



**Health
Information
and Quality
Authority**

An tÚdarás Um Fhaisnéis
agus Cáilíocht Sláinte

Frequently asked questions about health identifiers

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Questions about individual health identifiers

What is an individual health identifier or IHI?

An individual health identifier or IHI is a number that uniquely and safely identifies each person that has used, is using or may use a health or social care service in Ireland. Your IHI will be assigned to you and will not be re-used, even after your death. It is not the same as an electronic health record, which is an electronic version of a patient's medical history.

Why do I need an individual health identifier?

An individual health identifier will uniquely identify every individual accessing health and social care services. The main benefit of having an individual health identifier is to ensure patient safety. Being able to uniquely identify each user will improve patient safety by reducing the number of adverse events that may happen, such as giving the patient incorrect medication or vaccinations or admitting the wrong person for surgery. Your IHI is different from an electronic health record, which is an electronic version of your medical history. The IHI is one of the key enablers required to implement electronic health records and eHealth solutions such as ePrescribing. The IHI has the following benefits:

Benefits for service users:

- improved accuracy in identifying you and your medical records will lead to safer and better care being provided to you
- your records across different healthcare organisations may be accurately associated with you
- your health information can be shared safely and seamlessly between public and private health service providers, for example referral letters sent from a public hospital to a private sector GP
- health identifiers enable electronic transfer of your health information, which results in faster care for you.

Benefits for general practices:

- accurately links service users to their record
- identifies patients in all communications with other health and social care providers
- enables safe transfer of patient records electronically
- enables electronic referrals, discharge summaries and electronic prescriptions to be sent, resulting in more timely exchange of important information.

Benefits for healthcare providers:

- helps create and maintain a complete record for each patient
- enables patient information to be shared safely within and across organisational boundaries
- improves efficiency in administrative tasks.

Benefits for social care providers :

- accurately and safely identifies people who use social care services
- helps create a complete record of a person's care by its inclusion on records that may span different health and social care organisations
- safe and efficient coordination of social care with healthcare.

How will my IHI be used?

Your IHI can be stored on your health services provider's computer system or on paper if no electronic system exists. It will be used in your medical record at the health services provider that you attend. Here are some examples:

- After you attend your general practitioner (GP), your IHI will be stored on their local system in your medical record, whether paper or electronic. Any time your GP communicates with another health service provider on your behalf, your IHI will be included on that communication. Should you require a blood test, for example, your GP will include your IHI with this request. The hospital will return both your IHI and the result of the blood test to your GP. This allows your GP to safely identify you when they receive the result.
- Your IHI will be recorded on your medical record in the hospital's computer system if you attend an emergency department. When the hospital sends a discharge letter to your GP, your IHI will be included in that communication to your GP. The discharge letter may be paper or electronic. This allows your GP to safely identify you when they receive the discharge letter.

What data is stored in my health identifier record?

A health identifier record is a combination of your individual health identifier and other personal data that is used to safely identify you. The Health Identifier Act 2014

allows for the following data to be collected and stored in your health identifier record:

Data in your health identifier record:

- Surname
- Forename
- Date of birth
- Place of birth
- Sex
- All former surnames
- Mother's surname and all her former surnames
- Address
- Nationality
- Personal public service number (if any)
- Date of death in case of a deceased individual
- Signature
- Photograph

However, initially only a subset of what is legally allowed to be stored in your health identifier record will be stored.

Is my IHI the same as my personal public service number (PPSN)?

No. Your IHI is not the same as your Personal Public Service Number. Your individual health identifier will be a unique number that is different to your PPSN.

Could my PPSN not be used instead?

No, your PPSN could not be used instead. In 2009, the Authority published *Recommendations for a Unique Health Identifier for Individuals in Ireland*.⁽¹⁾ Based on international best practice, one of the recommendations made to the Minister is that the current PPSN is not used as the identifier in health and social care. The Authority recommended that the safest and most cost-effective option for an IHI in Ireland is a new healthcare-focused identifier. Evidence from other countries tells us that for many reasons, including privacy and patient safety, it is better to have a specific number to identify you when you are accessing health related services.

Also, your PPSN was created and primarily used to access various services across the Irish public sector. Your IHI will be used across the public and private health sectors. For example, your IHI will be included in written communications between your public hospital and your GP, who works in the private sector.

Why is the PPSN number stored as part of my health identifier record?

The Authority conducted an international review of how other countries set up their IHIs and the majority of countries reviewed take data from existing trusted sources in order to get the best use of existing public infrastructure. An example of a trusted source for the National Register of Individual Health Identifiers is the database of the Public Service Identity (PSI) dataset (which includes the PPS Number) maintained by the Department of Social Protection. The reasons why the PPSN is included in your health identifier record is

- to allow the central IHI computer system to be created and subsequently updated from existing trusted sources (see Appendix 2 for more detail on trusted sources)
- to get the best use of existing public infrastructure.

Can someone use my individual health identifier to look up my PPSN?

No, it will not be possible for anyone to look up your PPSN number using your individual health identifier. However, you may provide your PPSN to your health service provider to allow them to retrieve your IHI from the National Register of Individual Health Identifiers. Your PPSN will never be provided to your health service provider when they look at your IHI record and therefore will not be included in your health care records.

Is medical information stored on my health identifier record?

No, medical or clinical information will never be stored on your health identifier record. However, it is intended that health services providers will use your IHI when communicating with other health service providers about your care.

Who will be issued with an individual health identifier?

Any person, who has used, is using or may use a health and social care service in Ireland will be given an individual health identifier. Individual health identifiers can be used in both the public and private sector.

Can I opt-out of having an individual health identifier?

Individual health identifiers are being implemented to improve patient safety, so it is to your advantage if an IHI is used when you access health or social care services in Ireland. Under the Health Identifiers Act 2014, you will be automatically assigned an

IHI. Since introducing a system of individual health identifiers drives improvements in patient safety, it is to your advantage to use your IHI when you access health or social care services in Ireland.

Do I need to know my individual health identifier to receive care?

No. Your individual health identifier is not related to your eligibility for care. You do not need to know your individual health identifier to receive health or social care in Ireland.

What sort of access will service providers have? How can I be sure that they will use my information responsibly?

Health service providers will have access to a national register of individual health identifiers to:

- obtain your IHI
- send requests to update your health identifier record.

To request your IHI from the National Register of Individual Health Identifiers, your health services provider will need to know other personal details - for example your name, address, and date of birth.

Health identifier records need to be kept safe and secure under legislation – both the Data Protection Acts and the Health Identifier Act 2014 apply. Penalties apply if it is discovered that your IHI is not adequately protected or used incorrectly.

Is this new system supported by legislation?

Yes. A new law called the Health Identifiers Act 2014 was passed in 2014 and allows two new national data collections – called the National Register of Individual Health Identifiers and the National Register of the Health Services Provider Identifiers – to be set up. These are two central computer systems which manage the IHI in Ireland as guided by legislation.

Who will look after my health identifier record?

The Health Identifier Act 2014 allows the Minister for Health to delegate specific functions under the act to the Health Service Executive. A business unit within the Health Service Executive (HSE) will be set up to manage your health identifier record, which consists of your IHI and other personal data. This business unit will be known as the '**health identifiers operator**'.

Are there safeguards in place to stop the sharing of an IHI or using the number inappropriately?

Your IHI is considered to be personal data under the meaning of the Data Protection Acts. This means that the health identifiers operator must follow the eight rules of data protection, as follows:

- obtain and process information fairly
- keep it only for one or more specified, explicit and lawful purposes
- use and disclose it only in ways compatible with these purposes
- keep it safe and secure
- keep it accurate, complete and up to date
- ensure that it is adequate, relevant and not excessive
- retain it for no longer than is necessary for the purpose or purposes
- give a copy of his and or her personal data to an individual, on request.

In addition under the Health Identifiers Act 2014, penalties will apply if your IHI is used incorrectly.

How will the central IHI register be set up?

The plan is to initially populate the National Register of Individual Health Identifiers from existing reliable data sources – known as trusted sources. It is likely that the database of the Public Service Identity (PSI) dataset maintained by the Department of Social Protection may be used to do this since its data has been verified as accurate. More information on what roles different organisations are responsible for can be found in Appendix 2, while more information on trusted sources can be found in Appendix 2.

Can health insurance companies access the National Register of Individual Health Identifiers?

No. Health insurance companies do not have access to the National Register of Individual Health Identifiers or your full health identifier record.

Can health insurance companies use my IHI?

Yes. Your IHI will be included in correspondence from your health services providers to health insurance companies. This is to ensure that you are safely identified. This helps to verify that any claims submitted relate to care that you have received.

Who will govern what other agencies have access to the IHI?

The Minister for Health is ultimately responsible for ensuring that only those who are allowed access to the IHI can access it.

I am worried about identity theft as many of my personal details will be included in my health identifier record. Are there safeguards in place to prevent this happening?

Your health identifier record is considered personal data within the meaning of the Data Protection Acts, and must be treated appropriately by the health identifiers operator. Under the Health Identifiers Act 2014, penalties will apply if your IHI is used incorrectly.

Who will access my individual health identifier?

Primarily, your IHI will be accessed by your health services providers, both public and private, when they provide a health or social care service to you. Under the Health Identifier Act 2014, other agencies can have access to the National Register of Individual Health Identifiers, as follows:

List of agencies who can have access to the National Register of Individual Health Identifiers:

- Chief Inspector of Social Services
- Child and Family Agency
- Health Research Board
- Irish Blood Transfusion Service
- Irish Medicines Board
- Mental Health Commission
- National Cancer Registry Board
- State Claims Agency

Some organisations may use your IHI for a particular secondary purpose, such as health promotion, health service management or research. Secondary use involves using your number without having direct access to the register. It may be that they

are provided with your number in correspondence with your health service provider. These organisations are listed in the Health Identifiers Act 2014, as follows:

List of agencies who can use your IHI for a secondary purpose:

- Bord na Radharcmhastóirí
- Central Statistics Office
- A coroner
- Dental Council
- Health Information and Quality Authority
- Health Insurance Authority
- Inspector of Mental Health Services
- Irish Medical Council
- National Treatment Purchase Fund Board
- Nursing and Midwifery Board of Ireland
- Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland
- Pre-hospital Emergency Care Council
- A registration board established by or under the Health and Social Care Professionals Act 2005
- An undertaking authorised to operate a scheme of health or health-related insurance under the Health Insurance Act 1994.

Will using my individual health identifier change the way my health information is shared?

No. Having an individual health identifier on your medical records will not change how and when health services providers share information about you. Your health information is considered to be personal data under the meaning of the Data Protection Acts. This means that the eight rules of data protection must be adhered to.

Questions about health services provider identifiers

What is a health services provider identifier?

A health services provider identifier is a unique number that is assigned to a health services provider, such as a hospital, clinic or a healthcare practitioner. It can be shortened to HSPI.

Who will be given a health services provider identifier?

A HSPI will be given to health services providers who are defined as any person, organisation, part of an organisation, and employees of persons or organisations that deliver health or social care services. Health services providers are required to access the National Register of Individual Health Identifiers to obtain IHI for their service users, and to send requests to update their service users' health identifier record.

Within the Health Identifiers Act 2014, a healthcare practitioner is defined as being:

- a registered medical practitioner
- a registered dentist
- a registered pharmacist or registered pharmaceutical assistant
- a registered nurse or registered midwife
- a registered optometrist or registered dispensing optician
- a person who is registered with the appropriate registration body of a designated profession within the health and social care sector. The Health and Social Care Professionals Act 2005 defines 'designated professions' as: clinical biochemist, dietician, medical scientist, occupational therapist, orthoptist, physiotherapist, podiatrist, psychologist, radiographer, social care worker, social worker, and speech and language therapist
- registrant within the meaning of Section 3(1) of the Health and Social Care Professionals Act 2005
- a person whose name is entered in the register of pre-hospital emergency care practitioners .

What is the National Register of Health Services Provider Identifiers?

The National Register of Health Services Provider Identifiers will contain a health services provider identifier for each provider that offers health or social care services in Ireland. A health services provider is any person, organisation, part of an organisation and employees of persons or organisations that deliver health or social care services.

The Health Identifiers Act 2014 sets out what information can be stored in the National Register of Health Services Provider Identifiers. The National Register of Health Services Provider Identifiers consists of five parts. Not all parts of the register are mandatory. Different parts are populated depending on whether the health services provider is a healthcare practitioner or a healthcare organisation.

The five parts are:

Part A – Health practitioner

- Health services provider identifier
- Surname
- Forename
- Business address and if different, the place and name of employment
- Name of professional regulatory body that the health practitioner is registered with
- Registration number
- Other relevant particulars in the opinion of the Minister

Part B – Healthcare organisation

- Health services provider identifier
- Legal name and trading name if applicable
- Business address
- Locations at which it provides health services
- Description of health services it provides
- Other relevant particulars in the opinion of the Minister

Part C – Employees of health practitioners or healthcare organisations

- Health services provider identifier
- Surname
- Forename
- Capacity in which he or she is an employee
- Place of employment
- Name and HSPI of his or her employer
- Other relevant particulars in the opinion of the Minister

Part D – Agent of a health practitioner

- Health services provider identifier
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- Surname
- Forename
- Capacity in which he or she is an agent
- Place of employment
- Name and HSPI of his or her principal health practitioner
- Other relevant particulars in the opinion of the Minister

Part E – Agent of a healthcare organisation

- Health services provider identifier
- Legal name and trading name if applicable
- Business address
- Capacity in which it is an agent
- Place and HSPI of where it is an agent
- Name and HSPI of the health services provider who is its principal
- Other relevant particulars in the opinion of the Minister

Who will look after the National Register of Health Services Provider Identifiers?

The Health Identifier Act 2014 allows the Minister to delegate specific functions under the act to the Health Service Executive. A business unit within the Health Service Executive (HSE) will be set up to manage the National Register of Health Services Provider Identifiers, which consists of your HSPI and other required data. This business unit will be known as the '**health identifiers operator**'.

Will the current professional register remain with the respective professional regulatory body?

Yes, the current professional register will remain with the respective professional regulatory body. However, the Health Identifiers Act 2014 stipulates that each professional regulatory body will be required to provide relevant information to the health identifiers operator on behalf of persons contained in the register so that the National Register of Health Services Provider Identifiers is set up and maintained appropriately.

Also, health practitioners are required to supply relevant information to the health identifiers operator on behalf of its employees so that the National Register of Health Services Provider Identifiers is set up and maintained appropriately.

Who can view the contents of the National Register of Health Services Provider Identifiers?

The National Register of Health Services Provider Identifiers will be publicly available to view, under provisions contained in the Health Identifiers Act 2014.

Can health services providers opt-out of having a health services provider identifier?

Health services provider identifiers are being implemented to improve patient safety, so it is to your advantage if the HSPI is used in conjunction with your IHI when you access health or social care services in Ireland. Under the Health Identifiers Act 2014, your health services provider will be automatically assigned the appropriate HSPI(s).

Are individual healthcare professionals (for example, each doctor in a GP surgery) given a health services provider identifier? Can care be attributed to specific healthcare professionals?

Each healthcare professional will be given a health services provider identifier. The health services provider identifier must be included on letters (such as referrals, discharges and so on) that are shared between health services. For example, if you are referred from your GP to an outpatient service, your GP's health services provider identifier must be included on the referral letter.

However, if your healthcare professional currently has an identifier from a professional regulatory body, which must already be used on correspondence or in medical records, that number can be used instead of the health services provider identifier.

For example, a registered general practitioner (GP) currently has a registration number which allows them to practice medicine. This registration number currently must be included on communication between the GP and other health or social care services, and can be used instead of the HSPI.

The HSPI is used where no other healthcare professional registration number is available for use.

What are the benefits of having a health services provider identifier (HSPI)?

The HSPI is another one of the key enablers required to implement electronic health records (EHRs) and eHealth solutions, such as ePrescribing. The benefits of implementing EHRs include:

Benefits for service users:

- supports the secure and effective exchange of health information by uniquely identifying both healthcare professionals and organisations when information is being exchanged, which aids transparency, and may result in speedier referrals and shorter waiting times
- assists administrators of health information systems to manage who can access these systems
- acts as an enabler to support the introduction of national electronic health systems, such as ePrescribing
- supports audit trails in national electronic health systems. For example, in England it is possible for service users to book and alter appointments themselves in outpatient clinics. This service would not be possible without having unique identifiers for health service providers.

Benefits for healthcare practitioners:

- facilitates secure transmission of service user information, such as laboratory results or discharge letters
- reduces administrative effort
- provides easier access to information held about health services providers in a national health information resource.

Benefits for healthcare organisations:

- supports the introduction of a statutory licensing system that applies to both publicly and privately funded healthcare services
- provides a single authoritative source of healthcare practitioners and organisations, which will remove the need for multiple computer systems to maintain their own copy of this data, in turn saving time, resources and administrative effort.

Benefits for service planners and researchers:

- reduces administrative effort, by having a single authoritative source rather than multiple systems containing similar data
- supports the ability to measure and analyse how resources, including the workforce are used to provide health and social care services
- enhances the ability of health agencies to plan services.

How will the HSPI be used?

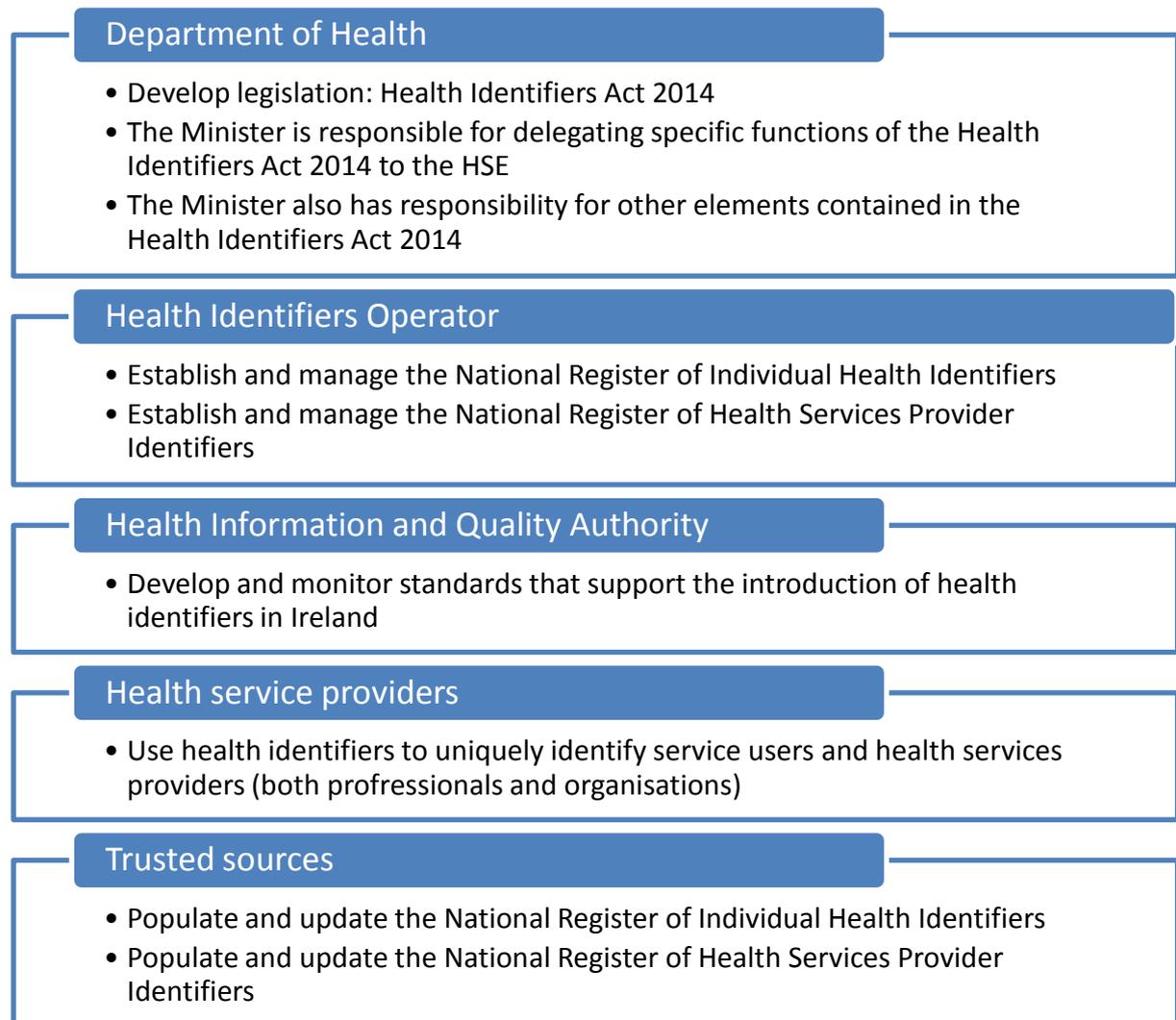
When your health services provider shares information with another health services provider about you, the health services provider's HSPI must be included on each communication. For example, when a laboratory returns your blood test result to your GP, the HSPI of the laboratory will be included in the laboratory report. This increases accountability and transparency since the health services provider will be uniquely identified in the communication.

Appendix 1 Organisations involved in introducing health identifiers to Ireland

Many organisations within the health and social care sector need to work together to successfully introduce health identifiers. These are:

- Department of Health
- Health identifiers operator
- Health Information and Quality Authority
- Health service providers
- Trusted sources (see Appendix 2 for more detail on trusted sources)

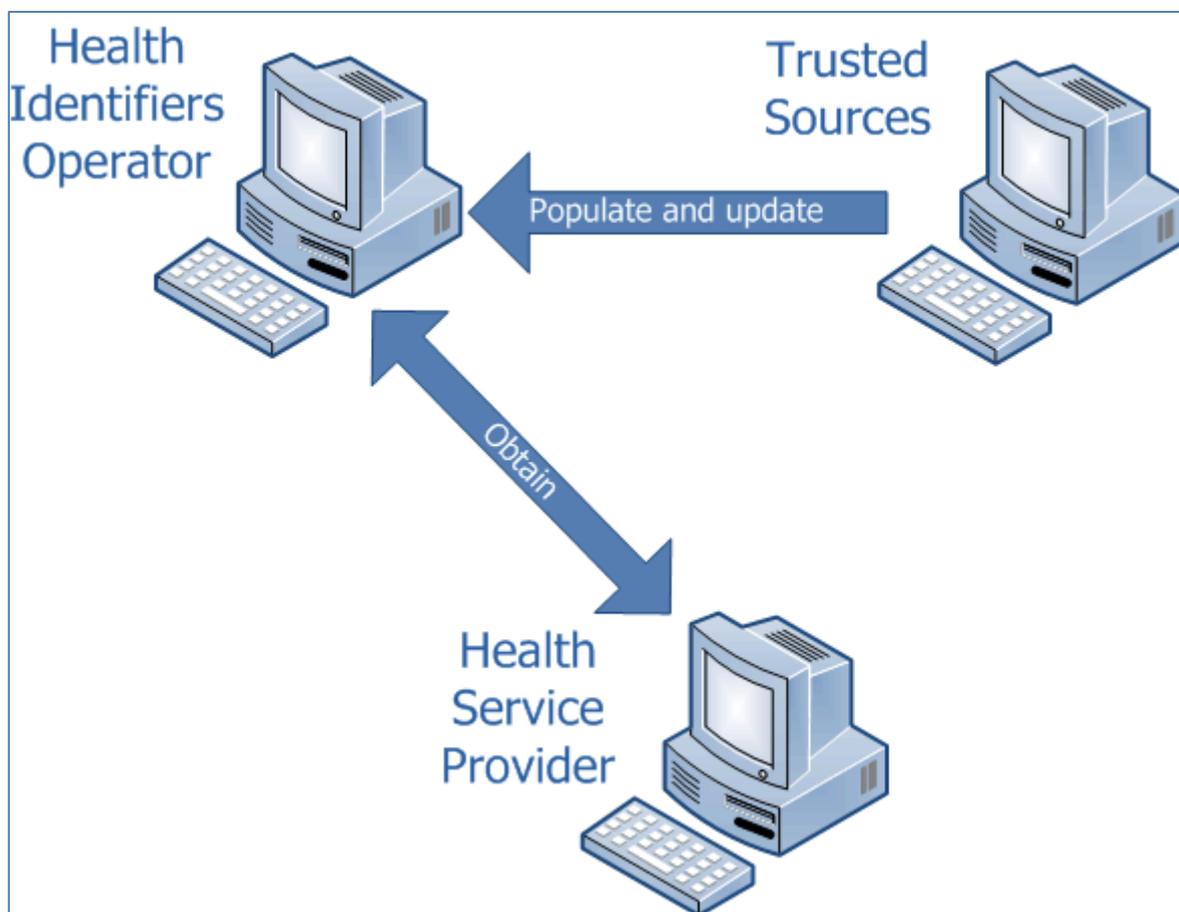
The following illustrates what the role of each of these organisations is, as health identifiers are introduced in Ireland.



Appendix 2 What is a trusted source?

A trusted source is a data source that is considered highly reliable and is used to populate or update the national registers. An example of a trusted source for the National Register of Individual Health Identifiers is the database of the Public Service Identity (PSI) dataset maintained by the Department of Social Protection. An example of a trusted source for the National Register of Health Services Provider Identifiers is the Register of Medical Practitioners, which is maintained by the Irish Medical Council. A health services provider is either a health or social care professional or organisation. Health services providers will use the national registers as part of their day-to-day work to either obtain health identifiers or request updates to them. Figure 1 illustrates this relationship.

Figure 1: How trusted sources are used to populate or update the national registers



Your IHI information can be lawfully shared with health services providers under provisions in the Health Identifiers Act 2014. Your IHI information can also be obtained from trusted sources under provisions within the Health Identifiers Act 2014.

Reference List

- (1) Health Information and Quality Authority. *Recommendations for Unique Health Identifiers for Healthcare Practitioners and Organisations*. 2011. Accessed on: 9 June 2015.