

- 1. Loss of devices or use of unprotected devices**
Stay vigilant about where your telehealth devices are; always properly close or shut them down before leaving them unattended.
- 2. Failure to use encryption to protect ePHI**
Take security measures to ensure that electronic patient information is safeguarded properly.
- 3. Unauthorized disclosure of PHI and ePHI**
Don't ever disclose patient information, both physical and electronic forms, without proper authorization.
- 4. Unauthorized verbal circulation of patient information**
Physicians should ensure that they are in a place where others can't easily listen in on appointments by accident.
- 5. Lack of employee training**
Ensure that your employees are trained and knowledgeable in HIPAA rules and regulations to easily avoid violations in the future.
- 6. Circulation of the wrong patient information**
Always double-check that you are sending the correct patient information and records to the correct patient.



- 7. Lack of a HIPAA-compliant Business Associate Agreement (BAA)**
Failure to enter into a BAA is an **immediate** HIPAA violation and one of the most common. If any vendor or third party is given access to sensitive PHI and ePHI, a signed BAA must exist between the physician's office and the third party.
- 8. Failure to prevent hacking and data breaches**
To avoid hacking and data breaches, make sure that the video conferencing system your office or business is using is HIPAA compliant, has proper encryption, and antivirus software.
- 9. Incorrect disposal of patient records**
Following HIPAA regulations, records should be properly physically shredded or electronically wiped from the hard drive.
- 10. Exceeding the 60-Day deadline for issuing breach notifications**
In the case of a data and systems breach, physicians & healthcare producers must properly notify the Department of Health and Human Services' Office for Civil Rights (OCR) within 60 days.

