



Premier Kids Care, Inc.

NOTICE OF PRIVACY PRACTICES STATE-SPECIFIC ADDENDUM

Provided in compliance with 45 C.F.R. § 164.520

<p>Alabama State law permits health information access by an HMO enrollee in less circumstances than permitted by federal law. Medicaid providers may release information pertaining to a patient's treatment only under the following circumstances and to the following agencies if Medicaid has been billed or is expected to be billed: The Medicaid Fiscal Agent, The Social Security Administration, The Alabama Vocational Rehabilitation Agency, The Alabama Medicaid Agency, Requests from insurance companies for information pertaining to a claim filed by the provider in accordance with Medicaid Regulations and for which an assignment of benefits to the provider was furnished to the insurance company. Requests by insurance companies for information to process an application for insurance, to pay life insurance benefits, or to pay on a loan. Requests from other providers for medical information needed in the treatment of a patient. A pharmacy can't disclose health information unless required by law or pursuant to patient authorization.</p> <p>Alaska Information maintained by a pharmacist in the patient's records or that is communicated to the patient as part of patient counseling is confidential and may be released only to: The patient or as the patient directs; A practitioner or pharmacist when, in the pharmacist's professional judgment, release is necessary to protect the patient's health and well-being; Other persons or governmental agencies authorized by law to receive confidential information.</p> <p>Arizona Health care providers are permitted to disclose health information to the patient's third-party payor if the payor furnishes the health care provider with a written patient authorization for disclosure. State law further limits disclosures of communicable diseases-related health information including HIV/AIDS-related health information. State law prohibits dissemination, without the patient's consent, of any patient-identifying images or information for research or educational purposes. State law permits the disclosure of health information of the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System applicants, eligible persons or members in less circumstances than permitted under federal law.</p> <p>Arkansas Pharmacies/Pharmacists may release health information only to: The patient or the patient's agent; Practitioners and other pharmacists when, in the pharmacist's professional judgment, such release is necessary to protect the patient's health and well-being; Other persons, the Board of Pharmacy, or other state or federal agencies authorized by law to receive the information; A law enforcement agency engaged in investigation of suspected violations of the Controlled Substances Act; or a person employed by any state agency which licenses a practitioner if such person is engaged in the performance of the person's official duties.</p> <p>California Disclosure of health information to law enforcement agencies requires a court order. Health information regarding HIV-related test results may not be disclosed without authorization except for treatment purposes. HIV-related health information may not be disclosed in a criminal investigation unless disclosure is authorized pursuant to a court order. Health information of a Medicaid beneficiary may not be disclosed without the written consent of the beneficiary or the beneficiary's personal representative. State law permits disclosure of substance abuse-related and mental health-related health information in less circumstances than permitted under federal law.</p> <p>Colorado State law prohibits disclosure of health information contained in the medical records of HMO enrollees to the Colorado Department of Insurance. State law permits disclosure of HIV-related health information in less circumstances than permitted under federal law. Health information detailing mental health care and treatment can be released by nurses or nurse practitioners to a patient's personal physician only with the patient's consent. Regarding health information or records prepared in the course of providing mental health treatment: State law permits disclosure of health information related to mental health treatment in less circumstances than permitted under federal law.</p> <p>Connecticut State law permits disclosure of health information from one provider to another in less circumstances than permitted under federal law. State law permits disclosure of HIV-related health information in less circumstances than permitted under federal law.</p> <p>Delaware State law permits disclosure of HIV-related health information in less circumstances than permitted under federal law.</p>	<p>District of Columbia State law does not further prohibit or materially limit the use and disclosure of health information.</p> <p>Florida Records relating to the filling of prescriptions and the dispensing of medicinal drugs may only be furnished upon a patient's written authorization except to the following: The patient, legal representative, or spouse in the event of incapacity; Florida Department of Health; Medical examiners to report deaths; State investigators of Medicaid fraud; Law enforcement officers enforcing drug control laws; and Courts of competent jurisdiction with valid subpoenas in the case of criminal investigations or civil lawsuits. State law permits disclosure of health information in less circumstances than permitted under federal law. State law materially limits the circumstances under which disclosure of DNA analysis results are permitted.</p> <p>Georgia Patient medication records, prescription drug orders and patient medical records may be released only to: the patient; the patient's designee or authorized representative; the prescriber or other licensed health care practitioners caring for the patient; those practitioners and other pharmacists where, in the pharmacist's professional judgment, such release is necessary to protect the patient's health and well being; the prescriber, or other licensed health care practitioner then caring for the patient; another licensed pharmacist for purposes of transferring a prescription or as a part of a patient's drug utilization review, or other patient counseling requirements; the Board of Pharmacy, or its representative; or any law enforcement personnel duly authorized to receive such information such as a GDNA Agent, DEA Agent, or Georgia Medicaid Agent. Other than to the above-listed persons, a pharmacist may only release health information upon the receipt of the following: a written authorization for release signed by the patient, or his or her parents or duly appointed guardian, such as in the case of a minor; a subpoena issued and signed by an authorized government official; or a court order issued and signed by a judge of an appropriate court. State law permits disclosure of HIV/AIDS-related information in less circumstances than permitted by federal law.</p> <p>Hawaii State law permits disclosure of health information related to HIV/AIDS in less circumstances than permitted under federal law.</p> <p>Idaho State law permits disclosure of certain mental health-related health information in less circumstances than permitted under federal law. No person in possession of prescriptions, drug orders, records or any other prescription information that specifically identifies an individual patient shall release the information, unless requested as follows: By the board governing pharmacists, or its representatives, acting in their official capacity; By the patient, or the patient's designee, regarding the patient's own records; By the practitioner, or the practitioner's designee, who issued the prescription; By other licensed health care professionals who are responsible for the direct and acute care of the patient; By agents of the department of health and welfare when acting in their official capacity with reference to issues related to the practice of pharmacy (written requests by authorized agents of the department requesting such information are required); By agents of any board whose practitioners have prescriptive authority, when the board is enforcing laws governing that practitioner; By an agency of government charged with the responsibility for providing medical care for the patient (written requests by authorized agents of the agency requesting such information are required); By the FDA, for purposes relating to monitoring of adverse drug events in compliance with the requirements of federal law, rules or regulations adopted by the FDA; By the patient's authorized insurance benefit provider or health plan providing health care coverage or pharmacy benefits to the patient. Consultations between health care professionals who are involved in the diagnosis, care and treatment of the patient are not prohibited. Insurance companies and health plans are not prohibited from sharing patient specific information with law enforcement authorities or any of the entities identified above, in cases of suspected fraud and substance abuse.</p> <p>Illinois Mandatory reports to the Advance Practice Nursing Board may disclose patient name or other identifier but may not include a medical record without written patient consent. Information from the record of a recipient of mental health or developmental disability services may be disclosed without consent to let him apply for or receive benefits when, despite every effort, it is not possible to obtain consent.</p>
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State law permits disclosure of mental health and developmental disability services-related health information in less circumstances than permitted under federal law.

Release of evidence and information concerning any alleged sexual assault requires the signature of the parent or legal guardian in the case of a minor.

All reports and records made pursuant to the Head and Spinal Cord Injury Act must be confidential and must not be made available to any individual or institution except: Any person engaged in a bona fide research project, with the permission of the Director of Public Health, except that no information identifying the subjects of the reports or the reporters will be made available to the researchers unless the Department requests and receives consent for such release; Appropriate staff of the Department;

The Advisory Council on Spinal Cord and Head Injuries, created within the Department of Rehabilitation Services, except that no information identifying the subjects of the reports or the reporters will be made available to the Council unless consent for release is requested and received.

Indiana

Disclosure of information related to Medicaid eligibility is prohibited.

State law permits the disclosure of health information related to a communicable disease or other disease that is a danger to health in a more limited number of circumstances than permitted under federal law.

State law permits the disclosure of health information obtained in connection with the donation, collection, and testing of human blood and tissue related to communicable diseases in a more limited number of circumstances than permitted under federal law.

Prescriptions, drug orders, records and patient information (including information utilizing electronic data processing systems) may be disclosed only: when it is in the best interest of the patient; when requested by the Indiana Board of Pharmacy or its representatives; or when requested by a law enforcement officer charged with the enforcement of laws pertaining to drugs or devices or the practice of pharmacy.

Louisiana

State law permits disclosure of health information regarding HIV test results in less circumstances than permitted under federal law.

Maine

State law permits disclosure of HIV test results and/or HIV-related health information in less circumstances than permitted under federal law.

State law permits disclosure of health information regarding communicable diseases in less circumstances than permitted under federal law.

State law permits access to a patient's own health information in a greater number of circumstances than permitted under federal law.

Maryland

A health care provider may disclose a medical record without authorization: To the provider's authorized employees, agents, medical staff, medical students, or consultants for the sole purpose of offering, providing, evaluating, or seeking payment for health care to patient or recipients by the provider; If the person given access to the medical record signs an acknowledgement of the duty not to redisclose any patient identifying information to a person for specified purposes.; Subject to the additional limitations for a medical record developed primarily in connection with the provision of mental health services to a government agency; Subject to the additional limitations for a medical record developed primarily in connection with the provision of mental health services to another health care provider for the sole purpose of treating the patient or recipient on whom the medical record is kept; If a claim has been or may be filed by, or with the authorization of a patient or recipient on behalf of the patient or recipient, for covered insureds, covered beneficiaries, or enrolled recipients only, to third party payers and their agents, or any other person obligated by contract or law to pay for the health care rendered; If a health care provider makes a professional determination that an immediate disclosure is necessary, to provide for the emergency health care needs of the patient or recipient.; Except if the patient has instructed the health care provider to make the disclosure, or if the record has been developed primarily in connection with the provision of mental health services.; To an appropriate organ, tissue, or eye recovery agency for possible organ and tissue donation.; To the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene; To the Montgomery County Department of Health and Human Services if the purpose of the disclosure is for the coordination of services and record retention.

A health care provider must disclose a medical record without authorization: To a unit of State or local government, or to a member of a multidisciplinary team assisting the unit, for purposes of investigation or treatment in a case of suspected abuse or neglect of a child or an adult subject to certain conditions.; Subject to the additional limitations for a medical record developed primarily in connection with the provision of mental health services to health professional licensing and disciplinary boards, in accordance with a subpoena for medical records for the sole purpose of an investigation specified issue.; To a health care provider or the provider's insurer; As permitted by law, to a medical or dental review committee; To another health care provider as provided; Subject to the additional limitations for a medical record developed primarily in connection with the provision of mental health services in accordance with compulsory process if the subpoena, summons, warrant, or court order contains specified certifications.; Subject to the additional limitations for a medical record developed primarily in connection with the provision of mental health services to grand juries, prosecution agencies, and law enforcement agencies to further an investigation or prosecution provided that there are procedures to protect confidentiality of records; To the Maryland Insurance Administration; To a State or local child fatality review team to carry out official functions.

State law permits disclosure of mental health-related health information in less circumstances than permitted under federal law. Information from a mental health patient's record, including the individual treatment plan, may not be disclosed to any person, organization,

or agency except in the case of a court order or with the written consent of the patient or of the patient's parent, if the patient is a minor, or legally appointed representative, if the patient is incompetent.

Massachusetts

State law permits disclosure of health information related to venereal diseases in less circumstances than permitted under federal law.

Pharmacists may not disclose confidential patient information, except to: The patient; Practitioners and other pharmacists where, in the pharmacist's professional judgment, the disclosure is necessary to protect the patient's health and well-being; and Persons and government agencies authorized by law to receive such information.

State rule permits disclosure of health information concerning MassHealth Program participants in less circumstances than permitted under federal law.

Michigan

Prescriptions on file with a pharmacy are not public records and may not be disclosed without the patient's authorization, except to: the patient; another pharmacist acting on behalf of the patient; the health care professional who issued the prescription; a health care professional who is currently treating the patient; an agency or agent of the government responsible for the enforcement of laws relating to drugs and devices; a person authorized by a court order; or a person engaged in a research project/study with protocols approved by the Michigan Board of Pharmacy.

State law permits disclosure of AIDS/HIV-related information in less circumstances than permitted by federal law.

Minnesota

State law permits the disclosure of health records in less circumstances than permitted under federal law.

State law further restricts the disclosure of health information for research purposes.

A provider, or a person who receives mental health records from a provider, may not release a patient's mental health records to a person without a signed and dated consent from the patient or the patient's legally authorized representative authorizing the release.

Prescriptions on file in a pharmacy are not a public record. A person having custody of or access to such prescription orders shall not divulge the contents thereof or provide a copy thereof to anyone except to: The patient for whom the prescription was issued, the patient's agent, or another pharmacist acting on behalf of the patient or the patient's agent; The licensed practitioner who issued the prescription; The licensed practitioner who is then treating the patient; A member, inspector, or investigator of the Board of Pharmacy or any federal, state, county, or municipal officer whose duty it is to enforce the laws of the state of Minnesota or the United States relating to drugs and who is engaged in a specific investigation involving a designated person or drug; An agency of government charged with the responsibility of providing medical care for the patient; An insurance carrier or attorney on receipt of written authorization signed by the patient or the patient's legal representative, authorizing the release of such information; or Any person duly authorized by a court order.

State law requires a written release before disclosure of a patient's HIV information to emergency medical service personnel.

Mississippi

Pharmacists shall not release confidential patient information except: To the patient.; To another individual pursuant to the patient's written request; To health care professionals where, in the pharmacist's professional judgment, such release is necessary to protect the patient's health and well-being; To government agencies or other individuals authorized by law to receive such information; To the physician who prescribed the drug, other licensed practitioners caring for the patient, other pharmacists caring for the patient.

Missouri

Confidential records maintained by pharmacies/pharmacists must not be released to anyone except the following: The patient; The authorized prescriber who issued the prescription order or a licensed health care provider who is currently treating the patient; A person authorized by court order; Any other person authorized by a patient to receive such information; The transfer of medical or prescription information between pharmacists as required by law; Government agencies acting within the scope of their statutory duty.

State law permits disclosure of health information related to communicable diseases in less circumstances than permitted under federal law.

Montana

State law permits disclosure of health information without patient authorization in less circumstances than permitted under federal law.

State law permits disclosure of health information pursuant to compulsory process or discovery in less circumstances than permitted under federal law.

State law permits disclosure of HIV test result information in less circumstances than permitted under federal law. State law permits greater access to a patient's own health information than permitted under federal law. State law permits disclosure of health information related to sexually transmitted diseases in less circumstances than permitted under federal law.

Nebraska

State law does not further prohibit or materially limit the use and disclosure of health information.



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Nevada

Pharmacists must not divulge the contents of any prescription or provide a copy of any prescription, except to: The patient for whom the original prescription was issued; The practitioner who originally issued the prescription; A practitioner who is then treating the patient; The State Board of Pharmacy, the Food and Drug Administration, or the Department of Public Safety; An agency of state government charged with the responsibility of providing medical care of the patient; An insurance carrier, on receipt of written authorization signed by the patient or his legal guardian, authorizing the release of such information; Any person authorized by an order of district court; The state professional licensing board; or Other registered pharmacists for the limited purpose of and to the extent necessary for the exchange of information relating to persons who are suspected of misusing prescriptions to obtain excessive amounts of drugs or failing to use a drug in conformity with the directions for its use or taking a drug in combination with other drugs in a manner that could result in injury to that person. Pharmacists may only release the confidential records of immunizations to: The patient or the authorized agent of the patient; Physicians and other pharmacists when, in the professional judgment of the pharmacist, such release is necessary to protect the health and well-being of the patient; The State Board of Pharmacy or other authorized federal, state, or local agency; A law enforcement agency engaged in the investigation of a suspected violation involving a controlled substance or dangerous drug; State agencies that license physicians; or An insurance carrier or other third party payor authorized by a patient to receive such information. State law permits disclosure of communicable disease-related health information in less circumstances than permitted under federal law.

New Hampshire

A licensed pharmacist may not disclose health information, except in emergency situations where the best interest of the patient requires or the law demands, without patient authorization.

When requested by a mental health facility with regard to an involuntarily admitted patient: Any health care provider which previously provided services to a person involuntarily admitted for mental health services may provide, upon request, information about the patient to the treatment facility limited to the following: medications prescribed; known medication allergies; or other information essential to the medical or psychiatric care of the person admitted.

The identity of a person tested for HIV may be disclosed for the following purposes: Reporting of test results for treatment purposes; In response to a written request if the person has given written authorization for the disclosure. The written request must state the reasons for the request and contain only the identity of the infected person. The identity of a person tested for HIV and found to be infected may be disclosed to a blood bank, blood center, plasma center, or other agency, which receives blood donations, provided that the information remains confidential and protected from inadvertent or unwarranted intrusion or disclosure.

Prescription orders and records required by the Controlled Drug Act shall be open for inspection only to the following: Federal, state, county and municipal law enforcement officers; All officers, agents, inspectors, and representatives of the Pharmacy Board; All peace officers; The Attorney General; All county attorneys.

New Jersey

State law permits disclosure of health information related to Medicaid applicants and beneficiaries in less circumstances than permitted under federal law.

State law permits disclosure of information and records of persons receiving state-funded mental health services in less circumstances than permitted under federal law.

New Mexico

Confidential information in the patient record, including the contents of any prescription, its therapeutic effect, or the nature of professional pharmaceutical services rendered to the patient; the nature, extent or degree of illness suffered by any patient; or any medical information furnished by the prescriber, may be released only as follows: Pursuant to the patient's express written consent or release; Under court order; To the patient or patient's authorized representative; To the prescriber or other licensed practitioner for the patient; To another licensed pharmacist where the best interest of the patient requires disclosure of the information; To the Board of Pharmacy or its representative or to other persons or governmental agencies legally authorized to receive the information. A pharmacist must utilize the resources available to determine, in his professional judgment, that any persons requesting confidential patient information are entitled to receive the information; Transferring a prescription to another pharmacy as required by the provision of patient counseling; Providing a copy of a nonrefillable prescription to the person for whom the prescription was issued which is marked, For Information Purposes Only; Providing drug therapy information to physicians or other authorized prescribers for their patients; or As required by the provision of patient counseling regulations. State law permits disclosure of health information in less circumstances than permitted under federal law. A custodian of the confidential information may furnish the information, upon request, to the following: A governmental agency or its agent; or A licensed health facility or staff committees of such facilities, consistent with federal law. State law permits disclosure of developmental disabilities and mental health-related health information of children in less circumstances than permitted under federal law.

Medical records of individuals and HMO contract providers are not subject to examination by the Superintendent of Insurance.

New York

Disclosures of health information regarding New York's AIDS Drug Assistance Program applicants or participants is prohibited unless written approval is obtained from the Program Director.

State law permits disclosure of HIV-related health information in less circumstances than permitted under federal law.

State law permits disclosures by certified or licensed home health service providers in less circumstances than permitted under federal law.

During an external appeal of a final adverse health plan determination by an enrollee and the enrollee's provider, the enrollee must consent to the release of health information to the appeal agent.

Copies of a prescription for a controlled substance may not be furnished to the patient.

Copies of other prescriptions may be furnished to the patient, but such copies must state that the copies are for informational purposes only.

State law permits disclosure of Medical Assistance beneficiary health information in less circumstances than permitted under federal law.

North Carolina

Prescription orders may be disclosed only to the following persons: An adult patient for whom the prescription was issued or a person who is legally appointed guardian of that person; An emancipated minor patient for whom the prescription order was issued or a person who is the legally appointed guardian of that patient; An unemancipated minor patient for whom the prescription order was issued when the minor's consent is sufficient to authorize treatment of the condition for which the prescription was issued; A parent or person in loco parentis of an unemancipated minor patient for whom the prescription order was issued when the minor's consent is not sufficient to authorize treatment for the condition for which the prescription is issued; The licensed practitioner who issued the prescription; The licensed practitioner who is treating the patient for whom the prescription was issued; A pharmacist who is providing pharmacy services to the patient for whom the prescription was issued; Anyone who presents a written authorization for the release of pharmacy information signed by the patient or his legal representative; Any person authorized by subpoena, court order or statute; Any firm, association, partnership, business trust, corporation or company charged by law or by contract with the responsibility of providing for or paying for medical care for the patient for whom the prescription order was issued; A member or designated employee of the Board of Pharmacy; The executor, administrator or spouse of a deceased patient for whom the prescription order was issued; Researchers and surveyors who have approval from the Board.

The Board shall issue this approval when it determines that there are adequate safeguards to protect the confidentiality of the information contained in the prescription orders and that the researchers or surveyors will not publicly disclose any information that identifies any person; or The person owning the pharmacy or his authorized agent.

State law permits disclosure of health information to the Department of Health and Human Services in less circumstances than permitted under federal law.

State law permits disclosure of communicable disease-related (including HIV/AIDS) health information in less circumstances than permitted under federal law.

North Dakota

State law permits disclosure of HIV-related health information in less circumstances than permitted under federal law.

State law permits disclosure of mental disorder-related or chemical dependency-related health records and information in less circumstances than permitted under federal law.

Ohio

Pharmacy patient records may not be disclosed without a patient's written consent except: to the patient; to the prescribing physician; to health care providers treating the patient; to an agent of the Ohio State Board of Pharmacy, Ohio State Medical Board or another governmental agency investigating drug law violations or overseeing the provision of health care; to a health insurer of the patient either: with patient authorization; or with proof of payment from the insurer; to a federal law business associate; or in an emergency situation with the pharmacist's professional judgment that disclosure is in the patient's best interest and with documentation of the disclosure.

State law permits disclosure of health information related to an HIV test or identity of a tested individual in less circumstances than permitted under federal law.

State law permits disclosure of health information by licensed respiratory therapists in less circumstances than permitted under federal law.

Oklahoma

State law requires written consent of the patient, the court appointed guardian, or a court order must be presented as authority for release of medical information.

State law permits disclosure of communicable disease-related (including HIV/AIDS) health information in less circumstances than permitted under federal law.

Oregon

HIV test results may be released to an exposed worker provided that the identity of the person explicitly disclosed or the results of such test disclosed in a manner which permits identification of the tested individual without the individual's specific written authorization.

State law permits disclosure of HIV-related health information in less circumstances than permitted under federal law. State law permits disclosure of, and access to, genetic information in less circumstances than permitted under federal law.

Pennsylvania

State law permits disclosure of HIV-related health information in less circumstances than permitted under federal law.

State law permits disclosure by home care providers, nurses, nurse practitioners, and respiratory therapists of health information related to drug and/or alcohol treatment in less circumstances than permitted under federal law.

Puerto Rico

Health information may not be disclosed without the patient's written consent. Providers may only disclose information for medical treatment purposes, including the continuation or modification of medical care or treatment, or for the prevention or quality control purposes, or in regards to the payment of medical and hospital health care services.

The unauthorized disclosure of health information may be made solely after a court order has been issued; or by specific authorization under the law including but not limited to fraud/criminal investigations.

Rhode Island

State law permits disclosure of health information without patient authorization in less circumstances than permitted under federal law.

Disclosure by pharmacies of prescription information to any person other than agents of affiliated pharmacies or clinic pharmacies operated by a health maintenance organization refilling prescriptions is prohibited. Disclosure of prescription information is permitted only to those directly involved in patient care consistent with the Confidentiality of Health Care Information Act.

The disclosure of prescription information to researchers may only be authorized in accordance with Federal Policy for the Protection of Human Subjects.

South Carolina

State law permits disclosure of records identifying a mentally ill, or alcohol and drug abuse, patient in less circumstances than permitted under federal law.

Patient prescription drug information may not be transferred or received without the written consent of the patient except for: the transmission of a prescription drug order; communications among providers treating patient; information gained as a result of a person requesting informational material from a prescription drug or device manufacturer or vendor; information necessary for the recall of a defective drug or device or other information necessary to protect public health and welfare; disclosures required by law; disclosures pursuant to court order; disclosures for accreditation or licensure requirements; payment activities; research monitored by an institutional review board; de-identified information; disclosures in connection with the sale of business or medical practice; disclosures to third parties performing quality assurance programs, medical records review, internal audits, medical records maintenance, or similar programs, if third party makes no other use or further disclosure of information; disclosures to a party who, on behalf of patient, obtains prescription from pharmacy; or disclosures to third parties in order for a health plan to perform case management, utilization management, and disease management for individuals enrolled in that health plan, if third party makes no other use or further disclosure of information.

South Dakota

State law permits disclosure of immunization records in less circumstances than permitted under federal law.

Tennessee

State law permits disclosure of mental health information in less circumstances than permitted under federal law.

Pharmacists must not disclose professional and patient records to anyone without proper patient authorization except where the best interest of a patient requires or the law demands.

Texas

A pharmacist may only disclose health information to: A patient or the patient's agent; A health care provider if in the pharmacist's professional judgment the release is necessary to protect the patient's health and well-being; The Texas State Board of Pharmacy or a state or federal agency authorized by law to receive the information; A law enforcement agency investigating violations related to dangerous drugs; A person employed by a state agency that licenses a health care provider in his official duties; and A payor authorized by the patient to receive such information. State law permits disclosure of HIV-related health information in less circumstances than permitted under federal law.

Utah

Pharmacies/pharmacists may not disclose health information to anyone except: the patient in person or the patient's legal guardian or designee; a lawfully authorized federal, state, or local drug enforcement officer; a third party payment program administered under terms authorized by the patient; a pharmacist, pharmacy intern, or pharmacy technician providing pharmacy services to the patient or a prescribing practitioner providing professional services to the patient; another pharmacist, pharmacy intern, pharmacy technician, or prescribing practitioner to whom the patient has requested a prescription transfer; or the patient's attorney, after the presentation of a written authorization signed by the: patient, before a notary public; parent or lawful guardian, if the patient is a minor; lawful guardian, if the patient is incompetent; or personal representative, if the patient is deceased.

Vermont

State law permits disclosure of mental health records in less circumstances than permitted under federal law.

State law permits the disclosure of medical records of patients receiving pharmacological treatment for opiate addiction in less circumstances than permitted under federal law

Virginia

State law does not further prohibit or materially limit the use and disclosure of health information

Vermont

State law permits disclosure of mental health records in less circumstances than permitted under federal law.

State law permits the disclosure of medical records of patients receiving pharmacological treatment for opiate addiction in less circumstances than permitted under federal law.

Virginia

State law does not further prohibit or materially limit the use and disclosure of health information.

Washington

State law permits greater access to a patient's own health information than permitted under federal law.

State law permits disclosure of health information related to HIV and other sexually transmitted disease test results, diagnosis or treatment in less circumstances than permitted under federal law.

Patient medication record system information that identifies the patient is confidential and may be released to persons other than the patient or a pharmacist, or a practitioner authorized to prescribe medication only upon written release of the patient.

West Virginia

Health information may be released by a pharmacy/pharmacist only: to the patient; to other members of the health care team and other pharmacists where, in the pharmacist's professional judgment, the release is necessary to the patient's health and well-being; to other persons or governmental agencies authorized by law to receive the privileged information; as necessary for the limited purpose of peer review and utilization review; as authorized by the patient or as required by court order.

State law permits disclosure of health information relating to HIV testing/diagnosis in less circumstances than permitted under federal law.

Wisconsin

State law further restricts the disclosure of health information for research purposes.

State law further restricts the disclosure of health information to mental health patient protection and advocacy agencies.

State law permits disclosure of HIV-related health information in less circumstances than permitted under federal law.

Any patient or person, with a statement of informed consent, may: Inspect the health care records of a health care provider pertaining to that patient at any time during regular business hours, upon reasonable notice; Receive a copy of the patient's health care records upon payment of fees; and Receive a copy of the health care provider's X-ray reports or have the X-rays referred to another health care provider of the patient's choice upon payment of fees.

A patient's health care records shall be provided to the patient's health care provider upon request with a statement of informed consent. The health care provider may be charged reasonable costs for the provision of the patient's health care records. The health care provider shall note the time and date of each request by a patient or person authorized by the patient to inspect the patient's health care records, the name of the inspecting person, the time and date of inspection and identify the records released for inspection. The state shall, by rule, prescribe fees that are based on an approximation of actual costs. The fees, plus applicable tax, are the maximum amount that a health care provider may charge for duplicate patient health care records and for duplicate X-ray reports or the referral of X-rays to another health care provider of the patient's choice. The rule shall also permit the health care provider to charge for actual postage or other actual delivery costs. In determining the approximation of actual costs for the purposes of this subsection, the state may consider all of the following factors: Operating expenses, such as wages, rent, utilities, and duplication equipment and supplies; The varying cost of retrieval of records, based on the different media on which the records are maintained; The cost of separating requested patient health care records from those that are not requested; The cost of duplicating requested patient health care records; and The impact on costs of advances in technology. By January 1, 2006 and every 3 years thereafter, the state shall revise the rules regarding approximation of costs to account for increases or decreases in actual costs.

No person may conceal or withhold a patient health care record or destroy or damage such record with intent to (i) prevent or obstruct an investigation or prosecution; or (ii) prevent its release to the patient, to his guardian, to his health care provider with a statement of informed consent, or under the conditions specified in Wisconsin's confidentiality provisions, or to a person with a statement of informed consent.

Wyoming

Pharmacists must not disclose patient records except: with proper patient authorization; when required by law; when it is in the best interest of the patient; or in an emergency situation, a patient's records may be released to another pharmacist or other medical personnel involved in treating the patient.

State law permits disclosure by a Medicaid provider of medical records in less circumstances than permitted under federal law

