

"Each patient is guaranteed a general and equal right to quality and continuous healthcare appropriate to his or her health status, in accordance with generally accepted professional standards and ethical principles, in the best interests of the patient while respecting his or her personal views."

From the Patient Rights Protection Act

Pursuant to the Patient Rights Protection Act, with the patient's arrival at the Sestre milosrdnice University Hospital Center, the patient exercises the following rights.

### **Right to co-decision**

According to the Patient Rights Protection Act, the right to patient co-decision includes the right of the patient to be informed and the right to accept or reject an individual diagnostic or therapeutic procedure.

### **Exemption from the right to co-determination**

The patient's right to co-decision, under the Patient Rights Protection Act, can be exceptionally restricted only when justified by his medical condition in cases and in the manner specifically provided for by this Act.

### **Right to be informed**

The patient has the right to be fully informed about his or her health status and the outcome of a particular diagnostic or therapeutic procedure, recommended examinations and procedures, the potential benefits and risks of performing or not performing recommended examinations and procedures, his right to decide on recommended examinations or procedures, the course of procedures when providing health care protection, recommended lifestyles and health insurance rights and procedures for exercising those rights. The patient has the right to receive all information and information in an appropriate, comprehensible manner in accordance with his age, mental capacity and education. Patients with disabilities have the right to be informed in their appropriate form.

### **Refusal to receive notification**

A patient with full legal capacity cannot waive the right to be informed in cases where he or she must be aware of the nature of his or her illness so as not to endanger the health of others. A patient with full legal capacity is entitled in writing or in any other credible way to designate the person to be informed instead.

### **The right to accept or reject an individual diagnostic or therapeutic procedure**

According to the Patient Rights Protection Act, a patient has the right to accept or refuse a specific diagnostic or therapeutic procedure, except in the case of urgent medical interventions whose failure to do so would endanger the patient's life and health or cause permanent damage to his health. The patient expresses acceptance of a particular diagnostic or therapeutic procedure by signing the consent. Blind patients, deaf patients who cannot read, mute patients who cannot write and deaf patients, accept diagnostic or therapeutic procedure with a statement in the form of a notary deed

or before two witnesses with a statement on the appointment of a capable person who will accept or reject on its behalf individual such procedure.

### **Protecting a patient who is incapable of giving consent**

For an unconscious patient, a severely impaired patient, and a legally incapacitated or minor patient, except in the case of urgent medical intervention, the consent to accept the diagnostic or therapeutic procedure is signed by his / her legal representative / guardian, who may at any time consent in the interest of the patient withdraw by signing a statement denying the procedure. If, due to an emergency, the consent of the legal representative or guardian referred to in Article 17, paragraph 1 of this Act cannot be obtained, the patient will undergo diagnostic or therapeutic procedure only if his / her life would be endangered immediately or threatened with serious danger and the imminent danger of severe damage to his health.

### **Protecting a patient undergoing scientific research**

The explicit consent of the informed patient is necessary for scientific research on the patient and the patient's involvement in medical education. The landing can be withdrawn at any time.

### **Interventions on the human genome**

The Patient Rights Protection Act, an intervention aimed at changing the human genome can only be undertaken for preventive, diagnostic or therapeutic purposes, provided that the aim of the change is not to introduce any alteration in the genome of the patient's offspring. Tests that indicate genetic diseases or serve to identify the patient as the carrier of the gene responsible for the disease or to detect genetic disposition or susceptibility to the disease may be performed solely for health purposes or for scientific research related to health purposes and with appropriate genetic counseling.

### **Right to access medical records**

The patient has the right to access all the medical records relating to the diagnosis and treatment of his illness. The patient has the right, at his own expense, to request a copy of the medical records.

### **Right to confidentiality**

The patient is entitled to the confidentiality of information relating to the state of his or her health in accordance with regulations on professional secrecy and protection of personal data.

### **The right to maintain personal contacts**

During a stay in a hospital, the patient has the right to receive visitors in accordance with the home order of the health institution and the right to prohibit visits to a specific person or persons.

### **Right to arbitrarily leave the health care facility**

The patient has the right to arbitrarily leave the inpatient healthcare facility, except in cases prescribed by a special law, in cases where it would harm his or her health and that of other persons.

**The right to privacy**

During the examination or the treatment, especially when providing personal care, the patient is entitled to the conditions that ensure privacy.

**Right to compensation**

The patient is entitled to compensation in accordance with the general rules of compulsory law.

The full text of the Patient Rights Protection Act can be found [here](#).