



College of Physicians and Surgeons of British Columbia

Professional Standards and Guidelines

Disclosure of Patient Information to Law Enforcement Authorities

Preamble

This document is a guideline of the Board of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of British Columbia. It is intended to assist physicians in responding to requests for disclosure of information received from law enforcement authorities.

College's Position

Physician-patient confidentiality is a fundamental principle recognized by the College in the Canadian Medical Association's *Code of Ethics* (Responsibility to the Patient, Privacy and Confidentiality, sections 31 and 33), by the *Personal Information Protection Act* of British Columbia, by the Canadian Medical Protection Association (*Physician Interaction with Police*, P1101-3-E, November 2011) and by the courts (*Smith v. Jones*, [1999] 1 SCR 455).

When a patient consults a physician in respect to his/her health care, they will disclose sensitive personal information. The patient has a right to expect that this information will not be disclosed without consent except in exceptional circumstances. Physicians should not assume that personal health information must be disclosed based on a mere request by a law enforcement authority. Instead a physician must be satisfied that a recognized exception to physician-patient confidentiality applies.

There are four circumstances where patient information may be disclosed to law enforcement authorities.

1. Express consent

Disclosure is permitted when the patient has expressly consented to the disclosure.

2. Court order

A court order will generally either be a search warrant or a subpoena. A different response is required depending on what document the law enforcement officials produce.

A search warrant grants the police broad legal authority to search for and seize evidence. Physicians should review the warrant and only release the information specified in it. They should take care not to disclose any other information.

A subpoena is an order to appear in court, often including a direction to bring patient records along. A subpoena generally does not require the physician to speak to anyone about the contents of the records or any aspect of a patient's health before being ordered to do so by the court. The patient's records should be placed in a sealed envelope and not released to law enforcement officials until ordered to do so by the court.

3. Required by statute

A number of statutes require physicians to disclose patient information to third parties (see the College's [Duty to Report](#)).

For example, in certain circumstances under sections 13 and 14 of the *Child, Family and Community Service Act*, RSBC 1996, c.96, any person who has reason to believe that a child is in need of protection under section 13 must promptly report the matter to a director or person designated by a director (see [Reporting a Child in Need of Protection](#)). However, once a report has been made the information actually contained in the physician's file is still subject to physician-patient confidentiality and cannot be released without express consent of the patient, specific court order, or the information falls under the public safety exception.

Sections 2 through 5 of the *Gunshot and Stab Wound Disclosure Act*, SBC 2010, c.7, requires a health-care facility or an emergency medical assistant who treats a person for a gunshot or stab wound to disclose certain information to the local police (name of injured person, the fact that the injured person is or was treated, the name or location of the health-care facility, or the location where the treatment occurs, and any other information required by the regulations). Health-care facility is defined under the Act to include hospitals, as well as clinics and physicians' private offices. Physicians working at a health-care facility, such as a hospital, may also be required to disclose the information to a designated individual at the health-care facility in order to permit the health-care facility to comply with its statutory reporting obligation.

4. Public safety exception

The Supreme Court of Canada has recognized that physician-patient confidentiality is subject to a public safety exception. The Court has identified three factors to be considered in order for a physician to provide patient information to law enforcement authorities under this category.

The physician must have reason to believe

- a. that there is a clear risk to an identifiable person or group of persons,
- b. that there is a risk of serious bodily harm or death (serious psychological harm is included in the term serious bodily harm), and
- c. that the danger is imminent.

The physician should obtain sufficient information from the law enforcement authorities to have reason to believe that all three requirements have been met before releasing any information.

Unless it would undermine the reason for disclosure of patient information to law enforcement authorities, the physician may, where practicable, inform their patient about the disclosure, even if the patient's consent is not required.

There may also be occasions when physicians may be contacted by law enforcement authorities seeking information that is not personal health information. For example, a physician may be contacted in respect of the accuracy of prescriptions issued in the name of your patient. The physician may be asked to verify whether the signature on a prescription is authentic. The physician should not volunteer any patient information except to verify the information on the prescription (name, date, and drug amount).

Physicians may seek advice on these issues by contacting the College and asking to speak with a member of the registrar staff, or by seeking medical legal advice from the CMPA.

https://www.cmpa-acpm.ca/en/duties-and-responsibilities/-/asset_publisher/bFaUiyQG069N/content/physician-interactions-with-police