



National Practitioner Data Bank

Healthcare Integrity and Protection Data Bank



FACT SHEET FOR THE GENERAL PUBLIC

Background of the National Practitioner Data Bank and the Healthcare Integrity and Protection Data Bank

The National Practitioner Data Bank (NPDB) was established by Title IV of Public Law 99-660, the *Health Care Quality Improvement Act of 1986*, as amended (Title IV). Final regulations governing the NPDB are codified at 45 CFR Part 60. Responsibility for NPDB implementation resides with the Bureau of Health Professions, Health Resources and Services Administration, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

Title IV is intended to improve the quality of health care by encouraging State licensing boards, hospitals, professional societies, and other health care entities to identify and discipline those who engage in unprofessional behavior; and to restrict the ability of incompetent physicians, dentists, and other health care practitioners to move from State to State without disclosure or discovery of previous medical malpractice payment and adverse action history. Adverse actions can involve licensure, clinical privileges, professional society membership, and exclusions from Medicare and Medicaid.

The Secretary of HHS, acting through the Office of Inspector General (OIG) and the U.S. Attorney General, was directed by the *Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996*, Section 221(a), Public Law 104-191, to create the Healthcare Integrity and Protection Data Bank (HIPDB) to combat fraud and abuse in health insurance and health care delivery. The HIPDB's authorizing statute is more commonly referred to as Section 1128E of the *Social Security Act*. Final regulations governing the HIPDB are codified at 45 CFR Part 61.

The HIPDB is a national data collection program for the reporting and disclosure of certain final adverse actions taken against health care practitioners, providers, and suppliers. The HIPDB collects information regarding licensure and certification actions, exclusions from participation in Federal and State health care programs, healthcare-related criminal convictions and civil judgments, and other adjudicated actions or decisions as specified in regulation.

The NPDB and HIPDB are primarily alert or flagging systems intended to facilitate a comprehensive review of the professional credentials of health care practitioners, providers, and suppliers. Eligible entities should use the information contained in the NPDB and HIPDB in conjunction with information from other sources when granting clinical privileges or in employment, affiliation, or licensure decisions.

For more information on the NPDB and the HIPDB, see the *Fact Sheet on the National Practitioner Data Bank* and the *Fact Sheet on the Healthcare Integrity and Protection Data Bank*.

Availability of Data Bank Information

Entities entitled to participate in the NPDB are defined in the provisions of P.L. 99-660 and in the NPDB regulations. Those defined in Section 1128E and the HIPDB regulations are entitled to participate in the HIPDB. Eligible entities are responsible for meeting Title IV and Section 1128E querying and reporting requirements, as appropriate.

The NPDB and the HIPDB are committed to maintaining accurate information and ensuring that health care practitioners, providers, and suppliers are informed when medical malpractice payments or adverse actions are reported concerning them.

The information from the NPDB is available to State licensing boards; hospitals and other health care entities; professional societies; certain Federal agencies; and others as specified in the law to provide information on the professional competence and conduct of physicians, dentists, and, in some cases, other health care practitioners. Hospitals are the only health care entities with mandatory requirements for querying the NPDB. Practitioners may self-query the NPDB regarding themselves at any time.

Federal and State government agencies and health plans are eligible to query the HIPDB. Health care practitioners, providers, and suppliers may self-query the HIPDB.

NPDB and HIPDB information is not available to the general public. However, persons or entities may request information in a form that does not identify any particular entity or practitioner.

Additionally, a plaintiff's attorney or a plaintiff representing himself or herself is permitted to obtain information from the NPDB under special circumstances. Defense attorneys are not permitted access to the NPDB under Title IV. However, the defendant practitioner may self-query the NPDB. Specific procedures for attorney requests are identified in the *Fact Sheet for Attorneys*.

Settlement of a medical malpractice claim may occur for a variety of reasons that do not necessarily reflect negatively on the professional competence or conduct of the physician,

not be construed as a presumption that medical malpractice has occurred.

Confidentiality of Data Bank Information

Information reported to the NPDB and HIPDB is considered confidential and shall not be disclosed except as specified in the NPDB and HIPDB regulations. The *Privacy Act of 1974*, 5 USC §552a, as amended, protects the contents of Federal systems of records such as those contained in the NPDB and the HIPDB from disclosure, unless the disclosure is for a routine use of the system of records as published annually in the *Federal Register*.

The enabling statutes for the NPDB and the HIPDB do not allow disclosure to the general public. The general public may not request information that identifies a particular health care practitioner, provider or supplier from the NPDB or the HIPDB.

The HHS OIG has the authority to impose civil money penalties on those who violate the confidentiality provisions of NPDB information. Persons or entities that receive information from the NPDB either directly or indirectly are subject to the confidentiality provisions specified in the NPDB regulations at 45 CFR Part 60 and the imposition of a civil money penalty of up to \$11,000 for each offense if they violate

those provisions. When an authorized agent is designated to handle NPDB queries, both the entity and the agent are required to maintain confidentiality in accordance with Title IV requirements.

Fees for Requesting Information

Fees are charged for each query to the NPDB and the HIPDB. The query fee is based on the cost of processing requests and providing information to eligible entities. Query fees cover the costs of operating the NPDB-HIPDB.

NPDB-HIPDB Assistance

For additional information, visit the NPDB-HIPDB Web site at www.npdb-hipdb.hrsa.gov. If you need assistance, contact the NPDB-HIPDB Customer Service Center by e-mail at help@npdb-hipdb.hrsa.gov or by phone at 1-800-767-6732 (TDD 703-802-9395). Information Specialists are available to speak with you weekdays from 8:30 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. (5:30 p.m. on Fridays) Eastern Time. The NPDB-HIPDB Customer Service Center is closed on all Federal holidays.