**TYPES OF INFORMATION AS THE OBJECT OF CIVIL LEGAL RELATIONS IN THE FIELD OF MEDICAL SERVICES**

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The right to access information is a constitutional right of a person, which is provided for and guaranteed by Art. 34 of the Constitution of Ukraine, namely, the right of everyone to freedom of thought and speech, to free expression of their views and beliefs; the right to freely collect, store, use and disseminate information orally, in writing or in another way. Also, information is one of the objects of civil rights in accordance with Art. 177 of the Civil Code of Ukraine.

The Civil Code of Ukraine consolidates the notion of information, under which the legislator understands any information and/or data that can be stored on tangible media or displayed electronically. A similar definition of the concept is contained in the Law of Ukraine "On Information". In the healthcare field this is information and/or patient data, that is, the patient's health status, their diagnosis, the purpose of the proposed research and treatment, the process and the results of medical care provision, a forecast of the possible development of the disease, including risks to life and health, as well as data of the healthcare institution, stored on tangible media or displayed electronically.

The main types of information, depending on the content of the data contained therein, according to Art. 10 of the Law of Ukraine "On Information", which may be extrapolated to the healthcare area, in general and medical services, in particular, are as follows:

1. Information about an individual (personal data): information or a set of information about an individual, who is identified or can be specifically identified. Personal data in the field of healthcare can be divided into medical data and data that are closely related to medical data. In particular, the medical data include:

1) the state of health of a person, that is, medical information about a person that contains not only data about one’s health, but also a history of their illness, proposed research and treatment, a forecast of the possible development of the disease, including the presence a risk to life and health (except medical certificates, worksheets, etc., which are handled by the owner in the implementation of labor relations);

2) genetic data: information that relates to all data on hereditary properties of the individual or the method of inheritance of characteristics within the relevant group of people; this also applies to all data relating to the maintenance of any genetic information (genes) relating to any aspects of health or illness.

Data that is closely related to medical data includes those on:

1) sexual life: any information about a person related to their choice and behavior in sexual relations (includes information about the sexual orientation of a person);

2) biometric data: a set of personal data collected on the basis of fixing its characteristics that are of sufficient stability and substantially different from those of other persons (e.g., digitized person's signature, digitized face of the person, digitized fingerprints, digitized retinal image, etc.)

2. Information about goods (work, service): information and/or data, which reveal quantitative, qualitative and other characteristics of the goods (works, services).

3. Statistical information: documented information that gives a quantitative characteristics of mass phenomena and processes occurring in various spheres of society's life, in particular in the field of healthcare. This type of information can includes the following: indicators of public health and the use of healthcare resources in Ukraine; diseases of the population; number of healthcare facilities, beds and medical staff.

4. Information on the environment state (environmental information): information and/or data on: the state of health and safety of people, living conditions of people, the state of cultural objects and structures to the extent that they are or may be affected by the state of the environmental components.

It is worth noting that statistical, ecological, reference and other types of information are separate information boards that sometimes overlap, in particular with the information in the field of healthcare. For example, such normative overlap occurs when medical professionals carry out their professional duties. In accordance with Part 1 of the Art. 77 of the Law of Ukraine "Fundamentals of Ukrainian Healthcare Legislation", medical and pharmaceutical professionals are entitled to free use of social, environmental and special medical information necessary for the performance of their professional duties.

The above list is not exhaustive. R.O. Stefanchuk proposes to allocate a new type of information: personal information, in accordance with the right of a person to personal information, an opportunity of an individual to demand its provision in accessible form with complete, reliable and timely information about the individual, their personal non-proprietary benefits and status, their personal non-proprietary rights and procedure of their implementation and protection, other information on objects, facts, events, phenomena and processes to the extent that it poses a threat to the personal security of an individual, as well as the possibility to use the specified other a formation for the satisfaction of their own interests and needs.

According to the regime of access to it under the Law of Ukraine "On Information" (Article 20), the information can be divided into:

1. Open access information, which is characterized by the absence of any restrictions on access to it. This is confirmed by the fact that access to open information is ensured by systematically publishing it in official publications (bulletins, collections), dissemination of it in mass media, direct provision of it to interested citizens, state agencies and legal entities;

2. Information with restricted access.

In turn, the information with restricted access can be divided into:

- Confidential, i.e., personal data, as well as information restricted by an individual or legal entity, other than the state agencies;

- Secret, that is, information containing state, professional, bank secrecy, secret of pre-trial investigation and other statutory secrets;

- Service, to which, according to Art. 6 of the Law of Ukraine "On Access to Public Information", may be included the following information:

1) contained in the documents of the authorities, which constitute internal correspondence, memoranda, recommendations, if they relate to the development of the direction of the institution or the implementation of control, oversight functions of the public authorities, the decision-making process and precede the public discussion and/or decision making;

2) collected in the process of operational-search, counter-intelligence activities, in the field of defense of the country, which is not classified as state secrets.

The analysis of domestic legislation, which rather fragmentarily regulates the issues of certain types of information in the field of healthcare, gives grounds for distinguishing certain types thereof: 1) medical data, which includes: a) state of health, b) genetic data and 2) data that is closely related with medical data, in particular: a) biomedical data; b) data about sexual life. By examining the types of information in the field of healthcare, it can be concluded that in the process of fulfilling their professional duties, healthcare professionals have the right to access information that is not directly related to medical data or data that is closely related thereto. Nevertheless, such information can indirectly affect individuals’ health (ecological, social, statistical information).