

**141A.1 Definitions.**

As used in [this chapter](#), unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “AIDS” means acquired immune deficiency syndrome as defined by the centers for disease control and prevention of the United States department of health and human services.
2. “AIDS-related conditions” means any condition resulting from human immunodeficiency virus infection that meets the definition of AIDS as established by the centers for disease control and prevention of the United States department of health and human services.
3. “Blinded epidemiological studies” means studies in which specimens which were collected for other purposes are selected according to established criteria, are permanently stripped of personal identifiers, and are then tested.
4. “Blood bank” means a facility for the collection, processing, or storage of human blood or blood derivatives, including blood plasma, or from which or by means of which human blood or blood derivatives are distributed or otherwise made available.
5. “Care provider” means an individual who is trained and authorized by federal or state law to provide health care services or services of any kind in the course of the individual’s official duties, for compensation or in a voluntary capacity, who is a health care provider, emergency medical care provider as defined in [section 147A.1](#), fire fighter, or peace officer. “Care provider” also means an individual who renders emergency care or assistance in an emergency or due to an accident as described in [section 613.17](#).
6. “Department” means the Iowa department of public health.
7. “Exposure” means a specific eye, mouth, other mucous membrane, nonintact skin, or parenteral contact with blood or other potentially infectious bodily fluids.
8. “Good faith” means objectively reasonable and not in violation of clearly established statutory rights or other rights of a person which a reasonable person would know or should have known.
9. “Health care provider” means a person licensed to practice medicine and surgery, osteopathic medicine and surgery, chiropractic, podiatry, nursing, dentistry, or optometry, or as a physician assistant, dental hygienist, or acupuncturist.
10. “Health facility” means a hospital, health care facility, clinic, blood bank, blood center, sperm bank, laboratory organ transplant center and procurement agency, or other health care institution.
11. “HIV” means the human immunodeficiency virus identified as the causative agent of AIDS.
12. “HIV-related condition” means any condition resulting from human immunodeficiency virus infection.
13. “HIV-related test” means a diagnostic test conducted by a laboratory approved pursuant to the federal Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments for determining the presence of HIV or antibodies to HIV.
14. “Infectious bodily fluids” means bodily fluids capable of transmitting HIV as determined by the centers for disease control and prevention of the United States department of health and human services and adopted by rule of the department.
15. “Legal guardian” means a person appointed by a court pursuant to [chapter 633](#) or an attorney in fact as defined in [section 144B.1](#). In the case of a minor, “legal guardian” also means a parent or other person responsible for the care of the minor.
16. “Nonblinded epidemiological studies” means studies in which specimens are collected for the express purpose of testing for HIV infection and persons included in the nonblinded study are selected according to established criteria.
17. “Release of test results” means a written authorization for disclosure of HIV-related test results which is signed and dated, and which specifies to whom disclosure is authorized and the time period during which the release is to be effective.
18. “Sample” means a human specimen obtained for the purpose of conducting an HIV-related test.
19. “Significant exposure” means a situation in which there is a risk of contracting HIV through exposure to a person’s infectious bodily fluids in a manner capable of transmitting

HIV as determined by the centers for disease control and prevention of the United States department of health and human services and adopted by rule of the department.

99 Acts, ch 181, §5; 2001 Acts, ch 157, §5, 6; 2007 Acts, ch 70, §1, 2; 2008 Acts, ch 1088, §92; 2011 Acts, ch 63, §22, 23

Referred to in §97A.1, 124E.2, 139A.2, 279.50, 411.1, 709D.2