
The original instrument and the following digest, which constitute no part of the legislative instrument, were prepared by Christopher D. Adams.

DIGEST

Present law provides the use of medical disclosure lists by health care providers as an acceptable method of obtaining informed consent.

Present law provides that the secretary of the Department of Health and Hospitals shall determine which risks and hazards related to medical care and surgical procedures must be disclosed by a physician or other health care provider to a patient or a person authorized to consent for a patient. Present law provides that the secretary of the Department of Health and Hospitals shall establish the general form and the substance of such disclosure. Present law further provides that the secretary of the Department of Health and Hospitals shall at least annually, or at such other period as the secretary may determine, identify and examine any new medical treatments and surgical procedures that have been developed and shall assign them to the proper disclosure list, establish the degree of disclosure required, and establish the form in which the disclosure shall be made.

Present law required the Norplant contraceptive device to be included in the uniform consent law. Proposed law removes this requirement.

Proposed law removes this duty from the secretary and places the duty into the newly created Louisiana Medical Disclosure Panel, which is made part of the Department of Health and Hospitals.

Proposed law provides for the following membership of the Louisiana Medical Disclosure Panel:

- (1) One member licensed to practice dentistry who specializes in oral and maxillofacial surgery who shall be selected from a list of nominees submitted to the governor by the Louisiana Society of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons.
- (2) Four members licensed to practice law in this state of whom three shall be selected from a list of nominees submitted to the governor by the Louisiana Association for Justice, and one shall be selected from a list of nominees submitted to the governor by the Louisiana Association of Defense Counsel.
- (3) Six members licensed to practice medicine in this state who shall be selected from a list of nominees submitted to the governor by the Louisiana State Medical Society.

Proposed law provides the initial members of the Louisiana Medical Disclosure Panel shall have the following terms:

- (1) The dentist who specializes in oral and maxillofacial surgery, one attorney, and two physicians shall serve a term of two years, or until a successor is appointed and qualified.

- (2) Two attorneys and two physicians shall serve a term of four years, or until a successor or is appointed and qualified.
- (3) One attorney and two physicians shall serve a term of six years, or until a successor is appointed and qualified.
- (4) Thereafter, at the expiration of the term of each member of the panel, the governor shall appoint a successor and such successor shall serve for a term of six years, or until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Proposed law provides for the procedure for meetings, the filling of a vacancy, and for the removal of a member for failure to attend meetings.

Proposed law provides members of the panel shall not be entitled to per diem or any other compensation for their service, but shall be entitled to reimbursement of any necessary and reasonable expense incurred in the performance of their duties on the panel, including travel expenses.

Proposed law provides that the panel shall identify and make a thorough examination of all medical treatments and surgical procedures in which physicians and other health care providers may be involved in order to determine which of those treatments and procedures do and do not require disclosure of the risks and hazards to the patient or person authorized to consent for the patient.

Proposed law provides that the dentist member of the panel shall only participate in the panel's deliberation, determination, and preparation of lists of dental treatments and procedures that do and do not require disclosure.

Proposed law provides for the procedure and content of the medical disclosure lists.

Proposed law provides that the lists shall be promulgated according to the Administrative Procedure Act.

Present law provides that the lists shall be admissible in a health care liability suit or medical malpractice claim involving medical care rendered or a surgical procedure performed. Present law further provides that in a suit against a physician or other health care provider involving a health care liability or medical malpractice claim which is based on the negligent failure of the physician or other health care provider to disclose or adequately to disclose the risks and hazards involved in the medical care or surgical procedure rendered by the physician or other health care provider:

- (1) Both the disclosure made and the failure to disclose based on inclusion of any medical care or surgical procedure on the panel's list for which disclosure is not required shall be admissible in evidence and shall create a rebuttable presumption that the requirements of informed consent have been complied with and this presumption shall be included in the charge to the jury; and
- (2) The failure to disclose the risks and hazards involved in any medical care or surgical procedure required to be disclosed shall be admissible in evidence and shall create a rebuttable presumption of a negligent failure to conform to the duty of disclosure and this presumption shall be included in the charge to the jury, but failure to disclose may be found not to be negligent, if there was an emergency as defined in present law or; if for some other reason, it was not medically feasible to make a disclosure of the kind that would otherwise have been negligence.

Proposed law retains present law.

Present law provides that in order to be covered by the provisions of present law, the physician or other health care provider who will actually perform the contemplated medical or surgical procedure shall:

- (1) Disclose the risks and hazards in the form and to the degree required by the panel.
- (2) Disclose additional risks, if any, particular to a patient because of a complicating medical condition, either told to the physician or other health care provider by the patient or his representative in a medical history of the patient or reasonably discoverable by such physician or other health care provider.
- (3) Disclose reasonable therapeutic alternatives and risks associated with such alternatives.
- (4) Relate that he is obtaining a consent to medical treatment pursuant to the lists formulated by the Louisiana Medical Disclosure Panel.
- (5) Provide an opportunity to ask any questions about the contemplated medical or surgical procedure, risks, or alternatives and acknowledge in writing that he answered such questions, to the patient or other person authorized to give consent to medical treatment, receipt of which shall be acknowledged in writing.

Proposed law requires the department to maintain a searchable database of all current medical disclosure lists that is available to the public through the department's website.

Proposed law retains present law.

Present law provides an exception to the requirement of obtaining informed consent and may conduct certain tests when it is determined by the hospital infection control committee or equivalent body that an agent or employee of a hospital, or a physician having privileges at the

hospital, has been exposed to the blood or bodily fluids of a patient, in such a manner as to create any risk that the agent, employee, or physician may become infected with the human immunodeficiency virus or other infectious agent if the patient is infected with the human immunodeficiency virus or other infectious agent, in accordance with the infectious disease exposure guidelines of the Centers for Disease Control or the infectious disease exposure standards of the health care facility where the exposure occurred.

Proposed law retains present law but moves present law into its own statutory section. Effective upon signature of the governor or lapse of time for gubernatorial action.

(Amends R.S. 40:1299.39.5 through 1299.39.7, 1299.58(C), 1299.131(A)(3), and 1300.11; adds R.S. 36:259(MM))