

# Clinical Audit through the lens of GDPR

## **GPDR & CLINICAL AUDIT**

## GDPR & Clinical Audit

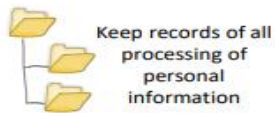


# Purpose of Today

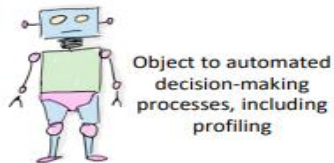
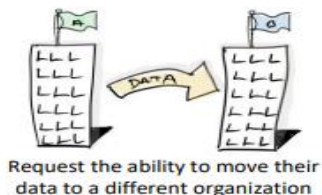


# High level view of the GDPR

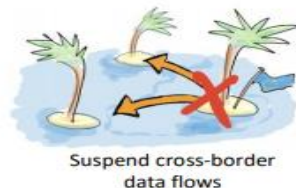
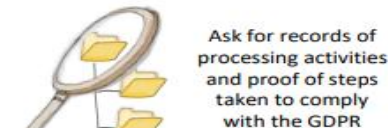
## What organizations have to do



## What individuals can do



## What regulators can do



Inspired by IAPP's GDPR Awareness Guide. Please credit Tim Clements

# PERSONAL DATA

## GDPR PERSONAL DATA

The EU's General Data Protection Regulation defines personal data as any information related to a person that can be used to directly or indirectly identify them, including:

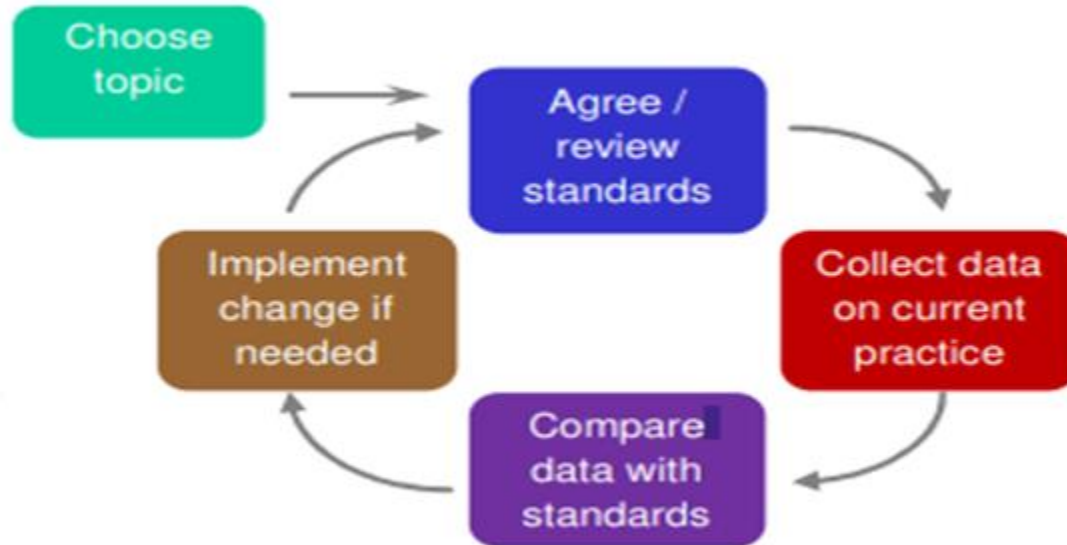


## Who's who under GDPR

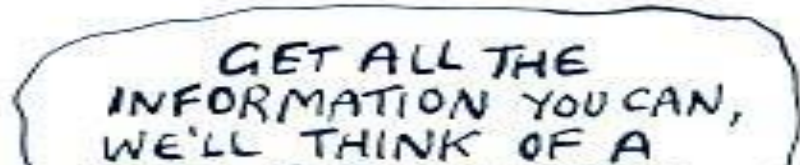




## AUDIT PROCESS



## Planning



**Always consider the data protection rights of the individual.**





## CLINICAL AUDIT – MAPPED TO 7 GDPR PRINCIPLES



1. Inform Data Subjects how their data will be used especially when not relying on consent as lawful basis e.g. **Privacy Notices, Information Leaflets, Posters**
2. Only collect what is needed to meet the audit standards, data collection form.
3. Retain only the relevant data, anonymise/ pseudonymise where possible.
4. Check data quality, correct inaccuracies.
5. Only retain the personal data for as long as necessary
6. Keep the data secure and confidential. Important to watch out for small numbers
7. Good record keeping, listing all data usage activities. Report any breaches.

## PRIVACY BY DESIGN & DEFAULT



## GDPR Aspects

Planning & Design	Implementation	Data Collection	Analysis & Review	Publishing findings
<p>Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA)</p> <p>Select lawful basis</p> <p>Data Minimization</p>	<p>Data security</p> <p>Data sharing agreements</p> <p>Secure Storage</p> <p>Transparency</p> <p>HIQA Information standards</p>	<p>GDPR training for data collectors</p> <p>Pseudonymising the data</p> <p>Proportional processing</p> <p>Good record keeping</p>	<p>Data Quality – requirement under GDPR for data accuracy</p> <p>HIQA Data Quality Standards</p>	<p>Privacy of individuals</p> <p>Aggregated data - no individual identified</p> <p>Small numbers considered</p>

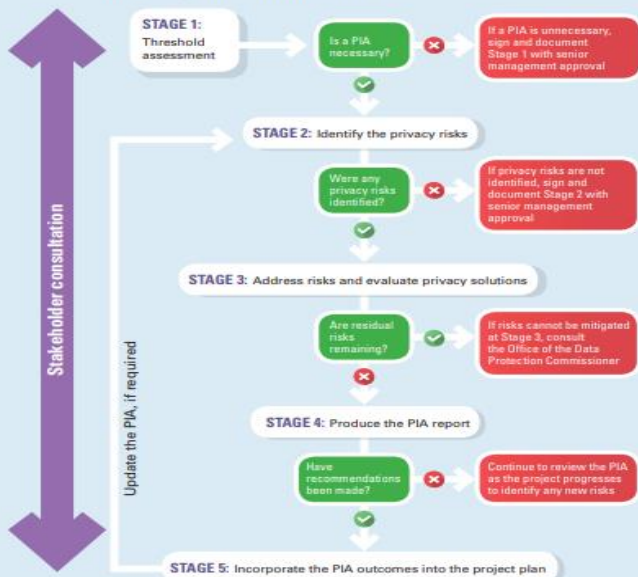
# DATA PROTECTION IMPACT ASSESSMENT

List of Types of Data Processing Operations which require a **Data Protection Impact Assessment**.



## Stages of the PIA process

Each stage of the PIA process must be documented to ensure compliance with the GDPR.

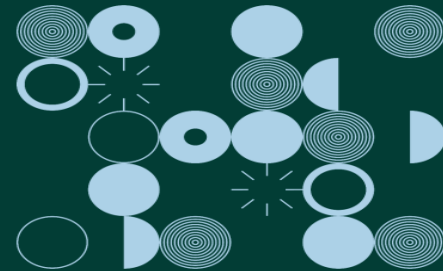


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## Guidance Note:

### Guide to Data Protection Impact Assessments (DPIAs)

October 2019



## DATA PROTECTION IMPACT ASSESSMENT

### When do you carry out a DPIA?

- Any new IT system or new use of data resulting in high risk processing  
Or
- Any major change to an existing IT system or use of data

### How do you know if a DPIA required?

- Complete the Threshold Assessment available from HIQA's website
- [https://www.hiqa.ie/sites/default/files/2019-02/pia\\_threshold\\_assessment\\_0.pdf](https://www.hiqa.ie/sites/default/files/2019-02/pia_threshold_assessment_0.pdf)

## BENEFITS OF DATA PROTECTION IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- ❑ Protecting the privacy rights of individuals
- ❑ Demonstrating compliance with legislation
- ❑ Building in privacy by design from the start
- ❑ Involving stakeholders, learning from experience
- ❑ Reducing risks to data subject's data



## DATA MINISATION

- ❑ Only collect what you need to meet the Audit Standards – use a data collection form
- ❑ Pseudonymise or Anonymise where possible



## DATA MINISATION



### Personal sensitive data

This is the full data including personal and special\* data.

<b>Name</b>	John Briggs
<b>Date of birth</b>	14.04.87
<b>Email</b>	jb89@mail.com
<b>User ID</b>	john_briggs_89
<b>Health</b>	type 1 diabetes



### Pseudonymous data

IDs are replaced with pseudonyms.  
Sensitive data is encrypted.

<b>Names</b>	User-78463
<b>Date of birth</b>	14.04.87
<b>Email</b>	[REDACTED]
<b>User ID</b>	[REDACTED]
<b>Health</b>	type 1 diabetes



### Anonymous data

IDs removed & sensitive data randomised/generalised.

<b>Sex</b>	Male
<b>Age</b>	30-49
<b>Health</b>	type 1 diabetes

\* special data includes health, gender, genetics, biometrics, ethnic origin, sexuality, politics & religion

## DATA MINISATION - Pseudonymisation techniques

Encryption

Masking

Scrambling

Hashing

Tokenization

Data blurring



## DATA MINISATION - Pseudonymisation techniques

### Original Data

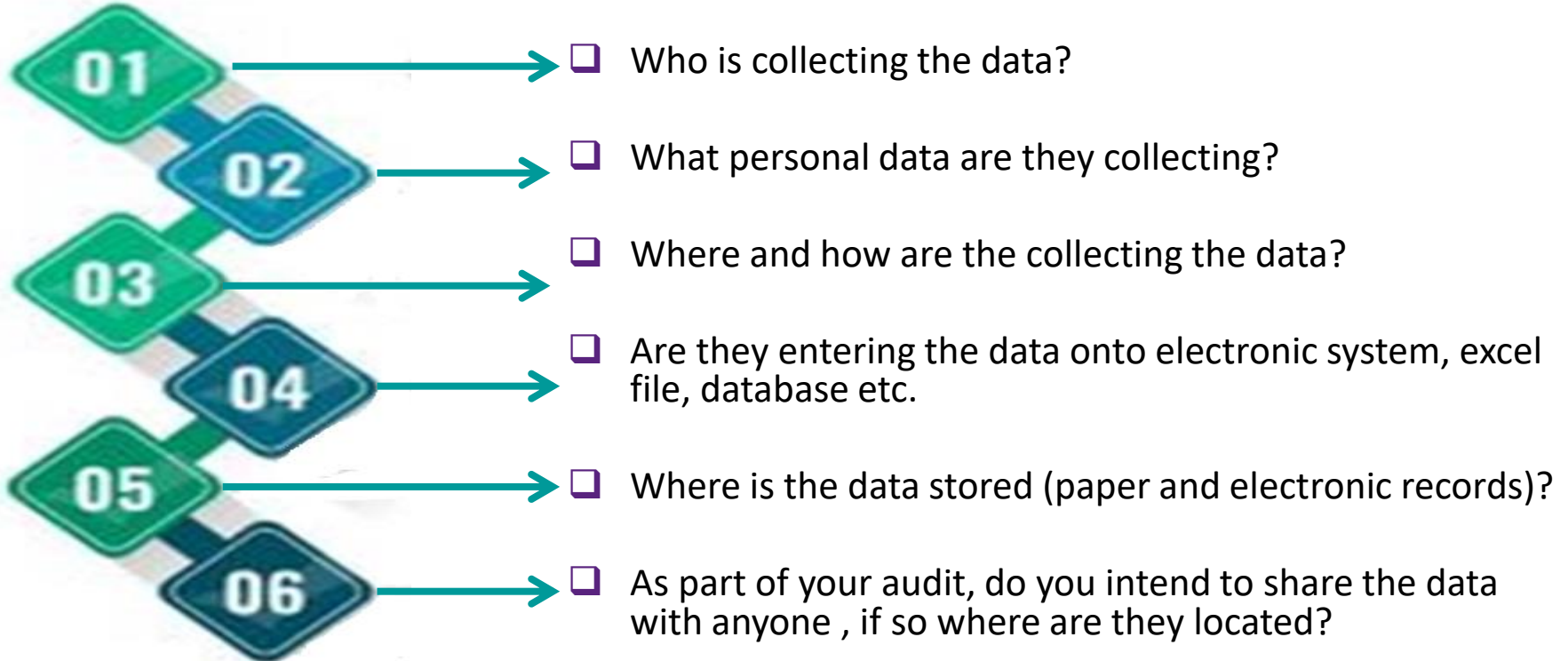
- Date of Birth – 02/11/1940
- Address, High St, Bray, Wicklow
- MRN– 876998
- Date of Surgery – 01/01/2018
- Height, Weight and BMI

### Pseudonymised Data

- Age or Age Range e.g. 79 or 70-79
- Use county or province e.g. Wicklow or Leinster
- Scramble Digits – xxx9xx8
- Use partial – Jan 2018 or Q1 2018
- Keep relevant data only - BMI

***Use carefully and always review:*** even using partial data, it may be possible to re-identify patient e.g. Date of Surgery – Jan 2018, they may have been only patient operated on in Jan 2018

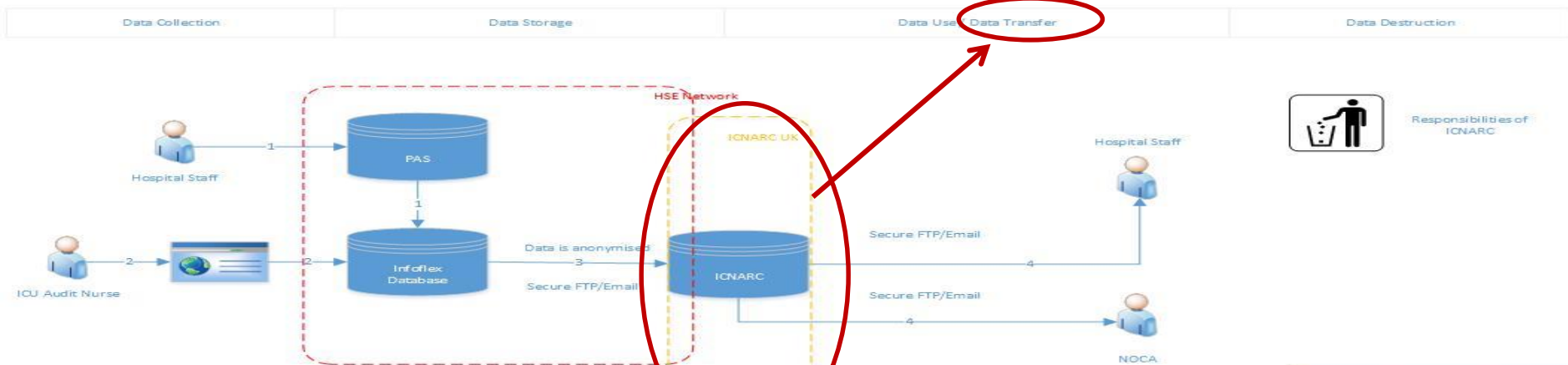
## Data Collection



# Example of Data Collection/Storage/Transfer Flow

## National ICU Audit – v1.0

### Data Flow Lifecycle of the Recording and Monitoring of patient treatment with the Acute Hospitals ICU



Responsibilities of  
ICNARC

Legend	
	Individual or Group
	Database
	Webpage

#### Data Key

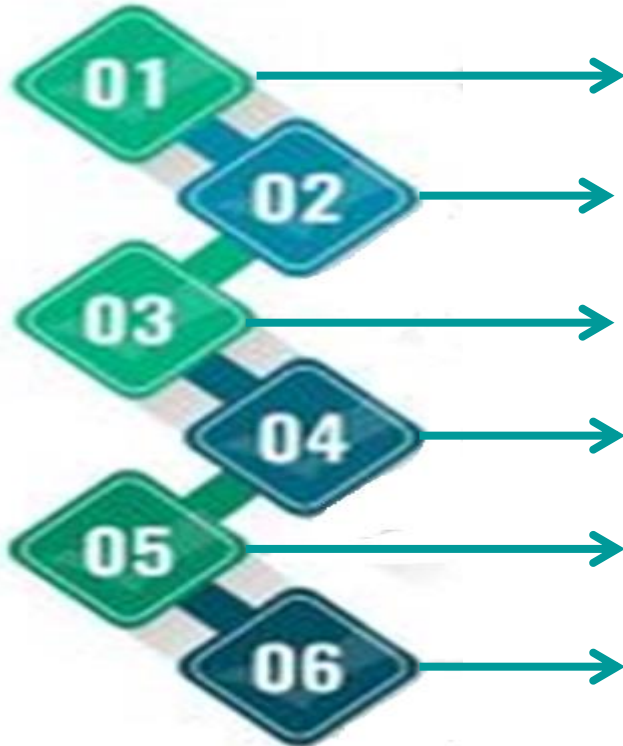
1. Patient Information: Name, address, date of birth, length of stay, initial surgeon seen, follow up care, transfer location
2. Validation of patient information
3. Patient Information Anonymised
4. Anonymised Statistical Reports



## Data Sharing – Under GDPR



## Data Security – Basics



- Password protect your computer and sensitive files
- Encryption on laptops and other devices e.g. USB key
- Personal identifiable information should not be emailed in plain text, use initials or partial data.
- Stored on a secure drive
- Adherence with local IT Policies
- Limiting what you share and only sharing data with authorised individuals.

## Data Security – Basics

- Security applies to paper records too and everyone has a role to play!



## Reviewing your Data

### □ Data Quality

- GDPR Requires you to hold accurate and relevant information
- Reviewing audit data will support this, but remember anonymised data cannot be linked back or data quality improved.

Anonymisation



Degraded Accuracy

VERSUS

Pseudonymisation



Superior Accuracy

## Ethical Consideration - similar to GDPR Principles

- ❑ Clinical audit must always be conducted within an ethical framework.
- ❑ What does this mean?
  - Respecting the confidentiality and privacy rights of patients and staff
  - Designing your audit well so that the data is collected and stored appropriately.
  - Ensuring data is retained for no longer than is necessary

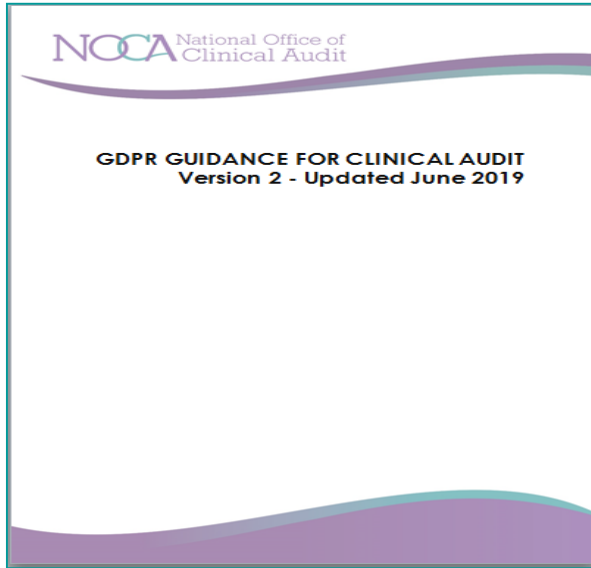
## Summary

- ❑ Planning vital. Design your audit well and consider privacy of data
- ❑ Identify your lawful basis
- ❑ Ensure privacy notice or information leaflets/posters in place
- ❑ Only collect what is needed and keep data accurate
- ❑ Always keep data secure and don't share unless authorised to do so
- ❑ Report any breaches
- ❑ Stay GDPR aware and **Keep auditing!**





# GDPR – Guidance and FAQs...



The screenshot shows the "Publications" page on the NOCA website. The browser address bar shows "noca.ie/publications". The page features the NOCA logo and a navigation menu with links for Home, About NOCA, Audits, Publications, News, and Events. A teal "CONTACT" button and a grey "LOGIN" button are in the top right. The main heading is "Publications", followed by a paragraph: "NOCA produce a number of different publications, such as national reports, patient information leaflets and policies." Below this is a teal button labeled "VIEW OUR PUBLICATION TIMELINE". At the bottom, there are three grey cards: "Audit Resources" (with a pen and paper icon), "Corporate" (with a building icon), and "GDPR" (with a person holding a document icon). The "GDPR" card is circled in red.

## Some Acknowledgements



## Any data protection queries?



Data Protection queries

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