



Medical Records Fact Sheet New Fees Effective January 2017

Retention of Medical Records

Medical considerations are the key basis for deciding how long to retain medical records. Rules relating to the maintenance of patient records are to be found in the American Medical Association, Council on Ethical and Judicial Affairs, Code of Medical Ethics. Current Opinion **7.05**. Under Ohio Law (R.C. §**4731.22 (B)(18)**), violations of the ethical rules of the American Medical Association, the American Osteopathic Association or the American Podiatric Medical Association can result in disciplinary action by the Ohio State Medical Board. Most states, including Ohio, do not have a general state law that requires records be kept for a minimum length of time. However, Ohio Revised Code §**2913.40 (D)** mandates the retention of records associated with Medicaid claims for a period of at least six (6) years after reimbursement for the claim is received by the physician. For consistency, it is recommended that records relating to a Medicare patient be kept for at least six (6) years after the physician received payment for the service. Medicare's Conditions of Participation requires a five (5) year retention. Managed care contracts should be consulted to see if they provide any specified period of retention of medical records. In all cases, medical records should be kept for the length of time of the statute of limitations for medical malpractice claims. Under Ohio Law an action for medical malpractice must be brought within one year after the cause of action "accrues" (R.C. §**2305.113**). However, there are various exceptions or special rules. For example, the statute of limitations in wrongful death cases is two years after the date of death. In the case of a minor, the statute of limitations does not begin to run until the minor has reached his or her 18th birthday. The statute can be "tolled" or otherwise extended in other situations. As a practical matter, all of this makes a succinct and comprehensive definition of the Ohio statute of limitations difficult. If you are discarding or destroying old records, patients should be given the opportunity to claim the records or have them sent to another physician. The AMCNO recommends that physicians keep medical records indefinitely, if feasible.

Update on Providing Charging for Copies of Medical Records

A physician who treated a patient should not refuse for any reason to make records of that patient promptly available on request to another physician presently treating the patient, or, except in limited circumstances, refuse to make them available to the patient or a patient's representative (not an insurer). A written request signed by the patient or by what Ohio law refers to, as a "personal representative or authorized person" is required. Ohio Revised Code §**3701.74** obligates a physician to permit a patient or a patient's representative to examine a copy of all of the medical record. An exception arises when a physician who has treated the patient determines for clearly stated treatment reasons that disclosure of the requested record is likely to have an adverse effect on the patient, in which case the physician is to provide the record to a physician chosen by the patient. Medical records should not be withheld because of an unpaid bill for medical services. Ohio law establishes the maximum fees that may be charged by health care provider or medical records company that receives a valid request for a copy of a patient's medical record. Ohio law provides for certain limited situations in which copies of records must be provided without charge, for example, where the records are necessary to support a claim by the patient for Social Security disability benefits. These fees are adjusted annually. EFFECTIVE JANUARY 2017, the maximum fees that may be charged, are:

(1) The following maximum fee applies when the request comes from a patient or the patient's representative (a minor patient's parent or other person acting in loco parentis, a court appointed guardian of the patient, the holder of the patient's durable power of attorney for health care, an executor of the patient's estate).

- a) No records search fee is allowed;
- b) **For data recorded on paper or electronically:** \$3.11 per page for the first ten pages; \$0.65 per page for pages 11 through 50; \$0.26 per page for pages 51 and higher
For data resulting from an X-ray, MRI, or CAT scan recorded on paper or film: \$2.13 per page
- c) Actual cost of postage may also be charged

(2) The following maximum applies when the request comes from a person or entity other than a patient or the patient's representative.

- a) A \$19.17 records search fee is allowed;
- b) **For data recorded on paper or electronically:** \$1.26 per page for the first ten pages; \$0.65 per page for pages 11 through 50; \$0.26 per page for pages 51 and higher
For data resulting from an X-ray, MRI, or CAT scan recorded on paper or film: \$2.13 per page
- c) The actual cost of postage may also be charged

If you have any questions regarding this fact sheet or other practice management issues, please contact the AMCNO at (216) 520-1000. For additional information about State and Federal Requirements Concerning Disclosures of Medical Records, log on to the AMCNO website at www.amcno.org and click on the Practice Resources link.