HIPAA Disclosure

The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA), Public Law 104-191, was enacted on August 21, 1996. Sections 261 through 264 of HIPAA require the Secretary of HHS to publicize standards for the electronic exchange, privacy and security of health information.

The Privacy Rule regulates how certain entities, called covered entities, use and disclose certain individually identifiable health information, called protected health information (PHI). PHI is individually identifiable health information that is transmitted or maintained in any form or medium (e.g., electronic, paper, or oral), but excludes certain educational records and employment records. Among other provisions, the Privacy Rule:

- gives patients more control over their health information;
- sets boundaries on the use and release of health records;
- establishes appropriate safeguards that the majority of health-care providers and others must achieve to protect the privacy of health information;
- holds violators accountable with civil and criminal penalties that can be imposed if they violate patients' privacy rights;
- · strikes a balance when public health responsibilities support disclosure of certain forms of data;
- enables patients to make informed choices based on how individual health information may be used;
- enables patients to find out how their information may be used and what disclosures of their information have been made;
- generally limits release of information to the minimum reasonably needed for the purpose of the disclosure;
- generally gives patients the right to obtain a copy of their own health records and request corrections; and
- empowers individuals to control certain uses and disclosures of their health information.

For more information and complete list of rights and regulations, please go to the Office of Civil Rights website: http://www.hhs.gov/ocr/hipaa.

Client's Signature:	Date:	
Parent/Guardian		
Signature (If client is a minor):	Date:	