

# HIPAA Privacy Rule Initiative Violations on the Rise

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## **Ignoring the Right of Access Standard is a Costly Mistake**

The Right of Access Initiative was implemented in 2019 to help patients obtain their medical records in a timely manner and at a reasonable cost in accordance with the HIPAA Privacy Rule. Providers regulated by HIPAA have 30 days to fulfill a medical records request and may charge only a nominal fee.

The Office for Civil Rights (OCR) announced July 15 the resolution of 11 HIPAA Right of Access Initiative investigations. This accounts for 38 enforcement actions since the initiative began.

As per the [press release](#) with OCR Director Lisa J. Pino, she stated “It should not take a federal investigation before a HIPAA covered entity provides patients, or their personal representatives, with access to their medical records,” “Health care organizations should take note that there are now 38 enforcement actions in our Right of Access Initiative and understand that OCR is serious about upholding the law and peoples’ fundamental right to timely access to their medical records.”

## **Enforcement Actions Add Up**

The latest enforcement actions OCR has taken to resolve potential Right of Access standard violations puts things into perspective:

- ⇒ A podiatrist failed to provide a former patient with his requested medical records after multiple requests from both the patient and OCR, which resulted in a civil money penalty of \$100,000.

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## Cont'd

- ⇒ A retina specialist failed to provide a patient with a copy of her medical records until OCR initiated an investigation —five months after the complainant's first written request. The provider agreed to take corrective actions and paid \$22,500 to settle the potential violation.
- ⇒ A dentist in Baltimore, Md., agreed to take corrective actions and paid \$5,000 to settle a potential violation of the Right of Access standard.
- ⇒ An ear, nose, and throat doctor in Florida agreed to corrective actions and a \$20,000 fine to settle a potential violation of the Right of Access standard.
- ⇒ A family health center in Nebraska agreed to take corrective actions and has paid \$30,000 for failing to provide timely access to medical records.
- ⇒ A nursing and rehabilitation facility in Massachusetts failed to provide an individual's personal representative with timely access to her son's medical records. The facility agreed to take corrective actions and has paid \$55,000.
- ⇒ A provider in Massachusetts did not provide a personal representative with timely access to medical records on the basis that the durable power of attorney did not allow it, which was incorrect, according to OCR. The company agreed to take corrective actions and has paid \$55,000.
- ⇒ A group practice in the Houston, Texas, area agreed to corrective actions and has paid \$65,000 for failing to provide an individual timely access to their health information.

HIPAA-covered entities must know [individuals' right under HIPAA to access their health information](#) to uphold the law and avoid costly penalties.

**References:** AAPC, [www.hhs.gov](http://www.hhs.gov)