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**HOUSE BILL NO. 1709**

Offered January 12, 2005

Prefiled December 27, 2004

*A BILL to amend and reenact § 8.01-399 of the Code of Virginia, relating to disclosure of patient information in connection with litigation.*

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Patron—Kilgore

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Referred to Committee for Courts of Justice

**Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia:****1. That § 8.01-399 of the Code of Virginia is amended and reenacted as follows:**

§ 8.01-399. Communications between physicians and patients.

A. Except at the request or with the consent of the patient, or as provided in this section, no duly licensed practitioner of any branch of the healing arts shall be required to testify in any civil action, respecting any information that he may have acquired in attending, examining or treating the patient in a professional capacity.

B. If the physical or mental condition of the patient is at issue in a civil action, the diagnosis or treatment plan of the practitioner, as documented in the patient's medical record, during the time of the practitioner's treatment, together with the facts communicated to, or otherwise learned by, such practitioner in connection with such attendance, examination or treatment shall be disclosed but only in discovery pursuant to the Rules of Court or through testimony at the trial of the action. In addition, disclosure may be ordered when a court, in the exercise of sound discretion, deems it necessary to the proper administration of justice. However, no order shall be entered compelling a party to sign a release for medical records from a health care provider unless the health care provider is not located in the Commonwealth or is a federal facility. If an order is issued pursuant to this section, it shall be restricted to the medical records that relate to the physical or mental conditions at issue in the case. No disclosure of diagnosis or treatment plan facts communicated to, or otherwise learned by, such practitioner shall occur if the court determines, upon the request of the patient, that such facts are not relevant to the subject matter involved in the pending action or do not appear to be reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence. Only diagnosis offered to a reasonable degree of medical probability shall be admissible at trial.

C. This section shall not (i) be construed to repeal or otherwise affect the provisions of § 65.2-607 relating to privileged communications between physicians and surgeons and employees under the Workers' Compensation Act, (ii) apply to information communicated to any such practitioner in an effort unlawfully to procure a narcotic drug, or unlawfully to procure the administration of any such drug, or (iii) prohibit a duly licensed practitioner of the healing arts, or his agents, from disclosing information as required by state or federal law.

D. Neither a lawyer nor anyone acting on the lawyer's behalf shall obtain, in connection with pending or threatened litigation, information concerning a patient from a practitioner of any branch of the healing arts, *or that practitioner's employers, partners, agents, servants, employees, co-employees, or others for whom, at law, the practitioner is or may be liable, or who, at law, are or may be liable for the practitioner's acts or omissions*, without the consent of the patient, except through discovery pursuant to the Rules of the Court as herein provided. However, the prohibition of this subsection shall not apply to:

1. Communication between a lawyer retained to represent a practitioner of the healing arts, or that lawyer's agent, and that practitioner's employers, partners, agents, servants, employees, co-employees or others for whom, at law, the practitioner is or may be liable or who, at law, are or may be liable for the practitioner's acts or omissions;

2. Information about a patient provided to a lawyer or his agent by a practitioner of the healing arts employed by that lawyer to examine or evaluate the patient in accordance with Rule 4:10 of the Rules of the Supreme Court; or

3. Contact between a lawyer or his agent and a nonphysician employee or agent of a practitioner of healing arts for any of the following purposes: (i) scheduling appearances, (ii) requesting a written recitation by the practitioner of handwritten records obtained by the lawyer or his agent from the practitioner, provided the request is made in writing and, if litigation is pending, a copy of the request and the practitioner's response is provided simultaneously to the patient or his attorney, (iii) obtaining information necessary to obtain service upon the practitioner in pending litigation, (iv) determining when records summoned will be provided by the practitioner or his agent, (v) determining what patient records

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59 the practitioner possesses in order to summons records in pending litigation, (vi) explaining any  
60 summons that the lawyer or his agent caused to be issued and served on the practitioner, (vii) verifying  
61 dates the practitioner treated the patient, provided that if litigation is pending the information obtained  
62 by the lawyer or his agent is promptly given, in writing, to the patient or his attorney, (viii) determining  
63 charges by the practitioner for appearance at a deposition or to testify before any tribunal or  
64 administrative body, or (ix) providing to or obtaining from the practitioner directions to a place to which  
65 he is or will be summoned to give testimony.

66 E. A clinical psychologist duly licensed under the provisions of Chapter 36 (§ 54.1-3600 et seq.) of  
67 Title 54.1 shall be considered a practitioner of a branch of the healing arts within the meaning of this  
68 section.

69 F. Nothing herein shall prevent a duly licensed practitioner of the healing arts, or his agents, from  
70 disclosing any information that he may have acquired in attending, examining or treating a patient in a  
71 professional capacity where such disclosure is necessary in connection with the care of the patient, the  
72 protection or enforcement of the practitioner's legal rights including such rights with respect to medical  
73 malpractice actions, or the operations of a health care facility or health maintenance organization or in  
74 order to comply with state or federal law.