Why Can't We Be Friends? Legal and Ethical Dimensions of Social Media in Health Care

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"A George Divided Against Itself Cannot Stand!"

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SxuYdzs4SS8



Outline of Presentation

- Defining Social Media
- Good, Bad and (not so) Ugly
- Professional and Ethical Issues
- Benefits and Burdens
- Case Studies
- Policies

Defining Social Media



Social Media Landscape



A Definition of Social Media

"web-based services that allow individuals to

- ▶ (1) construct a public or semi-public profile within a bounded system,
- ▶ (2) articulate a list of other users with whom they share a connection, and
- ▶ (3) view and traverse their list of connections and those made by others within the system. The nature and nomenclature of these connections may vary from site to site."

Boyd, d. m., & Ellison, N. B. (2007). http://jcmc.indiana.edu/vol13/issue1/boyd.ellison.html

SOCIAL MEDIA EXPLAINED

TWITTER I'M EATING A # DONUT

FACEBOOK I LIKE DONUTS

FOUL SQURE THIS IS WHERE FOR DONUTS

INSTAGRAM HERE'S A VINTAGE PHOTO OF MY PONUT

YOU TUBE HERE I AM EATING A DON'T

LINKED IN MY SKILLS INCLUDE DONUT EATING

PINTEREST HERE'S A PONUT RECIPE

LAST FM NOW LISTENING TO "DON UTS"

G+ I'M A GOOGLE EMPLOYEE WHO EATS DONUTS.



by G. Kofi Annan / @gkofiannan / gkofiannan.com

The Good, Bad and (not so) Ugly





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Hurricane Sandy: How Government Uses Social Media for Disaster Response

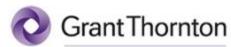
By Gadi Ben-Yehuda | IBM Center for the Business of Government | October 26, 2012 | 1 Comment





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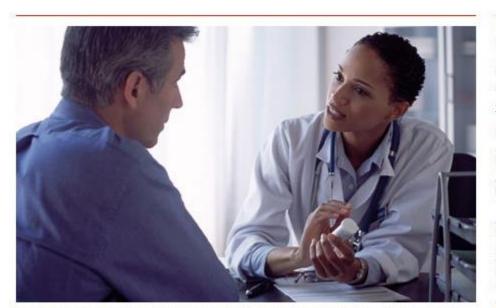
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Infatuated patients use Facebook to stalk doctors

Medical Defence Union says patients are using Facebook, Twitter and texts to make romantic advances

Denis Campbell, health correspondent The Observer, Saturday 27 October 2012



In 2007-11, there were 100 cases reported of unwanted advances to medics, 28 of them involving female doctors. Photograph: Stephen Welstead

Increasing numbers of patients are making amorous advances to doctors





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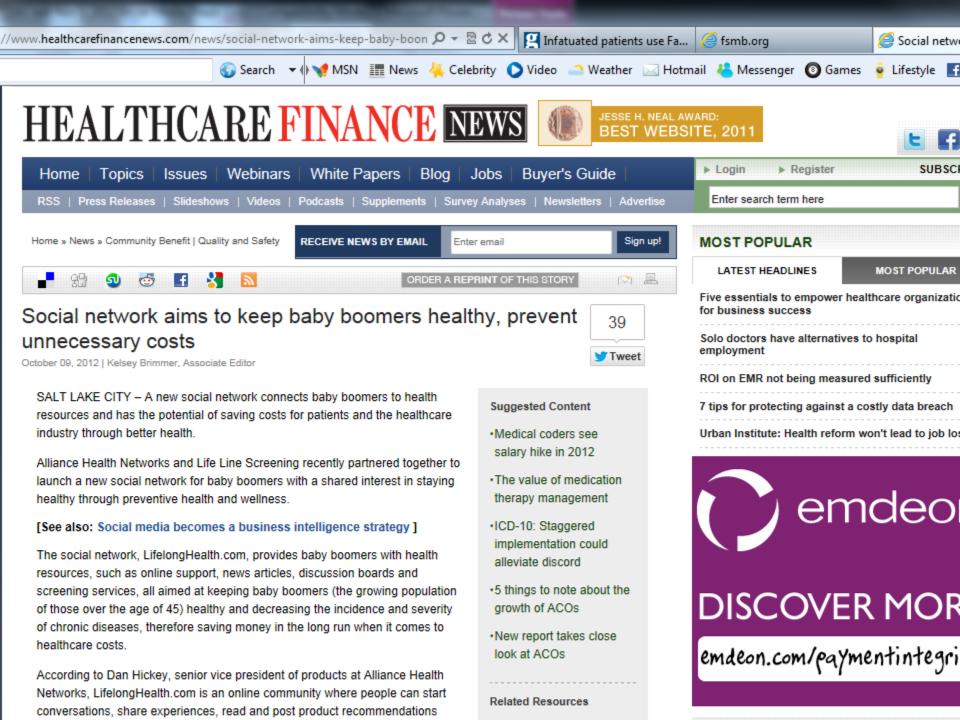
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News

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Profs aim to track drug reactions via social media

Experiencing nausea, headaches or other side effects from prescriptions or over-the-counter medicines?

By MICHAEL FELBERBAUM

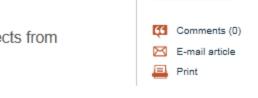
Associated Press

RICHMOND, Va. —

Experiencing nausea, headaches or other side effects from prescriptions or over-the-counter medicines?

Researchers say tweeting about it or posting your concerns online could one day help alert drug companies and federal regulators to problems more quickly - potentially saving lives and money.

The project at the University of Virginia and West Virginia University, still in its infancy, capitalizes on the idea that many companies - pharmaceutical and otherwise - already use the Internet to get



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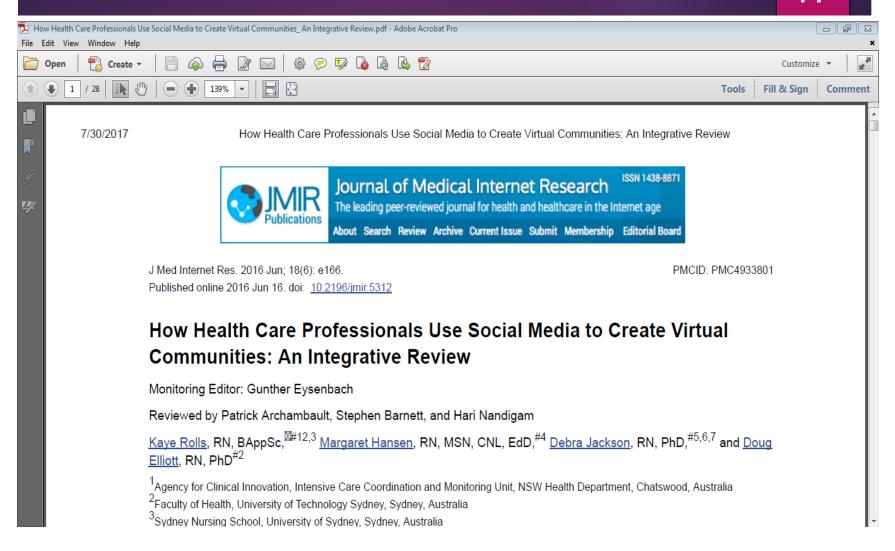
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Professional Ethics Issues

Professional Ethics Issues

- Privacy/Confidentiality
 - Balancing the rights of individuals and society
 - Expectations of privacy/maintenance of personal communications
- Professional Boundaries
- Recruitment
- Professionalism
- Professional/Personal Identity

Privacy/Confidentiality

- Privacy (how and when might share of himself physically, intellectually, etc.) – patient controlled
- Confidentiality the information concerning the person (typically that which is shared in a relationship of trust)
 – physician controlled
- Maintains and preserves patient trust
- Essential for competent clinical care

The Privacy Conundrum in Social Media and Health

- Until now, we most often think of the health care provider maintaining patient privacy, however, with social media, caregivers, family, etc. are often sharing health information of others in these very public forums.
 - According to PEW, 59% of US adults look online for health information. Half of the searches for health information are on behalf of someone else.
 - Consent?

PEW Advantages of Social Media in Health Care

- Responsive to immediate needs
- Allows those with rare diseases to have a more expansive network
 - "The internet has made our small disease larger and we are able to educate many more people now."
- ➤ Source of emotional support and information exchange Susannah Fox, "Peer-to-peer healthcare," Pew Research Center (February 28, 2011).

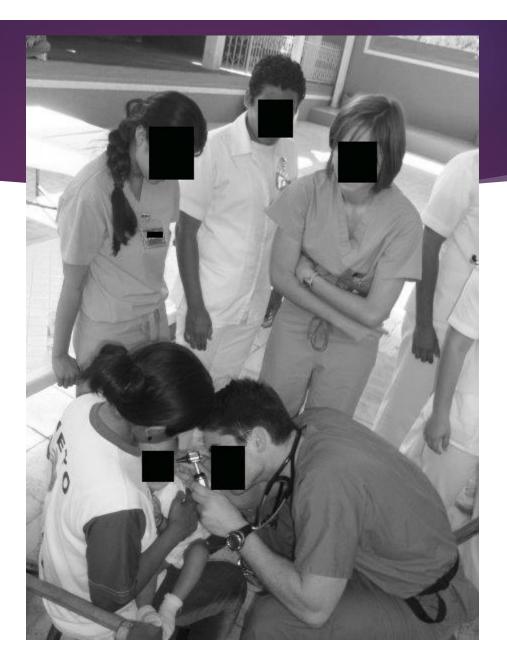
There are Some Disadvantages

Online Posting of Unprofessional Content by Medical Students, September 23/30, 2009, Chretien et al. 302 (12): 1309 — JAMA - Mozilla Firefox File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help 🔇 🕽 👉 🧭 🐧 🔰 http://jama.ama-assn.org/content/302/12/1309.abstract?ijkey=d3b6d233bdf173e64a352994b724b6054c1398f8&keytype2=tf_ipsecsha ☆ - Bing مر Most Visited Getting Started Latest Headlines bing 🍪 Search 🔹 🖟 😭 MSN 🟭 News 🦊 Celebrity 🔘 Video 🍮 Weather 🖂 Hotmail 🐫 Messenger 🔘 Games 🏺 Lifestyle 🔢 Facebook 🔄 Twitter 📆 Translate J Online Posting of Unprofessional Con... ARICEPT* 23 mg vs ARICEPT 10 mg... ARICEPT is contraindicated in patients with known hypersensitivity studied head to head Aricept to donepezil hydrochloride or to piperidine derivatives. ARICEPT, as a cholinesterase inhibitor, is likely to exaggerate donepezil HCl fablet Advertisement JAMA & ARCHIVES SEARCH: Search GO Advanced Search Institution: Loyola University - Maywood | My Account | E-mail Alerts | RSS | Access Rights | Sign in Home | Current Issue | Past Issues | Topic Collections | CME | Multimedia | Subscribe | Physician Jobs | For Authors | Help | About JAMA **Original Contribution** EXPAND >> « Previous | Next Article » **CURRENT ISSUE** Table of Contents May 11, 2011, Vol 305, No. 18, pp Online Posting of Unprofessional Content 1833-1926 by Medical Students This Article IAMA Katherine C. Chretien, MD; S. Ryan Greysen, MD, MA; Jean-Paul Chretien, 2009;302(12):1309-1315. doi: 10.1001/jama.2009.1387 MD, PhD; Terry Kind, MD, MPH · Abstract · Full Text F+1 Author Affiliations · Full Text (PDF) ABSTRACT · eTable [-] SERVICES Context Web 2.0 applications, such as social networking sites, are creating new · E-mail this article to a colleague [-] FEATURED ARTICLES · Alert me when this article is challenges for medical professionalism. The scope of this problem in Erythropoietin in STEMI: The cited REVEAL Trial undergraduate medical education is not well-defined. · Alert me if a correction is Genomic Predictor of posted Outcomes After Objective To assess the experience of US medical schools with online posting · Similar articles in this journal Chemotherapy of unprofessional content by students and existing medical school policies to · Similar articles in PubMed Medical Therapy in Patients · Add to My Folder address online posting. Undergoing PCI Download to citation manager Medical Error Permissions Design, Setting, and Participants An anonymous electronic survey was sent [+] RELATED CONTENT [-] INFORMATION FOR to deans of student affairs, their representatives, or counterparts from each Authors/Reviewers institution in the Association of American Medical Colleges. Data were collected [-] TOPIC COLLECTIONS Readers · Informatics / Internet in Institutions/Libraries Medicine Subscription Agents Internet News Media Main Outcome Measures Percentage of schools reporting incidents of · Medical Practice lob Seekers / Employers students posting unprofessional content online, type of professionalism · Medical Education Advertisers infraction, disciplinary actions taken, existence of institution policies, and plans · Alert me on articles by topic

Case Studies

Case Study 1

▶ A medical student is on an immersion trip to the Dominican Republic during the summer after her first year. She wishes to document her experience with the patients she encounters by photographing them in the clinical setting. She speaks fluent Spanish and asks for consent from the patient before taking a photo. She does not tell the patient what she plans to do with them. She uploads the photos to her Facebook account, describing the patient's clinical issues.





Case Study 2

► A residency program director is overwhelmed with resident applications. He has started to Google search applicants to learn about their online identities. He discovers that a few of the students applying to his program have photos in their Facebook profiles which show them in an unflattering light. One is holding a drink at a party, appearing to be inebriated.

Just having some fun?



Consequences?



Case Study 3

A patient presents to you for the first time. He informs you that he has a history of bipolar disorder. He also is in between jobs and does not have a permanent residence. He seems confused during the medical interview. You would like to google him to learn if there are things he hasn't shared with you during the interview. Should you?

Case Study 4

A physician who works in a private practice is very critical of health care reform. He tweeted: "If you voted for Obama ... seek urologic care elsewhere. Changes to your health care begin right now, not in four years." His colleagues are concerned that his political views may hurt their practice; moreover, they wonder if it's ethical for a physician to refuse to see someone because of their political views.

Policies

locument could not be displayed. Open in Adobe Reader?

No

Yes

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TREND ARTICLE



Social media policies at US medical schools

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¹Department of Medical Education, Children's National Medical Center, The George Washington University School of Medicine, Washington, DC, USA; ²The George Washington University School of Medicine, Washington, DC, USA, currently at San Francisco Medical Center, University of California, San Francisco, CA, USA; ³The George Washington University School of Medicine, Washington, DC, USA, currently at the Department of Medicine, George Washington University Medical Center, Washington, DC, USA; ⁴Veterans Affairs Medical Center, The George Washington University School of Medicine, Washington, DC, USA

Backgroundl Purpose: Today's medical students are learning in a social media era in which patient confidentiality is at risk yet schools' social media policies have not been elucidated. The purpose of this study is to describe the presence of medical schools on top social media sites and to identify whether student policies for these schools explicitly address social media use.

Method: Websites of all 132 accredited US medical schools were independently assessed by two investigators for their presence (as of March 31, 2010) on the most common social networking and microblogging sites (Facebook and Twitter) and their publicly available policies addressing online social networking. Key features from these policies are described.

Results: 100% (n = 132) of US medical schools had websites and 95.45% (126/132) had any Facebook presence. 25.76% (34/132) had official medical school pages, 71.21% (94/132) had student groups, and 54.55% (72/132) had alumni groups on Facebook. 10.6% of medical schools (14/132) had Twitter accounts. 128 of 132 medical schools (96.97%) had student guidelines or policies publicly available online. 13 of these 128 schools (10.16%) had guidelines/policies explicitly mentioning social media. 38.46% (5/13) of these guidelines included statements that defined what is forbidden, inappropriate, or impermissible under any circumstances, or mentioned strongly discouraged online behaviors. 53.85% (7/13) encouraged thoughtful and responsible social media use. Conclusions: Medical schools and their students are using social media. Almost all US medical schools have a Facebook presence, yet most do not have policies addressing student online social networking behavior. While social media use rises, policy informing appropriate conduct in medical schools lags behind. Established policies at some medical schools can provide a blueprint for others to adopt and adapt.

Loyola Chicago – Social Media Guidelines for Students

- Some key points:
 - Always use good judgment, accuracy and honesty in your Social Media communications.
 - ▶ Be respectful of others and the information you are providing.
 - Do not reveal anyone's private information.
 - Always think before you "write."
 - Separate your opinions from facts.

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Northwestern Medicine: Social Media Policy for Students

"Students accepted to Feinberg and current Feinberg medical students should be cautious in using social networking such as Facebook, Twitter, blogging etc. The profession of medicine is founded on the highest standards of conduct because of the great level of trust patients place in medical professionals. After you are admitted to Feinberg, enrollment remains contingent on your demonstration of this high standard of conduct, through sound judgment, personal perception, integrity and accountability. Posting items that represent unprofessional behavior, release patient health information, violate Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act standards or Northwestern University policies on social networking sites will result in disciplinary action by the medical school."

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Mayo Clinic: Social Media Guidelines for Employees

- "Be professional, use good judgment and be accurate and honest in your communications; errors, omissions or unprofessional language or behavior reflect poorly on Mayo, and may result in liability for you or Mayo Clinic. Be respectful and professional to fellow employees, business partners, competitors and patients. (<u>Rationale</u>)
- Ensure that your social media activity does not interfere with your work commitments. (<u>Rationale</u>)
- Mayo Clinic strongly discourages "friending" of patients on social media websites. Staff in patient care roles generally should not initiate or accept friend requests except in unusual circumstances such as the situation where an in-person friendship pre-dates the treatment relationship. (<u>Rationale</u>)"

UT-Southwestern GME Policy

- "The tone and content of all electronic conversations must remain honest, respectful and professional...."
- "Use good ethical judgment when posting and follow all University policies and all applicable laws/regulations such as, but not limited to, the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) and the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA)...."
- "Physicians and those who interact with patients should follow the guidelines promulgated by the American Medical Association http://www.ama-assn.org/ama/pub/meeting/professionalism-social-media.shtml"

Annals of Internal Medicine

ESTABLISHED IN 1927 BY THE AMERICAN COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS

From: Online Medical Professionalism: Patient and Public Relationships: Policy Statement From the Americal College of Physicians and the Federation of State Medical Boards

Ann Intern Med. 2013;158(8):620-627. doi:10.7326/0003-4819-158-8-201304160-00100

| Activity | Potential Benefits | Potential Pitfalls | Recommended Safeguards |
|---|---|--|---|
| Communications with patients using e-mail, text, and instant messaging | Greater accessibility Immediate answers to nonurgent issues | Confidentiality concerns Replacement of face-to-face or telephone interaction Ambiguity or misinterpretation of digital interactions | Establish guidelines for types of issues appropriate for digital communication Reserve digital communication only for patients who maintain face-to-face follow-up |
| Use of social media sites to gather information about patients | Observe and counsel patients on risk-taking or health-averse behaviors Intervene in an emergency | Sensitivity to source of information Threaten trust in patient-physician relationship | Consider intent of search and application of findings Consider implications for ongoing care |
| Use of online educational resources and related information with patients | Encourage patient empowerment through self-education Supplement resource-poor environments | Non-peer-reviewed materials may provide inaccurate information Scam "patient" sites that misrepresent therapies and outcomes | Vet information to ensure accuracy of content Refer patients only to reputable sites and sources |
| Physician-produced blogs, microblogs, and physician posting of comments by others | Advocacy and public health enhancement Introduction of physician "voice" into such conversations | Negative online content, such as "venting" or ranting, that disparages patients and colleagues | "Pause before posting" Consider the content and the messagit sends about a physician as an individual and the profession |
| Physician posting of physician personal information on public social media sites | Networking and communications | Blurring of professional and personal boundaries Impact on representation of the individual and the profession | Maintain separate personas, personal and professional, for online social behavior Scrutinize material available for public consumption |
| Physician use of digital venues (e.g., text and Web) for communicating with colleagues about patient care | Ease of communication with colleagues | Confidentiality concerns Unsecured networks and accessibility of protected health information | Implement health information technology solutions for secure messaging and information sharing Follow institutional practice and policy for remote and mobile access of protected health information |



Social Media Policy: What to Consider

- Have a clear understanding of local, state and national laws
- Know your institutional culture
- Be prepared to make changes to stay current with the developments in technology
- Circulate policy in writing, including all updates
- Guidelines for education may differ
- Educate all (students, staff, faculty, etc.)
- Social Media is here to stay: accept, adapt, and amend

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