AN ACT

SENATE BILL NO. 239

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BY SENATOR MURRAY

2	To amend and reenact R.S. 36:802(introductory paragraph), and Part XXII of Chapter 5 of
3	Title 40 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, to be comprised of R.S.
4	40:1299.39.5 through 1299.39.7, 1299.58(C), 1299.131(A)(3), and 1300.11, to enact
5	R.S. 36:259(MM), and to repeal R.S. 40:1299.40, relative to informed consent; to
6	provide for methods in which informed consent may be obtained; to create the
7	Louisiana Medical Disclosure Panel within the Department of Health and Hospitals;
8	to provide for definitions; to provide for membership and terms; to provide for
9	powers and duties; to provide for medical disclosure lists; to provide for exceptions
10	to obtaining informed consent; to provide for attendance of meetings via
11	telecommunications; to provide for limitations of liability; to provide for the
12	promulgation of rules and regulations; to provide for an effective date; and to
13	provide for related matters.
14	Be it enacted by the Legislature of Louisiana:
15	Section 1. R.S. 36:802(introductory paragraph) is hereby amended and reenacted and
16	R.S. 36:259(MM) is hereby enacted to read as follows:
17	§259. Transfer of agencies and functions to Department of Health and Hospitals
18	* * *
19	MM. The Louisiana Medical Disclosure Panel (R.S. 40:1299.39.6) is
20	placed within the Department of Health and Hospitals and shall exercise and
21	perform its powers, duties, functions, and responsibilities as provided for
22	agencies transferred in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 36:802.
23	* * *
24	§802. Transfer; retention of policymaking and rulemaking functions
25	The agencies transferred by the provisions of R.S. 36:209(Q), 239(E),
26	259(B), 259(T), 259(MM) , 309(B), 359(B), 409(C), 459(B), 509(B), 610(B), 629(I),
27	and 769(C) shall continue to be composed and selected as provided by law, and each

shall continue to exercise all of the powers, duties, functions, and responsibilities provided or authorized for each by the constitution or laws which are in the nature of policymaking, rulemaking, licensing, regulation, enforcement, or adjudication and also shall continue to exercise all advisory powers, duties, functions, and responsibilities provided by law. Such powers, duties, functions, and responsibilities shall be exercised independently of the secretary and any assistant secretary, except that:

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Section 2. Part XXII of Chapter 5 of Title 40 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, comprised of R.S. 40:1299.39.5 through 1299.39.7, 1299.58(C), 1299.131(A)(3), and 1300.11 are hereby amended and reenacted to read as follows:

PART XXII. UNIFORM CONSENT LAW

§1299.40. §1299.39.5. Consent to medical treatment; exception; availability of lists to establish necessity and degree methods of obtaining consent

A.(1) Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, written consent to medical treatment means the voluntary permission of a patient, through signature, marking, or affirmative action through electronic means pursuant to R.S. 40:1299.40.1, to any medical or surgical procedure or course of procedures which sets forth in general terms the nature and purpose of the procedure or procedures, together with the known risks, if any, of death, brain damage, quadriplegia, paraplegia, the loss or loss of function of any organ or limb, of disfiguring scars associated with such procedure or procedures; acknowledges that such disclosure of information has been made and that all questions asked about the procedure or procedures have been answered in a satisfactory manner; and is evidenced by a signature, marking, or affirmative action through electronic means, by the patient for whom the procedure is to be performed, or if the patient for any reason lacks legal capacity to consent, by a person who has legal authority to consent on behalf of such patient in such circumstances. Such consent shall be presumed to be valid and effective, in the absence of proof that execution of the consent was induced by misrepresentation of material facts.

(2) In addition to the information required to be disclosed in Paragraph (1) of this Subsection, where the medical treatment involves the surgical implantation of "Norplant" contraceptive devices, the explanation to the patient shall include the known and significant or other material risks, the known adverse results, and alternative methods of contraception.

B. Except as provided in Subsection A of this Section, no evidence shall be admissible to modify or limit the authorization for performance of the procedure or procedures set forth in such consent.

C. Where consent to medical treatment from a patient, or from a person authorized by law to consent to medical treatment for such patient, is secured other than in accordance with Subsection A above of this Section, the explanation to the patient or to the person consenting for such patient shall include the matters set forth in Paragraph (1) of Subsection A above of this Section, and an opportunity shall be afforded for asking questions concerning the procedures to be performed which shall be answered in a satisfactory manner. Such consent shall be valid and effective and is subject to proof according to the rules of evidence in ordinary cases.

D.(1) Notwithstanding this Section or any other law to the contrary, whenever it is determined by the hospital infection control committee or equivalent body that an agent or employee of a hospital, or a physician having privileges at the hospital, has been exposed to the blood or bodily fluids of a patient, in such a manner as to create any risk that the agent, employee, or physician may become infected with the human immunodeficiency virus or other infectious agent if the patient is infected with the human immunodeficiency virus or other infectious agent, in accordance with the infectious disease exposure guidelines of the Centers for Disease Control or the infectious disease exposure standards of the health care facility where the exposure occurred, then the hospital infection control committee may, without the consent of the patient, conduct such tests on blood previously drawn or body fluids previously collected as are necessary to determine whether the patient is, in fact, infected with the virus or other agent believed to cause acquired immune deficiency syndrome or other infectious disease. If no previously drawn blood or collected

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bodily fluids are available or are suitable, the hospital may order, without the consent of the patient, that blood, bodily fluids, or both be drawn and collected from the patient to conduct the necessary tests.

(2) Notwithstanding this Section or any other law to the contrary, whenever it is determined by the infectious disease control officer of any law enforcement, fire service, or emergency medical service agency or organization that an agent or employee of the agency or organization has been exposed to the blood or bodily fluids of a patient while rendering emergency medical services, transporting, or treating an ill or injured patient in such a manner as to create any risk that the agent or employee may become infected with the human immunodeficiency virus or other infectious agent if the patient is infected with the human immunodeficiency virus or other infectious agent, in accordance with the infectious disease exposure guidelines of the Centers for Disease Control or the infectious disease exposure standards of the agency or organization, then the infectious disease control officer of the agency or organization may present the facts to the infection control committee of the hospital or other health care facility to which the patient has been transported. If the hospital infection control committee agrees that there has been a potential exposure to the agency or organization personnel, then the hospital infection control committee may, while the patient is in such hospital and without the consent of the patient, conduct such tests as are provided for in R.S. 40:1299.40(D)(1).

- (3) The results of the test shall not become a part of the patient's medical record and shall be confidential, except that the hospital may inform the exposed employee, agent, or physician, or the infectious disease control officer of the law enforcement, fire service, or emergency medical service agency of the results of the test.
- (4) In the event that the test is performed, and the results of the test are positive, the hospital shall inform the patient of the results and shall provide such follow-up testing and counseling as may be required according to the accepted standard of medical care.
 - (5) The patient shall not be charged for any tests performed under this

1	Subsection.
2	(6) Nothing herein shall be construed (

(6) Nothing herein shall be construed to require the hospital to perform the test described herein.

E.(1) As used in this Subsection, "secretary" means the secretary of the Department of Health and Hospitals.

(2)(a) **D.** In a suit against a physician or other health care provider involving a health care liability or medical malpractice claim which is based on the failure of the physician or other health care provider to disclose or adequately to disclose the risks and hazards involved in the medical care or surgical procedure rendered by the physician or other health care provider, the only theory on which recovery may be obtained is that of negligence in failing to disclose the risks or hazards that could have influenced a reasonable person in making a decision to give or withhold consent.

(b) <u>E.</u> Consent to medical treatment may be evidenced according to the provisions of Subsections A and C of this Section or, as an alternative, a physician or other health care provider may choose to avail himself of the lists established by the secretary <u>Louisiana Medical Disclosure Panel</u> pursuant to the provisions of this <u>Subsection R.S. 40:1299.39.6</u> as another method by which to evidence a patient's consent to medical treatment.

(3) The secretary shall determine which risks and hazards related to medical care and surgical procedures must be disclosed by a physician or other health care provider to a patient or person authorized to consent for a patient and to establish the general form and substance of such disclosure.

(4)(a) To the extent feasible, the secretary shall identify and make a thorough examination of all medical treatments and surgical procedures in which physicians and other health care providers may be involved in order to determine which of those treatments and procedures do and do not require disclosure of the risks and hazards to the patient or person authorized to consent for the patient.

(b) The secretary shall prepare separate lists of those medical treatments and surgical procedures that do and do not require disclosure and for those treatments

and procedures that do require disclosure shall establish the degree of disclosure required and the form in which the disclosure will be made.

(c) Lists prepared under Subparagraph (b) of this Paragraph together with written explanations of the degree and form of disclosure shall be promulgated according to the Administrative Procedure Act. The form of the disclosure and manner in which such disclosure will be made shall be subject to legislative oversight by the House and Senate health and welfare committees. The lists compiled and published and rules promulgated relative to the form and manner of disclosure according to the provisions of this Subsection and evidence of such disclosures or failure to disclose by a physician or other health care provider as provided in Paragraphs (5) and (6) of this Subsection shall be admissible in a health care liability suit or medical malpractice claim involving medical care rendered or a surgical procedure performed on or after March 1, 1991.

(d) At least annually, or at such other period as the secretary may determine, the secretary shall identify and examine any new medical treatments and surgical procedures that have been developed since its last determinations, shall assign them to the proper list, and shall establish the degree of disclosure required and the form in which the disclosure shall be made. The secretary shall also review and examine such treatments and procedures for the purpose of revising lists previously published. These determinations shall be published in the same manner as described in Subparagraph (c) of this Paragraph.

(5) Before a patient or a person authorized to consent for a patient gives consent to any medical or surgical procedure that appears on the list requiring disclosure, the physician or other health care provider shall disclose to the patient, or person authorized to consent for the patient, the risks and hazards involved in that kind of care or procedure. A physician or other health care provider may choose to utilize the lists prepared by the secretary and shall be considered to have complied with the requirements of this Subsection if disclosure is made as provided in Paragraph (6) of this Subsection.

(6) Consent to medical care that appears on the secretary's list requiring

disclosure shall be considered effective under this Subsection, if it is given by the patient or a person authorized to give the consent and by a competent witness, and if the consent specifically states, in such terms and language that a layman would be expected to understand, the risks and hazards that are involved in the medical care or surgical procedure in the form and to the degree required by the secretary under Paragraph (4) of this Subsection.

(7)(a) In a suit against a physician or other health care provider involving a health care liability or medical malpractice claim which is based on the negligent failure of the physician or other health care provider to disclose or adequately to disclose the risks and hazards involved in the medical care or surgical procedure rendered by the physician or other health care provider:

(i) Both the disclosure made as provided in Paragraph (5) of this Subsection and the failure to disclose based on inclusion of any medical care or surgical procedure on the secretary's list for which disclosure is not required shall be admissible in evidence and shall create a rebuttable presumption that the requirements of Paragraphs (5) and (6) of this Subsection have been complied with, and this presumption shall be included in the charge to the jury; and

(ii) The failure to disclose the risks and hazards involved in any medical care or surgical procedure required to be disclosed under Paragraphs (5) and (6) of this Subsection shall be admissible in evidence and shall create a rebuttable presumption of a negligent failure to conform to the duty of disclosure set forth in Paragraphs (5) and (6) of this Subsection, and this presumption shall be included in the charge to the jury; but failure to disclose may be found not to be negligent, if there was an emergency as defined in R.S. 40:2113.6(C) or, if for some other reason, it was not medically feasible to make a disclosure of the kind that would otherwise have been negligence.

(b) If medical care is rendered or a surgical procedure performed with respect to which the secretary has not made a determination regarding a duty of disclosure, the physician or other health care provider is under the general duty to disclose otherwise imposed by this Section.

SB NO. 239	ENROLLED
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1	(c) In order to be covered by the provisions of this Subsection, the physician
2	or other health care provider who will actually perform the contemplated medical or
3	surgical procedure shall:
4	(i) Disclose the risks and hazards in the form and to the degree required by
5	the secretary;
6	(ii) Disclose additional risks, if any, particular to a patient because of a
7	complicating medical condition, either told to the physician or other health care
8	provider by the patient or his representative in a medical history of the patient or
9	reasonably discoverable by such physician or other health care provider;
10	(iii) Disclose reasonable therapeutic alternatives and risks associated with
11	such alternatives;
12	(iv) Relate that he is obtaining a consent to medical treatment pursuant to the
13	lists formulated by the secretary; and
14	(v) Provide an opportunity to ask any questions about the contemplated
15	medical or surgical procedure, risks, or alternatives and acknowledge in writing that
16	he answered such questions, to the patient or other person authorized to give consent
17	to medical treatment, receipt of which shall be acknowledged in writing.
18	F. Notwithstanding the provisions of Subsection E of this Section, consent
19	for dental treatment rendered by dentists not performing oral and maxillofacial
20	surgery in a hospital setting shall be governed exclusively by the provisions of R.S.
21	40:1299.131.
22	§1299.39.6. Louisiana Medical Disclosure Panel; creation; membership;
23	powers; duties
24	A. As used in this Section, the following terms shall mean:
25	(1) "Panel" means the Louisiana Medical Disclosure Panel.
26	(2) "Department" means the Department of Health and Hospitals.
27	B.(1) The Louisiana Medical Disclosure Panel is hereby created within
28	the department to determine which risks and hazards related to medical care
29	and surgical procedures must be disclosed by a physician or other health care
30	provider to a patient or person authorized to consent for a patient and to

SB NO. 239	ENROLLED
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1	establish the general form and substance of such disclosure.
2	(2) The panel shall be comprised of the following members who shall be
3	appointed by the governor and submitted to the Senate for confirmation:
4	(a) Two members licensed to practice dentistry. One member who
5	specializes in oral and maxillofacial surgery shall be selected from a list of
6	nominees submitted to the governor by the Louisiana Society of Oral and
7	Maxillofacial Surgeons. The other member shall be selected from a list of
8	nominees submitted to the governor by the Louisiana Dental Association.
9	(b) Four members licensed to practice law in this state of whom three
10	shall be selected from a list of nominees submitted to the governor by the
11	Louisiana Association for Justice, and one shall be selected from a list of
12	nominees submitted to the governor by the Louisiana Association of Defense
13	Counsel.
14	(c) Six members licensed to practice medicine in this state who shall be
15	selected from a list of nominees submitted to the governor by the Louisiana
16	State Medical Society. One of the six physicians shall be a hospital-employed
17	physician.
18	(d) One member licensed to practice chiropractic in this state who shall
19	be selected from a list of nominees submitted to the governor by the
20	Chiropractic Association of Louisiana.
21	(e) One member licensed to practice podiatry in this state who shall be
22	selected from a list of nominees submitted to the governor by the Louisiana
23	Podiatric Medical Association.
24	(f) One member licensed to practice optometry in this state who shall be
25	selected from a list of nominees submitted to the governor by the Optometry
26	Association of Louisiana.
27	(g) One member licensed as a nurse practitioner in this state who shall
28	be selected from a list of nominees submitted to the governor by the Louisiana
29	Association of Nurse Practitioners.
30	C. The initial members of the panel shall have the following terms:

SB NO. 239	ENROLLED
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1	(1) The dentist who specializes in oral and maxillofacial surgery, the
2	chiropractic physician, the podiatrist, the optometrist, one attorney, the nurse
3	practitioner, and two physicians shall each serve a term of two years, or until
4	a successor is appointed and qualified.
5	(2) Two attorneys, two physicians, and one dentist shall each serve a
6	term of four years, or until a successor is appointed and qualified.
7	(3) One attorney and two physicians shall each serve a term of six years,
8	or until a successor is appointed and qualified.
9	(4) Thereafter, at the expiration of the term of each member of the panel,
10	the governor shall appoint a successor and such successor shall serve for a term
11	of six years, or until his successor is appointed and qualified.
12	D. Any member of the panel who is absent for three consecutive meetings
13	without the consent of a majority of the panel at each such meeting may be
14	removed by the governor at the request of the panel. Upon the death,
15	resignation, or removal of any member, the secretary of the department shall
16	fill the vacancy by selection, subject to Senate confirmation, for the unexpired
17	portion of the term.
18	E. Members of the panel shall not be entitled to a per diem or any other
19	compensation for their service but shall be entitled to reimbursement of any
20	necessary and reasonable expense incurred in the performance of their duties
21	on the panel, including travel expenses.
22	F. Meetings of the panel shall be held at the call of the chairman or on
23	petition of at least three members of the panel.
24	G. At the first meeting of the panel each year after its members assume
25	their positions, the panelists shall select one of the panel members to serve as
26	chairman and one of the panel members to serve as vice chairman, and each
27	such officer shall serve for a term of one year. The chairman shall preside at
28	meetings of the panel, and in his absence, the vice chairman shall preside.
29	H. The department shall provide administrative assistance to and serve
30	as the staff for the panel.

1	I. The governor shall appoint the initial members of the panel no later
2	than October 1, 2012, and the panel shall convene its first meeting no later than
3	November 1, 2012.
4	J.(1) To the extent feasible, the panel shall identify and make a thorough
5	examination of all medical treatments and surgical procedures in which
6	physicians and other health care providers may be involved in order to
7	determine which of those treatments and procedures do and do not require
8	disclosure of the risks and hazards to the patient or person authorized to
9	consent for the patient. Initially, the panel shall examine all existing medical
10	disclosure lists and update and repromulgate those lists under the authority
11	vested in this Section. The dentist member of the panel shall participate only
12	in the panel's deliberation, determination, and preparation of lists of dental
13	treatments and procedures that do and do not require disclosure.
14	(2) The panel shall prepare separate lists of those medical treatments and
15	surgical procedures that do and do not require disclosure. For those treatments
16	and procedures that do require disclosure, the panel shall establish the degree
17	of disclosure required, and the form in which the disclosure shall be made.
18	(3) Lists prepared under this Section, together with the written
19	explanations of the degree and form of disclosure, shall be promulgated in
20	accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act. The form of the disclosure
21	and manner in which such disclosure shall be made shall be subject to
22	legislative oversight by the House and Senate health and welfare committees.
23	K. The lists compiled and published and rules promulgated relative to
24	the form and manner of disclosure according to the provisions of this Section
25	and evidence of such disclosures or failure to disclose by a physician or other
26	health care provider as provided in this Section shall be admissible in a health
27	care liability suit or medical malpractice claim involving medical care rendered
28	or a surgical procedure performed.
29	L. At least annually or at such other time period as the panel may
30	determine, the panel shall identify and examine any new medical treatments

and surgical procedures that have been developed since its last determinations, assign them to the proper list, establish the degree of disclosure required, and the form in which the disclosure shall be made. The panel shall review and examine such treatments and procedures for the purpose of revising lists previously published. These determinations shall be published in the same manner as described in Paragraph (J)(3) of this Section.

M. Before a patient or a person authorized to consent for a patient gives consent to any medical or surgical procedure that appears on the panel's list requiring disclosure, the physician or other health care provider shall disclose to the patient or a person authorized to consent for the patient the risks and hazards involved in that kind of care or procedure. A physician or other health care provider may choose to utilize the lists prepared by the panel and shall be considered to have complied with the requirements of this Subsection if disclosure is made as provided in Subsection N of this Section.

N. Consent to medical care that appears on the panel's list requiring disclosure shall be considered effective under this Subsection if it is given in writing, signed by the patient or a person authorized to give the consent and by a competent witness, and written in such terms and language that a layman would be expected to understand, if the written consent specifically so requires, the risks and hazards that are involved in the medical care or surgical procedure in the form and to the degree required by the panel under this Section.

O.(1) All the following requirements shall apply in a suit against a physician or other health care provider involving a health care liability or medical malpractice claim which is based on the negligent failure of the physician or other health care provider to disclose or adequately to disclose the risks and hazards involved in the medical care or surgical procedure rendered by the physician or other health care provider:

(a) Both the disclosure made as provided in Subsection M of this Section and the failure to disclose based on inclusion of any medical care or surgical

procedure on the panel's list for which disclosure is not required shall be

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2	admissible in evidence and shall create a rebuttable presumption that the
3	requirements of Subsections M and N of this Section have been complied with
4	and this presumption shall be included in the charge to the jury.
5	(b) The failure to disclose the risks and hazards involved in any medical
6	care or surgical procedure required to be disclosed under Subsections M and
7	N of this Section shall be admissible in evidence and shall create a rebuttable
8	presumption of a negligent failure to conform to the duty of disclosure set forth
9	in Subsections M and N of this Section. This presumption shall be included in
10	the charge to the jury, but failure to disclose may be found not to be negligent
11	if there was an emergency as defined in R.S. 40:2113.6(C); or, if for some other
12	reason, it was not medically feasible to make a disclosure of the kind that would
13	otherwise have been negligence.
14	(2) If medical care is rendered or a surgical procedure performed with
15	respect to which the panel has not made a determination regarding a duty of
16	disclosure, the physician or other health care provider is under the general duty
17	to disclose otherwise imposed by R.S. 40:1299.39.5.
18	P. In order to be covered by the provisions of this Section, the physician
19	or other health care provider who will actually perform the contemplated
20	medical or surgical procedure shall:
21	(1) Disclose the risks and hazards in the form and to the degree required
22	by the panel.
23	(2) Disclose additional risks, if any, particular to a patient because of a
24	complicating medical condition, either told to the physician or other health care
25	provider by the patient or his representative in a medical history of the patient
26	or reasonably discoverable by such physician or other health care provider.
27	(3) Disclose reasonable therapeutic alternatives and risks associated with
28	such alternatives.
29	(4) Relate that he is obtaining a consent to medical treatment pursuant
30	to the lists formulated by the Louisiana Medical Disclosure Panel.

(5) Provide an opportunity to ask any questions about the contemplated

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2	medical or surgical procedure, risks, or alternatives and acknowledge in writing
3	that he answered such questions, to the patient or other person authorized to
4	give consent to medical treatment, receipt of which shall be acknowledged in
5	writing.
6	Q. The department shall maintain a searchable database of all current
7	medical disclosure lists that is available to the public through the department's
8	website.
9	R. Notwithstanding the provisions of the Open Meetings Law, R.S. 42:11
10	et seq., or any other law to the contrary, if any member of the panel is physically
11	present at a meeting, any number of the other members of the panel may attend
12	the meeting by use of telephone conference call, videoconferencing, or other
13	similar telecommunication methods for purposes of establishing a quorum or
14	voting or for any other meeting purpose allowing a panel member to fully
15	participate in any panel meeting. The provisions of this Subsection shall apply
16	without regard to the subject matter discussed or considered by the panel at the
17	meeting. A meeting held by telephone conference call, videoconferencing, or
18	other similar telecommunication method:
19	(1) Shall be subject to the notice requirements of R.S. 42:11 et seq.
20	(2) Shall not be held unless the notice of the meeting specifies the location
21	of the meeting at which a member of the panel will be physically present.
22	(3) Shall be open to the public and audible to the public at the location
23	specified in the notice.
24	(4) Shall provide two-way audio communication between all panel
25	members attending the meeting during the entire meeting, and if the two-way
26	audio communication link with any member attending the meeting is disrupted
27	at any time, the meeting may not continue until the two-way audio
28	communication link is reestablished.
29	S. The Department of Health and Hospitals, its agents or employees, or
30	any person serving as a member of the panel shall not be liable to any person,

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firm or entity, public or private, for any act or omission arising out of a health
care provider attempting to obtain or obtaining informed consent pursuant to
the provisions of this Section.

§1299.39.7. Exception to obtaining informed consent; human immunodeficiency virus or other infectious agents

A. Notwithstanding the provisions of R.S. 40:1299.39.5 or any other law to the contrary, whenever it is determined by the hospital infection control committee or equivalent body that an agent or employee of a hospital, or a physician having privileges at the hospital, has been exposed to the blood or bodily fluids of a patient, in such a manner as to create any risk that the agent, employee, or physician may become infected with the human immunodeficiency virus or other infectious agent if the patient is infected with the human immunodeficiency virus or other infectious agent, in accordance with the infectious disease exposure guidelines of the Centers for Disease Control or the infectious disease exposure standards of the health care facility where the exposure occurred, then the hospital infection control committee may, without the consent of the patient, conduct such tests on blood previously drawn or bodily fluids previously collected as are necessary to determine whether the patient is, in fact, infected with the virus or other agent believed to cause acquired immune deficiency syndrome or other infectious disease. If no previously drawn blood or collected bodily fluids are available or are suitable, the hospital may order, without the consent of the patient, that blood, bodily fluids, or both be drawn and collected from the patient to conduct the necessary tests.

B. Notwithstanding the provisions of R.S. 40:1299.39.5 or any other law to the contrary, whenever it is determined by the infectious disease control officer of any law enforcement, fire service, or emergency medical service agency or organization that an agent or employee of the agency or organization has been exposed to the blood or bodily fluids of a patient while rendering emergency medical services, transporting, or treating an ill or injured patient

1	in such a manner as to create any risk that the agent or employee may become
2	infected with the human immunodeficiency virus or other infectious agent if the
3	patient is infected with the human immunodeficiency virus or other infectious
4	agent, in accordance with the infectious disease exposure guidelines of the
5	Centers for Disease Control or the infectious disease exposure standards of the
6	agency or organization, then the infectious disease control officer of the agency
7	or organization may present the facts to the infection control committee of the
8	hospital or other health care facility to which the patient has been transported.
9	If the hospital infection control committee agrees that there has been a potential
10	exposure to the agency or organization personnel, then the hospital infection
11	control committee may, while the patient is in such hospital and without the
12	consent of the patient, conduct such tests as are provided for in this Section.
13	C. The results of the test shall not become a part of the patient's medical
14	record and shall be confidential, except that the hospital may inform the
15	exposed employee, agent, or physician, or the infectious disease control officer
16	of the law enforcement, fire service, or emergency medical service agency of the
17	results of the test.
18	D. In the event that the test is performed, and the results of the test are
19	positive, the hospital shall inform the patient of the results and shall provide
20	such follow-up testing and counseling as may be required according to the
21	accepted standard of medical care.
22	E. The patient shall not be charged for any tests performed under this
23	Section.
24	F. Nothing in this Part shall be construed to require the hospital to
25	perform the test described herein.
26	* * *
27	§1299.58. Consent to surgical or medical treatment for developmentally disabled
28	persons and residents of state-operated nursing homes
29	* * *
30	C. Consent given pursuant to this Section shall be in writing and shall comply

with the provisions of R.S. 40:1299.40(A) 40:1299.39.5(A). A copy of the signed
written consent form and of the physician's written recommendation shall be placed
in the resident's permanent record.

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§1299.131. Consent to dental treatment

A. As used in this Part:

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(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of this Part, a dentist who performs oral or maxillofacial surgery in a hospital shall be subject to the provisions of R.S. 40:1299.40 40:1299.39.5(A).

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§1300.11. Purpose; intent; insurance and R.S. 40:1299.40(D) 40:1299.39.7 not affected

The legislature recognizes that confidentiality protection for information related to human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) is an essential public health measure. In order to retain the full trust and confidence of persons at risk, the state has an interest both in assuring that HIV test results are not improperly disclosed and in having clear and certain rules for the disclosure of such information. By providing additional protection for the confidentiality of HIV test results, the legislature intends to encourage the expansion of voluntary confidential testing for HIV so that individuals may come forward, learn their health status, make decisions regarding the appropriate treatment, and change behaviors that put them and others at risk of infection. The legislature also recognizes that confidentiality protections can limit the risk of discrimination and the harm to an individual's interest in privacy that unauthorized disclosure of HIV test results can cause. It is not the intent of the legislature to create any new right, right of action, or cause of action or eliminate any right, right of action, or cause of action existing under current law. It is further not the intent of the legislature that this Chapter repeal, amend, or in any way affect the provisions of R.S. 40:1299.40(D) 40:1299.39.7 relative to the ability of a physician

or employee of a hospital who may become infected with the human immunodeficiency virus to test the blood of a patient without the patient's consent. It is the intent of the legislature that in the case of a person applying for or already insured under an insurance policy, who will be or has been the subject of a test to determine infection for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), all facets of insurers' practices in connection with HIV related testing and HIV test results and all facets of other entities' and individuals' interactions with insurers relating to HIV related testing or HIV test results shall be governed exclusively by Title 22 of the **Louisiana** Revised Statutes of 1950 and any regulations promulgated pursuant thereto by the commissioner of the Department of Insurance who shall have the authority to promulgate such regulations.

Section 3. R.S. 40:1299.40 is hereby repealed.

Section 4. All existing medical disclosure lists duly promulgated by either a prior Louisiana Medical Disclosure Panel or the secretary of the Department of Health and Hospitals shall remain effective and shall be deemed to have been promulgated by the newly created Louisiana Medical Disclosure Panel until such time as those lists may be updated and repromulgated pursuant to the provisions of this Act.

Section 5. This Act shall become effective upon signature by the governor or, if not signed by the governor, upon expiration of the time for bills to become law without signature of the governor, as provided by Article III, Section 18 of the Constitution of Louisiana. If vetoed by the Governor and subsequently approved by the Legislature, this Act shall become effective on the day following such approval.

PRESID:	ENT O	F THE	SENAT	Έ		
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APPROVED: