



Protecting Human Research Subjects: Confidentiality

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Agenda

- Federal and State Laws/Regulations
- Informed Consent and Authorization Forms
- Other HIPAA Mechanisms
- De-identification of Data
- Certificates of Confidentiality
- Data Security – Best Practices (*John Rasmussen, Chief Information Security Officer, Information Privacy and Security*)

Laws/Regs: General Protections

- Common Rule and FDA:
 - Breach of confidentiality as a risk
 - Risks must be minimized
 - Risks must be reasonable in relation to benefit
 - Specific requirement to protect confidentiality of data
- HIPAA:
 - Protects PHI, including mental health info
 - Restricts use and disclosure without authorization
 - Additional protection for “psychotherapy notes”
- Oregon law mirrors HIPAA for protection of PHI.

Protections for Specific Types of Information: Substance Abuse Information

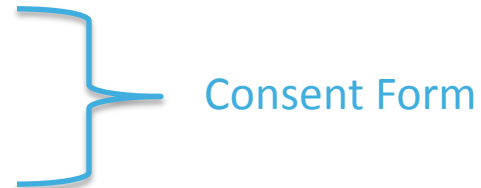
- Obtaining Substance Abuse Information from Treatment Programs for Research Purposes
 - Federal law (42 USC 290dd-2 and 42 CFR 2, aka “**Part 2**”) generally requires written consent for disclosure of identifiable information obtained by a substance abuse treatment program.
 - Oregon law is more strict. It prohibits virtually all release of records from a substance abuse treatment facility operated under the rules of the Oregon Health Authority. (ORS 430.399)
 - Federal law has an exception for information disclosed for research, if the program director determines that certain criteria are satisfied.
- ***If you are collecting information directly from subjects, this does not apply to you!***
- If you are collecting information from a substance abuse program, keep lines of communication open with IRB.

Protections for Specific Types of Information: Substance Abuse Information

- Disclosure of Substance Abuse Information
 - Researchers receiving information from a program **without written consent** of the individuals may not disclose except back to the program itself.
 - Researchers receiving information from a program **with written consent** of the individuals may not disclose unless written consent is obtained for the subsequent disclosures. This must be **specific consent** – general permission to release medical records is not enough.
- Other Things to Note
 - Mandatory state law reporting (child/elder abuse, public health) still required.
 - Protections apply to decedents. Informed consent must be obtained from someone with appropriate authority.
- ***Again, if you are collecting information directly from subjects, this does not apply to you! Follow Common Rule (and HIPAA, if applicable) regarding use and disclosure of information.***

Protections for Specific Types of Information: HIV Status

- Oregon Law: No disclosure or compelled disclosure without authorization of individual unless otherwise required/permitted by law or regulation. (ORS 433.045(3))
- Requirements for authorization (OAR 333-012-0270):
 - “Specific written authorization.” General consent for release of medical records is insufficient.
 - Elements:
 - HIV status may be released
 - Purpose for release
 - Parties who may receive information
 - Time period when release may occur
 - Date of authorization and signature of individual



Protections for Specific Types of Information: HIV Status

- Recommended language for studies in which HIV status may be disclosed (even if you are not testing for it):

If you are HIV positive, this information will be disclosed to [the sponsor, and list others as appropriate] along with the other health information we collect about you. The [sponsor, others] will use this information to [monitor your safety, learn more about the effects of the study drug in people with HIV, etc.].
- This language will be added to the consent form templates at the next round of updates (January 2013).
- Testing for HIV? Give HIV info sheet as well.

Protections for Specific Types of Information: Genetic Information

- Oregon Genetic Privacy Law
 - Obtaining/using/disclosing genetic information for research requires informed consent
 - Conducting anonymous/coded genetic research requires informed consent or opportunity to opt-out
- Informed consent means “specific informed consent for genetic research”
- Genetic language is already included in the consent templates.

Protections for Specific Types of Information: Education Records

- Federal law (FERPA) prohibits release of student records from schools without written parent or student permission.
- There are exceptions, but most research requires written permission.
- Work with the school if you are trying to access their records for research and keep lines of communication open with IRB.

Consent and Authorization Form Requirements

- Subjects must be informed about:
 - What private information will be collected
 - Who will be able to access it
 - What measures are in place to protect it
- Oregon law requires **specific permission** for the disclosure of:
 - HIV status
 - Genetic information if not for treatment, payment, or operations

Stating generally that all information collected in the study may be disclosed and/or used in future unspecified research is NOT ENOUGH!
- Federal law requires **specific permission** for the disclosure of substance abuse information obtained from a treatment program
- HIPAA requires an **additional, separate authorization form** for:
 - Use/disclosure of psychotherapy notes
 - Optional uses/disclosures of PHI in a clinical trial

HIPAA Mechanisms: Authorization

- HIPAA Research Authorization (HRA) shows permission for use/disclosure of PHI
- Why don't we have the separate initials lines in the HRA anymore?
 - Instead of listing this information separately in the HRA, the new HRA refers back to the consent form, where these issues can be discussed
 - Only once (less risk of inconsistency) and
 - More thoroughly.
 - This means that items requiring special permission (genetic research, certain substance abuse info, and HIV) must be discussed in the consent form.

HIPAA Mechanisms – WoA and DUA

- Waiver of Authorization
 - Allows use/disclosure of PHI without authorizations if you can show that the research is **not practicable** without the waiver and that appropriate confidentiality protections are in place so that there is only **minimal risk** to subjects.
 - Must destroy or de-identify PHI at the earliest opportunity consistent with the research.
- Data Use Agreement
 - Allows disclosure of a Limited Data Set (dates ok; no direct identifiers)
 - Not the same as a non-HIPAA Data Sharing Agreement, though may be called a DUA or contain similar language – ask us if you are not sure about something you're asked to sign!
 - Contact Andrea Johnson if another institution wants to negotiate changes to our template DUA.

HIPAA Mechanisms – Prep to Research and Decedents

- Prep to Research
 - Allows access to PHI at OHSU for developing a protocol, recruiting, etc.
 - Can be part of a study or a separate activity (submit via request for determination)
 - Prep to Research vs. WoA:
 - WoA is more inclusive
 - WoA required if you are disclosing outside OHSU
- Decedents Representation Form
 - Allows research with decedents' PHI
 - Appropriate confidentiality protections must be in place
 - Not limited to use at OHSU
 - Can be part of a study or separate activity

HIPAA – Accounting of Disclosures

- Required for any disclosures outside of OHSU for research purposes not covered by an authorization or a DUA.
 - Disclosures pursuant to a WoA or Decedents Representation
 - Exceptions to authorization requirement – public health reporting
- There are different procedures if you have more than 50 subjects vs. 50 or fewer, but you must account for disclosures regardless of the number of subjects in your study.
- For information on OHSU's Accounting of Disclosures procedures and system, visit the [Information Privacy & Security](#) website.

De-Identification of Data

- The OHSU IRB uses the HIPAA standard for de-identification in all cases, including exempt and NHS determinations
 - All 18 identifiers must be removed, or
 - A statistician must certify that identification of the individuals is extremely unlikely.
- De-identification is not always preferable or even possible, and that's usually okay!

De-Identification of Data – Common Areas of Confusion

NHS vs. Exempt 4 vs. Expedited 5

NHS

No identifiers and no code exists or you will not have access to the code

Exempt 4

Identifiers accessed but not recorded in research records

Expedited 5

Identifiers recorded

De-Identification of Data – Common Areas of Confusion

Exempt 2 vs. Expedited 7

Exempt 2

Anonymous survey or similar activities

Or

Identifiable survey or similar but no PHI or information that could be potentially damaging if accidentally released

Expedited 7

Identifiable survey or similar with PHI or other information that could be potentially damaging if released

*****Pay attention to how you set up your SurveyMonkey survey! You can link email addresses.***

De-Identification of Data - Repositories

- We will not consider data released from a repository to be de-identified if the investigator requesting the release is also an investigator on the repository (unless no identifying code exists).
- Think about this as you set up your repositories – who really has access to the code?

Certificates of Confidentiality

- Federal mechanism (NIH) that protects investigators from forced disclosure of subjects' identifying information (e.g. subpoena)
- Does not prevent voluntary disclosure!
- Rarely tested in court
 - Can, in theory, supersede mandatory disclosures like child abuse, professional misconduct, or public health reporting, but investigators should still report unless there is a compelling reason not to report.
 - Subjects must be informed that these disclosures will still be made.
- ***Call us if you are being asked to disclose subject information and you have a CoC!***

Certificates of Confidentiality

- Do you need a CoC?
 - Sensitive information
 - Repositories (per OHRP guidance)
- Can you get a CoC if your study is not federally funded?
 - YES, as long as research is within the NIH mission.
 - Embryonic stem cell research is not eligible.
- The IRB will sign your CoC application. Submit the CoC to the IRB once you have it.
- More information: [NIH CoC Policy Kiosk](#)

Certificates of Confidentiality

- Informed consent form must tell subjects that the study is covered by a CoC and explain what that means.
- ***Be sure to tell subjects what investigators intend to disclose despite the CoC, such as child abuse or public health reporting.***
- Template language will be added to consent templates at next revision. In the meantime, contact the IRB if you need example language.

Data Security – Best Practices

- John Rasmussen, Chief Information Security Officer
- [Information Privacy and Security Website](#)

IRB Updates and Reminders

- Consent form templates
 - Next 6-month revision: January 2013
 - **Send us your feedback now!!**
- Brown Bags
 - October 25: ***When to Submit What and Reportable Events*** (Melinda Allie)
 - December 13: ***Recruitment and Consent Discussions*** (Trish Lindstrom and Triana Nagel)
- IRB Training (Melinda Allie and Kaija Maggard)
 - Intro to IRB: October 18
 - eIRB Basics: November 1
 - eIRB Intermediate: November 15

Helpful Resources

- [IRB Forms Page](#)
- [IRB Policies Page](#)
- Don't hesitate to contact us!
 - Andrea Johnson: regulatory questions
Ext 4-8999 or johnandr@ohsu.edu
 - [Department Analyst](#): general questions
 - Managing Analyst: study-specific questions
 - John Rasmussen (IPS): data security questions
 - Not sure?
4-7887, option 1 or irbinbox@ohsu.edu



Mark your calendars!

Next Brown Bag Session is
When to Submit What and Reportable Events with
Melinda Allie
October 25th in UHS 8B60.

Visit our website for more
information:
www.ohsu.edu/researchintegrity

