



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

October 10, 2012

Mr. Timothy Shaw
Office of General Counsel
The University of Texas System
201 West Seventh Street
Austin, Texas 78701-2902

OR2012-16206

Dear Mr. Shaw:

You ask whether certain information is subject to required public disclosure under the Public Information Act (the "Act"), chapter 552 of the Government Code. Your request was assigned ID# 469211 (OGC#145587).

The University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston (the "university") received a request for the ten most recent invoices to patients or their insurers that include a line item for the performance of a test for human metapneumovirus or a schedule indicating the cost to patients for human metapneumovirus testing. You state the submitted information is not subject to the Act. In the alternative, you claim the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.104, and 552.110 of the Government Code. We have considered your arguments and reviewed the submitted information.

You contend that, pursuant to section 181.006 of the Health and Safety Code, the submitted information is not subject to the Act. Section 181.006 states "[f]or a covered entity that is a governmental unit, an individual's protected health information . . . is not public information and is not subject to disclosure under [the Act]." Health & Safety Code § 181.006(2). We will assume, without deciding, the university is a covered entity. Section 181.006(2) does not remove protected health information from the Act's application, but rather states this information is "not public information and is not subject to disclosure under [the Act]." *Id.* We interpret this to mean a covered entity's protected health information is subject to the Act's application. Furthermore, this statute, when demonstrated

to be applicable, makes the information it encompasses confidential. Thus, we will consider your arguments against disclosure of the submitted information.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code excepts from disclosure “information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision.” Gov’t Code § 552.101. This exception encompasses the Medical Practice Act (the “MPA”), subtitle B of title 3 of the Occupations Code. Section 159.002 of the MPA provides, in part:

(b) A record of the identity, diagnosis, evaluation, or treatment of a patient by a physician that is created or maintained by a physician is confidential and privileged and may not be disclosed except as provided by this chapter.

(c) A person who receives information from a confidential communication or record as described by this chapter, other than a person listed in Section 159.004 who is acting on the patient’s behalf, may not disclose the information except to the extent that disclosure is consistent with the authorized purposes for which the information was first obtained.

Occ. Code § 159.002(b), (c). Information subject to the MPA includes both medical records and information obtained from those medical records. *See id.* §§ 159.002, .004; Open Records Decision No. 598 (1991). This office has concluded the protection afforded by section 159.002 extends only to records created by either a physician or someone under the supervision of a physician. We have also found that when a file is created as the result of a hospital stay, all the documents in the file relating to diagnosis and treatment constitute physician-patient communications or “[r]ecords of the identity, diagnosis, evaluation, or treatment of a patient by a physician that are created or maintained by a physician.” Open Records Decision No. 546 (1990).

This office has determined that in governing access to a specific subset of information, the MPA prevails over the more general provisions of the Act. *See* ORD 598. Medical records must be released on the patient’s signed, written consent, provided that the consent specifies (1) the information to be covered by the release, (2) the reasons or purposes for the release, and (3) the person to whom the information is to be released. *See* Occ. Code §§ 159.004, .005. The medical records of a deceased patient may only be released on the signed written consent of the decedent’s personal representative. *See id.* § 159.005(a)(5). Any subsequent release of medical records must be consistent with the purposes for which the governmental body obtained the records. *See id.* § 159.002(c); Open Records Decision No. 565 at 7 (1990). Upon review, we find the submitted information consists of medical records. Accordingly, the university must withhold the submitted information under the

MPA, unless the university receives consent for release of these records that complies with sections 159.004 and 159.005(a)(5) of the MPA.¹

This letter ruling is limited to the particular information at issue in this request and limited to the facts as presented to us; therefore, this ruling must not be relied upon as a previous determination regarding any other information or any other circumstances.

This ruling triggers important deadlines regarding the rights and responsibilities of the governmental body and of the requestor. For more information concerning those rights and responsibilities, please visit our website at http://www.oag.state.tx.us/open/index_orl.php, or call the Office of the Attorney General's Open Government Hotline, toll free, at (877) 673-6839. Questions concerning the allowable charges for providing public information under the Act must be directed to the Cost Rules Administrator of the Office of the Attorney General, toll free at (888) 672-6787.

Sincerely,



Sean Nottingham
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

SN/bhf

Ref: ID# 469211

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)

¹As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address your remaining arguments against disclosure.