



## Notice of Privacy Practices

(Effective Date: 09/01/2021)

THIS NOTICE DESCRIBES HOW MEDICAL INFORMATION ABOUT YOU MAY BE USED AND DISCLOSED AND HOW YOU CAN GET ACCESS TO THIS INFORMATION. PLEASE REVIEW IT CAREFULLY.

Privacy is a very important concern for all those who come to this office (in-person or virtually) and who work here. It is also complicated, because of the many federal and state laws and our professional ethics that govern privacy. Because the rules are so complicated, some parts of this notice are very detailed, and you may need to read them several times to fully understand them. If you have any questions, please ask our compliance officer. The officer's name and contact information: Christina Gamache Martin Ph.D., 541-313-8404, [christina@gamachemartin.com](mailto:christina@gamachemartin.com), will be happy to help you understand our procedures and your rights.

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### A. Introduction: To our clients

This notice will tell you how we handle your medical information. It tells how we use this information here in this office, how we disclose (share) it with other health care professionals and organizations, and how you can see it. We want you to know all of this so that you can make the best decisions for yourself and your family. If you have any questions or want to know more about anything in this notice, please ask our compliance officer for answers or explanations.

### B. What we mean by your medical information

Each time you visit us or any doctor's office, hospital, clinic, or other health care provider, information is collected about you and your physical and mental health. It may be information about your past, present, or future health or conditions, or the tests or treatment you got from us or from others, or about payment for health care. All this information is called "PHI," which stands for "protected health information" which means its privacy must be protected. This information goes into your medical or health care records in our office. In this office, your PHI is likely to include these kinds of information:

- Your history: Things that happened to you as a child; your school and work experiences; your romantic and other types of relationships, and other personal history.
- Your medical history of problems and treatments.
- Reasons you came for treatment: Your problems, complaints, symptoms, or needs.
- Diagnoses: These are the medical terms for your problems or symptoms.

- A treatment plan: This is a list of the treatments and other services that we think will best help you.
- Progress notes: Each time you come in, we write down some things about how you are doing, what we notice about you, and what you tell us.
- Records we get from others who treated you or evaluated you.
- Psychological test scores, school records, and other evaluations and reports.
- Information about medications you took or are taking.
- Legal matters.
- Billing and insurance information.

There may also be other kinds of information that go into your health care records here. We use PHI for many purposes. For example, we may use it here:

- To plan your care and treatment.
- To decide how well our treatments are working for you.
- When we talk with other health care professionals who are also treating you, such as your family doctor or the professional who referred you to us. When we do this, we will ask for your consent. Almost always, we will also ask you to sign a release-of-information form, which will explain what information is to be shared and why.
- For teaching and training other health care professionals or for medical or psychological research. If we do this, your name or other identifying information will never be used so that others cannot identify you. Before we do this, we will ask for your consent and ask you to sign an authorization, so that you will know what information will be shared and why.
- To show that you received services from us, which we billed to you or to your health insurance company.
- For public health officials trying to improve health care in this area of the country.
- To improve the way we do our job by measuring the results of our work.

When you understand what is in your record and what it is used for, you can make better decisions about what other persons or agencies should have this information, when, and why.

### **C. Privacy and the laws about privacy**

We are required to tell you about privacy because of a federal law, the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA) and the HIPAA Omnibus Final Rule of 2013. HIPAA requires us to keep your PHI private and to give you this notice about our legal duties and our privacy practices. We will let you know promptly if a breach occurs that may have compromised the privacy or security of your information. This form is not legal advice. It is just to educate you about your rights and our procedures. It is based on current federal and state laws and might change if those laws or court decisions change. If we change our privacy practices, they will apply to all the PHI we keep. We will also post the new Notice of Privacy Practices in our office where everyone can see. You or anyone else can also get a copy from our compliance officer at any time. It is also posted on our website at <http://www.gamachemartin.com>. We will obey the rules described in this notice. For more information see: [www.hhs.gov/ocr/privacy/hipaa/understanding/consumers/noticepp.html](http://www.hhs.gov/ocr/privacy/hipaa/understanding/consumers/noticepp.html).

### **D. How your protected health information (PHI) can be used and shared**

Except in some special circumstances, when we use your PHI in this office or disclose it to others, we share only the minimum necessary PHI needed for those other people to do their jobs. The laws give you rights to know about your PHI, to know how it is used, and to have a say in how it is shared. So now we will tell you more about what we do with your information.

Mainly, we will use it here and disclose (share) your PHI for routine purposes to provide for your care, and we will explain more about these below. For other uses, we must tell you about them and ask you to sign a written Release of Information form. However, the HIPAA law also says that there are some uses and disclosures that do not need your consent or authorization which we will explain below in section c. However, in most cases we will explain the PHI and who it will go to and ask you to agree to this by signing a release-of-information form.

#### **a. Uses and disclosures with your consent**

We need information about you and your condition to provide care to you. In almost all cases, we intend to use your PHI here or share it with other people or organizations to provide treatment to you, arrange for payment for our services, or some other business functions called “health care operations.” You have to agree to let us use and share your PHI in the ways that are described in this Notice of Privacy Practices. To agree, we will ask you to sign a separate consent form before we begin to treat you. If you do not consent to this, we will not treat you because there is a risk of not helping you if we do not have some information.

***The basic uses and disclosures: For treatment, payment, and health care operations***

Here we will tell you more about how your information will be used for these purposes.

*For treatment.* We use your information to provide you with psychological treatments or services. These might include individual, family, or group therapy; psychological, educational, or vocational testing; treatment planning; or measuring the benefits of our services. We may also disclose your PHI without your written consent while consulting with another licensed health care providers about your condition in order to assist in the diagnosis and treatment of your mental health condition.

We may share your PHI with others who provide treatment to you. We usually try to share your information with your personal physician, unless you tell us not to. If you are being treated by a team, we can share some of your PHI with the team members, so that these providers will work best together. The other professionals treating you will also enter their findings, the actions they took, and their plans into your medical record, and so we all can decide what treatments work best for you and follow a treatment plan.

If we want to share your PHI with any other professionals outside this office, we will need your permission on a signed release-of-information form. For example, we may refer you to other professionals or consultants for services we cannot provide. When we do this, we need to tell them things about you and your conditions. Later we will get back their findings and opinions, and those will go into your records here. If you receive treatment in the future from other professionals, we can also share your PHI with them. We can do this only when you give your permission by signing a release-of-information form. This is so that you will know what information is being shared and with whom. These are some examples so that you can see how we use and disclose your PHI for treatment.

*For payment.* We may use your information to bill you, your insurance, or others, so we can be paid for the treatments we provide to you. We may contact your insurance company to find out exactly what your insurance covers. We may have to tell them about your diagnoses, what treatments you have received, and the changes we expect in your conditions. We will need to tell them about when we meet, your progress, and other similar things. Insurers may also look into a few of our patient records.

*For health care operations.* Using or disclosing your PHI for health care operations goes beyond our care and payment for services. For example, we may use your PHI to see where we can make improvements in the care and services we provide. We may be required to supply some information to some government health agencies, so they can study disorders and treatment and make plans for services that are needed. If we do, your name and all personal information will be removed from what we send.

***Other uses and disclosures in health care***

*Appointment reminders.* We may use and disclose your PHI to reschedule or remind you of appointments for treatment or other care. If you want us to call or write to you only at your home or your work, or you prefer some other way to reach you, we usually can arrange that. Just tell us.

*Treatment alternatives.* We may use and disclose your PHI to tell you about or recommend possible treatments or alternatives that may be of help to you.

*Other benefits and services.* We may use and disclose your PHI to tell you about health-related benefits or services that may be of interest to you.

*Business associates.* We hire other businesses to do some jobs for us. In the law, they are called our “business associates.” Examples include a copy service to make copies of your health records, and a billing service to figure out, print, and mail our bills. These business associates need to receive some of your PHI to do their jobs properly. To protect your privacy, they have agreed in their contracts with us to safeguard your information just as we do.

**b. Uses and disclosures that require your consent**

If we want to use your information for any purpose besides those described above, we need your permission on a release-of-information form. If you do allow us to use or disclose your PHI, and then change your mind, you can cancel that permission in writing at any time. We will then stop using or disclosing your information for that purpose. Of course, we cannot take back any information we have used here already or disclosed to anyone with your permission.

As a Psychologist licensed in this state, and as a member of the American Psychological Association, I maintain your privacy more carefully than is required by HIPAA. The HIPAA rules are described below, but we will almost always discuss these with you and ask you to sign a release of information so that you are fully informed.

### **c. Uses and disclosures that do not require your consent or authorization**

The HIPAA laws let us use and disclose some of your PHI without getting your consent or authorization in some cases – usually in ways that contribute to the public good, such as public health and sometimes research. We have to meet many conditions in the law before we can share your information for these purposes. For more information see: [www.hhs.gov/ocr/privacy/hipaa/understanding/consumers/index.html](http://www.hhs.gov/ocr/privacy/hipaa/understanding/consumers/index.html). Here are some examples of when we might do this. We will do our best to notify you if any of these situations occur.

When required by law. There are some federal, state, or local laws that require us to disclose PHI: We must report suspected abuse or neglect of children, elders, mentally ill or developmentally disabled persons, etc. or domestic violence to a state agency. If you are involved in a lawsuit or legal proceeding, and we receive a subpoena, discovery request, court or other administrative order, or other lawful process, we may have to release some of your PHI. We will do our best to communicate these disclosures to you, and we may suggest that you talk to your lawyer. We must disclose some information to the government agencies that check on us to see that we are obeying the privacy laws, and to organizations that review our work for quality and efficiency.

For law enforcement purposes. We may release medical information if asked to do so by a law enforcement official to investigate a crime or criminal.

For public health activities. We may disclose some of your PHI to agencies that investigate diseases or injuries.

Research. We may use or share your PHI for health research. In all cases, your name, address, and other personal information will be removed from the information given to researchers. We will discuss this with you, and we will not use your PHI unless you give your consent on an authorization form. If the researchers need to know who you are, we will discuss the research project with you, and we will not send any information unless you sign a special release-of-information form.

For matters relating to deceased persons. When an individual dies we may disclose PHI to coroners, medical examiners, or funeral directors, and to organizations relating to organ, eye, or tissue donations or transplants.

For specific government functions. We may disclose PHI of military personnel and veterans to government benefit programs relating to eligibility and enrollment. We may disclose your PHI to workers' compensation and disability programs, to correctional facilities if you are an inmate, or to other government agencies for national security or presidential protective reasons.

To prevent a serious threat to health or safety. If we come to believe that there is a serious threat to your health or safety, or that of another person or the public, we can disclose some of your PHI. We will only do this to those people who can prevent the danger. If it is an emergency, and we are unable to get your agreement, we can disclose information if we believe that it is what you would have wanted and if we believe it will help you. When we do share information in an emergency, we will tell you as soon as we can. If you don't approve, we will stop, as long as it is not against the law.

For legal proceedings. We may use or share your PHI in defending ourselves in legal proceedings instituted by you.

### **d. Uses and disclosures where you can tell us your choices about what we share**

We can share some information about you with your family and anyone else you choose such as close friends, clergy, or others involved in your care. We will ask you which persons you want us to tell, and what information you want us to tell them about your condition or treatment. You can tell us what you want, and we will honor your wishes, as long as it is not against the law. If you are not able to tell us your preference, for example if you are unconscious, we may go ahead and share your information if we believe it is in your best interest. We may also share your information when needed to lessen a serious and imminent threat to health or safety.

### **E. Your rights about your protected health information**

When it comes to your health information, you have certain rights. This section explains your rights and some of our responsibilities to help you.

Request confidential communications. You can ask us to communicate with you about your health and related issues in a particular way or at a certain place that is more private for you. For example, you can ask us to call you at home, rather than at work, to schedule or cancel an appointment. We will try our best to do as you ask, and we don't need an explanation.

We ask that you be thoughtful before you put any information in an email and not use email for anything you want kept private. By signing the separate consent form, you agree to this use of email. Please note that anything you send us

electronically becomes a part of your medical record, even if we do not place it in the chart. Be mindful of this, and please do not forward us emails from third parties or others in your life. It is better to print those out and bring them in to discuss them or read them aloud during a telehealth session.

Ask us to limit what we use or share. You have the right to ask us to limit what we tell people involved in your care or who pay for your care, such as family members and friends. You can ask us face to face, and we may then ask for your written permission. We don't have to agree to your request, but if we do agree, we will honor it except when it is against the law, when there is an emergency, or when the information is necessary to treat you.

If you pay for a service or health care item out-of-pocket in full, you can ask us not to share that information for the purpose of payment or our operations with your health insurer. We will say "yes" unless a law requires us to share that information.

Get a list of those with whom we've shared information. You can ask for a list (accounting) of the times we've shared your health information for six years prior to the date you ask, who we shared it with, and why.

We will include all the disclosures except for those about treatment, payment, and health care operations, and certain other disclosures (such as any you asked us to make). We'll provide one accounting a year for free but will charge a reasonable cost-based fee if you ask for another one within 12 months.

Request access or obtain a copy of your medical record. You have the right to look at the PHI we have about you, such as your medical and billing records. You can get a copy of these records, but we may charge you a reasonable cost-based fee. If your records are in electronic form, not on paper, you can ask an electronic copy of your PHI. Contact our compliance officer to arrange how to see your records.

Generally, we do not recommend that you get a copy of your records, because the copy might be seen accidentally by others. In addition, they can be misinterpreted. For that reason, we will be happy to review the records with you or have them forwarded to another mental health professional so you can discuss the contents. We can also provide a summary to you or work out any other method that satisfies you, usually within 30 days of your request. In some very unusual circumstances, if there is very strong evidence that reading this would cause serious harm to you or someone else, you may not be able to see all the information.

Ask us to correct your medical record. You have the right to add to (amend) your records to explain or correct anything in them. If you believe that the information in your records is incorrect or missing something important, you can ask us to make additions to your records or to include your own written statements to correct the situation. You must make this request in writing and send it to our compliance officer. We may say "no" to your request, but we'll tell you why in writing within 60 days.

Get a copy of this privacy notice. You have the right to a paper copy of this notice at any time, even if you have agreed to receive the notice electronically. If we change this notice, we will post the new one in our waiting area and on our website, and you can always get a copy from the compliance officer.

Choose someone to act for you. If you have given someone medical power of attorney or if someone is your legal guardian, that person can exercise your rights and make choices about your health information. We will make sure the person has this authority and can act for you before we take any action.

File a complaint if you feel your rights are violated. If you have a problem with how your PHI has been handled, or if you believe your privacy rights have been violated, contact our compliance officer. We will do our best to resolve any problems and do as you ask. You have the right to file a complaint with us and with the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Office for Civil Rights at 200 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20201, calling 1-877-696-6775, or visiting [www.hhs.gov/ocr/privacy/hipaa/complaints/](http://www.hhs.gov/ocr/privacy/hipaa/complaints/).

We will not in any way limit your care here or take any actions against you if you complain or request changes. We will be happy to discuss these situations with you now or as they arise.

#### **F. If you have questions or problems**

If you have any questions or problems our health information privacy policies, please contact our compliance officer: Christina Gamache Martin, PhD, Phone: 541-313-8404, Email: [christina@gamachemartin.com](mailto:christina@gamachemartin.com).