Health Insurance and Accountability Act

Student’s Name

Institutional Affiliation

Course Name

Professor's Name

Date

**Health Insurance and Accountability Act**

Justin violated the Health Insurance and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA) to breach notification rules, security, and patients` privacy. The federal law protects patient's health information by reducing the likelihood of third parties accessing or overhearing unnecessary healthcare information (Moore & Frye, 2020). It also requires that discussions regarding a patient amongst the health officers be discussed in private and should not be open to public views and opinions.

**Ramifications**

HIPAA violation is punishable by law according to the level of negligence. Federal rules require a fine not exceeding 1.5 million dollars. Violation may lead to severe criminal charges that can lead to lifetime jailing. The penalty's weight depends on the intended purpose for bleaching the provision (Moore & Frye, 2020). If the victim stole or shared the information for personal gain and commercial advantages, the punishment becomes severe.

**Appropriate Communication Method**

Intra-hospital communication method would be appropriate for Justin's scenario. The technique requires that confidential information be shared within a single institution to ensure that such information does not reach outsiders. The hospital should handle the case internally and solve its shortcomings to build a positive public reputation. By doing so, Justin will be taught the regulations that govern patients' information and the consequences of bleaching to avoid such occurrences in the future.

Reference

Moore, W., & Frye, S. (2020). Review of HIPAA, part 2: limitations, rights, violations, and role for the imaging technologist. *Journal of nuclear medicine technology*, *48*(1), 17-23.