

Patients' and Practitioners' Rights and Duties in the Cath Lab



Medtronic Offices Midrand

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Agenda



- Cath Lab Team
- Patient Rights and Obligations
- Practitioner Rights and Obligations
- Specific Considerations
- Concluding Remarks



Cath Lab Team



- Cardiologist
- Anaesthetist
- Radiographer
- Clinical Technologist
- Nurse
- Others?



Rights and Obligations

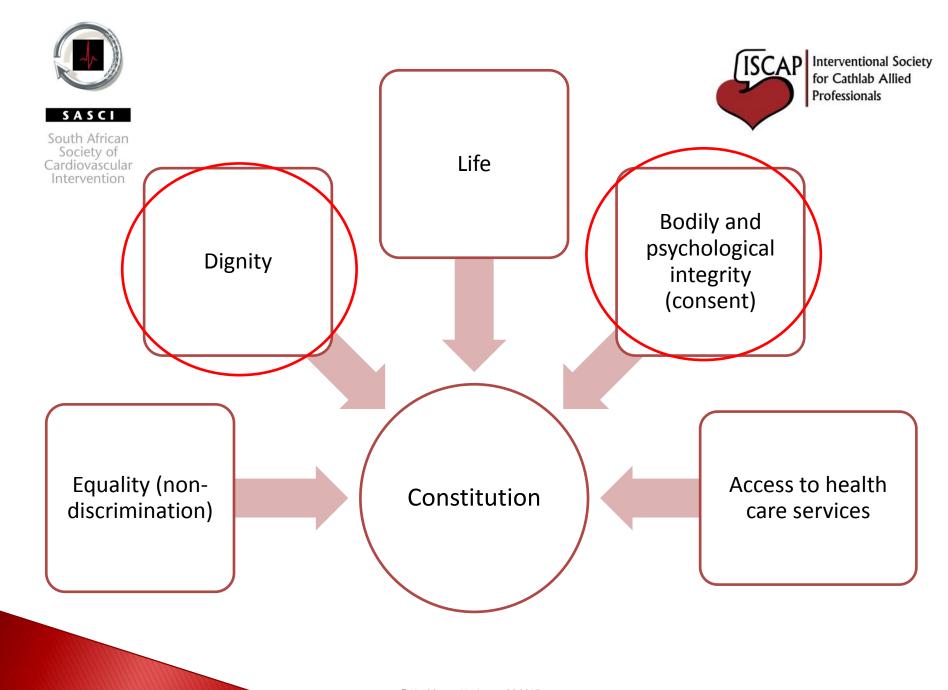


- Constitution of RSA (Bill of Rights)
- Legislation and Ethical Rules
- National Health Act
- Health Professions Act
- Nursing Act
- Medical Schemes Act
- Consumer Protection Act
- Protection of Personal Information Act
- Patients' Rights Charter
- Others





Patients





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Knowledge of one's health insurance / medical scheme



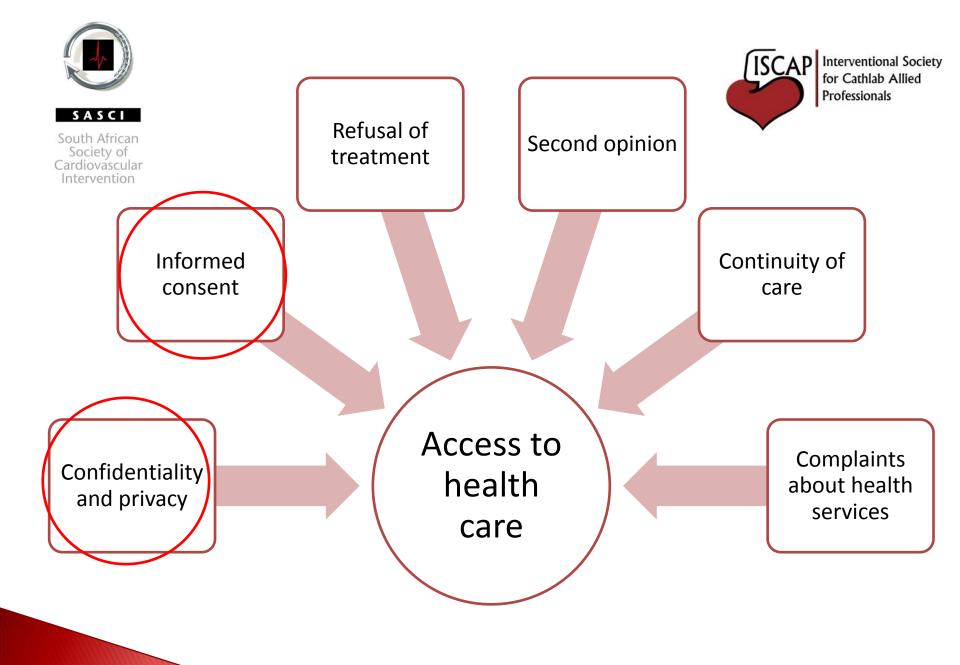
Participation in decision-making (Autonomy)

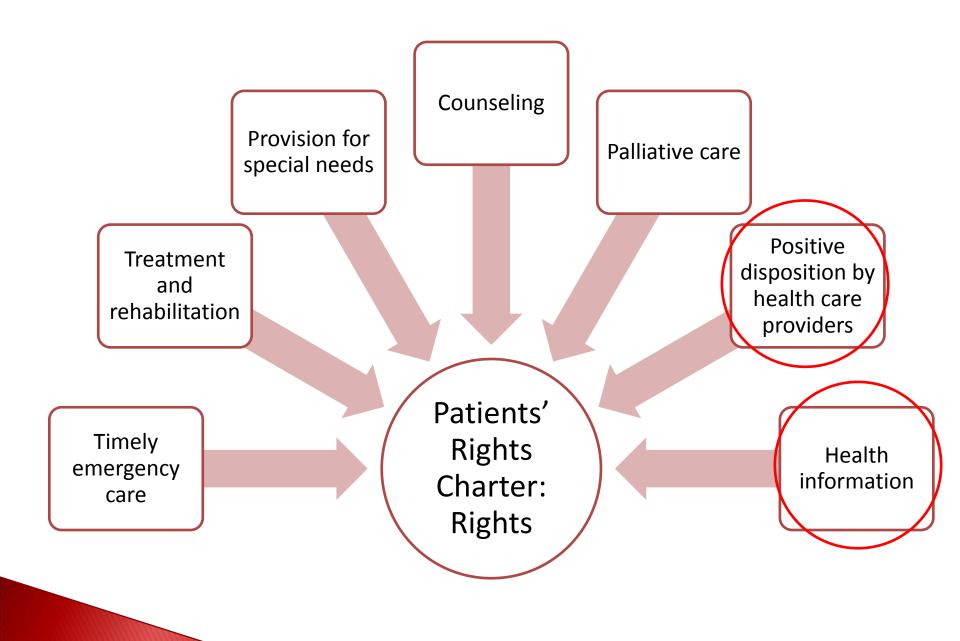
Choice of health services

Health and safe environment

Patients'
Rights
Charter:
Rights

Treated by a named health care provider







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Care for and protect environment

Respect rights of other patients and health care providers



Utilise health care system properly and not to abuse it

Take care of own health

Patients' Rights Charter: Responsibilities Know local health services and what they offer



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Advise health care providers of their wishes regarding their death

Comply with prescribed treatment or rehabilitation procedures

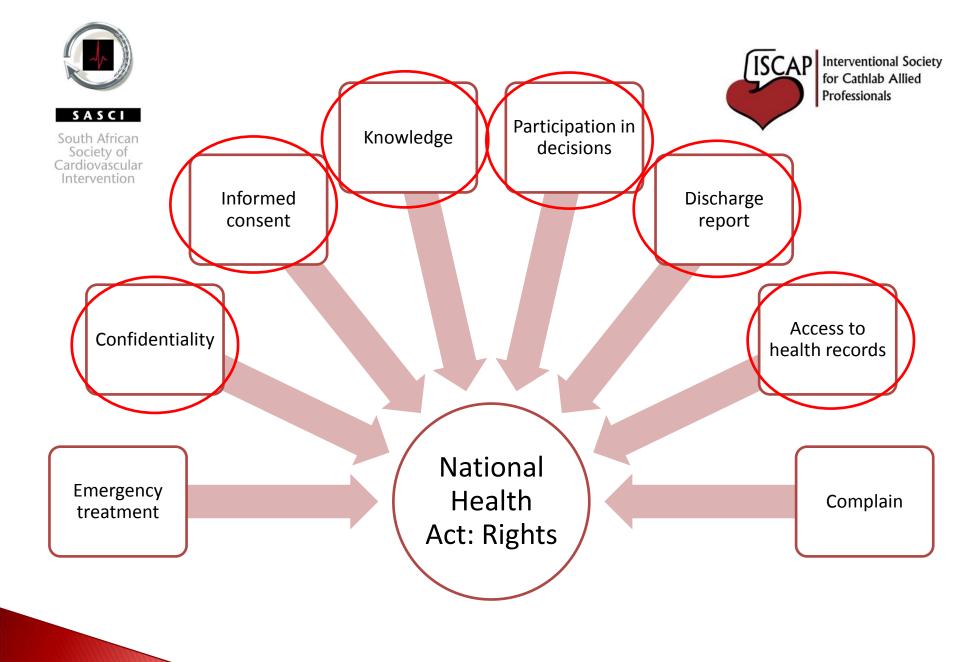


Enquire about related costs of treatment and/or rehabilitation and to arrange for payment

Provide health care providers with relevant and accurate information for diagnostic treatment, rehabilitation or counseling purposes

Patients' Rights Charter: Responsibilities

Take care of health records in their possession





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Provide accurate information about health status to health care provider Cooperate with health care providers when using health services

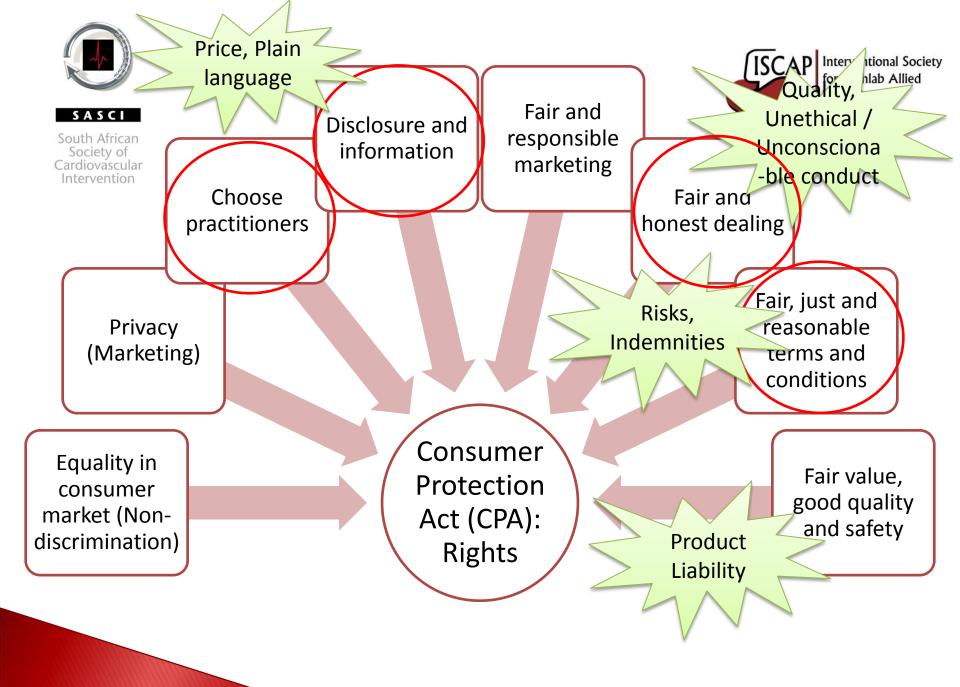


Treat health care providers and health workers with dignity and respect

Adhere to rules of health establishment

National Health Act:
Duties

sign discharge certificate or release of liability when refusing treatment





CPA: Right to Choose



- Patient's right to choose may only be taken away in specific circumstance
- Condition for supplying services that patient
 - Must purchase other goods / services from practitioner
 - Enter into further agreement to purchase from practitioner / designated 3rd party
 - Agree to purchase any goods / services from designated 3rd
 party
- Only if: Convenience outweighs limitation of right to choice or economic benefit



CPA: Quality of Services



- Right to
 - Timely performance and completion of services
 - Timely notice of unavoidable delay
 - Performance of services in manner and of quality that patients are generally entitled to expect
- Service does not meet standards: Remedy defect / refund reasonable proportion of price for goods/services
 - Circumstances of supply and agreed conditions to be considered



CPA: Plain Language



- Notices, documents to patients
 - Form prescribed ito CPA / other legislation
 - If no form prescribed: Must be in plain language
 - Plain language = Reasonable to conclude that
 - Patient with average literacy skills and
 - Minimal experience as patient (consumer)
 - Understand content, significance and import of notices, documents
 - Form, style, vocabulary, illustrations, context,
 comprehensiveness, etc. to be considered



CPA: Unethical Conduct



- Avoid unconscionable conduct
- What is "unconscionable conduct"?
 - 1. Unethical / improper to degree that would shock conscience of reasonable person
 - 2. Physical force, coercion, undue influence, pressure, duress, harassment or unfair tactics by practitioner / agent when
 - Supplying goods / services
 - Concluding agreement to supply goods / services
 - Collecting payment for goods / services



CPA: Unethical Conduct



- 3. If practitioner knowingly takes advantage of fact that patient is substantially unable to protect own interests because of
 - Physical, mental disability
 - Illiteracy
 - Ignorance
 - Inability to understand language of agreement (terms and conditions of treatment / consent)
 - Any similar factor



CPA: Risks



- Risks of unusual nature to be pointed out
 - Written in plain language
 - Fact, nature and effect of provision drawn to attention of patient in conspicuous way <u>before engaging in activity /</u> <u>accepting payment</u> (whichever is first)
 - Patient must have adequate opportunity to receive and understand notice
 - Patient must consent



CPA: Indemnities



Impermissible for gross negligence

- Excluding / limiting liability of practitioner for death / personal injury caused to patient through his/her act/ omission presumed to be unfair...proof
- Point out to patient
 - Written in plain language
 - Fact, nature and effect of provision drawn to attention of patient in conspicuous way <u>before engaging in activity /</u> <u>accepting payment</u> (whichever is first)
 - Patient must have adequate opportunity to receive and understand notice



Also Consider Following:

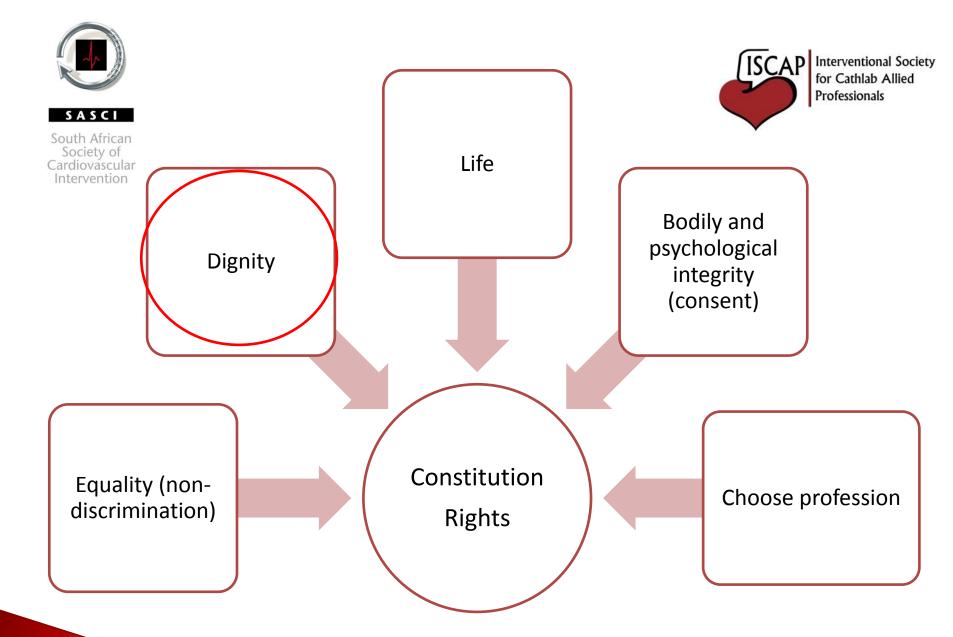


- Avoid false, misleading or deceptive representations:
 - False statement / implication of material fact, performance characteristics of services
 - Fail to correct misunderstanding by patient amounting iro material fact, performance characteristics (e.g. stent), quality of services, practitioner has particular status / affiliation, charge is for specific purpose
 - Fail to disclose material fact
 - Use exaggeration, innuendo or ambiguity iro material fact





Practitioners





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Treat patients with dignity

Obtain consent

Interventional Society for Cathlab Allied Professionals

Emergency Treatment

Constitution
Obligations

Protect patients' privacy



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Protection against injury and damage to property

Protection against disease transmission

ISCAP Interventional Society for Cathlab Allied Professionals

Refuse to treat patient who is verbally or physically abusive

No unfair discrimination on account of health status

Subject to conditions of service

National Health Act: Rights

Refuse to treat patient who sexually harass them



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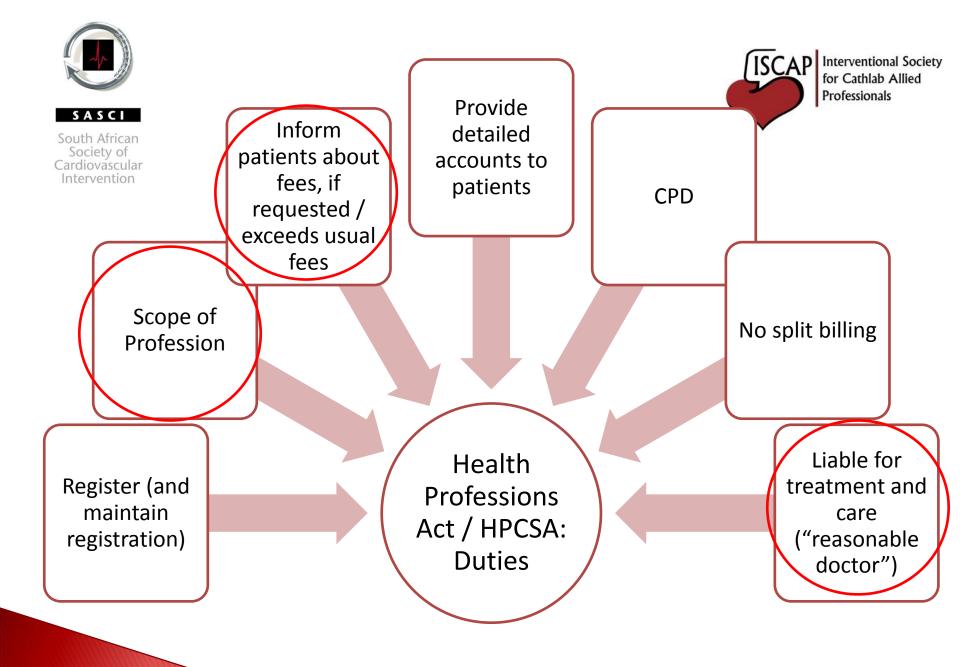
Emergency services

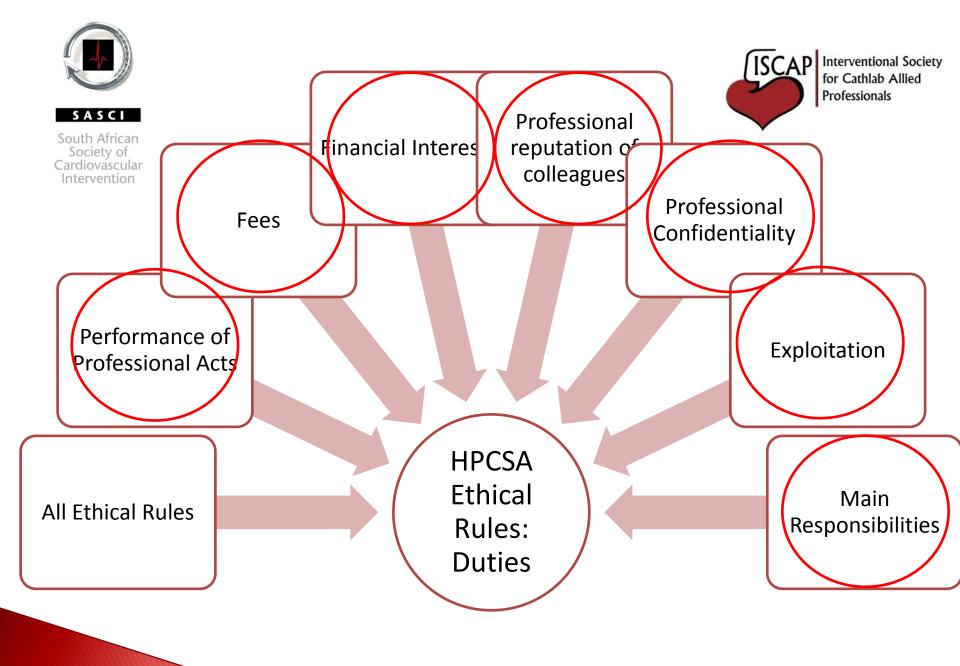
Fully inform patients

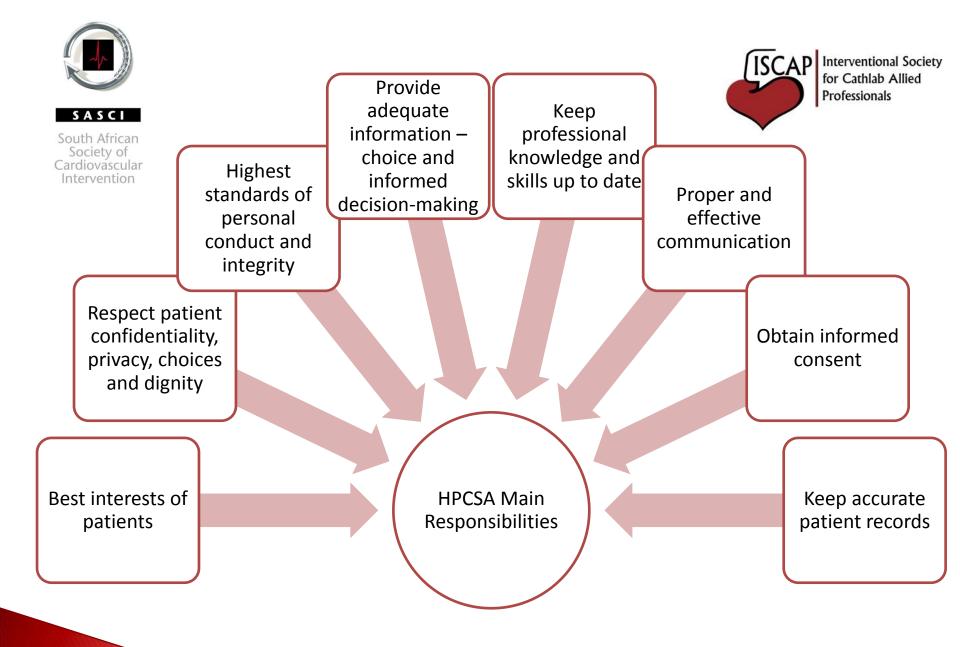


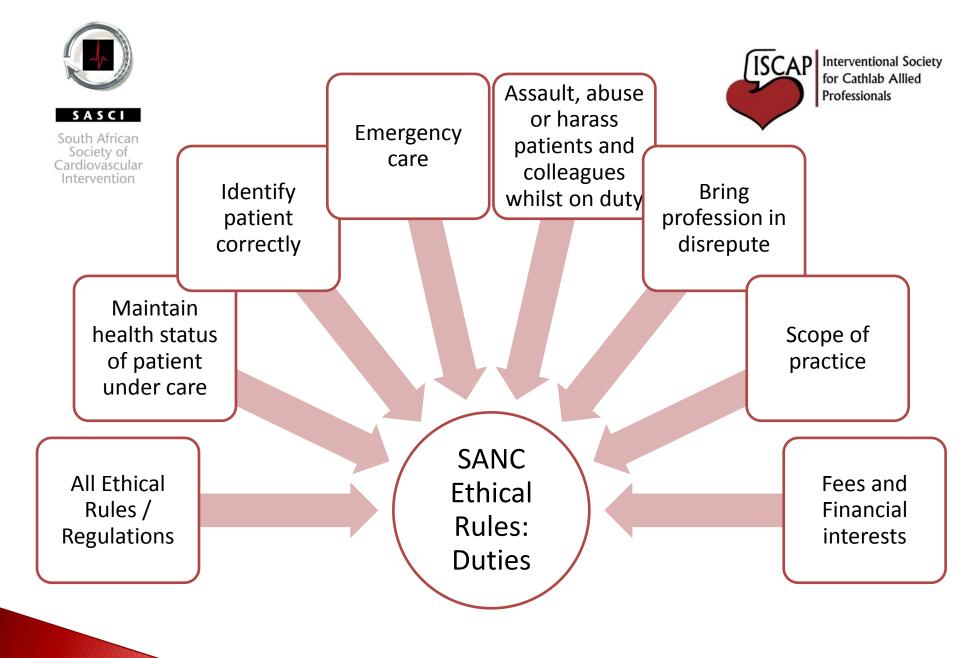
Obtain informed consent

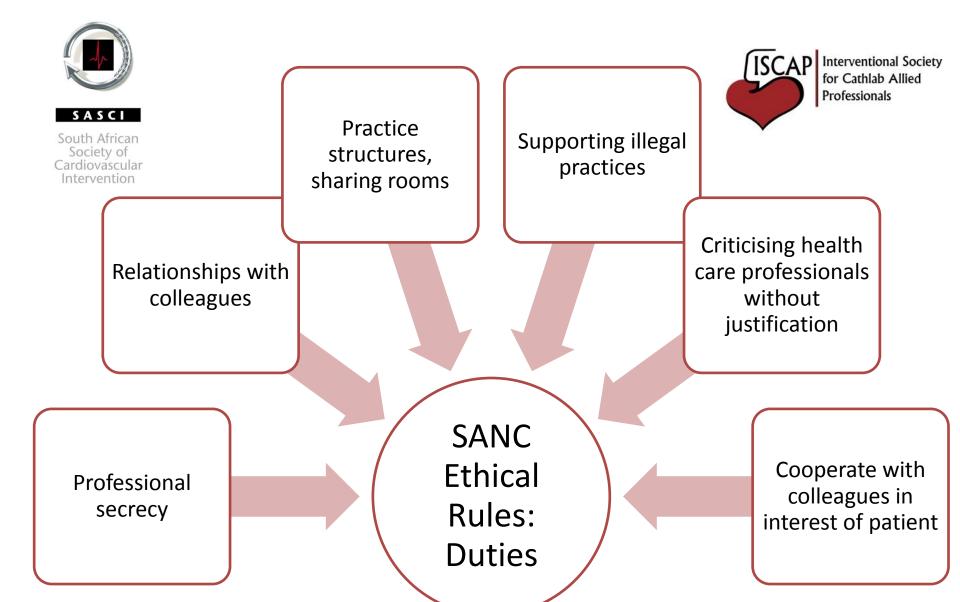
National Health Act: Duties















Specific Considerations



Privacy



- Privacy
- Confidentiality
- Patient records
- Protection of Personal Information Act



Informed Consent



- Patients are entitled to full knowledge about
 - Their health status unless contrary to their best interests (therapeutic privilege)
 - Diagnostic procedures and treatment options available
 - Benefits, risks, costs and consequences associated with each treatment option
 - Right to refuse health services and explanation of implications, obligations, risks and consequences



Informed Consent



Informed Consent

- Obtain informed consent before rendering a health service unless a public health risk or emergency (unless patient refused treatment)
- Where possible, in language patient understands and with regard to literacy
- Inform patients fully, even if they are not capable to provide informed consent



Informed Consent



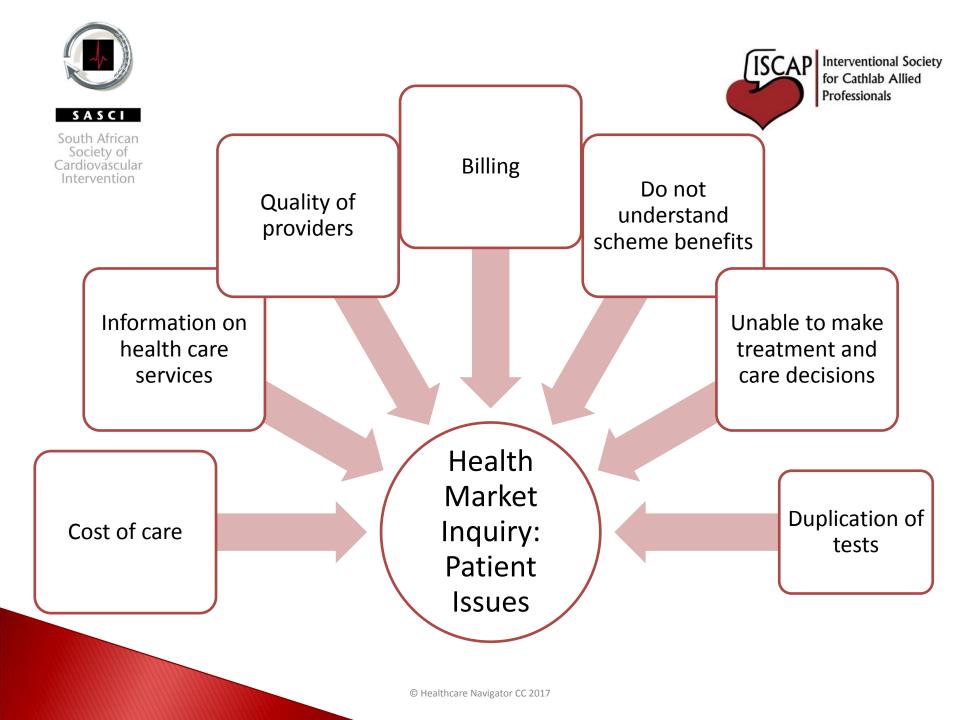
- Requirements for consent
 - Knowledge of harm/risk
 - Appreciate/understand nature & extent of harm/risk
 - Consent to harm and assume risk
 - Comprehensive (Entire transaction incl consequences)
- Verbal/in writing?
- Who should obtain consent?
- Who should consent?
- HPCSA: Financial consent... disciplinary hearings



Documentation



- Legislative requirements
- Plain language
- Terms and conditions
- Consent
- Risks
- Indemnities





Other Matters



- Pre-authorisation
- Independent practitioners
- Employees...vicarious liability
- Product liability
- Payment...Prescribed minimum benefits
- Indemnity Insurance
- Health care team
- Communication

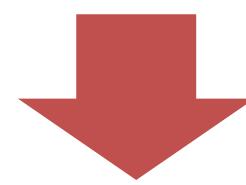




Conclusion

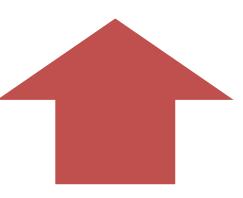






Patient Rights

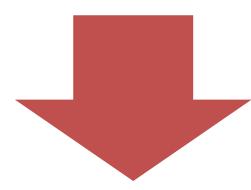
Practitioner Rights





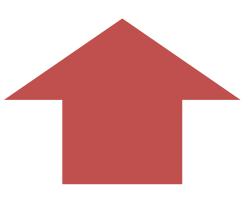
Intervention





Practitioner Obligations

Patient Obligations







• Questions?

Thank You

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