

## Privacy Practices/HIPPA Notice

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

**I. MY PLEDGE REGARDING HEALTH INFORMATION:** I understand that health information about you and your health care is personal. I am committed to protecting health information about you. I create a record of the care and services you receive from me. I need this record to provide you with quality care and to comply with certain legal requirements. This notice applies to all of the records of your care generated by this mental health care practice. This notice will tell you about the ways in which I may use and disclose health information about you. I also describe your rights to the health information I keep about you, and describe certain obligations I have regarding the use and disclosure of your health information. With some exceptions, I cannot use or disclose more of your PHI than is necessary to accomplish the purpose for which the use of disclosure is made; however, I am always legally required to follow the privacy practices described in this Notice. I am required by law to:

- Make sure that protected health information (“PHI”) that identifies you is kept private.
- Give you this notice of my legal duties and privacy practices with respect to health information.
- Follow the terms of the notice that is currently in effect.
- I can change the terms of this Notice, and such changes will apply to all information I have about you. The new Notice will be available upon request, in my office, and on my website.

### **II. HOW I MAY USE AND DISCLOSE HEALTH INFORMATION ABOUT YOU:**

The following categories describe different ways that I use and disclose health information. For each category of uses or disclosures I will explain what I mean and try to give some examples. Not every use or disclosure in a category will be listed. However, all of the ways I am permitted to use and disclose information will fall within one of the categories.

**For Treatment, Payment, or Health Care Operations:** Federal privacy rules (regulations) allow health care providers who have direct treatment relationship with the patient/client to use or disclose the patient/client’s personal health information without the patient’s written authorization, to carry out the health care provider’s own treatment, payment or health care operations.

*Treatment-* I may also disclose your protected health information for the treatment activities of any health care provider. This too can be done without your written authorization. For example, if a clinician were to consult with another licensed health care provider about your condition, we would be permitted to use and disclose your personal health information, which is otherwise confidential, in order to assist the clinician in diagnosis and treatment of your mental health condition.

Disclosures for treatment purposes are not limited to the minimum necessary standard. Because therapists and other health care providers need access to the full record and/or full and complete information in order to provide quality care. The word “treatment” includes, among other things, the coordination and management of health care providers with a third party, consultations between health care providers and referrals of a patient for health care from one health care provider to another.

*Health Care Operations:* You PHI may be used to facilitate the efficient and correct operation of my practice. For example, I may provide your PHI to my attorney, accountant, consultant and others to make sure I am complying with applicable laws.

*To obtain payment for treatment:* I may disclose your PHI to bill and collect payment for the treatment and services provided to you.

*Other Disclosures:* Examples: Your consent isn’t required if you need emergency treatment, if attempts to get your consent after treatment is rendered. For example, if you are unconscious but I think you would consent to such treatment if you could, I may disclose your PHI.

*Lawsuits and Disputes:* If you are involved in a lawsuit, I may disclose health information in response to a court or administrative order. I may also disclose health information about your child in response to a subpoena, discovery request, or other lawful process by someone else involved in the dispute, but only if efforts have been made to tell you about the request or to obtain an order protecting the information requested.

### **III. CERTAIN USES AND DISCLOSURES REQUIRE YOUR AUTHORIZATION:**

1. Psychotherapy Notes. I do keep “psychotherapy notes” as that term is defined in 45 CFR § 164.501, and any use or disclosure of such notes requires your Authorization unless the use or disclosure is:
  - a. For my use in treating you.
  - b. For my use in training or supervising mental health practitioners to help them improve their skills in group, joint, family, or individual counseling or therapy.
  - c. For my use in defending myself in legal proceedings instituted by you.
  - d. For use by the Secretary of Health and Human Services to investigate my compliance with HIPAA.

- e. Required by law and the use or disclosure is limited to the requirements of such law.
  - f. Required by law for certain health oversight activities pertaining to the originator of the psychotherapy notes.
  - g. Required by a coroner who is performing duties authorized by law.
  - h. Required to help avert a serious threat to the health and safety of others.
2. Marketing Purposes. As a psychologist, I will not use or disclose your PHI for marketing purposes.
  3. Sale of PHI. As a psychologist, I will not sell your PHI in the regular course of my business.

#### **IV. CERTAIN USES AND DISCLOSURES DO NOT REQUIRE YOUR AUTHORIZATION.**

Subject to certain limitations in the law, I can use and disclose your PHI without your Authorization for the following reasons:

1. When disclosure is required by state or federal law, and the use or disclosure complies with and is limited to the relevant requirements of such law.
2. For public health activities, including reporting suspected child, elder, or dependent adult abuse, or preventing or reducing a serious threat to anyone's health or safety.
3. If disclosure is compelled or permitted by the fact that you are in such a mental or emotional condition as to be dangerous to yourself or the person or properties of others, and if I determine that disclosure is necessary to prevent the threatened danger.
4. 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.
5. For health oversight activities, including audits and investigations.
6. If disclosure is compelled by the client or client's representative pursuant to federal statutes or regulations, such as the Privacy Rule that requires this Notice.
7. If disclosure is compelled by a party to a proceeding before a court of an administrative agency pursuant to its lawful authority.
8. For judicial and administrative proceedings, including responding to a court or administrative order, although my preference is to obtain an Authorization from you before doing so.
9. For law enforcement purposes, including reporting crimes occurring on my premises.
10. To coroners or medical examiners, when such individuals are performing duties authorized by law. For example, in the event of your death, if a disclosure is permitted or compelled, I might need to give the coroner information about you.

11. For research purposes, including studying and comparing the mental health of patients who received one form of therapy versus those who received another form of therapy for the same condition.
12. Specialized government functions, including, ensuring the proper execution of military missions; protecting the President of the United States; conducting intelligence or counter-intelligence operations; or, helping to ensure the safety of those working within or housed in correctional institutions.
13. 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.
14. For workers' compensation purposes. Although my preference is to obtain an Authorization from you, I may provide your PHI in order to comply with workers' compensation laws.
15. Appointment reminders and health related benefits or services. I may use and disclose your PHI to contact you to remind you that you have an appointment with me. I may also use and disclose your PHI to tell you about treatment alternatives, or other health care services or benefits that I offer.
16. If disclosure is otherwise specifically required by law

**V. CERTAIN USES AND DISCLOSURES REQUIRE YOU TO HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO OBJECT.**

1. Disclosures to family, friends, or others. I may provide your PHI to a family member, friend, or other person that you indicate is involved in your care or the payment for your health care, unless you object in whole or in part. The opportunity to consent may be obtained retroactively in emergency situations.

**VI. YOU HAVE THE FOLLOWING RIGHTS WITH RESPECT TO YOUR PHI:**

1. The Right to Request Limits on Uses and Disclosures of Your PHI. You have the right to ask me not to use or disclose certain PHI for treatment, payment, or health care operations purposes. I am not required to agree to your request, and I may say "no" if I believe it would affect your health care. You do not have the right to limit the uses and disclosures that I am legally required or permitted to make.
2. The Right to Request Restrictions for Out-of-Pocket Expenses Paid for In Full. You have the right to request restrictions on disclosures of your PHI to health plans for payment or

health care operations purposes if the PHI pertains solely to a health care item or a health care service that you have paid for out-of-pocket in full.

3. The Right to Choose How I Send PHI to You. You have the right to ask me to contact you in a specific way (for example, home or office phone) or to send mail to a different address, and I will agree to all reasonable requests. I cannot require an explanation from you as to the basis of your request as a condition of providing communications on a confidential basis.
4. The Right to See and Get Copies of Your PHI. Other than “psychotherapy notes,” you have the right to get an electronic or paper copy of your medical record and other information that I have about you. I will provide you with a copy of your record, or a summary of it, if you agree to receive a summary, within 30 days of receiving your written request, and I may charge a reasonable, cost based fee for doing so. Under certain circumstances, I may feel it necessary to deny your request. If that happens, I will provide a written reason for the denial.
5. The Right to Get a List of the Disclosures I Have Made. You have the right to request a list of instances in which I have disclosed your PHI for purposes other than treatment, payment, or health care operations, or for which you provided me with an Authorization. I will respond to your request for an accounting of disclosures within 60 days of receiving your request. The list I will give you will include disclosures made in the last six years unless you request a shorter time. I will provide the list to you at no charge, but if you make more than one request in the same year, I will charge you a reasonable cost based fee for each additional request.
6. The Right to Correct or Update Your PHI. If you believe that there is a mistake in your PHI, or that a piece of important information is missing from your PHI, you have the 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. I may say “no” to your request, but I will tell you why in writing within 60 days of receiving your request. I can 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. The denial 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 changes to your PHI, inform you that the changes have been made and will advise all others who need to know about the changes to your PHI.

7. The Right to Get a Paper or Electronic Copy of this Notice. You have the right get a paper copy of this Notice, and you have the right to get a copy of this notice by e-mail. And, even if you have agreed to receive this Notice via e-mail, you also have the right to request a paper copy of it.

## **Substance Use Disorders**

**1. Interaction with Federal Law (42 CFR Part 2)** The confidentiality of substance use disorder (SUD) records maintained by this practice is protected by federal law and regulations (42 CFR Part 2) and the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA). Generally, if we receive records from a Part 2 program, we may not share those records with anyone outside the practice—even for treatment, payment, or healthcare operations—without your specific written consent, unless a specific legal exception applies.

**2. Limits on Use in Legal Proceedings** Under no circumstances will this practice use or disclose your SUD records, or any testimony describing the information in those records, in any civil, criminal, administrative, or legislative proceedings against you by any federal, state, or local authority, unless:

- You have provided express written consent; or
- A court has issued a special order that complies with the requirements of 42 CFR Part 2, Subpart E.

**3. Potential for Rediscovery** Please be aware that once information is disclosed to a third party (such as an insurance company or another healthcare provider) pursuant to your written authorization, it may be subject to redisclosure by that recipient and may no longer be protected by the federal HIPAA Privacy Rule. However, any SUD records shared with your consent remain protected by 42 CFR Part 2's strict prohibition on unauthorized redisclosure.

**4. Revocation of Consent** If you provide us with a single general consent to share your SUD records for treatment, payment, or healthcare operations, you have the right to revoke that consent at any time, except to the extent that we have already taken action in reliance on it.

## **How to Complain about the Privacy Practices**

If, in your opinion, I might 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 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.

**Person to Contact for Information about this Notice or to Complain about the Privacy Practices:**

If you have any questions about this notice or any complaints about the privacy practices or would like to know how to file a complaint with the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services, please contact: Dr. Amy D'Ambrosio, 7624 N. La Cholla Blvd, Tucson, AZ 85741; 520-608-7674; hello@DrAmyAZ.com.

**Notification of Breaches**

In the case of a breach, I must notify each affected individual whose unsecured PHI has been compromised. Even if such a breach was caused by a business associate, I am 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. I bear 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.

**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. I can disclose deceased individuals' PHI to nonfamily 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.

**Acknowledgement of Receipt of Privacy Notice**

Under the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA), you have certain rights regarding the use and disclosure of your protected health information. By checking the box below, you are acknowledging that you have received a copy of HIPAA Notice of Privacy Practices.

**Individuals' Right to Restrict Disclosures; Right of Access**

To implement the 2013 HITECH Act, the Privacy Rule is amended. I am 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 me to provide you, the patient, a copy of PHI if you, the patient, request it in electronic form. The electronic format must be provided to you if it is readily producible. OCR clarifies that I 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 me to transmit an electronic copy of PHI to an entity or person designated by you. Furthermore, the amendments restrict the fees that I can 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.

### **Additional Notice of Privacy Practices**

Most uses and disclosures of psychotherapy notes, marketing disclosures and sale of PHI do require prior authorization by you, and you have the right to be notified in case of a breach of unsecured PHI.

**BY SIGNING BELOW I AM AGREEING THAT I HAVE READ, UNDERSTOOD AND AGREE TO THE ITEMS CONTAINED IN THIS DOCUMENT.**