

PATIENT RIGHTS

The patient has the right to:

1. Treatment without regard to sex, or cultural, economic, educational, or religious background or the source of payment for his care.
2. Considerate and respectful care.
3. The knowledge of the name of the physician who has primary responsibility for coordinating his care and the names and professional relationships of other physicians who will see him and the credentials of health care professionals involved in his care.
4. Receive information from his physician about his illness, his course of treatment, and his prospects for recovery in terms he can understand. When it is medically inadvisable to give such information to a patient, the information is provided to a person designated by the patient or to a legally authorized person.
5. Receive the necessary information about any proposed treatment or procedure to give informed consent or to refuse this course of treatment. Except in emergencies, this information shall include a description of the procedure or treatment, the medically significant risks involved in this treatment, alternate course of treatment or non-treatment and the risks involved in each, and the name of the person who would carry out the treatment or procedure.
6. Participate actively in decisions regarding his medical care. To the extent permitted by law, this includes the right to refuse treatment.
7. Full consideration of privacy concerning his medical care program. Case discussion, consultation, examination, and treatment are confidential and shall be conducted discreetly. The patient has the right to be advised as to the reason for the presence of any individual.
8. Confidential treatment of all communications and records pertaining to his care. His written permission shall be obtained before his medical records are made available to anyone not concerned with his care.
9. Reasonable responses to any reasonable request he makes for services.
10. Reasonable continuity of care and to know in advance the time and location of appointments as well as the physician providing the care.
11. Be advised if physician proposes to engage in or perform human experimentation affecting his care or treatment. The patient has the right to refuse to participate in such research projects.
12. Be informed by his physician or designee of his continuing health care requirements.
13. Examine and receive an explanation of his bill regardless of source of payment.
14. Have all patient's rights explained to the person who has legal responsibility to make decisions regarding medical care on behalf of the patient.
15. Patients have the right to be free from all forms of abuse, neglect, or harassment.
16. Exercise his or her rights without being subjected to discrimination or reprisal.
17. Express any grievances or suggestions verbally or in writing to Center Management and/or the Accreditation Association of Ambulatory Healthcare at (847) 853-6060,, California Department of Public Health Riverside County District Administrator at (909) 388-7170, Office of the Medicare Beneficiary Ombudsman <http://www.cms.hhs.gov/center/ombudsman.asp>

LOS DERECHOS DEL PACIENTE

El paciente tiene derecho a:

1. Tratamiento sin importar sexo, color, cultura, economía, educación o religión o fondos de pago para su tratamiento.
2. El tratamiento será adecuado.
3. El conocimiento del Médico tratante, así como los de más nombres de co-adyuvantes en su tratamiento. y las cartas credenciales de profesionales de asistencia médica implicados en su cuidado..
4. A recibir información de su Médico tratante de su padecimiento el curso del mismo y su futuro de curación. En forma que se puede entender. Cuando no se pueda darle información por condición médica, esta se hará a la persona legalmente autorizada o designada por el paciente.
5. El paciente deberá recibir información de su tratamiento o procedimiento y podrá dar su consentimiento o rehusar si así lo desea, excepto en emergencias; Esta información debe incluir descripción o procedimiento a seguir del tratamiento; los riesgos y cursos de alternativa o el No tratamiento y los riesgos de cada caso. Con el nombre de la o las personas que llevarán el procedimiento médico a seguir.
6. Participar activamente en las decisiones de su tratamiento. Con toda la extensión de la ley. Hasta el derecho de rehusar el tratamiento.
7. El tratamiento médico, será confidencial, la discusión del caso, exámenes y consultas. El paciente tendrá derecho a saber si hay alguna otra persona involucrada.
8. La privacidad de su tratamiento, toda comunicación, así como los records, son Estrictamente Confidenciales. Deberá autorizar con su firma el permiso de Externar su caso Médico, incluyendo su historial médico.
9. Habrá respuesta razonable a toda demanda de Servicios dentro de lo normal.
10. Continuidad de tratamiento, horario y lugar de las citas, así como el Médico tratante.
11. Estar sobre Aviso; en caso se quiera hacer, o Experimentar con nuevos tratamientos. El paciente tiene derecho aceptar o negarse al cualquier tratamiento.
12. El estar informado por sus Médicos, del desarrollo de su salud.
13. El recibir o examinar las explicaciones sobre su cuenta; por ejemplo: seguro médicos, personal, etc.
14. Dar todas las explicaciones a la persona quien legalmente sea responsable; de tomar decisiones, referente al caso del paciente. Así como los derechos a que tiene autorización.
15. Los pacientes tienen derecho a ser libre de toda forma de abuso, negligencia o acoso
16. Ejercite sus derechos sin ser sujeto a la discriminación o la represalia
17. Expresar verbalmente o por escrito cualquier suggestion to el centro de manejo y/o the Accreditation Association of Ambulatory Healthcare at (847) 853-6060,, California Department of Public Health Riverside County District Administrator at (909) 388-7170 , Office of the Medicare Beneficiary Ombudsman <http://www.cms.hhs.gov/center/ombudsman.asp>

PATIENT RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Good communication is essential to a successful physician-patient relationship. To the extent possible, patients have a responsibility to be truthful and to express their concerns clearly to their physicians.
2. Patients have a responsibility to provide a complete medical history, to the extent possible, including information about past illnesses, medications, hospitalizations, family history of illness, and other matters relating to present health.
3. Patients have a responsibility to request information or clarification about their health status or treatment when they do not fully understand what has been described.
4. Once patients and physicians agree upon the goals of therapy, patients have a responsibility to cooperate with the treatment plan. Compliance with physician instructions is often essential to public and individual safety. Patients also have a responsibility to disclose whether previously agreed upon treatments are being followed and to indicate when they would like to reconsider the treatment plan.
5. Patients generally have a responsibility to meet their financial obligations with regard to medical care or to discuss financial hardships with their physicians.
6. Patients should discuss end-of-life decisions with their physicians and make their wishes known. Such a discussion might also include writing an advanced directive.
7. Patients should also have an active interest in the effects of their conduct on others and refrain from behavior that unreasonably places the health of others at risk. Patients should inquire as to the means and likelihood of infectious disease transmission and act upon that information which can best prevent further transmission.
8. Patients should have a responsible adult to transport them home and stay with them for 24 hours if requested by the physician.

Responsabilidades Del Paciente

1. Una buena comunicacion es esencial para una prospera relacion medico-pacien te. Dentro de lo posible el pasiente tiene la responsabilidad de hablar con la verdad y expresar con claridad las dudad a su medico.
2. El paciente tiene la responsabilidad de dar los datos exactos para su historial medico, incluyendo enfermedades anteriores, medicamentos, hospitalizaciones, historial medico familiar y cualquier otro dato que sea util para el actual padecimiento.
3. El paciente tiene la responsabilidad de pedir informacion o clarificar cualquier duda que tenga respecto a su estado de salud actual o al tratamiento a seguir, en aquellos casos que no comprenda plenamente las instrucciones que se le han dado.
4. Una vez que se haya llegado a un acuerdo respecto al su tratamiento o terapia, el paciente tiene la responsabilidad de cooperar con el plan del tratamiento. Es esencial compaginar las instrucciones medicas para la seguridad personal y del publico. Al mismo tiempo si esta bajo tratamiento, si lo sigue o bien quiera considerar el plan del mismo tratamiento.
5. El paciente tiene la responsabilidad y obligacion financiera por su tratamiento medico y bien puede aclarar los problemas financieros con su medico tratante.
6. El paciente debe ponerse de acuerdo con su medico en la decision de "terminacion de la vida" y acerle ver sus deseos, incluyendo por escrito.
7. Debe haber un interes activo en la conducta a llevar hacia otras personas tratandose de enfermedades infecciosas que pongan en peligro la salud. Dando toda la informacion deseable para prevenir futuras transmisiones y por ende enfermedades.