



Patient Rights

While you are a patient in the hospital, your rights include the following:

- You have the right to considerate and respectful care.
- You have the right and are encouraged to obtain from physicians and other direct caregivers any relevant, current and understandable information concerning your illness, possible treatments and likely outcome of your illness. 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, as well as the medically reasonable alternatives and their accompanying risks and benefits.
- You have the right to know the identity of physicians, nurses and others involved in your care, as well as when those involved are students or other trainees.
- You have the right to make decisions about the plan of care, consent to or refuse a treatment as permitted by law and hospital policy throughout your hospital stay. If you refuse a recommended treatment, you will be informed of the medical consequences of this action and you will receive other needed and available care.
- You have the right to have an advance directive such as a living will, healthcare proxy or durable power of attorney for healthcare. These documents express your choices about your future care or name someone to decide if you cannot speak for yourself. If you have a written advance directive, you should provide a copy to the hospital, your family and your doctor. The hospital will honor the intent of the directive to the extent permitted by the law.
- You, or your designated representative, have the right to participate in discussions considering ethical issues that arise in your case.
- You have the right to privacy. The hospital, your doctor and others caring for you will protect your privacy.
- You have the right to expect that all communications and treatment records are confidential, except in cases such as suspected abuse and public health hazards, when reporting is permitted or required by law. When the hospital releases records to others who are entitled to review this information, the records are kept confidential.
- You have the right to review your records and to have the information explained, except when restricted by law.
- You have the right to expect that the hospital will give you necessary health services to the best of its ability. Treatment, referral or transfer may be recommended. If transfer is recommended or requested, you will be informed of risks, benefits and



alternatives. You will not be transferred until the other institution agrees to accept you.

- You have the right to know if the hospital has relationships with outside parties such as educational institutions, other healthcare providers or payers that may influence your treatment or care.
- You have the right to consent or decline to participate in research studies affecting your care and treatment. If you decide not to participate in research, you are entitled to the most effective care that the hospital can otherwise provide.
- The patient has the right to be free from any form of restraints (physical restraint or drug being used as a restraint) that is not medically necessary or is used as a means of coercion, discipline, convenience or retaliation by staff.
- You have the right to appropriate assessment and management of pain.

Patient Responsibilities

You have responsibilities as a patient. You are responsible for providing information about your health, including past illnesses, hospital stays and use of medicine. You are responsible for asking questions when you do not understand information or instructions. If you believe you can't follow through with your treatment, you are responsible for telling your doctor.

This hospital works to provide care efficiently and fairly to all patients and the community. You and your visitors are responsible for being considerate of the needs of other patients, staff and the hospital. You are responsible for providing information for insurance and for working with the hospital to arrange payment when needed.

Your health depends not just on your hospital care but, in the long term, on the decisions you make in your daily life. You are responsible for recognizing the effect of lifestyle on your personal health.

A hospital serves many purposes. Hospitals work to improve people's health; treat people with injury and disease; educate doctors, health professionals, patients and community members; and improve understanding of health and disease. In carrying out these activities, this institution works to respect your values and dignity.