Office building a reminder to prevent low-tech, puffy peppers.

— A sign, directed at doctors and staff, in a doctor's in a medical public place.

Patient medical information is confidential. It should not be discussed in a

The SSN for health care, it would be hard for the government to resist using it as a replacement for

wealthyness of the SSN, it is secure, untraceable, and has its own unique identification system. It is developed

not likely to be effective. In fact, because so many government agencies are aware of the

the history of the SSN (discussed in Section 2.4.1) suggests that such a prohibition is

fracational ID card. If the government creates a national medical ID system, it would

be unable to have a prohibition against use for any other purpose. Unfortunately,

be used by the health identification number of a health ID card will become a

Privacy is threatened by the possibility that the social security number (SSN) will

be cheaper and will provide better privacy protection than private health-care providers.

and some private exchanges are able to read public exchange medical records; will

someone from getting medical care. On the other hand, claims of the health-care industry

in such a system. Firms in a hostile, competitive system are more likely and could prevent

We have seen already exist. Confidentialization, perhaps our most significant

increase those risks. Access by law enforcement and other government agencies is easier

for consumers, and access by more people drawn from the pool of health-care providers

preferably kept. Some of this risk, we have seen already exist. Confidentialization, perhaps our most significant

who are studied. However, a national database and medical ID cards have significantly

government and medical researchers can get complete data on disease and health issues

accessibility when one is traveling or moves to a new area and the case with

The benefits of a national database containing everyone's medical record include

access medical records.

Regulation for everyone to have a national electronic health ID card. The card

and personal information on virtually all Americans.

Creation of a government of quasi-government national database containing health

technologies. We discuss two.

There is debate about various other proposals related to medical privacy and computer

get written permission for each individual disclosure.

from whose Excelavored consumer form, they prefer a mechanism that the patient must

some privacy advocates object that the rules do not provide medical organizations

government access to patient medical records within their own systems and provisions

to the concern for information. The rules allow law enforcement agencies and law enforcement

who came to pick them up for aick persons. Privacy advocates objected to exceptions

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