

## **Patient's Bill of Rights**

### **What is the issue?**

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- Most of the times in India patients are less aware of their rights.
- There is no law to deal with patient's rights, except some aspects of the Consumer Protection Act.
- The patient's bill of rights, will address an information lag in medical delivery in the country.

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### **What are the needed rights?**

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- Every patient is entitled to quality healthcare and treatment consistent with available resources and accepted medical standards, regardless of caste, creed or religion.
- A patient has the right to information about doctors.
- The patient's relatives have a right to know about the condition of the patient, immediately after life-saving measures are instituted.
- They have a right to participate in the decision related to the treatment, especially if it is an end of life situation.
- The pros and cons of using invasive life-support devices and the chances for cure have to be clearly explained to patients in understandable language.
- The patient has a right to information, in non-clinical terms, on complications, risks, benefits, and alternative treatments and the chance of cure or benefit.

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- Every patient has the **right to refuse treatment** and to be informed of the consequences of his/her refusal.

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- A patient has the **right to respectful treatment**. This means that a patient's dignity is paramount to healthcare. e.g It is highly unethical to use measures to prolong oxygenation after vital systems have stopped working spontaneously.

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- The patient has the right to care and treatment in a safe environment.

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- The patient can to refuse to participate in any research projects.

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- A patient also has the **right to privacy and confidentiality** on matters concerning medical care.

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- Every hospital should have a charter which shall identify the roles and responsibilities of hospital staff towards patients' and families' rights.

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**Source: Indian Express**

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