Patient Rights

- 1. The right to be treated with respect
- 2. The right to obtain your medical records
- 3. The right to privacy of your medical records
- 4. The right to make a treatment choice
- 5. The right to informed consent (No reputable practitioner or facility that performs tests, procedures or treatments will do so without asking the patient or his guardian to sign a form giving consent. This document is called "informed consent" because the practitioner is expected to provide clear explanations of the risks and benefits prior to the patient's participation, although that does not always happen as thoroughly as it should.)
- 6. The right to refuse treatment
- 7. The right to make decisions about end of life care

Source: https://www.verywellhealth.com/patients-rights-2615387

- 1. Freedom of choice
- 2. dignity and self-determination
- 3. The right to information well as the right not to know
- 4. The right to confidentiality
- 5. The right to religious assistance

Source:

https://www.wma.net/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/Patient-rights-20160118.pdf

All patients should be guaranteed the following freedoms:

- To seek consultation with the physician(s) of their choice;
- To contract with their physician(s) on mutually agreeable terms;
- To be treated confidentially, with access to their records limited to those involved in their care or designated by the patient;
- To use their own resources to purchase the care of their choice;

- To refuse medical treatment even if it is recommended by their physician(s);
- To be informed about their medical condition, the risks and benefits of treatment and appropriate alternatives;
- To refuse third-party interference in their medical care, and to be confident that their actions in seeking or declining medical care will not result in third-party-imposed penalties for patients or physicians;
- To receive full disclosure of their insurance plan in plain language, including:
 - 1. CONTRACTS: A copy of the contract between the physician and health care plan, and between the patient or employer and the plan;
 - 2. INCENTIVES: Whether participating physicians are offered financial incentives to reduce treatment or ration care;
 - 3. COST: The full cost of the plan, including copayments, coinsurance, and deductibles;
 - 4. COVERAGE: Benefits covered and excluded, including availability and location of 24-hour emergency care;
 - 5. QUALIFICATIONS: A roster and qualifications of participating physicians;
 - 6. APPROVAL PROCEDURES: Authorization procedures for services, whether doctors need approval of a committee or any other individual, and who decides what is medically necessary;
 - 7. REFERRALS: Procedures for consulting a specialist, and who must authorize the referral;
 - 8. APPEALS: Grievance procedures for claim or treatment denials;
 - 9. GAG RULE: Whether physicians are subject to a gag rule, preventing criticism of the plan."

Source: https://www.aapsonline.org/patients/billrts.htm

Patient Rights

1. A patient has the right to respectful care given by competent workers.

- 2. A patient has the right to know the names and the jobs of his or her caregivers.
- 3. A patient has the right to privacy with respect to his or her medical condition. A patient's care and treatment will be discussed only with those who need to know.
- 4. A patient has the right to have his or her medical records treated as confidential and read only by people with a need to know. Information about a patient will be released only with permission from the patient or as required by law.
- 5. A patient has the right to request amendments to and obtain information on disclosures of his or her health information, in accordance with law and regulation.
- 6. A patient has the right to know what facility rules and regulations apply to his or her conduct as a patient.
- 7. A patient has the right to have emergency procedures done without unnecessary delay.
- 8. A patient has the right to good quality care and high professional standards that are continually maintained and reviewed.
- 9. A patient has the right to make informed decisions regarding his or her care and has the right to include family members in those decisions.
- 10. A patient has the right to information from his or her doctor in order to make informed decisions about his or her care. This means that patients will be given information about their diagnosis, prognosis, and different treatment choices. This information will be given in terms that the patient can understand. This may not be possible in an emergency.
- 11. A patient given the option to participate in research studies has the right to complete information and may refuse to participate in the program. A patient who chooses to participate has the right to stop at any time. Any

- refusal to participate in a research program will not affect the patient's access to care.
- 12.A patient has the right to refuse any drugs, treatment or procedures to the extent permitted by law after hearing the medical consequences of refusing the drug, treatment or procedure.
- 13. A patient has the right to have help getting another doctor's opinion at his or her request and expense.
- 14. A patient has the right to care without regard to race, color, religion, disability, sex, sexual orientation, national origin, or source of payment.
- 15.A patient has the right to be given information in a manner that he or she can understand. A patient who does not speak English, or is hearing or speech impaired, has the right to an interpreter, when possible.
- 16. Upon request, a patient has the right to access all information contained in the patient's medical records within a reasonable timeframe. This access may be restricted by the patient's doctor only for sound medical reasons. A patient has the right to have information in the medical record explained to him or her.
- 17. A patient has the right not to be awakened by staff unless it is medically necessary.
- 18.A patient has the right to be free from needless duplication of medical and nursing procedures.
- 19. A patient has the right to treatment that avoids unnecessary discomfort.
- 20. A patient has the right to be transferred to another facility only after care and arrangements have been made and the patient has been given complete information about the hospital's obligations under law.
- 21. A patient has the right to a copy of his or her bills. A patient also has the right to have the bill explained.
- 22. A patient has the right to request help in finding ways to pay his or her medical bills.

- 23. A patient has the right to help in planning for his or her discharge so that he or she will know about continuing health care needs after discharge and how to meet them.
- 24. A patient has the right to access people or agencies to act on the patient's behalf or to protect the patient's right under law. A patient has the right to have protective services contacted when he or she or the patient's family members are concerned about safety.
- 25. A patient has the right to be informed of his or her rights at the earliest possible time in the course of his or her treatment.
- 26.A patient has the right to make advance directives (such as a living will, health care power of attorney and advance instruction for mental health treatment) and to have those directives followed to the extent permitted by law
- 27. A patient has the right to personal privacy and to receive care in a safe and secure setting.
- 28.A Medicare patient has the right to appeal decisions about his or her care to a local Medicare Review Board. The Facility will provide the name, address, and phone number of the local Medicare Review Board and information about filing an appeal.
- 29. A patient has the right to be free from all forms of abuse or harassment.
- 30. A patient has the right to be free from the use of seclusion and restraint, unless medically authorized by the physician. Restraints and seclusion will be used only as a last resort and in the least restrictive manner possible to protect the patient or others from harm and will be removed or ended at the earliest possible time.
- 31.A patient has the right to designate visitors who shall receive the same visitation privileges as the patient's immediate family members, regardless of whether the visitors are legally related to the patient.
- 32. A patient has the right to pastoral care and other spiritual services.

- 33. A patient has the right to be involved in resolving dilemmas about care decisions.
- 34. A patient has the right to have his or her complaints about care resolved.
- 35.A patient and his or her family have the right to request assistance from the Nash Hospitals, Inc ad hoc ethics committee for ethical issues, such as starting or stopping treatments to keep patients alive, differences of opinion or when advance directives cannot be honored.
- 36. The patient has the right to appropriate pain management.
- 37. A patient has the right to be free from financial exploitation by the health care facility.

Children and Adolescents

- 1. The family/guardian of a child or adolescent patient has the right and responsibility to be involved in decisions about the care of the child. A child or adolescent has the right to have his or her wishes considered in the decision-making as limited by law.
- 2. A child or adolescent patient has the right to expect that care and the physical environment will be appropriate to his or her age, size, and needs.
- 3. A child or adolescent patient whose treatment requires a long absence from school has the right to education services. These services will be arranged with the local school system.

Patient Responsibilities

- 1. Patients are responsible for providing correct and complete information about their health and past medical history.
- 2. Patients are responsible for reporting changes in their general health condition, symptoms, or allergies to the responsible caregiver.

- 3. Patients are responsible for reporting if they do not understand the planned treatment or their part in the plan.
- 4. Patients are responsible for following the recommended treatment plan they have agreed to, including instruction from nurses and other health personnel.
- 5. Patients are responsible for keeping appointments.
- 6. Patients are responsible for treating others with respect.
- 7. Patients are responsible for following facility rules regarding smoking, noise, and use of electrical equipment.
- 8. Patients are responsible for what happens if they refuse the planned treatment.
- 9. Patients are responsible for paying for their care.
- 10. Patients are responsible for respecting the property and rights of others.
- 11. Patients are responsible for assisting in the control of noise and the number of visitors in their room.

Source:

https://www.nashunchealthcare.org/patients-visitors/patient-rights-and-responsibilities/#:~:text=A%20patient%20has%20the%20right,those%20who%20need%20to%20know.

- 1. Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.
- 2. The enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health is one of the fundamental rights of every human being without distinction of race, religion, political belief, economic or social condition.
- 3. The health of all peoples is fundamental to the attainment of peace and security and is dependent upon the fullest co-operation of individuals and States.

- 4. The achievement of any State in the promotion and protection of health is of value to all. Unequal development in different countries in the promotion of health and control of disease, especially communicable disease, is a common danger.
- 5. Healthy development of the child is of basic importance; the ability to live harmoniously in a changing total environment is essential to such development.
- 6. The extension to all peoples of the benefits of medical, psychological and related knowledge is essential to the fullest attainment of health.
- 7. Informed opinion and active co-operation on the part of the public are of the utmost importance in the improvement of the health of the people.
- 8. Governments have a responsibility for the health of their peoples which can be fulfilled only by the provision of adequate health and social measures.

Source: https://www.who.int/governance/eb/who constitution en.pdf