



**Raja M. David, PsyD, LP, LLC**

## **HIPAA NOTICE OF PRIVACY PRACTICES**

I. THIS NOTICE DESCRIBES HOW MEDICAL INFORMATION ABOUT YOU MAY BE USED AND DISCLOSED AND HOW YOU CAN GET ACCESS TO THIS INFORMATION. PLEASE REVIEW IT CAREFULLY.

II. IT IS MY LEGAL DUTY TO SAFEGUARD YOUR PROTECTED HEALTH INFORMATION (PHI).

By law I am required to insure that your PHI is kept private. The PHI constitutes information created or noted by me that can be used to identify you. It contains data about your past, present, or future health or condition, the provision of health care services to you, or the payment for such health care. I am required to provide you with this Notice about my privacy procedures. This Notice must explain when, why, and how I would use and/or disclose your PHI. Use of PHI means when I share, apply, utilize, examine, or analyze information within my practice; PHI is disclosed when I release, transfer, give, or otherwise reveal it to a third party outside my practice. With some exceptions, I may not use or disclose more of your PHI than is necessary to accomplish the purpose for which the use or disclosure is made; however, I am always legally required to follow the privacy practices described in this Notice.

Please note that I reserve the right to change the terms of this Notice and my privacy policies at any time as permitted by law. Any changes will apply to PHI already on file with me. Before I make any important changes to my policies, I will notify you by mailing or giving you a copy of the changed document.

III. HOW I WILL USE AND DISCLOSE YOUR PHI.

I will use and disclose your PHI for many different reasons. Some of the uses or disclosures will require your prior written authorization; others, however, will not. Below you will find the different categories of my uses and disclosures, with some examples.

### **A. Uses and Disclosures Related to Treatment, Payment, or Health Care Operations Do Not Require Your Prior Written Consent.**

I may use and disclose your PHI without your consent for the following reasons, although in most cases we would discuss this beforehand:

**1. For health care operations.** I may disclose your PHI to facilitate the efficient and correct operation of my practice. Examples: Quality control - I might use your PHI in the evaluation of the quality of health care services that you have received. I may also provide your PHI to my attorneys, accountants, consultants, and others to make sure that I am in compliance with applicable laws.

**2. To obtain payment for treatment.** I may use and disclose your PHI to bill and collect payment for the treatment and services I provided you. Example: I might send your PHI to your insurance company or health plan in order to get payment for the health

**3. Other disclosures.** Examples: Your consent isn't required if you need emergency treatment provided that I attempt to get your consent after treatment is rendered. In the event that I try to get your consent but you are unable to communicate with me (for example, if you are unconscious or in severe pain) but I think that you would consent to such treatment if you could, I may disclose your PHI.

**B. Certain Other Uses and Disclosures Do Not Require Your Consent.** I may use and/or disclose your PHI without your consent or authorization for the following reasons:

- 1. When disclosure is required by federal, state, or local law; judicial, board, or administrative proceedings; or, law enforcement.** Example: I may make a disclosure to the appropriate officials when a law requires me to report information to government agencies, law enforcement personnel and/or in an administrative proceeding.
- 2. If disclosure is compelled by a party to a proceeding before a court of an administrative agency pursuant to its lawful authority.**
- 3. If disclosure is required by a search warrant lawfully issued to a governmental law enforcement agency.**
- 4. If disclosure is compelled or permitted by the fact that you are in such mental or emotional condition as to be dangerous to yourself or the person or property of others, and if I determine that disclosure is necessary to prevent the threatened danger.**
- 5. If disclosure is mandated by the Minnesota Child Abuse and Neglect Reporting laws.** For example, if I have a reasonable suspicion of child abuse or neglect.
- 6. If disclosure is mandated by the Minnesota Vulnerable Adult Abuse Reporting laws.** For example, if I have a reasonable suspicion of elder abuse or vulnerable adult abuse.
- 7. If disclosure is compelled or permitted by the fact that you tell me of a serious/imminent threat of physical violence by you against a reasonably identifiable victim or victims.**
- 8. For public health activities.** Example: In the event of your death, if a disclosure is permitted or compelled, I may need to give the county coroner information about you.
- 9. For health oversight activities.** Example: I may be required to provide information to assist the government in the course of an investigation or inspection of a provider.
- 10. For specific government functions.** Examples: I may disclose PHI of military personnel and veterans under certain circumstances. Also, I may disclose PHI in the interests of national security, such as protecting the President of the United States or assisting with intelligence operations.
- 11. For research purposes.** In certain circumstances, I may provide PHI in order to conduct research.
- 12. For Workers' Compensation purposes.** I may provide PHI in order to comply with Workers' Compensation laws.
- 13. Appointment reminders and health related benefits or services.** Examples: I may use PHI to provide appointment reminders.
- 14. If an arbitrator or arbitration panel compels disclosure,** when arbitration is lawfully requested by either party, pursuant to subpoena *duces tectum* (e.g., a subpoena for mental health records) or any other provision authorizing disclosure in a proceeding before an arbitrator or arbitration panel.
- 15. If disclosure is required or permitted to a health oversight agency for oversight activities authorized by law.** Example: When compelled by U.S. Secretary of Health and Human Services to investigate or assess my compliance with HIPAA regulations.
- 16. If disclosure is otherwise specifically required by law.**

**C. Other Uses and Disclosures Require Your Prior Written Authorization.** In any other situation not described in Sections IIIA and IIIB, I will request your written authorization before using or disclosing your PHI. Even if you have signed an authorization to disclose your PHI, you may later revoke that authorization, in writing, to stop any future uses and disclosures (assuming that I haven't taken any action subsequent to the original authorization) of your PHI by me. (e.g., sharing PHI with your medical doctor or family member).

#### ***IV. WHAT RIGHTS YOU HAVE REGARDING YOUR PHI***

These are your rights with respect to your PHI:

**A. The Right to See and Get Copies of Your PHI.** In general, you have the right to see your PHI that is in my possession, or to get copies of it; however, you must request it in writing. You will receive a response from me within 30 days of my receiving your written request, but most likely it will be quicker than that. Under certain circumstances, I may feel I must deny your request, but if I do, I will give you, in writing, the reasons for the denial. I will also explain your right to have my denial reviewed.

If you ask for copies of your PHI, I will charge you not more than \$.25 per page. I may see fit to provide you with a summary or explanation of the PHI, but only if you agree to it, as well as to the cost, in advance.

**B. The Right to Request Limits on Uses and Disclosures of Your PHI.** You have the right to ask that I limit how I use and disclose your PHI. While I will consider your request, I am not legally bound to agree. If I do agree to your request, I will put those limits in writing and abide by them except in emergency situations. You do not have the right to limit the uses and disclosures that I am legally required or permitted to make.

**C. The Right to Choose How I Send Your PHI to You.** It is your right to ask that your PHI be sent to you at an alternate address (for example, sending information to your work address rather than your home address) or by an alternate method (for example, via email instead of by regular mail). I am obliged to agree to your request providing that I can give you the PHI, in the format you requested, without undue inconvenience. I may not require an explanation from you as to the basis of your request as a condition of providing communications on a confidential basis.

**D. The Right to Get a List of the Disclosures I Have Made.** You are entitled to a list of disclosures of your PHI that I have made. The list will not include uses or disclosures to which you have already consented, i.e., those for treatment, payment, or health care operations, sent directly to you, or to your family; neither will the list include disclosures made for national security purposes, to corrections or law enforcement personnel, or disclosures made before April 15, 2003. After April 15, 2003, disclosure records will be held for six years.

I will respond to your request for an accounting of disclosures within 60 days of receiving your request. The list I give you will include disclosures made in the previous six years unless you indicate a shorter period. The list will include the date of the disclosure, to whom PHI was disclosed (including their address, if known), a description of the information disclosed, and the reason for the disclosure. I will provide the list to you at no cost, unless you make more than one request in the same year, in which case I will charge you a reasonable sum based on a set fee for each additional request.

**E. The Right to Amend Your PHI.** If you believe that there is some error in your PHI or that important information has been omitted, it is your right to request that I correct the existing information or add the missing information. Your request and the reason for the request must be made in writing. You will receive a response within 60 days of my receipt of your request. I may deny your request, in writing, if I find that: the PHI is (a) correct and complete, (b) forbidden to be disclosed, (c) not part of my records, or (d) written by someone other than me. My denial must be in writing and must state the reasons for the denial. It must also explain your right to file a written statement objecting to the denial. If you do not file a written objection, you still have the right to ask that your request and my denial be attached to any future disclosures of your PHI. If I approve your request, I will make the change(s) to your PHI. Additionally, I will tell you that the changes have been made, and I will advise all others who need to know about the change(s) to your PHI.

**F. The Right to Get This Notice by Email.** You have the right to get this notice by email. You have the right to request a paper copy of it, as well.

#### ***V. HOW TO COMPLAIN ABOUT MY PRIVACY PRACTICES***

If, in your opinion, I may have violated your privacy rights, or if you object to a decision I made about access to your PHI, you are entitled to file a complaint with the person listed in Section VI below. You may also send a written complaint to the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services at 200 Independence Avenue S.W. Washington, D.C. 20201. If you file a complaint about my privacy practices, I will take no retaliatory action against you.

## VI. NOTIFICATIONS OF BREACHES

In the case of a breach, Raja M. David, PsyD, LP, LLC requires to notify each affected individual whose unsecured PHI has been compromised. Even if such a breach was caused by a business associate, Raja M. David, PsyD, LP, LLC is ultimately responsible for providing the notification directly or via the business associate. If the breach involves more than 500 persons, OCR must be notified in accordance with instructions posted on its website. Raja M. David, PsyD, LP, LLC bears the ultimate burden of proof to demonstrate that all notifications were given or that the impermissible use or disclosure of PHI did not constitute a breach and must maintain supporting documentation, including documentation pertaining to the risk assessment.

## VII. PHI AFTER DEATH

Generally, PHI excludes any health information of a person who has been deceased for more than 50 years after the date of death. Raja M. David, PsyD, LP, LLC may disclose deceased individuals' PHI to non-family members, as well as family members, who were involved in the care or payment for healthcare of the decedent prior to death; however, the disclosure must be limited to PHI relevant to such care or payment and cannot be inconsistent with any prior expressed preference of the deceased individual.

## VIII. INDIVIDUALS' RIGHT TO RESTRICT DISCLOSURES; RIGHT OF ACCESS

To implement the 2013 HITECH Act, the Privacy Rule is amended and Raja M. David, PsyD, LP, LLC is required to restrict the disclosure of PHI about you, the patient, to a health plan, upon request, if the disclosure is for the purpose of carrying out payment or healthcare operations and is not otherwise required by law. The PHI must pertain solely to a healthcare item or service for which you have paid the covered entity in full. (OCR clarifies that the adopted provisions do not require that covered healthcare providers create separate medical records or otherwise segregate PHI subject to a restrict healthcare item or service; rather, providers need to employ a method to flag or note restrictions of PHI to ensure that such PHI is not inadvertently sent or made accessible to a health plan.)

The 2013 Amendments also adopt the proposal in the interim rule requiring Raja M. David, PsyD, LP, LLC to provide you, the patient, a copy of PHI to any individual patient requesting it in electronic form. The electronic format must be provided to you if it is readily producible. OCR clarifies that Raja M. David, PsyD, LP, LLC must provide you only with an electronic copy of their PHI, not direct access to their electronic health record systems. The 2013 Amendments also give you the right to direct Raja M. David, PsyD, LP, LLC to transmit an electronic copy of PHI to an entity or person designated by you. Furthermore, the amendments restrict the fees that Raja M. David, PsyD, LP, LLC may charge you for handling and reproduction of PHI, which must be reasonable, cost-based and identify separately the labor for copying PHI (if any). Finally, the 2013 Amendments modify the timeliness requirement for right of access, from up to 90 days currently permitted to 30 days, with a one-time extension of 30 additional days.

## IX. EFFECTIVE DATE OF THIS NOTICE

This notice went into effect on March 30, 2013.