

PHYSICIAN REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

DON'T OVERLOOK!

Physicians are incessantly barraged by increasing reporting requirements, but that unfortunately does not prevent the State from levying administrative fines on those who fail to file the mandated report. Make sure you and your team do not overlook two new requirements that have recently surfaced and one that has been in existence since 1997. The FAFP is aware that onerous reporting requirements take you away from the important work of actually seeing and treating patients. Therefore, the FAFP works vigilantly not only to inform you of such requirements, but also to legislatively oppose new mandates.

The Uterine Fibroid Registry (2026)

Originally passed in 2022 ([F.S. 381.9312](#)), the legislature updated the statute this year by requiring the Florida Department of Health (DOH) to develop and maintain an electronic registry related to uterine fibroids. Data collected is intended to encourage research relating to the diagnosis and treatment of uterine fibroids and to ensure that women are provided the relevant information and health care necessary to prevent and treat uterine fibroids. **All personal identifying information sent to the registry remains entirely confidential and legally exempt from public records requests.** Any data utilized for public medical research is completely de-identified.

Physicians must submit the facility registration request form by **December 1, 2026** to gain access to the Uterine Fibroid Registry. To learn more and register your facility, please go to the Florida DOH [Uterine Fibroids Facility Registration](#) page.

Reporting of Pulmonary Emboli (2025)

A newer reporting requirement does not fall directly upon physicians, but does require their input. Under [Florida Statute 395.3042](#), which became effective on January 1, 2026, the [Statewide Venous Thromboembolism Registry](#) was established. While the onus for reporting falls upon the hospital, the information must be provided by the physician to the hospital; this information must include the number of venous thromboembolisms identified and diagnosed, the age of the patient, the zip code of the patient, the sex of the patient, the race and ethnicity of the patient, whether the patient is a resident of a licensed nursing home or assisted living facility, whether the venous thromboembolism was fatal, how the diagnosis was made, and how the condition was treated.

Florida Cancer Data System (1997)

Pursuant to Florida Statute 408.07(20) and 64D-3.034, Florida Administrative Code, all physicians must file quarterly reports detailing cancer diagnoses and/or treatments made during the previous six months. The reports, which can be made electronically to the [Florida Cancer Data System](#), must include information including the method of diagnosis, stage at diagnosis, medical history, laboratory data, tissue diagnosis, and the intended method of treatment. Failure to do so could lead to administrative fines from the Department of Health. The FCDS began collecting from outpatient facilities in 1997.