Resident's Rights

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Objectives

By the end of this educational encounter, the clinician will be able to:

1. Identify basic patient rights
2. Relate how patient rights impact daily nursing practice
3. Apply principles of patient rights to personal nursing practice

This educational offering aims to provide clinicians with a basic working knowledge of the principles of patient rights.

Patient rights encompass legal and ethical issues between patients and health care providers. These include the patient's right to quality health care free from bias, the right to privacy, and the right to information, which enables informed decision-making about treatment choices.

The American Hospital Association first adopted a Patient's Bill of Rights in 1973 to ensure that hospitals were sensitive to patients' needs in the areas of race, religion, ethic background, linguistics, age, and gender, as well as the needs of persons with disabilities.

The American Hospital Association went on to add that a health care proxy could exercise a patient's rights in the event that the patient was unable to do so.

1. "The patient has the right to considerate and respectful care.

2. The patient has the right to and is encouraged to obtain relevant, current, and understandable information concerning diagnosis, treatment, and prognosis from physicians and other direct caregivers.

   Except in emergencies when the patient lacks decision-making capacity, and the need for treatment is urgent, the patient is entitled to the opportunity to discuss and request information related to the specific procedures and/or treatments, the risks involved, the possible length of recuperation, and the medically reasonable alternatives and their accompanying risks and benefits.

   Patients have the right to know the identity of physicians, nurses, and others involved in their care and when those involved are students, residents, or other trainees. The patient also has the right to know the immediate and long-term financial implications of treatment choices insofar as they are known.

3. The patient has the right to make decisions about the plan of care prior to and during treatment, to refuse a recommended treatment or plan of care to the extent permitted by law and hospital policy, and to be informed of the medical consequences of this action. In case of such refusal, the patient is entitled to other appropriate care and services that the hospital provides or to transfer to another hospital. The hospital should notify patients of any policy that might affect patient choice within the institution.

4. The patient has the right to have an advance directive (such as a living will, health care proxy, or durable power of attorney for health care) concerning treatment or designating a surrogate decision maker with the expectation that the hospital will honor the intent of that directive to the extent permitted by law and hospital policy.

   Healthcare institutions must advise patients of their rights under state law and hospital policy to make informed medical choices, ask if the patient has an advance directive, and include that information in patient records. The patient has the right to timely information about hospital policy that may limit its ability to implement fully a legally valid advance directive.

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5. The patient has the right to every consideration of privacy. Case discussion, consultation, examination, and treatment should be conducted so as to protect each patient's privacy.

6. The patient has the right to expect that all communications and records pertaining to his/her care will be treated as confidential by the hospital, except in cases such as suspected abuse and public health hazards when reporting is permitted or required by law. The patient has the right to expect that the hospital will emphasize the confidentiality of this information when it releases it to any other parties entitled to review information in these records.

7. The patient has the right to review the records pertaining to his/her medical care and to have the information explained or interpreted as necessary, except when restricted by law.

8. The patient has the right to expect that, within its capacity and policies, a hospital will make a reasonable response to the request of a patient for appropriate and medically indicated care and services. The hospital must provide evaluation, service, and/or referral as indicated by the urgency of the case. When medically appropriate and legally permissible, or when a patient has so requested, a patient may be transferred to another facility. The institution to which the patient is to be transferred must first have accepted the patient for transfer. The patient must also have complete information and explanation concerning the need for, risks, benefits, and alternatives to such a transfer.

9. The patient has the right to ask and be informed of the existence of business relationships among the hospital, educational institutions, other healthcare providers, or payers that may influence the patient's treatment and care.

10. The patient has the right to consent to or decline to participate in proposed research studies or human experimentation affecting care and treatment or requiring direct patient involvement and to have those studies thoroughly explained prior to consent. A patient who declines to participate in research or experimentation is entitled to the most effective care that the hospital can otherwise provide.

11. The patient has the right to expect reasonable continuity of care when appropriate and to be informed by physicians and

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other caregivers of available and realistic patient care options when hospital care is no longer relevant.

12. The patient has the right to be informed of hospital policies and practices related to patient care, treatment, and responsibilities. The patient has the right to be informed of available resources for resolving disputes, grievances, and conflicts, such as ethics committees, patient representatives, or other mechanisms available in the institution. The patient has the right to be informed of the hospital's charges for services and available payment methods"(AHA).

In order to have a collaborative provider-patient relationship, the American Hospital Association further recognizes that the patient must share some responsibilities. Those responsibilities include but are not limited to: providing information about past illnesses, hospitalizations, medications, and other information regarding health status. To receive the most effective and efficient care, the patient has a responsibility to ensure that this information is as accurate and truthful as reasonably possible. The patient is encouraged to interact with their health care provider by requesting additional information when instructions and information are not fully understood. Patients are responsible for informing the provider if they anticipate any problems or difficulties in following recommendations or instructions.

Patients are responsible for providing the hospital or health care institution with a copy of their living will and advance directives in they have one. Patient's and families are also responsible for reasonably accommodating the health care provider's operations and practices. Patients must provide the health care provider with the information necessary to make health care claims and perform insurance billing. The patient is also responsible for making payment arrangements with the health care provider as necessary.

The rights of the patient within the health care system is a complex issue that is comprised of many components, including the right to sue health care providers, the right to access emergency and specialty care, the provision of diagnostic testing and prescription medications, confidentiality of patient information and the right to continuity of care.

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When healthcare reform brought the emergence of Health Maintenance Organizations (HMO), the rapid change moved healthcare decision-making from physicians to business entities. This change prompted the Bipartisan Patient Protection Act of 2001 which states that patients have the right to:

- participate in the development and implementation in the plan of care
- be treated with respect and dignity
- be informed about condition, treatment options, and the possible results and side effects of treatment
- refuse treatment in accordance with the law, and receive information about the consequences of refusal
- quality health care without discrimination because of race, creed, gender, religion, national origin, or source of payment
- privacy and confidentiality, which includes access to medical records upon request
- personal safety
- know the identity of the person treating the patient, as well as any relationship between professionals and agencies involved in the treatment
- informed consent for all procedures
- information, including the medical records by the patient or by the patient's legally authorized representative and hospital charges, except for **Medicaid** and general assistance
- consultation and communication
- complain or compliment without the fear of retaliation or compromise of access or quality of care

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New federal rules under the Health Insurance Portability And Accountability Act (HIPAA) ensure that the patient has further rights in regard to their personal health care information. This rule was enacted in response to the increase of computers for storing medical records and for insurance billing. Patients have the right to examine their own medical records and to have them amended if they are in error. This new rule makes it imperative that anyone who is entrusted with the creation of entries into the medical record ensure that they create the record as accurately as possible without bias. The HIPPA act restricts the ways in which private medical information may be shared without the patient’s knowledge. Direct permission from the patient must be obtained before any medical information unknown to

the patient is disclosed. The rule enacted stiff monetary and judicial consequences of $50,000 fine and a one-year prison term for illegally disclosing protected health information. Penalties for selling medical information are higher.

The rights of patients drive the provision of safe and effective health care and form the framework for ethical decision-making. Nurses are in the position to inform patients of their rights and assure, through teaching and education that patients are informed adequately about their treatment by answering questions that the patient may have and informing the physician if the patient has questions that are beyond the realm of the nurse to answer.

The nurse is also in a position to advocate for patients by upholding the patient's right to refuse treatment and maintaining the privacy of the patient. These rights are closely parallel to the code of ethics for nurses, which states that nursing practices with the preservation of human dignity and privacy, the uniqueness of the individual, and the protection of the health, safety, and rights of the patient (ANA).

Conclusion

From the earliest days of nursing, nurses have been entrusted with the care and safeguarding of the patient. This includes not only the physical being of the patient, but the mental and social as well. By being aware of and upholding the rights of the patient, nurses are adhering to standards of practice and ethical principles.

It is important for the nurse to be aware of patient rights not only to be able to empower the patient but also to strengthen and self-regulate their own practice to adhere to the standards and protocols of the profession.

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