



## Pediatric Patient Rights

### As a Patient of Quad Cities Pediatrics, P.C., I have the right:

- ✦ To be called by my preferred name.
- ✦ To be greeted with courtesy and respect.
- ✦ To have a careful evaluation followed by courteous and prompt treatment.
- ✦ To know which health professional, nurse, or other helpers will take care of me and what their names are.
- ✦ To have my basic needs met – to be clean, dry, comfortable, and without restraints.
- ✦ To feel that my exam room is a safe place.
- ✦ To make choices whenever possible as long as they don't interfere with my medical care.
- ✦ To cry, make noise or object to anything that hurts me.
- ✦ To have my family members with me.
- ✦ To be told what's happening to me and why and to have all of my questions answered in words I understand.
- ✦ To know my illness is between me, and my family and the people caring for me and that it's no one else's business.
- ✦ To have people talk to me rather than whispering about me.

### Pediatric Patient Bill of Rights

Quad Cities Pediatrics, P.C. recognizes and respects that children have health care rights. Additionally, the health care staff has the responsibility to provide prudent, competent care to infants, children, and adolescents who come to Quad Cities Pediatrics, P.C. for medical care. Acts that violate the legal rights of children include:

Negligence – Deviation from accepted standards of care

Assault – Intentionally threatening to harm an individual, coupled with the immediate ability to carry out the treatment.

Battery – Unconsented touching of another person which results in injury or offensive touching.

Abandonment – Unilateral termination of a health care provider-patient relationship by the health care provider.

Breach of confidentiality – Violation of a child's rights to privacy regarding his/her health condition.

Breach of duty to report – Information required by state law is not reported to the proper authorities.

Informed consent, assent, and permission for treatment must also be considered when treating children. Informed consent from the child must be obtained from children who have reached the statutory age or majority as well as mature or emancipated minors. To obtain informed consent, the following information must be provided to the patient:

- ✓ The diagnosis or description of the health problem.
- ✓ The recommended treatment and its chances for success.
- ✓ The risks and benefits involved in the treatment.
- ✓ The risks and benefits of alternative or no treatment. Assent from the child means agreement or acceptance.

When a child assents to treatment, the child agrees or complies with the treatment plan. Health care providers should utilize age/developmentally-appropriate terminology to attempt to obtain assent from children old enough to communicate their wishes in addition to the caregiver's permission. Assent means that the child has:

- ✓ A developmentally appropriate understanding of the health problem.
- ✓ Been informed of the treatment and what will happen during that treatment.
- ✓ Demonstrated willingness to receive the treatment. Informed permission from the caregiver is obtained from the caregiver of infants and children.

Informed permission means that the caregiver understands the same bulleted information described in "Informed consent for the child".