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Break the glass meaning slang

1. reaching the point of no return, irreversible decision; from the practice of breaking the fire alarm glass, in which you must first break a thin layer of glass before pulling out the fire alarm to prevent unnecessary activation of fire alarms2. In health care information management systems (HIMS), the practice of opening confidential records, files, etc.; often, when this happens, your information (name, IP, email, organization) is recorded on the accounting form for publication1. The doctor's decision to call the patient's mother about his threatening comments broke the glass with the patient, there was no turning back.2 The Department of Medical Records had to break the glass to obtain information about a celebrity's medical records because it was marked strictly confidentially to prevent unauthorized leaks information.3 By MattyHill on September 25, 2014 Sail your glass mug for your father Günther. Jan 3 trends in the preliminary article Next article You may have heard someone using an idiom of broken glass during an English interview , you may also have wondered what the meaning of this term is. In this article, we will look at the meaning of the term, as well as the history behind it, to find out where it first came from. We will also look at some examples of the phrase that is used in the interview to help us better understand how it works.

Broken Glass Broken Glass Definition idiom broken glass, or use its full name 'walking on broken glass' is used as a figurative way to refer to punishment. The origin of this phrase The term broken glass comes from the old punishment of literally walking on broken glass, which is the meaning it has today. Broken Glass Examples Examples Sentences Now let's look at some sentences in which the term broken glass may appear . The first is the statement made in the letter. My husband found out I was having an affair and he wouldn't leave me, but I'm sure he's got me on broken glass. The next sentence is one that someone at work says. I'm lucky to have a job after what I've done, my boss is going to have me on broken glass for a while. Conversation examples There are many conversations in which you can hear the term broken glass being used. Let's look at some examples of what you might hear. The first conversation takes place between two friends. Person 1: Are you still mad at Jim for crashing your car? Person 2: Yes, I am. Person 1: How long will you have him walk on broken glass? The second conversation happens between the teacher and the student. Person 1: You really need to start doing your homework on time. Person 2: I always forget. Person 1: Maybe I'm understanding, but if the school principal hears about it, he'll have you on broken glass for a long time. Other ways to say Broken Glass There are several other ways you can refer to the meaning of the term broken glass. Check out some of these ways to say a phrase with different phrasings. In trouble Face to face someone's anger Learn more with a useful video of popular idioms in English. Walking on broken glass | Image Previous article Another article Likes your thoughts, please comment.x Inc/Getty Images Even if you never had to pull out a fire alarm or scramble for a fire extinguisher, you probably saw them behind the wall-mounting glass packaging with instructions, in case of fire (or emergency) to break the glass. Fire alarm booths date back to the 1850s and spread in the early to mid-20th century. Although it is difficult to determine exactly when printing in case of fire (or emergency), breaking glass on fire alarm cabinets has become common practice, it is listed as a requirement in the New York Fire Code back in 1915. Break Glass In Case of Fire It makes me feel like I'm living in the fifties. #reshallife.pic.twitter.com/jllG2ANj — Kate M (@TVLover_Kate) 17. It inspired the Formula X case, to break glass, with an X riff on some type of emergency, whether literal or figurative. In the event of a fire to break the glass! In case Rod Rosenstein fires, he's #ImpeachTrump for #ObstructionofJustice. pic.twitter.com/gpRAK5HtHy — DoubleDownDon (@DoubleDownDon) September 24, 2018 An early example appears in the 1940s Looney Tunes cartoon, The Suffering of Miles Standish, where Elmer Fudd finds a gun behind a glass case marked, cringingly, in the case of the Indians, to break glass. He's definitely not going to wake up, Warner Bros. Abbreviated expression to break glass or break glass spread as a visual trope from there. funnypicsplus.com This term was adopted by the medical and IT community with the development of more advanced record keeping systems in 2000. The glass breakage procedure gives users temporary access to restricted information in an emergency. Collins' English dictionary. Copyright © HarperCollins Publishers New by Collins genre fantasy fiction, which depicts amoral or morally ambiguous characters engaged in violent struggles in a dystopian environment Sign up for our newsletter Get the latest news and get access to exclusive updates and offers Sign up New Hope on New Year's Eve is traditionally when we fixate our gaze firmly forward in the hope of getting back to the year that just ended. Which, despite the negatives, saw a healthy increase in good neighbourly relationships and kindness, as shown, for example, in the places of nursing. Read more Food for Thought this Christmas I don't know about you, but I'm already drooling at the prospect of a Christmas meal. The first pains start in early December with the nostalgia rush I get to spot dinky clear bags of mixed nuts for sale. Read more Eight Gaelic words from Collins English Dictionary English is a language that has seen its shaped and influenced by many neighboring languages from around the world over time... including some that are a little closer to home. Read more Collins English Dictionary Apps Download our English dictionary app - available for iOS and Android. Read more Collins Dictionaries for Schools Our new online dictionaries for schools provide a safe and suitable environment for children. And best of all, the ad is free, so sign up and start using it at home or in class. Read more Word Lists We have almost 200 word lists from topics as they differ as types of butterflies, jackets, currencies, vegetables and knots! Amaze your friends with newfound knowledge! Read more Join the Collins community All the latest wording news, language insights, offers and contests every month. Read more Subscribe (Definition to break the ice from Cambridge Advanced Learner Dictionary & Thesaurus © Cambridge University Press) Break glass (which draws its name from breaking glass to pull a fire alarm) refers to quick means for a person who does not have access to certain information to gain access if necessary. Systems containing primary source data (information) for treatment shall develop, document, implement and test glass breakage procedures that would be used in the event of an emergency requiring access to ePHI. Such systems shall have a clearly defined and widely understood procedure allowing access by alternative and/or manual methods. The system administrator should document any actual emergency access for later audit and control. Typically, a special audit trail is created to track such access. Standard access control should be established with sufficient rules to minimize the number of times break-the-glass must occur. Break glass is based on pre-prepared emergency user accounts managed in a way that can make them available with reasonable administrative overhead. This solution can be used with a wide range of existing systems and architectures that require operators to log on before granting access, such as a user name and password. Glass breakage designed to cover emergencies and should not be used as a substitute for assistance. A user authentication system is a typical mechanism used to control and monitor access to sensitive data. It is designed to maintain security by restricting access. In clinical care, delay in access is likely to disrupt patient care, which can cause patient discomfort, injury or worse. For this reason, HIPAA requires that the included entities have mechanisms in place to ensure that patient care is not impaired by problems with user identification and authentication. The Emergency Access Solution scope should only be used when normal processes are insufficient (e.g. helpdesk or system administrator is not available). Examples of situations where an emergency glass breakage approach may be necessary: Problems with Forgotten username/password (e.g. after extending the extension or vacation) Locked password (e.g. incorrect entry too many times) No user account (e.g. clinician from another organization or new clinician helps the device in an emergency) Authentication problems: Central authentication system failure (e.g. CAS server is down) Smart card or biometric reader failure (e.g. reader or biometric corruption) Note: In cases where the authentication system fails, there should be an alternative authentication mechanism such as username/password. Authorization issues: An emergency medical situation places an individual in a role where they do not have sufficient access rights (e.g. administrative assistant places orders in an emergency) Break Glass Break-glass solution is based on pre-prepared emergency user accounts, managed and distributed in a way that can quickly make them available without undue administrative delay. This solution should be simple, efficient and reliable. Pre-created accounts for emergency accounts should be created in advance so that they can be carefully considered to be handled in access controls and audit records associated with them. The following factors should be taken into account: The username should be obvious and meaningful, such as breakglass01, so that the account name would be inappropriate under normal operations and would stand out in the audit trail. Strong passwords should be implemented, but it is important that they are not so difficult that an emergency the user would have trouble entering them. Account permissions should be set to the minimum necessary permissions. Limit emergency access to the minimum data and functionality needed to perform a task. This could potentially include display-only, non-local console or network access, data-only restrictions, or a ban on accessing previously acquired data, but because of the difficulty of anticipating emergency needs, you can choose to allow full access to emergency accounts. Auditing should be enabled, if available, in order to log account usage details and account usage details. Some systems may detect emergency accounts and increase system auditing levels, or increase audit logging for only emergency accounts. Note: Make sure that the individuals who create the accounts are not the ones who review the audit records, as this may be a source of abuse. Glass breakage accounts and distribution procedures should be documented and tested as part of implementation. The distribution of pre-prepared accounts must be carefully managed to ensure timely access where necessary. Break-glass requires that emergency account details be made available in an appropriate and proportionate manner. This information may be provided on media such as a printed page, magnetic stripe card, smart card or token. Some options for distributing emergency break-glass accounts include the following: Kept behind glass in the closet where access to accounts literally literally glass (similar to a fire extinguisher or alarm device) which clearly indicates that the accounts have been made available and discourages occasional use; sealed envelopes where the broken seal would be the obvious indicator that the accounts have been made available; Locked in a desk drawer that only specific people have access to; Sealed and glued to the side of the monitor in the clinical area - visible to many, so it will be obvious when it is missing or damaged. Or for cases when more than one person is needed to declare an emergency, locked in a safe or closet, where one person knows the combination or has a cabinet key and another person has a room key. Best practice would place pre-prepared emergency accounts in responsible individual care. This emergency account manager would be someone who is readily available during opening hours and who understands the sensitivity and priority of emergency accounts (e.g. business manager, nurse or security officer). The distribution procedure would involve a check-out method requiring the provision of an acceptable form of identification. This identity would have been recorded before the accounts were made available. Following such a procedure, it ensures that activities carried out using an emergency account can ultimately be linked to the authorized person, creates liability and can ensure non-rejection. Monitor account usage Use of emergency accounts should be closely monitored. Audit mechanisms should be used and a procedure should be established for the periodic examination of security audit trails in order to determine any use of emergency accounts. In addition, systems can notify security administrators when an emergency account is activated. These enhanced abilities are highly desirable, but are not necessary for the break-glass mechanism to work. If your system or application software cannot provide an audit trail that shows simple account activity, such as login attempts, you must carefully consider using break-glass before implementing it. Break-glass may still remain a valid system, but will require the use of manual (e.g. paper-ink) logs. The dossier should describe the intended use of these accounts and the consequences of their inappropriate use. The details should be clearly documented and then communicated to the relevant staff. It should be clear that all use of emergency accounts is closely monitored. Regular review and retraining of staff should be carried out to ensure that the glass breakage procedure remains relevant. Any use of the emergency account should be reviewed. Using an emergency account may be valid or may constitute a malicious act. It is necessary to record and act by unacceptable use. Frequent use may indicate problems with the normal user authentication mechanism. This regular monitoring of pre-prepared emergency accounts should also include the application of some of them in order to and that their use can be detected. This is similar to testing fire alarms to make sure they will work in real need. Cleanup after using the account The procedure for cleaning up after using the emergency account should be created. Consider the following solution: Disable or delete emergency accounts that have been used to prevent reuse now that the password is known. Some systems may be able to automatically deactivate emergency accounts after first use or passage through an optional period, such as 8 hours or 1 day. Avoid disabling your account during the emergency use period. Reconcile the data collected and audit the routes to reflect the name of the correct operator. If necessary, make disclosure records (see HIPAA 5003 policies, procedures and forms). Review of activities carried out, including acquired/accessible data Find out if emergency account procedures and operations have worked effectively and, if necessary, edit the link: This dossier was written using text from the White Paper drawn up by the Nema/COCIR/JIRA Joint Committee on Security and Personal Data Protection (SPC) - December 2004.

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