

Guidelines for Patient-Physician Electronic Mail and Text

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Technology - Computer

Guidelines for Patient-Physician Electronic Mail and Text Messaging H-478.997

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New communication technologies must never **replace** the crucial interpersonal contacts that are the very basis of the **patient-physician relationship**. Rather, **electronic mail** and other forms of Internet communication should be used to enhance such contacts. Furthermore, before using **electronic mail** or other **electronic** communication tools, physicians should consider Health Information Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) and other privacy requirements, as well as related AMA policy on privacy and confidentiality, including Policies H-315.978 and H-315.989. **Patient-physician electronic mail** is defined as computer-based communication between physicians and patients within a professional relationship, in which the physician has taken on an explicit measure of responsibility for the patient's care. These **guidelines** do not address communication between physicians and consumers in which no ongoing professional relationship exists, as in an online discussion group or a public support forum.

(1) For those physicians who choose to utilize **e-mail** for selected patient and medical practice communications, the following **guidelines** be adopted.

Communication **Guidelines**:

- (a) Establish turnaround time for messages. Exercise caution when using **e-mail** for urgent matters.
- (b) Inform patient about privacy issues.
- (c) Patients should know who besides addressee processes messages during addressee's usual business hours and during addressee's vacation or illness.
- (d) Whenever possible and appropriate, physicians should retain **electronic** and/or paper copies of **e-mail** communications with patients.
- (e) Establish types of transactions (prescription refill, appointment scheduling, etc.) and sensitivity of subject matter (HIV, mental health, etc.) permitted over **e-mail**.
- (f) Instruct patients to put the category of transaction in the subject line of the message for filtering: prescription, appointment, medical advice, billing question.
- (g) Request that patients put their name and patient identification number in the body of the message.
- (h) Configure automatic reply to acknowledge receipt of messages.
- (i) Send a new message to inform patient of completion of request.
- (j) Request that patients use autoreply feature to acknowledge reading clinicians message.
- (k) Develop archival and retrieval mechanisms.
- (l) Maintain a mailing list of patients, but do not send group mailings where recipients are visible to each other. Use blind copy feature in software.
- (m) Avoid anger, sarcasm, harsh criticism, and libelous references to third parties in messages.
- (n) Append a standard block of text to the end of **e-mail** messages to patients, which contains the physician's full name, contact information, and reminders about security and the importance of alternative forms of communication for emergencies.
- (o) Explain to patients that their messages should be concise.
- (p) When **e-mail** messages become too lengthy or the correspondence is prolonged, notify patients to come in to discuss or call them.
- (q) Remind patients when they do not adhere to the **guidelines**.
- (r) For patients who repeatedly do not adhere to the **guidelines**, it is acceptable to terminate the **e-mail** relationship.

Medicolegal and Administrative **Guidelines**:

- (a) Develop a patient-clinician agreement for the informed consent for the use of **e-mail**. This should be discussed with and signed by the patient and documented in the medical record. Provide patients with a copy of the agreement. Agreement should contain the following:
 - (b) Terms in communication **guidelines** (stated above).
 - (c) Provide instructions for when and how to convert to phone calls and office visits.
 - (d) Describe security mechanisms in place.
 - (e) Hold harmless the health care institution for information loss due to technical failures.
 - (f) Waive encryption requirement, if any, at patient's insistence.
 - (g) Describe security mechanisms in place including:
 - (h) Using a password-protected screen saver for all desktop workstations in the office, hospital, and at home.
 - (i) Never forwarding patient-identifiable information to a third party without the patient's express permission.
 - (j) Never using patient's **e-mail** address in a marketing scheme.
 - (k) Not sharing professional **e-mail** accounts with family members.
 - (l) Not using unencrypted wireless communications with patient-identifiable information.
 - (m) Double-checking all "To" fields prior to sending messages.
 - (n) Perform at least weekly backups of **e-mail** onto long-term storage. Define long-term as the term applicable to paper records.
 - (o) Commit policy decisions to writing and **electronic** form.
- (2) The policies and procedures for **e-mail** be communicated to all patients who desire to communicate electronically.
- (3) The policies and procedures for **e-mail** be applied to facsimile communications, where appropriate.
- (4) The policies and procedures for **e-mail** be applied to text and **electronic messaging** using a secure communication platform, where appropriate.

Policy Timeline

Reaffirmation: I-18

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