

# The Algorithmic Handshake: Can AI-Generated Health Data Be Subpoenaed?

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## Abstract

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# The Algorithmic Handshake: Can AI-Generated Health Data Be Subpoenaed?

The integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) into healthcare has moved from theoretical discussion to clinical reality. From diagnostic support systems to ambient clinical scribes and consumer-grade health trackers, AI is generating a new class of data that is profoundly personal and medically significant. This rapid technological shift has created a complex legal challenge: Is this algorithmic output subject to the same legal discovery processes, such as a **subpoena**, as traditional medical records? The answer is not a simple yes or no; rather, it is a nuanced legal and ethical challenge that hinges on data classification, regulatory compliance, and emerging judicial precedent [1].

## The Foundation: HIPAA, PHI, and the Subpoena Power

In the United States, the legal framework for health data privacy is anchored by the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA). HIPAA governs the use and disclosure of **Protected Health Information (PHI)** by Covered Entities (e.g., hospitals, clinics, health plans) and their Business Associates.

The critical question for AI-generated data is whether it qualifies as PHI. If an AI system is used by a HIPAA Covered Entity and processes identifiable patient information, the data it generates—such as a risk score, a diagnostic finding, or a transcribed patient-physician conversation—is generally considered PHI and falls under HIPAA's protective umbrella [2].

HIPAA is not an absolute shield against legal discovery. It explicitly permits the disclosure of PHI in response to a court order, a warrant, or a subpoena, provided certain conditions are met, such as ensuring the patient is notified or that a protective order is in place [1]. Therefore, if AI-generated health data is

classified as PHI, it **can be subpoenaed** under the existing legal framework, requiring the Covered Entity to comply while adhering to HIPAA's strict procedural safeguards.

## **The AI Data Dilemma: Classification Beyond the Clinic**

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The complexity escalates when AI-generated health data originates outside the traditional healthcare system. Data from consumer-grade wearables, wellness apps, and non-clinical AI tools often fall outside the direct scope of HIPAA. This data is instead governed by a patchwork of state and federal consumer privacy laws.

While not PHI, this data is increasingly viewed by the courts as a **corporate data record** that can be discoverable in civil litigation. Recent legal battles are setting precedents that compel the disclosure of algorithmic inputs and outputs. For instance, in cases involving insurance coverage denials, federal judges have begun to deny attempts to limit the discovery of AI-driven decision-making processes, signaling a judicial willingness to treat AI data as relevant evidence [3].

This trend suggests that any data—whether a raw sensor reading or a sophisticated algorithmic prediction—that is relevant to a legal dispute is potentially discoverable. The intersection of AI, data privacy, and legal discovery is rapidly evolving, creating a complex landscape for healthcare providers and technology developers. For more in-depth analysis on this topic, the resources at [\[www.rasitdinc.com\]](http://www.rasitdinc.com)(<https://www.rasitdinc.com>) provide expert commentary.

## **Emerging Regulatory and Ethical Considerations**

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Beyond the US, international regulations like the European Union's General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) impose stringent requirements for data processing, including the right to explanation for automated decision-making. This focus on **algorithmic transparency** is a key factor in discoverability, as legal processes often seek to understand *how* an AI reached a conclusion, not just *what* the conclusion was [4].

The ethical implications of subpoenaed AI data are profound. Disclosure of this data—which may contain sensitive predictions about future health risks or behavioral patterns—could be used against individuals in employment disputes, insurance claims, or criminal proceedings. This potential for misuse underscores the need for robust data governance.

## **Conclusion: The Presumption of Discoverability**

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The answer to whether **AI health data can be subpoenaed** is a qualified yes. Its discoverability depends on two primary factors: its classification under existing privacy laws (like HIPAA) and its relevance to a legal proceeding.

For data held by Covered Entities, the process is governed by HIPAA, which permits disclosure under a valid subpoena. For data held by technology companies or non-covered entities, the data is increasingly being treated as a standard corporate record, making it subject to discovery under general civil

procedure rules.

As AI continues to permeate healthcare, professionals must operate under the **presumption of discoverability**. This necessitates implementing robust data governance, ensuring clear documentation of AI models, and maintaining strict compliance protocols to balance the legal obligation to disclose with the ethical duty to protect patient privacy [5]. The legal frameworks are still catching up to the technology, but the direction of travel is clear: transparency and accountability for AI-generated health data are becoming legal imperatives.

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