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Avinash Kumar

Avinash Kumar has completed his Ph.D. in International Investment Law from the Dept. of Law & Governance, Central University of South Bihar. His research work is on "International Investment Agreement and State's right to regulate Foreign Investment." He qualified UGC-NET and has been selected for the prestigious ICSSR Doctoral Fellowship. He is an alumnus of the Faculty of Law, University of Delhi. Formerly he has been elected as Students Union President of Law Centre-1, University of Delhi. Moreover, he completed his LL.M. from the University of Delhi (2014-16), dissertation on "Cross-border Merger & Acquisition"; LL.B. from the University of Delhi (2011-14), and B.A. (Hons.) from Maharaja Agrasen College, University of Delhi. He has also obtained P.G. Diploma in IPR from the Indian Society of International Law, New Delhi. He has qualified UGC – NET examination and has been awarded ICSSR – Doctoral Fellowship. He has published six-plus articles and presented 9 plus papers in national and international seminars/conferences. He participated in several workshops on research methodology and teaching and learning.

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A STUDY ON HEALTH INFORMATION AND FINANCIAL RECORDS -RIGHT TO PRIVACY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO CHENNAI

AUTHORED BY - MARIASHWINKUMAR.M[1]

ABSTRACT:

In the digital age, health information has become an essential component of healthcare systems worldwide. With the rise of electronic health records (EHRs), telemedicine, and the increasing reliance on data-driven healthcare practices, the need to protect sensitive health information has never been more urgent. The right to privacy is a fundamental principle that protects individuals' personal and health data from unauthorized access and misuse. However, as health data is increasingly digitized, safeguarding privacy has become more complex, raising significant concerns about breaches, misuse, and the potential erosion of patient trust. Aim: The aim of this study is to explore the relationship between health information management practices and the right to privacy, focusing on the effectiveness of privacy protection measures. Dependent Variable are The level of health information privacy. Independent Variables are Health information management practices (such as security protocols, encryption, access control), technological advancements (including AI and telemedicine), and legal regulations (HIPAA, GDPR, etc.). The research methods followed in empirical research have a total of 220 samples and have been a convenient sampling method. Findings: The study found that despite advancements in technology, privacy breaches in healthcare continue to occur due to inadequate security measures and insufficient awareness about privacy rights. Stronger regulations, transparent patient consent processes, and the use of encryption and de-identification techniques were identified as key factors in improving privacy protection. Additionally, technological innovations such as blockchain and AI have the potential to enhance data security and privacy protection but require rigorous oversight and legal adaptation. Conclusion: The study concludes that safeguarding health information privacy requires a multi-faceted approach, involving robust data protection practices, clear legal frameworks, and informed patient consent.

[1] M.Mariashwinkumar, BA.LLB (Hons) 5th Year, Saveetha School Of Law, Saveetha Institute Of Medical And Technical Science (SIMATS), Saveetha University, Chennai - 600 077

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KEYWORDS: Obstacles, Public Trust, Federal Government, Institutional Audit Board, Statutory.

INTRODUCTION:

Health information has become one of the most valuable assets in modern society, given its pivotal role in healthcare delivery, medical research, and the development of public health policies. As the healthcare industry evolves, the methods of collecting, storing, and sharing patient data have significantly changed, creating new challenges related to the protection of sensitive health information and the right to privacy. This study explores the intersection of health information management and the right to privacy, analyzing the factors affecting data security, government initiatives, and the current global landscape. The concept of health information privacy dates back to the early days of healthcare when patient records were maintained manually and stored in physical files. However, with the advent of digital technologies, particularly the rise of Electronic Health Records (EHRs) in the late 20th century, health information has become increasingly digitized, facilitating easier access but also raising significant privacy concerns. The increased use of telemedicine, mobile health applications, and big data analytics has further complicated the privacy landscape. Consequently, the need to safeguard personal health data has grown in importance, leading to heightened legal and ethical considerations. The aim of this study is to explore the relationship between health information management practices and the right to privacy, focusing on the effectiveness of privacy protection measures.

Government Initiatives Related to the Topic: In response to growing concerns over health data privacy, many governments have implemented regulations aimed at safeguarding personal health information. One of the most notable pieces of legislation is the **Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA)** in the United States, which was enacted in 1996 to ensure the privacy and security of patient information. Similarly, the European Union introduced the **General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)** in 2018, which governs the collection, use, and storage of personal data, including health information. In India, the **Personal Data Protection Bill** (still in the legislative process) seeks to regulate the processing of personal data, including health data, to protect individuals' privacy.

Factors Affecting Health Information Privacy: The rise of electronic health records, mobile health apps, and telemedicine has introduced both opportunities and risks in managing health

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data. While these technologies have improved healthcare access and patient outcomes, they also present vulnerabilities that can lead to data breaches and privacy violations. The security measures implemented by healthcare organizations—such as encryption, firewalls, and access controls—greatly affect the level of privacy protection. Many healthcare systems still rely on outdated infrastructure, making them more susceptible to cyberattacks. National and international regulations play a critical role in ensuring the protection of health information.

Current Trends: The COVID-19 pandemic accelerated the adoption of telemedicine, bringing both benefits and challenges for health data privacy. While telehealth improves access to healthcare, it also requires stringent data protection measures to prevent breaches during online consultations. The use of artificial intelligence and big data analytics has revolutionized medical diagnostics and personalized treatments. Blockchain is emerging as a promising solution for improving health information privacy, offering decentralized and tamper-proof storage of medical records. It ensures that only authorized individuals can access sensitive health data, thus reducing the risk of breaches.

Comparison: The U.S. relies heavily on the HIPAA regulation, which provides strict rules about the use and disclosure of protected health information (PHI). However, critics argue that the law is outdated, particularly in addressing modern healthcare technologies like telemedicine and AI. India is in the process of enacting the **Personal Data Protection Bill**, which aims to regulate health data privacy. However, there are concerns about the adequacy of the bill in addressing emerging challenges like AI and cross-border data transfers.

Conclusion: The right to privacy in health information is increasingly critical as digital technologies continue to shape the healthcare sector. Governments worldwide have implemented various initiatives to protect patient privacy, but significant challenges remain. As healthcare systems and privacy regulations continue to evolve, it is essential to strike a balance between leveraging technology for better care and ensuring that individuals' privacy rights are respected.

OBJECTIVE:

1. To study health information and financial status.
2. To observe the health information in the public.

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3. To understand the financial status of the public.
4. To give the information about the rights to privacy.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Rajan (2019) Aim: research highlights growing concerns over the privacy of health information, especially in the age of digital records and interconnected healthcare systems. Finding: emphasized that healthcare institutions need to ensure robust safeguards against breaches, with a particular focus on ensuring patient consent and understanding of how their data is handled. Conclusion: The growing use of electronic health records (EHRs) has heightened the vulnerability of personal health information. Policy changes and technological advancements, including encryption and access controls, are necessary to mitigate these risks. **Harris (2018)** Aim: concept of informed consent plays a critical role in preserving privacy within the healthcare system. Findings: that many patients are unaware of how their data is shared, leading to a lack of understanding regarding their rights. Informed consent practices should include clear explanations of how data will be stored, used, and shared. Conclusion**:** A well-structured informed consent process can significantly improve individuals' control over their health data, thus reducing privacy risks.

Smith (2020) Aim: Health data breaches have become an alarming issue, especially with the increase in cyberattacks targeting healthcare providers. Findings: healthcare organizations face significant financial and reputational damage from breaches. The study identified that many data breaches stem from inadequate security practices and the use of outdated systems. Conclusion: Strengthening cybersecurity measures in healthcare settings and enforcing stricter privacy regulations are essential to prevent breaches and protect individuals' sensitive health data.

Singh and Thomas (2021) Aim: analyzed the legal framework surrounding health information privacy, including the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) in the U.S. and similar regulations in other countries. Findings: that while these frameworks are crucial, they often fall short in addressing new challenges posed by emerging technologies like telemedicine and AI in healthcare. Conclusion: There is a need for global legal frameworks to adapt quickly to the rapid evolution of healthcare technologies, ensuring that privacy protections are not outdated.

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Carson (2022) Aim: found that patient trust is significantly correlated with the perceived security of their health data. Findings: patients believe their health information is secure and their privacy is respected, they are more likely to share vital health data, leading to better care outcomes. Conclusion: Establishing trust through transparency, data security, and clear communication about privacy policies can enhance patient-provider relationships and improve healthcare outcomes.

Patel (2021) Aim: Telemedicine presents unique challenges to health information privacy. Findings: that while telemedicine offers significant benefits in terms of accessibility, it also raises concerns about the security of transmitted health data. Many telemedicine platforms lack sufficient encryption, and there is often a lack of clear guidelines on how providers can ensure privacy. Conclusion: There is an urgent need for stronger regulations and technological solutions to secure telemedicine platforms, ensuring that patient data is protected during remote consultations.

Walker (2020) Aim: Health data sharing between healthcare providers and third parties, such as insurance companies or researchers, has raised ethical concerns. Findings: highlighted that while data sharing can improve healthcare outcomes and facilitate research, it often occurs without patients' explicit knowledge or consent. Conclusion: There is a need to balance the benefits of health data sharing with ethical considerations regarding consent and the potential misuse of sensitive information.

Roberts and Greene (2021) Aim**:** De-identification of health data is often used as a privacy protection measure. Findings: that de-identification can sometimes fail to fully protect against re-identification, especially when combined with other data sources. The study emphasizes the importance of adopting advanced anonymization techniques. Conclusion: While de-identification is a useful tool, it must be complemented with other privacy measures to effectively safeguard against re-identification risks.

Jones and Lee (2022) Aim: A comparative on the global approach to health data privacy revealed differences in privacy regulations between countries. Findings: the European Union's General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) provides more stringent privacy protections than the United States' HIPAA regulations. Conclusion: While global standard for health information privacy are improving, a unified, global approach is essential to harmonize the

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protection of health data across different jurisdictions.

Xu (2023) Aim: explored the intersection of artificial intelligence (AI) and health data privacy. Findings: AI-driven healthcare applications, such as predictive analytics and personalized treatments, often rely on large datasets, raising concerns about data misuse and security. Conclusion: It is critical to integrate privacy safeguards into AI technologies in healthcare to avoid unintended data breaches or misuse, especially when AI systems are used for decision-making processes that impact patient outcomes.

Goyal (2020) Aim: emphasizes the principle of data minimization in the context of health information privacy. Findings: that healthcare organizations should limit data collection to only what is necessary for treatment or diagnosis to reduce the risk of misuse. Conclusion: Data minimization should be a core principle in healthcare systems to protect patient privacy and limit exposure of sensitive health data.

Miller (2021) Aim: discusses the legal challenges surrounding health data privacy and the right to privacy in healthcare. Findings: that there are legal gaps in some countries regarding the regulation of health data protection and insufficient enforcement of existing laws. Conclusion: Legal systems must address the evolving nature of healthcare data use and develop more robust laws to protect the right to privacy.

Keller (2022) Aim: revealed that many individuals are not fully aware of their rights concerning the privacy of their health information. Findings: lack of awareness often results in patients inadvertently giving up their privacy rights. Conclusion: Increased public awareness and education about privacy rights are essential to empower individuals to make informed decisions about their health data.

Liu and Hwang (2020) Aim: focused on the responsibility of healthcare providers in ensuring the privacy of patient data. Findings: that many providers fail to implement basic privacy protocols, which leaves patient data vulnerable. Conclusion: Healthcare providers must prioritize patient privacy by adopting robust security measures and regularly training staff on privacy protocols.

Huang and Shen (2021) Aim: evaluated the impact of privacy laws like HIPAA on healthcare

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practices. Findings: that while these laws provide important protections, they also create operational burdens for healthcare providers who must comply with complex requirements. Conclusion: Privacy laws should be streamlined and simplified to ensure compliance without compromising the security of patient data.

Singh and Kumar (2020) Aim: explored the issue of data sovereignty, particularly in the context of cross-border healthcare data flows. Findings: that differing national laws on data protection can complicate efforts to safeguard health information. Conclusion: A unified international approach to health information privacy is needed to navigate the challenges posed by data sovereignty.

Johnson and Fitzgerald (2020) Aim: investigated consumer protection in health information privacy. Findings: that while there are some protections in place, consumers still face significant risks regarding unauthorized access and misuse of their health data. Conclusion: Stronger consumer protection laws are necessary to address the growing risks to health information privacy.

Anderson (2021) Aim: found that privacy breaches can have significant psychological effects on individuals, including anxiety and a loss of trust in the healthcare system. Findings: Patients who experience data breaches often report reduced confidence in healthcare providers and are less likely to share sensitive information in the future. Conclusion: Healthcare organizations must prioritize patient privacy not only for legal and ethical reasons but also to maintain patient trust and psychological well-being.

Gomez and Lee (2021) Aim: indicates that blockchain offers potential for secure, decentralized storage of health data, making it less vulnerable to centralized breaches. Findings: The rise of new technologies like blockchain and biometrics is expected to influence the future of health information privacy. Conclusion: Emerging technologies offer promising solutions for improving health information privacy, but their implementation requires careful consideration of legal and ethical issues.

Scott A. Anderson, The Monist, Privacy (2008) Aim: The protection of health information privacy is critical in maintaining patient trust, ensuring compliance with legal requirements, and safeguarding against breaches. Findings: The literature reveals that challenges in data

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security, informed consent, and cross-border data flows continue to impact privacy protections. Stronger laws, improved practices by healthcare providers, and emerging technologies offer potential solutions to these challenges. Conclusion: Continued focus on improving privacy policies, implementing cutting-edge technology, and ensuring public awareness are crucial for safeguarding health information in the future.

METHODOLOGY:

The research methods followed in empirical research have a total of 220 samples and have been a convenient sampling method. The sampling frame Taken here is a public area in and around Chennai, Tamil Nadu. The independent variables are age, gender, education qualification , occupation and income. The dependent variables are about animal rights. By animal rights And statistical tools used here are correlation and graphical representation.

ANALYSIS:

LEGEND 1:

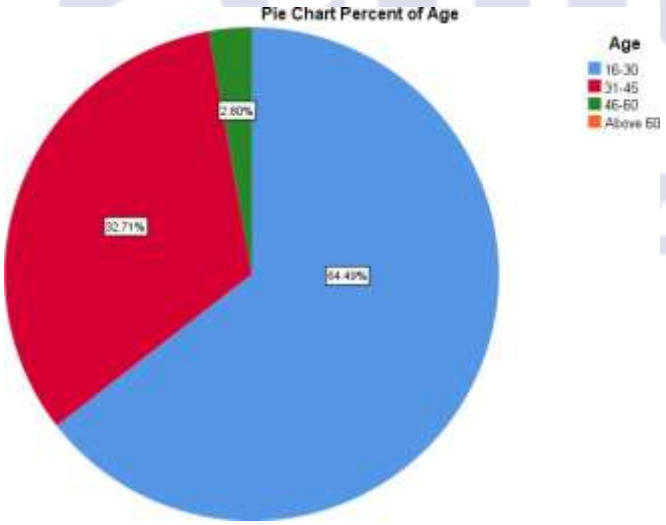

Figure 1: shows the age distribution of the sample population and their opinion on health information and financial records.

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LEGEND 2:

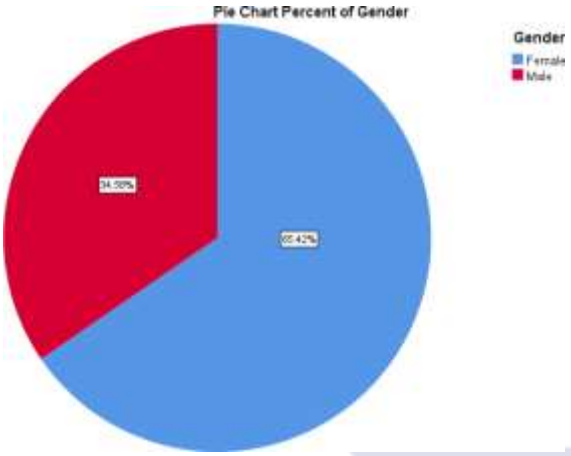

Figure2 : shows the gender of the sample population and their opinion on health information and financial records.

LEGEND 3:

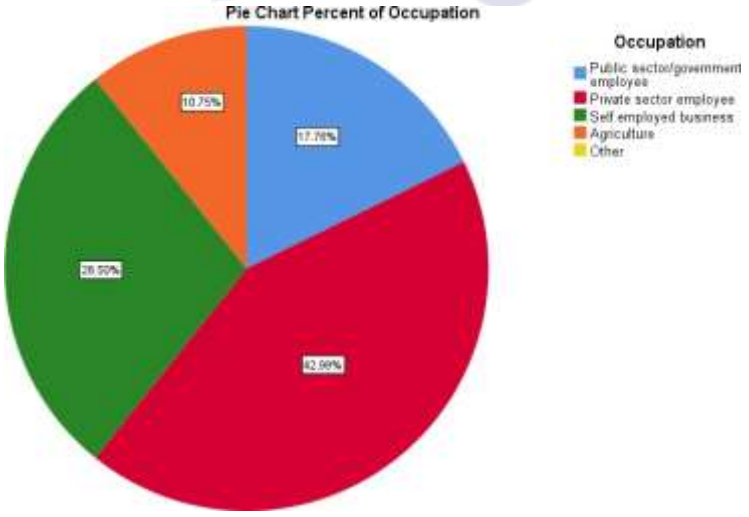

Figure 3: shows the occupation distribution of the sample population and their opinion on health information and financial records .

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LEGEND 4:

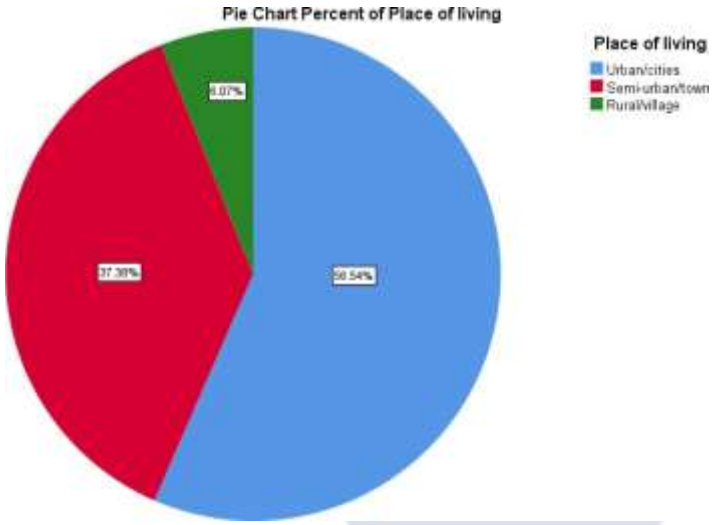

Figure 4 : shows the place of the sample population and their opinion on health information and financial records .

LEGEND 5:

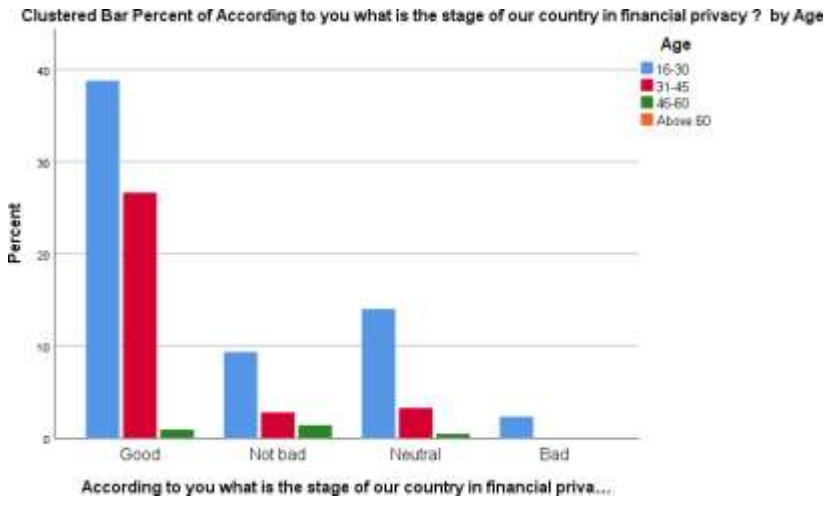

Figure 5 : shows the dependent variable of the sample population and their opinion on health information and financial records.

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LEGEND 6:

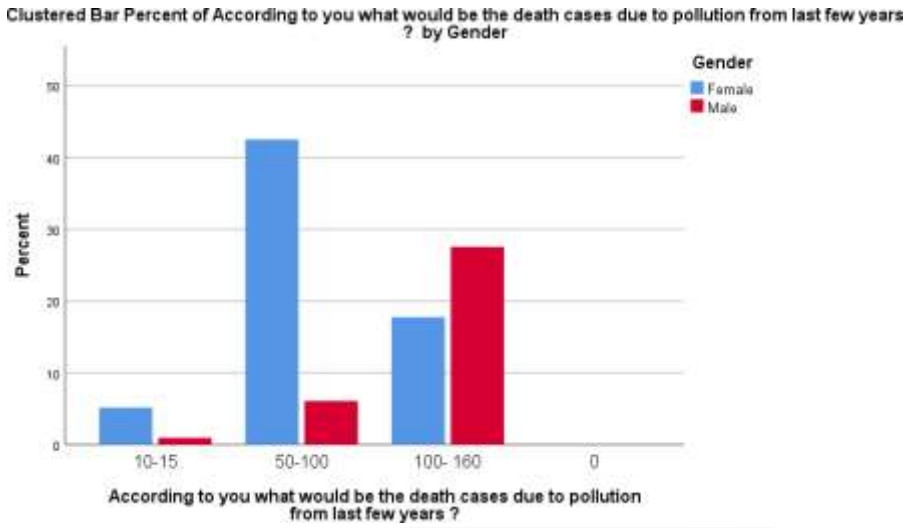

Figure 6: shows the dependent variable of the sample population and their opinion on health information and financial records.

LEGEND 7:

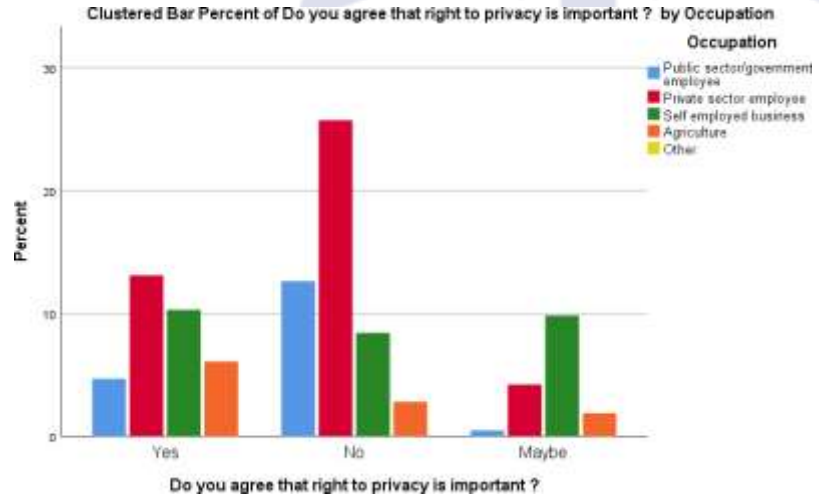

Figure 7: shows the dependent variable of the sample population and their opinion on health information and financial records.

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LEGEND 8:

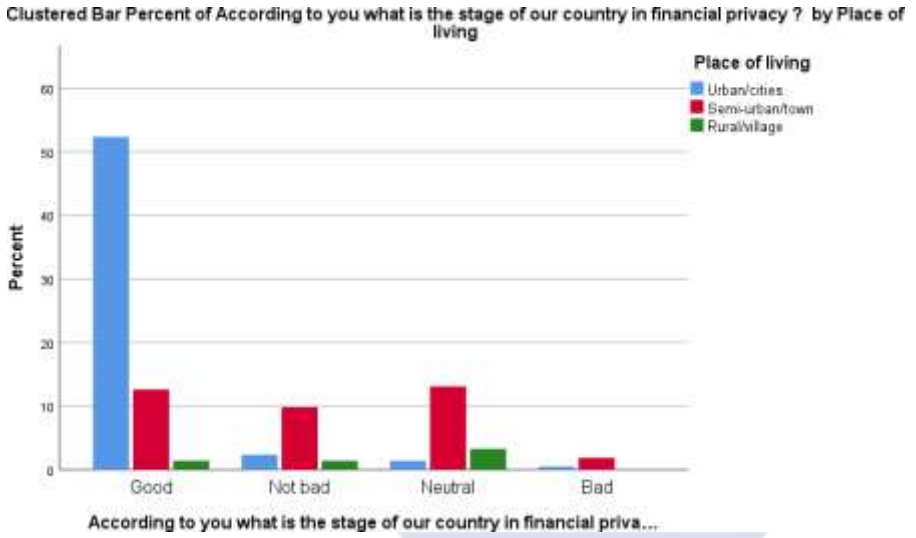

Figure 8: shows the dependent variable of the sample population and their opinion on health information and financial records.

LEGEND 9

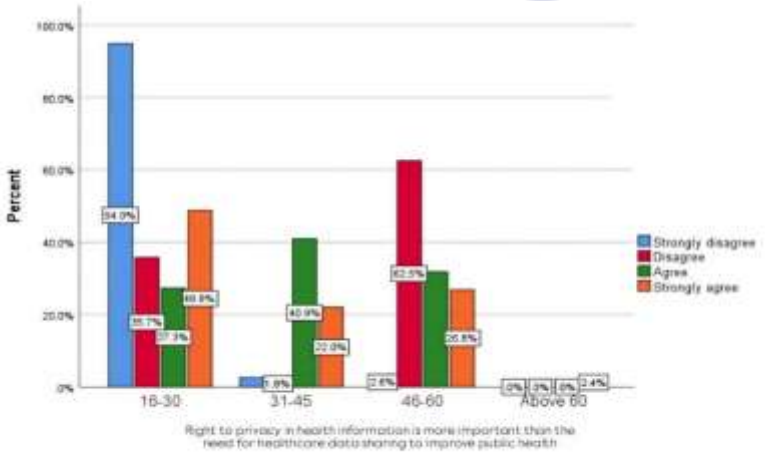

Figure 9: shows the dependent variable of sample population and their opinion on health information and right to privacy.

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LEGEND 10

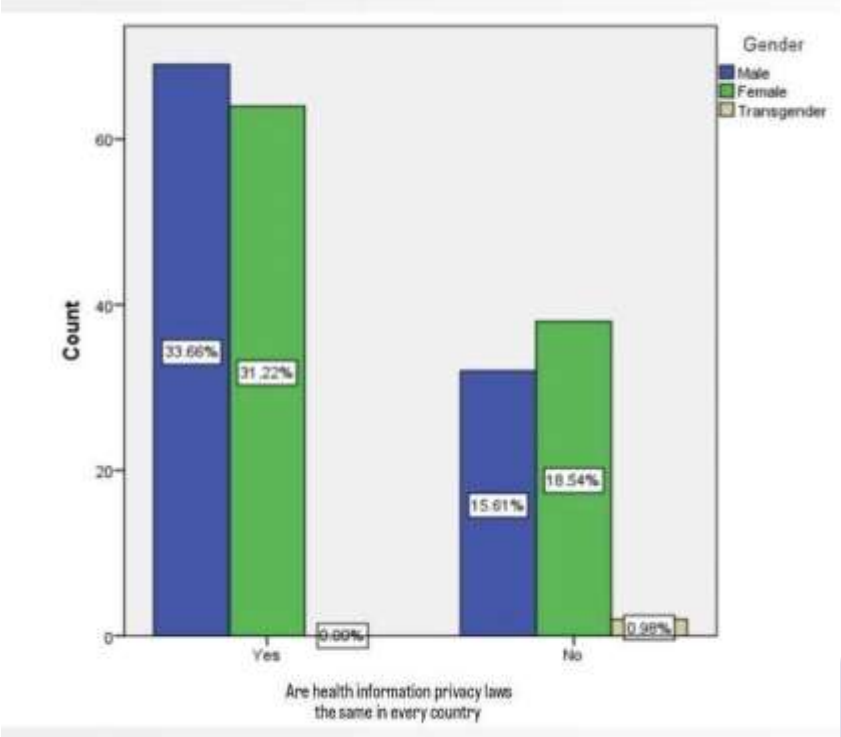

Figure 10 shows the dependent variable of sample population and their opinion on are health information privacy laws the same in every country

RESULTS:

Respondents belonging to age 16 - 30 have shown higher preference (64.49%) towards health information and financial records **(fig 1)**. Whereas female respondents have shown higher preference (65.42%) on health information and financial records **(fig 2)**. Most of our respondents (42.99%) are private sector employees **(fig 3)** most of the respondents (56.54%) are urban and urban **(fig 4)**. Most of our respondents (66.78%) are saying that our financial privacy is good **(fig 5)**. respondents (55.42%) have said that there are up to 50-100 death cases due to pollution **(fig 6)**. Most of the respondents (84.56%) saying that no they are not agreeing (72.05%) that the right to privacy is so important **(fig7)**.most of the respondent (94.9%) saying that according to them the right to privacy is not bad **(fig8)**.The major responses from people in urban and cities lack responsibility in the place of living distribution among all the group categories in the survey and their opinion on health information and financial records. **(Fig 9)** The major responses (33.66%) from people in urban and cities lack responsibility in the place of living distribution among all right to privacy in health information is more important than healthcare **(fig 10)**. The major responses from private

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sector employee as lack of responsibility in the occupation distribution among are health information privacy laws the same in every country

DISCUSSION:

Figure 1, show pie chart represents the age group distribution of the respondents across age 16 to 46 & above and 16 to 30 as major options and their health information and financial records. **Figure 2,** show pie chart represents The major responses from female group distribution among the gender category in the survey and their opinion on the health information and financial records. **Figure 3** , shows the pie chart represents the occupation group distribution of the respondents across all the sectors and other sectors as major options and their opinion on the health information and financial records. **Figure 4** shows pie charts representing the major responses from urban /and cities group distribution among all the group categories in the survey and their opinion on health information and financial records. **Figure 5**, shows the major responses from 16-30 as lack of responsibility in the age group distribution among the all the group category in the survey and their opinion on health information and financial records. **Figure 6**, shows The major responses from females as a lack of responsibility in the gender distribution among all the group categories in the survey and their opinion on health information and financial records. **Figure 7**, shows major responses from private sector employees as a lack of responsibility in the occupation distribution among all the group categories in the survey and their opinion on health information and financial records. **Figure 8**, showThe major responses from people in urban and cities lack of responsibility in the place of living distribution among all the group categories in the survey and their opinion on health information and financial records. **Figure 9** , shows the pie chart represents the occupation group distribution of the respondents across all the sectors and other sectors as major options and their opinion on the health information and financial records. **Figure 10** shows pie charts representing The major responses from urban /and cities group distribution among all the group categories in the survey and their opinion on health information and financial records.

LIMITATIONS:

The major limitation of my study is the collection of sample frames from online sources. The various knowledge on the poor leadership in Tamil Nadu where it does not reach more public, thus it has drawbacks for higher secondary students to understand the concept and some students with undergraduate degrees. There is no proper solution for the problem faced by the

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public in online surveys.The physical factors are not the most impactful but difficult to get responses and awareness should reach all the public with the well organised style.

SUGGESTIONS:

The data may be collected by the state government or by an organization that accredits health care or studies medical costs. By making information more readily available to those who need it, greater use of computerized health information can help improve the quality of health care and reduce its costs. Yet health care organizations must find ways to ensure that electronic health information is not improperly divulged. Patient privacy has been an issue since the oath of Hippocrates first called on physicians to "keep silence" on patient matters, and with highly sensitive data genetic information, HIV test results, psychiatric records entering patient records, concerns over privacy and security are growing.

CONCLUSION:

Ethical health research and privacy protections both provide valuable benefits to society. Health research is vital to improving human health and health care. Protecting patients involved in research from harm and preserving their rights is essential to ethical research. The primary justification for protecting personal privacy is to protect the interests of individuals. In contrast, the primary justification for collecting personally identifiable health information for health research is to benefit society. But it is important to stress that privacy also has value at the societal level, because it permits complex activities, including research and public health activities to be carried out in ways that protect individuals' dignity. At the same time, health research can benefit individuals, for example, when it facilitates access to new therapies, improved diagnostics, and more effective ways to prevent illness and deliver care.

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