RIGTSHS AND DUTIES OF PATIENT

Block 3.4
Year 2016-17

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LEARNING QUESTIONS

1. Describe the Aim, Rationale and Scope of PBRR.
2. What is meant by legal character of PBRR?
3. What is the content and significance of the right of the patient to informed consent?
4. What is the significance of the right not to know and the therapeutic exception?
5. What are patient’s rights in record keeping?
6. What does PBRR say about the right to privacy?
7. What does PBRR say about legal status of minor.
Patient’s Bill of Rights and Responsibilities [PBRR]
Ministry of Health, KSA

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PBRR: AIM and Rationale

1. Provide health services to patients without any discrimination

2. Acknowledges the rights of patients and their families and expects them to fulfill their responsibilities.
Important Scope of PBRR

- Definitions of terms used in bill
- Patient rights and responsibilities
- Family rights and responsibilities
- Visitor’s Rights & Responsibilities
- Child and Elderly Patient Rights:
- Psychiatric Patient Rights:
- Special Needs Patient Rights:
- Companion’s Rights
Important Scope of PBRR

- Access to health care
- Privacy & confidentiality
- Safety & protection of patient.
- Respect & Appreciation of patient.
- Participation in Healthcare Plan
- Refusal of Treatment
- Participate in Research Studies
1. Patients Rights to know

1. Right to know about the bill.
   - Right to know about the treatment.
   - Bill recognizes the criteria for Informed Consent.
2. Right of Treatment

A. Optimum treatment
B. At right time
C. without discrimination based on race, religion, believe, creed, language, sex, age or disability.
3. PRIVACY & CONFIDENTIALITY

Privacy: a state in which one is not observed or disturbed by other people.

Confidentiality: Set of rules or a promise that limits access of information.
PRIVACY ISSUES

- Bill gives priority to patient privacy
- Separate M/F waiting areas.
- Private examination room.
- Examine in presence of nurse.
- Optimum Stay time in Exam Room.
What are patient’s rights regarding record keeping of medical records?
WHO CAN ACCESS MEDICAL RECORD

1. Treating Medical Team
2. Quality management team.
3. Health facility research team.
4. People with written authorization
4. SAFETY AND PROTECTION

- Health care in **safe environment** that is appropriate to patients health condition. Not to isolate the patient unless it’s needed.
5. RESPECT AND APPRECIATION

- Treat the patient with **courtesy** and **respect**, with appreciation of his/her individual **dignity**, no matter of the time or conditions.
6. PARTICIPATION IN THE HEALTHCARE PLAN

- Provide patient or his/her legal guardian with complete and updated information about the diagnosis and treatment in an understandable language.
7. RIGHT TO REFUSE TREATMENT

- **AUTONOMY**: “Right of patients to make decisions without any influence”.

- Patient is responsible for the damages as a result of refusing treatment.
8. PARTICIPATION IN RESEARCH STUDIES

- Patient may participate in a research study that is related to his/her case if he/she met its requirement based on the research capacity.

9. Organ and Tissues Donation Policies and Procedures

10. Health Insurance & Financial Policy
11. CLEAR AND COMPREHENSIVE DECLARATION FORMS

- All the declaration forms in an understandable clear language
- Clarify negative and positive results to the patient consent or refusal.
- Keep the declaration in the patient’s medical record.
12. RIGHT TO COMPLAIN

- Patient has the right to file a complaint to different levels of the health facility.
Legal status of minors: Added Child [Under 12] Patient Rights

- Examination by special team
- Special Instruments/Tools
- Protection from Harm
- Appropriate Environment
- Companion to Child in inpatient cases
- No isolation until necessary
Responsibilities of Patient

- Preserve hospital properties.
- **Safe use** of equipment's
- Show Identification
- Give **True** information to doctor
- Ensure the financial obligations.
- Follow treatment plan
Responsibilities of Patient

- Give Respect to staff and patients
- Follow rules of health facility
- Respect privacy of others.
- Observing safety and security
- Follow transfer/discharge decisions.
- Adopting No-smoking policy
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

- Patient’s Bill of Rights and Responsibilities [PBRR], Ministry of Health is active in KSA
- The bill clearly mentioned rights and responsibilities of patient and family.
- The bill recognize the importance of information to patient, informed consent, refusal of treatment, therapeutic exceptions, privacy and confidentiality.
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

- The bill also elaborated right of elderly, minor, psychiatric and person with special needs.
- Patients’ rights include many issues, such as **autonomy, information, disclosure, privacy, confidentiality, informed consent, refusal of treatment, protection of patient safety, and the right to seek a second opinion**.
References

1. Patient’s Bill of Rights and Responsibilities
2. Code of Ethics for Healthcare Practitioners, The Saudi Commission for Health Specialties, Department of Medical Education & Postgraduate Studies.
THANK YOU
ANY QUESTIONS
Any Further Clarification

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