

Ferpa hipaa

Family



Ferpa/hipaa

Ferpa/Hipaa: Privacy Ferpa/Hipaa Feigenblatt, C., Domínguez, D., and Valles, J. . The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Right (FERPA). *Journal of Alternative Perspectives in the Social Sciences* (2015), Volume 6 No3, 329-335.

The article explores the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Right (FERPA), privacy in education, FERPA related Cases, and the implications of the law on privacy and the Act. Feigenblatt, Domínguez, and Valles present the impact of the information that learning institutions have about students in the larger societal context. The use or misuse of the information may affect students negatively. The 1974 Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act seek to maintain privacy of student's information. The article is useful because it offers information on the relationship of financial aid and student academic process, and its impact on employment opportunities. The researchers affirm the importance of the act in their conclusion, as it regulates the education institutions in terms of handling, storage and releasing of information pertaining to financial aid.

Fleming, G. (2014). HIPAA-Cratic or HIPAA-Critical: U. S. Privacy Protections Should Be Guaranteed By Covered Entities Working Abroad. *Minnesota Law Review*, 98: 2375.

Grace Fleming's article explores the paramount importance of privacy in health sectors, especially because of the rise of the internet. The ability to transfer information globally at the touch a button limits the aspect of privacy. The article discusses The Health

Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA). A breach of privacy has potential damages to patients; especially medical practitioners send confidential data to employers. The article is useful because it explores the impact of the Act at a global level, and the legal and ethical implications that accompany its policies. It concludes that privacy is a fundamental human right to citizens working within and outside the country. The failure to provide privacy protection within the United States and internationally may result in negative consequences that may hinder the proper functioning of American workers that work abroad.

Schick, D. (2014). Why you should always question a FERPA Exemption. Quill.

David Schick explores the effect of the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act on students and learning institutions. Students' educational records require protection from federal sanctions. According to the researcher, the difficulty of privacy protection arises from the ambiguity of the term 'educational records'. As such, journalists and news outlets, and the public as a whole are unable to challenge some of its aspects. The author cites a project by the Student Press Law Center, known as "FERPA Fact," which mentions a few examples of the questionable, and not protected, uses of FERPA. The federal court challenges institutions that use FERPA as an excuse to deny them information about students such as names of alleged rapists and those involved in sexual misconduct. This ambiguity, for instance, sexual misconduct being part of student's educational records, presents challenges for the implementation of FERPA.

Bazan, J. (2015). HIPAA in the age of social media. Ensuring you and your practice stay

<https://assignbuster.com/ferpahipaa/>

compliant on social media platforms. Focus on Technology. OptometryTimes.com

Justin Bazan explores the implications of social media posts, especially pertaining to Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA). Professionals in the medical industry must inform patients on the use of their information, and their privacy rights. Medical professionals should not post personal information about patients on social media platforms because it may go viral, against the wishes of the patient, especially celebrities. The article is useful because it offers information on the basic things to do to avoid HIPAA violation. Healthcare providers must use social media networks only if they meet security protocols.