Accounting and Tracking Disclosures of Protected Health Information (2001)

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The following practice brief is based on the HIPAA Privacy Rule (45 CFR, Parts 160-164) published 12/28/00. It does not reflect **final changes** to the Privacy Rule published in the Federal Register on 8/14/02.

In the past, facility practice or state laws were the drivers behind maintaining a tracking log for release of information. Until the HIPAA privacy rule, there was no federal law requiring a tracking mechanism for release of information. Under HIPAA, covered entities are required to track disclosures of protected health information (PHI).

The purpose of tracking disclosures is to provide an individual with an account of disclosures for the six years prior to the date of their request. To accommodate this requirement, a tracking mechanism and reporting process will need to be developed.

Legal Requirements

The standards for privacy of individually identifiable health information give an individual the right to receive a written accounting of disclosures of their protected health information made by a covered entity in the six years prior to the date of which the accounting is requested (§164.528). An individual may request an accounting for a period of time less than six years.

HIPAA defines disclosure as "the release, transfer, provision of access to, or divulging in any other manner of information outside the entity holding the information." This includes disclosures to or by business associates of the covered entity. There are a number of exclusions that do not require tracking.

Disclosures That Do Not Require Tracking

Not all disclosures require tracking or need to be accounted for upon request by an individual. The following disclosures of PHI are excluded:

- 1. Disclosures made for treatment, payment, and healthcare operation purposes (§164.502)
- 2. Disclosures made to the **individual** (§164.502)
- 3. Disclosures made for **directory** purposes (§164.510)
- 4. Disclosures made to persons involved in the individual's care (§164.510)
- 5. Disclosures made for **national security or intelligence** purposes (§164.512(k)(5))
- 6. Disclosures to correctional institutions or law enforcement officials (§164.512(k)(5))
- 7. Disclosure made **prior to the date of compliance** with the privacy standards

Additional criteria/clarification can be found in the sections referenced after each statement.

All other disclosures of PHI must be tracked. Disclosures are not limited to hard-copy information but any manner that divulges information, including verbal release. Many disclosures that require tracking will be accompanied by an authorization or written request. A mechanism will need to be in place to track other types of disclosures that do not have a paper trail.

Required Content of the Accounting

When an individual makes a request for an accounting of disclosures, the written accounting for each disclosure must include:

- date of disclosure
- name and address, if known, of the entity or person who received the PHI
- brief description of the PHI disclosed
- brief statement of purpose that reasonably informs the individual of the purpose or a copy of the authorization or a copy of the written request for disclosure
- if multiple disclosures are made to the same entity or person for the same reason, it is not necessary to document items 1-4 for each disclosure. The covered entity may document instead the first disclosure, the frequency or number of disclosures made during the accounting period, and the date of the last disclosure in the accounting period

Right to Accounting Suspended Based on Law Enforcement or Health Oversight Agency Request

A health oversight agency or law enforcement official may request that disclosures made to them not be provided to the individual on a temporary basis. The temporary suspension of the individual's right to receive an accounting must be made in writing, include the reason why the disclosure would impede the activities of the agency, and indicate the time frame the suspension is required. Sections 164/512(d) and (f) describe activities related to health oversight agencies and law enforcement officials.

If the request is made orally, a covered entity should document the request for suspension and identify the person making the statement. The individual's right to an accounting is then suspended for no more than 30 days unless the written request is submitted during that time frame.

Documentation

Upon request, the entity must provide the individual with a written accounting of disclosures for the six years prior to the date of the request. The time period requested can be less than six years. The written accounting must contain the elements listed above.

The entity must retain a copy of the written accounting that is provided to the individual.

The entity must document and retain the titles of the staff or the department or offices that are responsible for receiving and processing requests for an accounting.

Turnaround Time

The covered entity has 60 days to act on the request for an accounting of disclosures. One 30-day extension is allowed, but the individual must be informed in writing of the delay, the reason for the delay, and the date the accounting will be provided.

Options for Tracking Disclosures

Covered entities may choose the best method to track disclosures. The following list provides examples of different tracking methods and how the information can be provided to an individual:

· Computerized tracking system:

Develop a computerized tracking method such as a spreadsheet or database that collects the required content for an accounting. A computerized tracking system should have the ability to sort by individual and by date. The advantages include:

- manual records or forms don't have to be pulled to document disclosures
- when the log is on a computer network, multiple individuals in an organization can enter disclosures into one location
- one tracking log or computer file can be used for all entries with sorting capabilities
- a report can be printed from the computerized tracking log when the individual requests an accounting of the disclosures

- Manual log: A manual or paper log can be used to track disclosures. One log should be maintained per individual for ease in pulling together a report upon request. A copy of the log can be provided to the individual on their request for an accounting. If multiple individuals disclose information, a mechanism would need to be in place to capture all disclosures-for example, each person who discloses information would have to pull the form or the medical record to log the disclosure information.
- Authorization form: Another method for tracking disclosures is to use the authorization form (ensure that all required information is included on the form). Not all disclosures to be tracked will require an authorization form, so another method will also need to be in place. When an individual requests an accounting, the authorizations can be copied along with the log for other types of disclosures.

Charges

A covered entity must provide the first accounting free in any 12-month period. Subsequent requests in the 12-month period can be charged a reasonable fee based on the entity's costs of providing the accounting.

Before charging a fee, the entity must inform the individual and allow them the opportunity to withdraw or modify their request to avoid or reduce the fee.

Recommendations

- 1. Check state laws, regulations, and standards for your practice setting to determine if there are any requirements to maintain a disclosure and release of information tracking system.
- 2. **Determine how information will be collected.** If a log is already in place, evaluate how to combine into one system. (See "Sample Disclosure Tracking Log".)
 - determine if a manual or computerized database is to be retained. If keeping one chronological log, the ability to sort by patient over a six-year period is necessary
 - if a manual log will be used, determine where it will be located (for example, kept in the medical record or with the release of information staff)
 - determine how to consolidate information for accounting when other departments disclose PHI
 - determine if the retention schedule for medical records will need to change if authorizations or written requests are kept in the medical record and used to document the description of PHI released
- 3. Establish a process to request an accounting.
- 4. Determine **how to document and where to retain** a copy of the accounting provided to the individual. If providing a copy of the actual log, include an area to document the individual's request (see "Sample Request for An Accounting of Disclosures").
- 5. Establish a reasonable fee based on the costs for requests.
- 6. Write policy and procedures that include the legal requirements and address requesting, maintaining, and delivering an accounting of disclosures.
- 7. Educate and train appropriate staff in the health information department and other departments.

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Acknowledgments

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References

"Standards for the Privacy of Individually Identifiable Health Information; Final Rule." 45 CFR Parts 160 through 164. *Federal Register* 65, no. 250 (December 28, 2000). Available at http://aspe.hhs.gov/admnsimp/.

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Sample Forms	Sami	ole	Fo	rms
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Patient Nam	losure Trackin e: ord Number: _									
Date Received	Name of Requestor	Address (if known)	Authorization or Written Request (Y/N)	Purpose*	PHI Disclosed*	Date Disclosed*	Disclosed by	Amt. Billed	Amt. Received	Date Received
								·		

Requests for Accounting of Disclosures:

Requested By (Individual/Legal Rep):	Date Requested	Date Range Requested	Staff Completing Request	Date Provided:

(Use this section to document accounting requests when a copy of this disclosure log is provided to the individual.)

Kev:

Date received: the date request is received to disclose or release information when applicable

Name of requestor: name of entity or person requesting information to be disclosed or released

Address: if known, the address of the entity or person requesting information be disclosed or released

Authorization or written request (yes/no): identify if there is a written request or authorization.

If not, indicate how request was received (for example, verbal)

Purpose: brief description of the purpose of the disclosure to reasonably inform the individual of the basis of the disclosure. If documented on authorization or written request, state "see authorization/written request"

PHI disclosed: brief description of the information disclosed/released

Date disclosed: date the information was released or disclosed

Sent by: staff member processing the request and disclosing the information

Amount billed: if applicable, the copy fee charged for records released

Amount received: copy fee received

Date received: date the fee was received

This sample form was developed by AHIMA for discussion purposes only. It should not be used without review by your organization's legal counsel to ensure compliance with local and state laws.

^{*}Fields required by HIPAA privacy standards. Note: fields can be incorporated into a computerized tracking system.

Sample Request for an Accounting of Disclosures
Date of Request:
Patient Name:
Patient Name: Medical Record Number:
Patient Address:
Address to send disclosure accounting (if different than above):
Dates Requested: I would like an accounting of all disclosures for the following time frame. (Please note: the maximum time frame that can be requested is six years prior to the date of request.) From:
Fees:
First request in a 12-month period: Free
Subsequent Requests: (Insert cost-based fee per entity)
The fee for this request will be:
I understand that there is a fee for this accounting and wish to proceed. I also understand that the accounting will be provided to me within 60 days unless I am notified in writing that an extension of up to 30 days is needed.
Signature of Patient or Legal Representative Date
For Healthcare Organization Use Only:
Date Received: Date Sent:
Extension Requested:NoYes, Reason
Patient notified in writing on this date:
Staff Member Processing Request:
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