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Texas Health Information Privacy for Personal Injury Attorneys

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Texas Health Information Privacy For Personal Injury Attorneys

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Texas Health Information Privacy For Personal Injury Attorneys

The purpose of this paper is to explain the practices that a personal injury and an insudefense law firm must do to comply with the privacy regulations for patient health inform promulgated under Texas House Bill 300. This bill was enacted and became effective September 1.2012.¹

I. Factual Background

A. Federal Law

Federal law requires Health care <u>providers to</u> keep health information and patient private under the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA).² HIPAA rules apply to health care providers and health insurance claim processors. These are referred "HIPAA covered entities." The business associates of these covered entities that receive prohealth information (PHI) must also comply with the HIPAA rules.

The HIPAA Privacy Rule gives consumers rights over their health information and set on who may receive a consumer's PHI. This Rule applies to all forms of PHI, whether electronic or written. The HIPAA Security Rule protects PHI that is in electronic form and rentities covered by HIPAA to maintain reasonable safeguards to ensure that electronic PHI is The HIPAA Breach Notification Rule requires HIPAA covered entities and their business asset to provide notice to affected consumers and to HHS in the event of a breach of unsecured in the security Rule applies to all forms of PHI, whether electronic or written.

This rule also requires the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to implementing rules. HHS's Final Omnibus Rule, adopted pursuant to HIPAA and related laws, went into effect on March 26, 2013. This final rule includes the Privacy Rule, the Strule, and the Breach Notification Rule.

HIPAA provides that if a state law grants more privacy protection to a patient, then the law will govern.

B. Texas Law

The Texas Medical Records Privacy Act ("TMPA"), codified in Chapter 181 of the Health and Safety Code³ extends HIPAA protections beyond health care providers and insurance claim processors and to any individual, business, or organization that obtains, ste

'TEX. HEALTH & SAFETY CODE ANN. § 181.002(b).

² See generally, Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996, 42 U § 1320d-9 (2010). (Statute in general).





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First appeared as part of the conference materials for the 2013 The Car Crash Seminar session
"HB 300: What It Means and How It Affects You and Your Practice"