

## What is the SHIG?

### **State Health Information Guidance**





### **CONFUSION**

Confusion about the law is a major barrier to sharing patient information

### **DEFAULT TO NEGATIVE**

Providers often default to not sharing information even when it is legal to share

### **RISK AVOIDANCE**

The primary reasons are uncertainty, risk avoidance and liability concerns

### **GETTING TO YES**

The SHIG helps highlight the known path to legally and securely sharing patient information

### Goal & Vision

Facilitating Coordination & Sharing



To better articulate what California providers can do without consent today to share patient information, including who can share it, who can receive it, what can be done with it, and for what purpose. To accelerate the responsible and appropriate sharing of health information in California by facilitating a dialog among care providers of what can be done within current State and Federal laws.

# Why CalOHII?

### **Authority and Expertise**



### **A**uthority

California Office of Health Information Integrity has statutory authority to interpret and clarify state law

### **Experience**

Created similar guidance for California State departments

### Relationships

Strong working relationships with stakeholders across healthcare industry

### **How Was the SHIG Created?**

#### **A Collaborative Product**

#### **Solicitation**

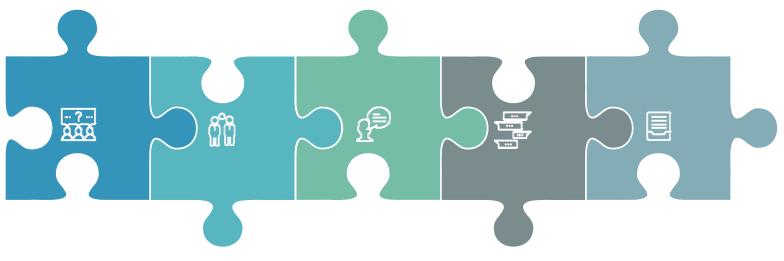
Stakeholders solicited about existing obstacles

#### Research

User stories generated by Advisory Group reflect crossindustry insights and experience

#### Clarification

Clarification built around scenario-based illustrations along with general guidance



### **Advisement**

Advisory group formed from more than 20 organizations

### Consultation

Patient and privacy advocacy organizations consulted

# Benefits of Whole Person Coordinated Care

Supporting the Triple Aim



**Improved Patient Outcomes** 



**Improved Overall Patient Satisfaction** 



**Improved Efficiency and Reduced Costs** 



## Who Can Use the SHIG?

Broad in Scope

Physical Health
Care Providers

Mental Health Care Providers

Law Enforcement

Social Services

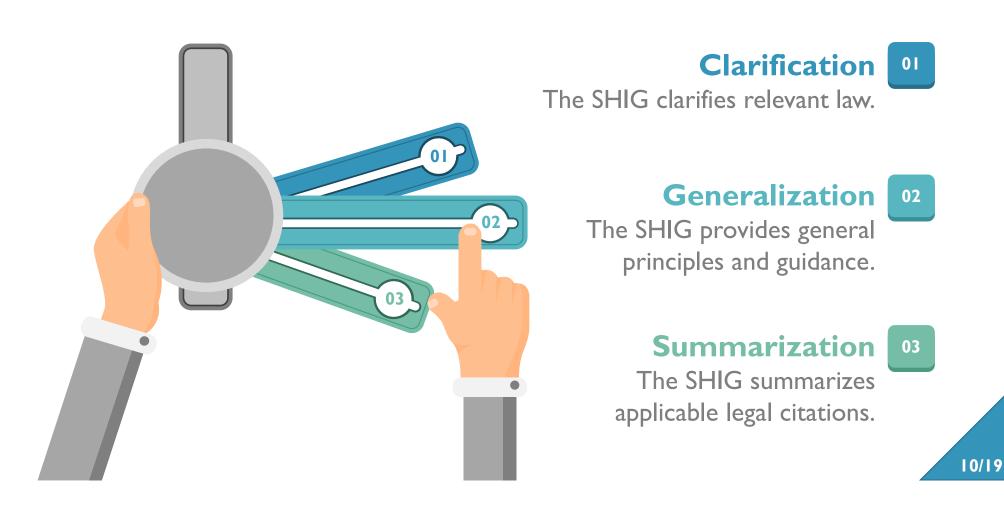
Emergency Service Providers

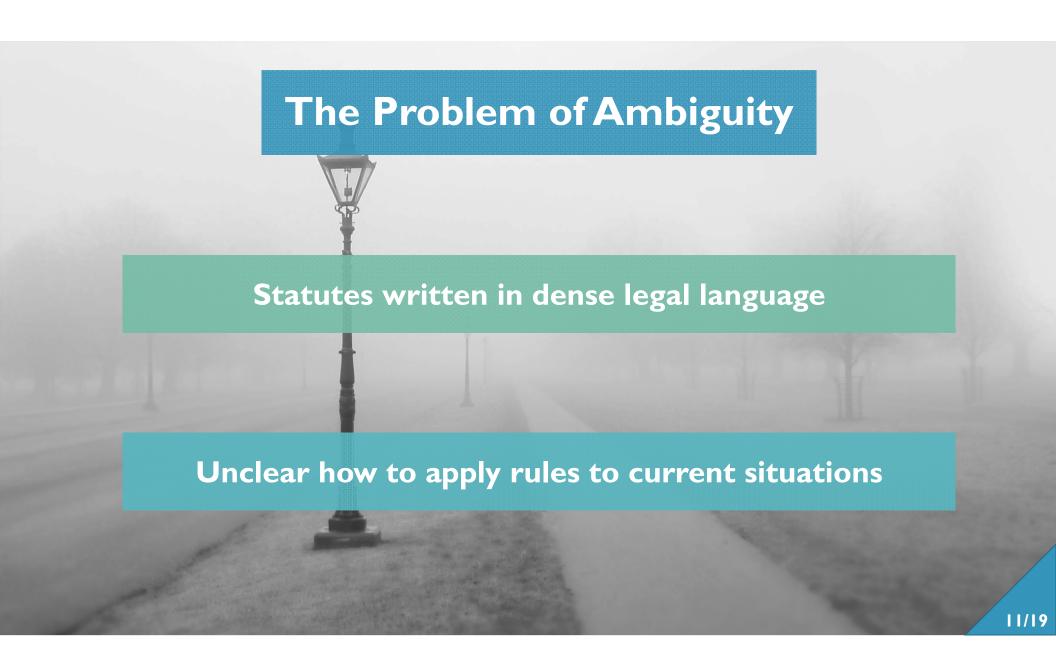
Caregivers and Care
Coordinators



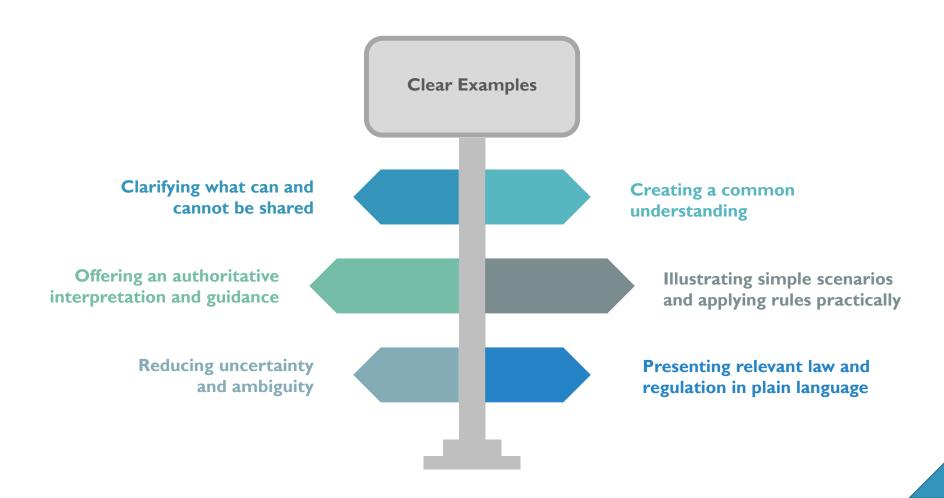
# Reducing Complexity

**Ease of Comprehension** 



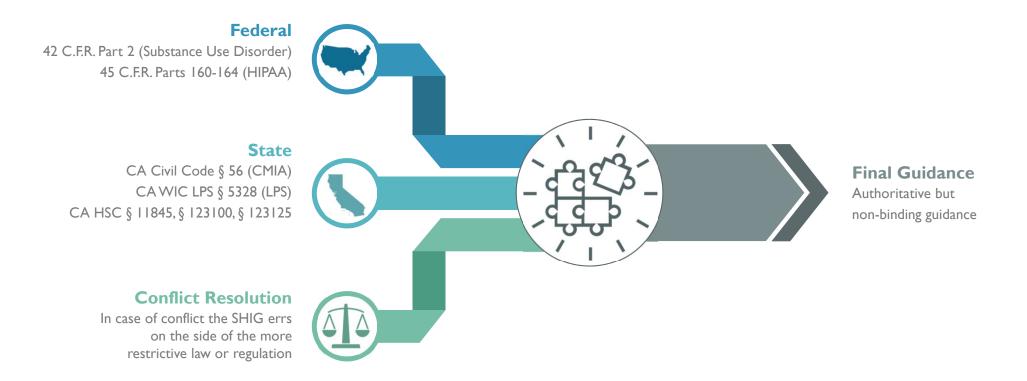


# **Increasing Clarity**



## **Primary Regulation Sources**

**And Conflict Resolution** 



### How It Works

Authoritative Scenario-Based Guidance



SIMPLE, STRAIGHT-FORWARD, & ILLUSTRATED



**22 SCENARIOS** 



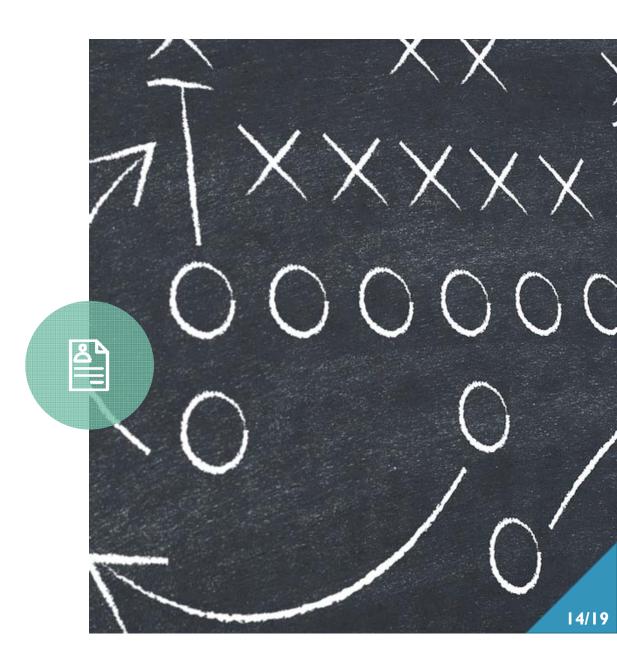
RELEVANT TO A WIDE RANGE OF PROVIDER SECTORS



PLAIN LANGUAGE FOR A LAY AUDIENCE



ALL GUIDANCETIED TO RELEVANT STATUTES, REGULATIONS AND LAWS



## Scenario Example

### In the Event of an Emergency

Start

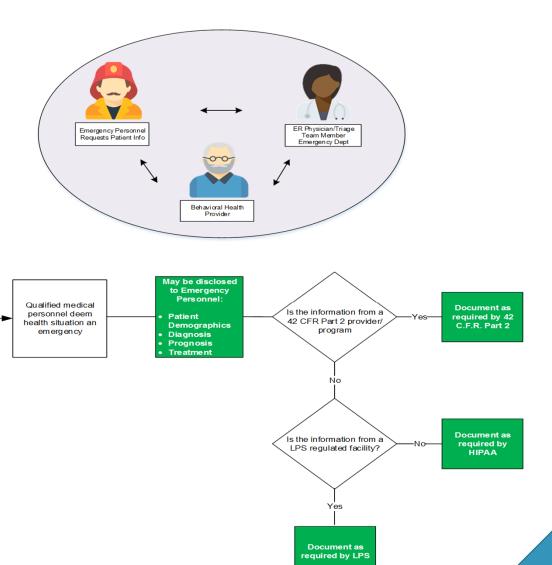
### **Description:**

An individual with mental health or substance use disorder (SUD) issues is being treated by an Emergency Medical Services (EMS) provider, emergency room physician, hospital emergency department or a triage team member.

What patient information can be shared in a medical emergency?

### **Scenario Assumptions:**

- Must be a medical emergency as determined by qualified healthcare professional
- Patient is unable to provide health information to healthcare professionals
- No patient or Patient Representative Authorization



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## Scenario Example (Continued)

### In the Event of an Emergency

#### **Scenario Guidance Narrative**

Behavioral health providers including providers subject to 42 C.F. R. Part 2 (Substance Use Disorder regulations), health care service plans, contractors and other health care professionals and facilities can share the following only to the extent necessary to meet a bona fide medical emergency for the purpose of diagnosis or treatment of the patient:

- o Patient demographics
- o Diagnosis
- o Prognosis
- o Treatment

[42 C.F.R.§ 2.1 § 290ee-3 (b)(2)(A); CA Health and Safety Code § 11845(c)(1)]

Patient information may be communicated by radio transmissions or other means necessary between emergency medical personnel at the scene of an emergency, or in an emergency medical transport vehicle, and emergency medical personnel at the licensed health facility.

[Civil Code Section 56.10(c)(1)

The condition being treated must pose an immediate threat to the health of the individual and require immediate medical attention.

[42 C.F.R. § 2.51(a)]

#### Documentation Requirements When Provider is Regulated by 42 C.F.R. Part 2

Immediately following disclosure of substance use disorder information the entity providing the information must document the following in the patient's records:

- o Name and affiliation with any health care facility of the medical personnel to whom disclosure was made
- Name of the individual making the disclosure
- o The date and time of the disclosure
- The nature of the emergency

[42 C.F.R. § 2.51(c)]

#### **Citations & Related Guidance**

[42 C.F.R. § 2.1 § 290ee-3 (b)(2)(A); 42 C.F.R. § 2.51(a); 42 C.F.R. § 2.51(a); 42 C.F.R. § 164.502(b), and § 164.514(d); 45 C.F.R. § 164.510(b)(3); CA Civil Code Section 56.10(c)(1); CA Health and Safety Code § 11845(c)(2); CA Welfare and Institutions Code § 5328(a).] [Guidance on Behavioral Health Authorization Requirements – Appendix 2; Guidance on Court Orders (future).]

## **Other Resources**

