Gemalto Explains

Patient ID Card
How it works

**Patient ID card**

1. When visiting a hospital, personal health cards (a contact card) are issued.

   The card contains the patient's name, digital picture, and a unique personal PIN code is given.

   **What's stored on an ID card:**
   - Insurance details.
   - A snapshot of medical events.
   - The exact location of full medical records.
   - Primary care physician.

2. Inside the hospital, the ID card is inserted into a device that reads the information on the card.

3. The individual PIN code must be entered. This confirms identity to the doctor, and allows approval for access to information.

**Patient ID card benefits:**

- No longer have to fill out forms every time you visit a hospital or doctor.
- Accurate identification and confirmation of medical records.
- Use of the card online to provide authentication.
- If the card is lost, smart card technology and the PIN code protect healthcare identity and information from fraud.
- Healthcare information is accurately identified across a network of linked databases that can be updated regularly.
- Patients and doctors have rapid access to previously unavailable information, even if healthcare providers change, patients move or travel.
- Redundant testing, information loss and paperwork for health record transfers are eliminated.
- Electronic prescriptions can be stored directly on the card, eliminating potential errors.

= Cost savings with reduced errors.
How it works

Smart card technology

What is smart card technology?

Smart card technology uses a computer and software with 100s of built-in security features.

The whole piece is embedded into a plastic card or hard token.

Smart card technology is used to create personal, portable security devices:

- Passports
- Cards and credentials
- Usb tokens
- Unconnected tokens
- SIM/UICC applets

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