Securing Clinical Knowledge:

Balancing Accessibility, Security, and Privacy in Dental Education

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Overview

- Introduction of HCO to SKM
- Clinical Knowledge characteristics
- Issues for SKM in the Dental School
- Implementation in the Dental School
- Issues for Future Research



Introduction of HCO to SKM

- Previous focus on data creation, acquisition, storage, and transmission (Alavi & Leidner, 1999)
- Protection of knowledge has received little attention in research (Bloodgood & Salisbury, 2001)
- 2073 KM practitioners Security issues ranked 10th among KM practitioners (King, 2002)
- 307 KM Little or no focus on security by knowledge managers (Asllani & Luthans, 2003)



Introduction of HCO to SKM

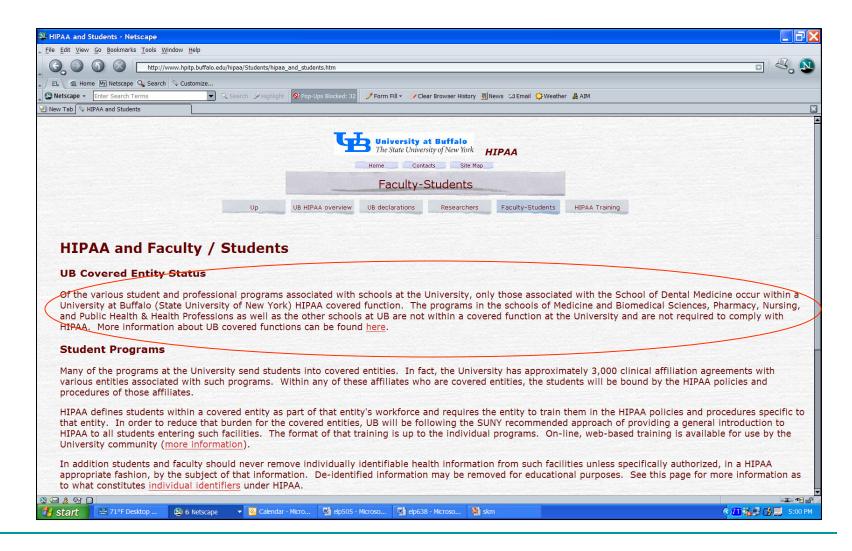
- Limited foray into KMS
- Biggest challenges
 - sharing data across multiple systems and platforms
 - setting standards
 - Improving accessibility (Bailey, 2003)
- Along comes HIPAA (1996)
- New focus on Privacy (2003) and Security (2005)



Clinical Knowledge Characteristics

- Knowledge is different; KBV and Competitive Advantage (Grant, 1996; Salisbury, 2003)
- Competitiveness hinges on management of intellectual resources (Grover & Davenport, 2001)
- Effective knowledge management requires a knowledge infrastructure and architecture – including security (Gold, et al., 2001)
- Clinical knowledge is neither unidirectional or linear
- Various users with the demand for more access, more summaries, more audits, more analytical tools (data mining)
- Current focus is still on database and data security (Damm & Schindler, 2002)



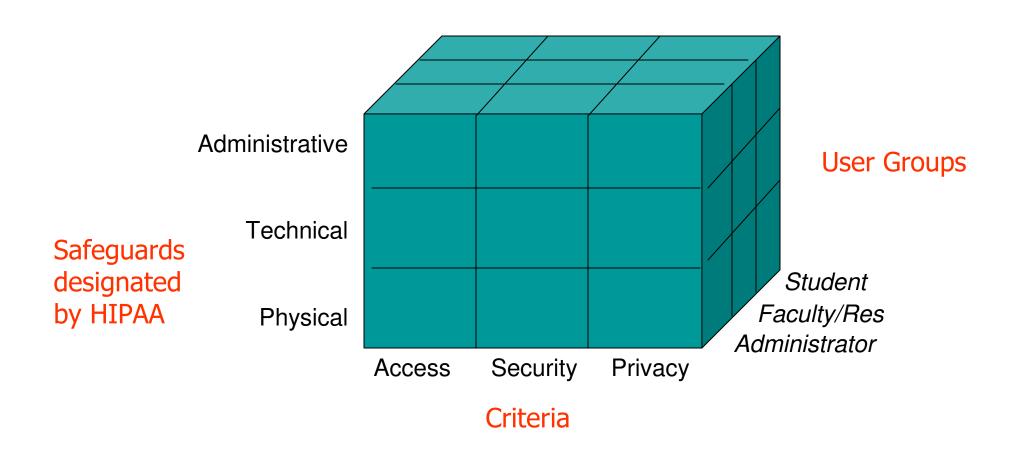




- Clinical Information Management System (CIMS)
- 2005 Security Deadline
- Patient record is primary vehicle broad compilation of data and information
- Goal:
 - Quality/Effective Dental Care
 - Balancing access with security & privacy
 - Teaching School



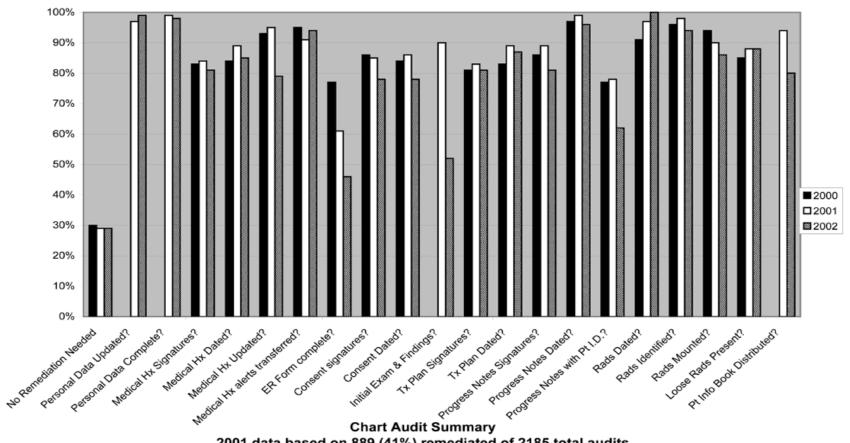






- More on Clinical Information Management System (CIMS)
 - Central repository
 - Internal development, Client-server (since 1998)
 - Security: electronic, physical, human
 - KMS functions
 - Tracking student progress
 - Evaluating outcomes
 - Summary financial reports
 - QA Analysis
 - EMR/EHR (future)
 - Digital radiographs (future)





2001 data based on 889 (41%) remediated of 2185 total audits 2002 data based on 1180 (49%) remediated of 2388 total audits



(Schou & Trimmer, 2004)

Firewalls/SSL/Citrix
Remote Access

Written

Technology

Operating Policies & Procedures

User Awareness & Training



- Continuous Training
- Continuous Risk assessment
- Contingency planning



- Continuous Training
 - HIPAA 101 + Refreshers
 - High risk Areas
 - Weakest link (Smith, 2003) Example!
 - Compliance through:
 - Random audits
 - Education
 - Bulletins/Monthly Clinic Newsletter
 - Online quizzes
 - Changing the CULTURE!



- Continuous Risk assessment
 - Four areas
 - Physical assets
 - Networking
 - Software
 - Business/clinical processes
 - Gap analysis
 - Random audits (time consuming)





- Contingency planning
 - Initial assessment
 - Linked to training
 - UB guidelines vs. state guidelines
 - On a case-by-case basis



Future Research

- Culture change "culture of security"
- External influences
- New technology (part of the solution)
 - Single-Sign-On (SSO): security vs ease of use
 - □ OASIS/HL7/ASTM/???



Example

End of the School Year Picnic
To Benefit Alan J. Gross Fund
Wednesday, June 2, 2004 Aug. 18
in the Quad outside Squire
burgers, dogs and soft drinks
\$5- good for 2 burgers (or 2 dogs, or one of each)

1st burger/dog 2nd burger/dog



Example



Questions

