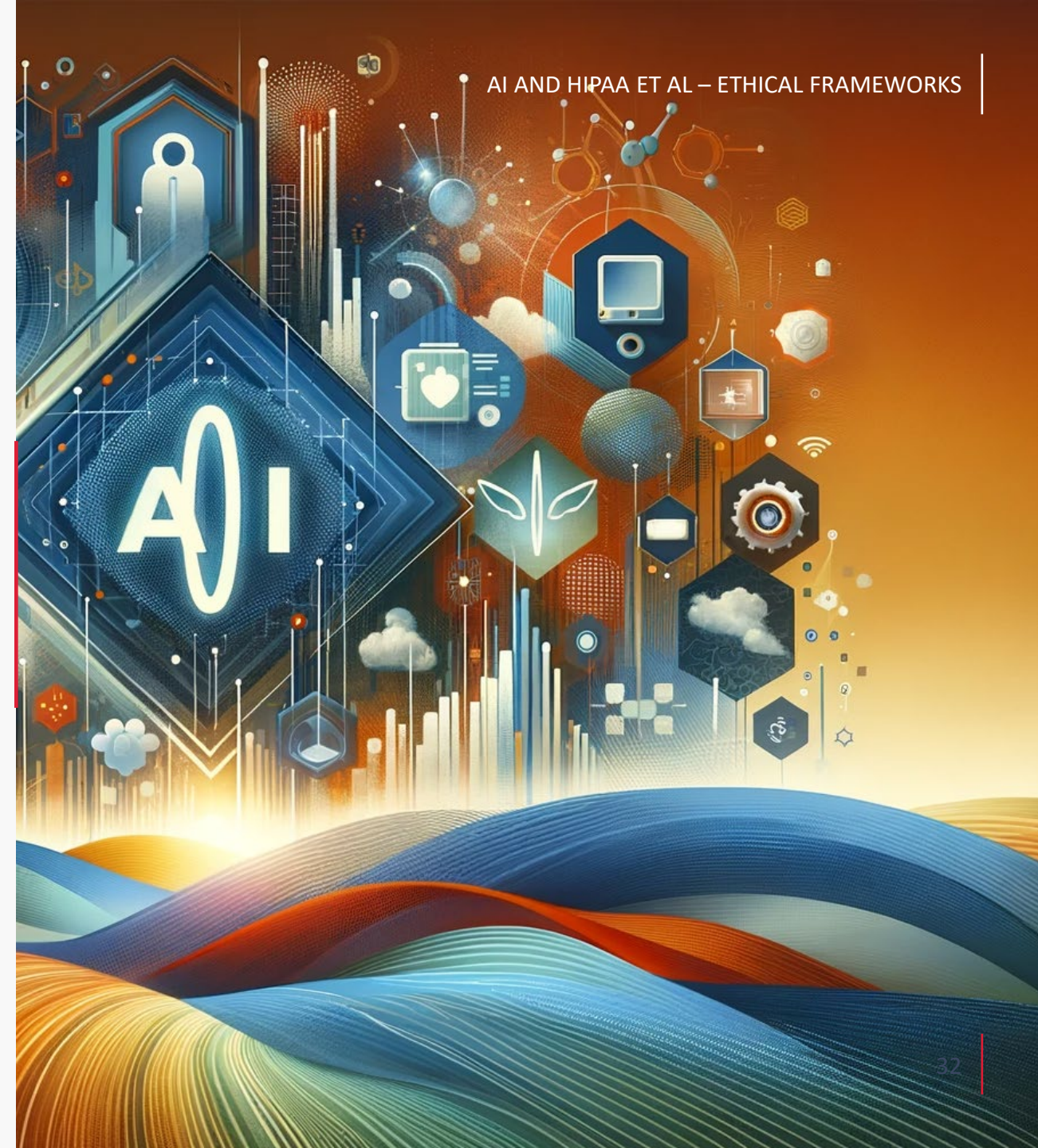
Other US Laws

- ▀ Privacy (e.g., CCPA, CPRA, MT CDPA– in Oct. 2024)
- ▀ Consumer Protection
- ▀ Wire Tapping?

THERE ARE LOTS

The governments and industry groups of the world have not been sitting idly by,

- World Health Organization (WHO) Guidelines
- American Medical Association (AMA) Policy
- The Asilomar AI Principles
- The European Union’s Ethics Guidelines for Trustworthy AI
- The Montreal Declaration for a Responsible Development of Artificial Intelligence
- NIST AI Principles



ON SOLID GROUND

A useful, CSF-styled framework for managing risks associated with AI.

AI Risk Management Framework





EXAMPLE KEY AI THREATS

- Model and Data Poisoning
- Backdoor Attacks
- Inference
- Memorization
- Training Data Reconstruction
- Confidentiality or Privacy Breach
- Bias and Discrimination
- Lack of Transparency
- Overreliance



PRACTICE MANAGEMENT

Ensuring AI safety in healthcare is like being a digital lifeguard, constantly on the lookout to keep the AI swimming safely within the lanes of compliance and security protocols.

PRACTICAL AND HIPAA COMPLIANT AI USE

Establish an AI security policy



- ▮ Whatever your approach to AI is, define the expectations and rules of the road.
- ▮ Remember your people are already using, developing, or deploying AI.
- ▮ Don't forget the AI you build.



Third-Party Vendor Management

When engaging with third-party vendors for generative AI services, [COMPANY] due diligence to ensure that the vendor adheres to industry best practices and applicable laws and regulations. Contracts with third-party vendors should include provisions regarding AI ethics, security, and data protection. Monitoring and Auditing

[COMPANY] will regularly monitor and audit its generative AI applications to ensure compliance with this policy, as well as to identify potential areas for improvement. Any violation of this policy must be reported to the appropriate personnel and addressed promptly.

End-user and Consumer-facing AI Best Practices

Use of publicly available, internally hosted, or hybrid AI solutions, including Generative AI services like OpenAI ChatGPT and DALL-E, GitHub Copilot, Google Bard, etc. is allowed with the following limitations:

- Data used to train generative AI must be obtained in compliance with applicable laws and regulations. Do not input sensitive [COMPANY] or client data (e.g., financials, employee information, database tables, source code, etc.), or remove names and other unique and identifying information.
 - If possible, opt-out of having input prompt and output data used for training, refinement, or tailoring of public AI solutions.
- Like using social networking and electronic communication methods (e.g., Teams) do not input or ask inappropriate questions of AI systems from personal systems or using [COMPANY] emails or accounts.
- Public GenAI systems may grant us the copyright to generated content trained on copyrighted data and could output derivative or original content.
 - Do not present any AI-generated content to a vendor or client without review and editing; treat them all as only a first, very-rough, proof-of-concept draft.
 - If possible, query the system for sources, citations, or reference content.
- Cross reference and check AI-generated content for accuracy (it may not be true); validate output with authoritative or secondary sources. In the case of new Large Language Models may have temporal bias due to their fixed training data and cannot be relied upon to be factual.
- If it's not possible to prevent the input or use of sensitive data, then a risk assessment and management approval (Security Office) may be needed to use the data.
 - Just like with non-AI cloud-based systems, the tenancy, security, and privacy of the underlying platform must be considered.
 - If you cannot guarantee a level of privacy and security appropriate for the data you intend to use, reach out to Information Security.

- Implement all platforms and underlying technology stacks running or supported by [COMPANY] in alignment with [COMPANY]'s current information security standards, and relevant industry best practices.
- AI should not be used for activities that could result in harm to individuals, such as the creation of deepfakes or the manipulation of sensitive data.
- Generative AI should not be used in a manner that perpetuates biases or stereotypes.
- Read, understand, and comply with the code of conduct and acceptable use policies of the providers of AI technologies that you use.

Ethical Use of Generative AI

Generative AI solutions must be used ethically and responsibly. This includes not using generated content is not used to deceive, discriminate against, or harm individuals and respecting the privacy and consent of individuals whose data may be used to train AI models.

Transparency and Accountability

[COMPANY] employees must provide clear and accurate information about their use of generative AI in company processes and communications. The company is committed to being transparent about its use of AI technology and holding itself accountable for any consequences or misuse.

AI Security and Risk Management

Generative AI applications must be designed, developed, and implemented with appropriate security measures in place to protect against unauthorized access, data breaches, and threats. Data used to train generative AI models must be protected from unauthorized modification, or disclosure. Any data generated by generative AI models must be handled in accordance with our organization's data protection policies and standards. A thorough risk assessment (vetted by the Security Office) must be conducted for each application, and appropriate mitigation strategies should be implemented to address any risks.

Training and Awareness

[COMPANY] employees and contractors who work with generative AI must receive appropriate training to ensure they understand the capabilities, limitations, and potential risks associated with the technology. This includes ongoing education, security best practices, and relevant legal and regulatory requirements.

AI Security Policy

Background

[COMPANY]'s business objective is to be on the cutting-edge of technology. As such, [COMPANY] encourages and supports using AI technologies within the business since AI can have enormous benefits and the potential to assist in ideation, to automate complex analysis tasks, and to serve as the basis for innovative new products across service lines. AI technology has the potential to change and improve how we work, helping to increase our productivity and unleash our own creativity.

However, using AI without appropriate considerations and safeguards may open [COMPANY] and our clients to substantial risks, including the exposure of confidential information, reputational damage, and a myriad of legal, compliance, and ethical concerns. It is essential to ensure that all employees understand the significance of intellectual property and the risks of sharing confidential information in chats. Given the rapid ascent of how AI has been embraced and utilized within [COMPANY], the leadership team determined that it is critical to publish and disseminate this Addendum to our Security Policy for all [COMPANY] employees and contractors to read and acknowledge.

Purpose

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidance on the responsible and secure use of AI at [COMPANY] to ensure compliance with legal and regulatory requirements, protect the interests of the company, and mitigate risks associated with AI technology.

General Principles

As no policy can be comprehensive when addressing a rapidly changing landscape like AI, all [COMPANY] employees (this includes contractors and subcontractors) should adhere to the following general principles in their use of AI technologies:

- AI should only be used for legitimate business purposes that align with our ethical principles and values.
- All generative AI applications used within the company must comply with applicable laws, regulations, and industry standards, including data privacy, copyright, and intellectual property laws.
- Protect the privacy and security of our clients' and [COMPANY]'s confidential data, sensitive information (e.g., PII), and intellectual property.
- Assess the risks associated with each use of AI, document those risks, and apply reasonable treatments to remediate them.

PRACTICAL AND HIPAA COMPLIANT AI USE

Regular Risk Assessments and Management



- Identify specific risks with AI handling PHI, e.g., breaches and unauthorized access.
- Implement strategies to reduce identified risks.
- Keep detailed records of risk assessments and mitigation efforts.
- Update risk assessments to accommodate new threats and changes in AI applications.

PRACTICAL AND HIPAA COMPLIANT AI USE

Robust Data Encryption and Security



- Use strong encryption for data at rest and in transit within AI systems.
- Conduct frequent audits to ensure encryption and other security measures are effective.
- Implement the latest security technologies and best practices.
- Educate staff about the importance of security measures and proper handling of encrypted data.



PRACTICAL AND HIPAA COMPLIANT AI USE

Strict Access Controls



- Ensure only authorized personnel can access PHI within AI systems.
- Implement strong user authentication protocols like MFA.
- Monitor and review access logs to detect and respond to unauthorized access attempts.
- Assign access based on the minimum necessary standard for each role.

PRACTICAL AND HIPAA COMPLIANT AI USE

De-identification of Data



- Use de-identification techniques to strip ID data before AI processing.
- Follow HIPAA guidelines for de-identifying PHI.
- Regularly test de-identified data to ensure it cannot be re-identified.
- Where possible, use aggregated data to further reduce re-identification risks.

PRACTICAL AND HIPAA COMPLIANT AI USE

Transparent and Informed Consent



- Inform patients about the use of AI with their data.
- Secure explicit consent for the use of PHI with AI.
- Reflect the use of AI in privacy notices and consent forms.
- Allow patients the option to revoke their consent and explain the implications of doing so.



PRACTICAL AND HIPAA COMPLIANT AI USE

Regular Compliance Training



- Conduct regular HIPAA training for all staff involved with AI systems.
- Keep staff informed about changes in regulations and their implications for AI.
- Use real-world scenarios to enhance understanding of compliance.
- Implement certification processes to ensure understanding and compliance.

PRACTICAL AND HIPAA COMPLIANT AI USE

Incident Response Planning



- ▮ Have a detailed plan for responding to breaches and incidents involving AI.
- ▮ Conduct drills to test the effectiveness of the response plan.
- ▮ Establish clear procedures for reporting and managing incidents.
- ▮ Analyze incidents to improve future responses and prevent recurrence.



Are there any questions?

WE APPRECIATE YOUR TIME

THANK YOU

Enjoy the rest of your day.

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WE APPRECIATE YOUR TIME

QUESTIONS?

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Incident Response Tabletop Workshop

New York, NY In-Person Event

Tuesday, April 16, 10:30AM-3:30PM

[Register Here](#)

Waitlist Spots Available

Coming Soon: AI Primer and Policy & Procedures Documents developed in partnership with Manatt Health



Workshop Evaluation Survey

Please share your feedback on this session.
This should take less than 3 minutes to complete.

Survey Link:

https://forms.office.com/Pages/ResponsePage.aspx?id=YSZI7iDhjEqs_ICzVbYzoqmlH89zfFNPhDWTC9uAhXZUQzMyRTIEMkJRME1FQjIINTNBUFcZSUYYWC4u

Thank you!



CHCANYS - Online Business
Systems Evaluation for Privacy and
Security Considerations for AI

