Health Law: Quality & Liability

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Medical Malpractice – Other Defenses

Affirmative Defenses

DEF can avoid liability **even if** PTF establishes prime facie case Good Samaritan Statutes of Limitation Statutes of Repose Assumption of Risk Comparative Negligence

Good Samaritan

Provide **immunity** from civil damages for personal injuries that result from **ordinary** negligence.

4 requirements

Outside a medical setting (e.g. accident scene, choking in restaurant, natural disaster)

No pre-existing duty to provide care

No expectation of payment

Recipient does not object

Limit: no protection from liability for "gross" negligence willful, wanton, even malicious

Assumption of Risk

Complete defense

100% bar to damages

Not about PTF fault

About PTF consent

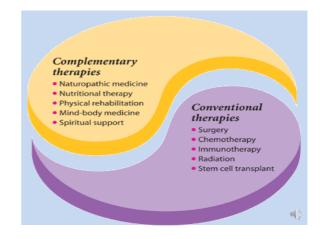
PTF understood and voluntarily agreed to confront risks (subjective standard)

BELLEVUE CHALLENGE COURSE AT EASTGATE PARK

ASSUMPTION OF RISK/ WAIVER OF LIABILITY

*** You (and, your parent or guardian, if you are under age 18), must complete all parts and sign this Assumption of Risk/ Waiver of Liability, including a Photo Release before participating in any Bellevue Challenge Course activities. ***

Participant Name		Date of Birth:	
Home Address:		Hm Tek	
City, State Zp:		Wk Tel:	
20 - 21 12-22	Assemption OF RESE PLEASE READ CAREFULLY	N/493 - N	



10/24/2018

Partial waivers

Physicians cannot make patients waive their right to sue

But **partial** waivers allowed

Discharge AMA

from the Medical Center, contrary to the advice of the medical staff in attendance. This is to certify that I, in so doing, assume full responsibility for any and all risks of this action, and hereby agree to hold the Medical Center and its' staff free from any liability of any consequences that may result directly or indirectly by reason of such removal.

(Signature of patient or person assuming responsibility)

(Relationship of person assuming responsibility)

Other partial waivers allowed Deviation from standard of care for religious reasons



Patient participates in experiment



Comparative

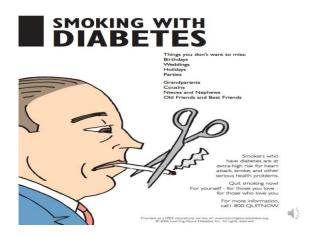
Negligence

Not about PTF **consent** (like AR)

About PTF fault

PTF not do what reasonable person would do (objective standard)





No provide contact information (to get rest result)

No follow-up on test

No provide information (allergy)

Fail follow advice

Contrast SOR, SOL, AR (100% bar)

Usually partial (not complete) defense

Only **reduces** damages

(1) Was DEF negligent?

Answer "yes" or "no." _____

If your answer to Question No. 1 was "no", do not answer any further questions on this **form**.

(2) Was the negligence of DEF a legal cause of injury to PTF?

Answer "yes" or "no."

If your answer to Question No. 2 was "no," do not answer any further questions on this **form**.

(3) Was PTF negligent?

Answer "yes" or "no."

If your answer to Question No. 3 was "no," you must now complete Question 7.

(4) Was negligence of PTF a legal cause of injury to him/her?

Answer "yes" or "no."

If your answer to Question No. 4 was "no," you must now complete Question 7.

(5) What . . . damages . . . caused . .

(6) Determine percentage of fault for PTF and DEF for damages identified

Defendant	%
Plaintiff	%
TOTAL	<u>100 %</u>

Arbitration

Only changes where the conflict is resolved

Arbitration changes the tribunal from a government court to private dispute resolution Patient must understand she is giving up her right to sue (in court)

"NOTICE: BY SIGNING THIS CONTRACT YOU ARE AGREEING TO HAVE ANY ISSUE OF MEDICAL MALPRACTICE DECIDED BY NEUTRAL ARBITRATION AND YOU ARE GIVING UP YOUR RIGHT TO A JURY OR COURT TRIAL. SEE ARTICLE 1 OF THIS CONTRACT."