

Health policy and regulation research paper example

[Experience](#), [Belief](#)



According to Patricia (1997), the Human Resources department and the Medical Staff can conduct a background screening for information from various public records and telephone verifications this includes: a search of the governmental database of outstanding criminal warrants throughout the country, searching the upper level Civil courts to discover civil suits or judgments, checking each Federal District Court both criminal and civil where a candidate has resided, studied or worked. They can also check the credit report of the applicant which is vital, as it helps to confirm the applicant's past employment and addresses, as well as public records such as bankruptcies judgments or liens for any other reason. They may carry out a criminal check in the state courts for any misdemeanors and felonies (Helen 2002). The Human Resources department and the Medical Staff should be able to identify red flags when reviewing the applicants' history by being attentive to certain risk indicators in the applicant's history, such as; Lack of response to a reference inquiry from a medical group, a training program, managed care entity or professional society which the applicant was an associate, resignation of the applicant as a medical staff at any particular time or lack of verified coverage from a professional liability insurance policy. The medical privacy rule plays a big role in the health care organizations. According to George (2008), it aims to protect individual health information, and also lays down limits and stipulations, on the uses as well as disclosures that may perhaps be made of such data without authorization from the patient. This rule also provide a patient with the right over his or her health information, which takes in to account the rights to examine as well to get a replica of their health documentations, and also the

right to ask for corrections. The Privacy Rules apply to health care clearinghouses, health plans and to every health care provider who conveys health information in an electronic form. Patients are the ones who benefit from this rule since their information is protected and cannot be disclosed to any other person without their consent. The goal of this rule is to protect individually restricted healthcare information during the storage, transfer, release, as well as destruction of the information (Geetha 2006).

References

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