

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Act 112-2018

August 16, 2019

Q1. What is the definition of “diagnostic imaging services”? What services are considered diagnostic imaging services?

A1. A diagnostic imaging service is a medical imaging test performed on a patient that is intended to diagnose the presence or absence of a disease, including, but not limited to, a malignancy.

The Act applies to all diagnostic imaging services except: diagnostic radiographs, routine obstetrical ultrasounds used to monitor the development of a fetus, and diagnostic imaging performed in the inpatient setting or in the emergency room.

Q2. What is the definition of “significant abnormality”?

A2. A significant abnormality requiring an Act 112 notification is a finding that would cause a reasonably prudent person to seek additional or follow-up medical care within three months.

Q3. Does a patient in Observation Status receive a notice?

A3. No, patients in Observation Status would fall under the inpatient/emergency room exception of the Act, as described above.

Q4. If an entity provides a patient’s diagnostic imaging test result with a patient at the time of the test, is the entity required to send a duplicate notification?

A4. No. An entity is not required to provide notice under the Act if the results are provided to the patient at the time of the test.

Alternatively, an entity may provide notice under the Act directly to the patient at the time of service, as long as the patient signs an acknowledgment of having received the notice.

Verbal notice that a significant abnormality may exist is insufficient.

Q5. The timeframe to send out the notice is “20 days after the date the results were sent to the ordering health care practitioner.” Is that calendar days or business days?

A5. Calendar days.

Q6. What criteria will the Department of Health review to determine compliance with Act 112-2018?

- A6. The Department requires a Department-licensed facility to establish a policy addressing the Act's requirements. The policy must include:
- How and when patients will be notified if a significant abnormality is identified on a diagnostic test;
 - What information must be provided in the notification; and
 - What services the facility offers that fall within the Act's definition of "diagnostic imaging services."

Additionally, the Department will review a licensed facility's policies to verify that a patient's notification from the facility will include:

- The name of the ordering health care practitioner;
- The date the test was performed; and
- The date the results were sent to the ordering health care practitioner.

When determining whether a facility has implemented the requirements of Act 112, the Department will confirm that such a policy has been established and review whether the policy contains the above-mentioned criteria.

Entities that are required to provide notice under the Act but are not licensed by the Department must still meet the requirements of the Act. The Department will receive complaints related to failure to comply with the Act for all entities. The Department will refer complaints against entities not licensed by the Department to the appropriate state licensure board for investigation and enforcement.

Q7. Is a patient allowed to opt-out of receiving the required notice?

- A7. No. The Act does not provide for patient opt-out.

Q8. In the event of an abnormality, who is responsible for notifying the patient?

- A8. The entity performing the diagnostic imaging service is responsible for notifying the patient.

Q9. Is the patient notification required to include test results?

- A9. No, but the entity must provide contact information to the patient for how to obtain a full report and the results must be sent to the health care practitioner who ordered the diagnostic imaging service.

Q10. If the patient does not speak English, does the notification have to be translated to their preferred language?

A10. Act 112 does not provide new requirements relating to notice to individuals with limited English proficiency, but the entity must still comply with any related Federal, state, and local laws.

Q11. Is notification of breast mammography results excluded from Act 112?

Q11. Yes. A mammogram is a diagnostic radiograph; and, therefore, exempt from the notification requirements of Act 112. However, the federal Mammography Quality Standards Act of 1992 and the Pennsylvania Breast Density Notification Act, Act 86 of 2013, requires patients to receive result notification and should continue to be followed.