

Minnesota Patients' Bill of Rights



What is the Patients' Bill of Rights?

In Minnesota, patients and residents of health care facilities have specific rights that are set out in Minnesota statutes. The rights apply when your child is admitted for more than 24 hours to an acute care inpatient facility (like a hospital)¹ or certain types of residential programs. A health care facility may not require your child to waive his or her rights as a condition for admission.

Where can you get a copy of the Patients' Bill of Rights?

A copy of the Patients' Bill of Rights must be given to your child at admission. At your request, you must also be permitted to see current facility policies, inspection findings about the facility, and further explanation of the written statement of rights.

The health care facility must make reasonable accommodations to provide information about the Patients' Bill of Rights for those with communication impairments and those who speak a language other than English.

What rights does your child have in the Patients' Bill of Rights?

The following list summarizes the rights that apply when your child is admitted to a hospital for more than 24 hours. Additional rights apply if your child is admitted to a residential facility. The entire Patients' Bill of Rights is attached to this fact sheet so you can refer to it if you need further information.

Courteous treatment. Your child has the right to be treated with courtesy and respect.

Appropriate health care. Your child has the right to appropriate care based on his or her individual needs.

Physician's identity. The hospital must give you information about the doctor responsible for coordinating your child's care. You must be given in writing the doctor's name, business address, telephone number, and specialty.

Relationship with other health services. When you ask, the hospital must provide information in writing about outside health care providers that give services to your child.

Information about treatment. Your child, or you as your child's guardian, must be given complete and current information about your child's diagnosis, treatment, alternatives, risks, and prognosis. The information must include the likely medical or major psychological results of the treatment and its alternatives. The information must be given in language that you can reasonably be expected to understand.

Participation in planning treatment and notification of family members. Your child, or you as your child's guardian, have the right to participate in the planning of your child's health care. This includes the opportunity to discuss treatment and alternatives with caregivers and the right to request and participate in formal care conferences.

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© 2000 by PACER Center, Inc., 8161 Normandale Boulevard, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55437-1044 • Voice: (952) 838-9000 • TTY: (952) 838-0190
Toll-free in Greater Minnesota: (800) 537-2237 • Fax: (952) 838-0199 • pacer@pacer.org • www.pacer.org. This fact sheet is a summary of Minnesota Statute section 144.651. It is provided for informational purposes only and is not intended to constitute legal advice.

Continuity of care. The staff assignment for your child's care must be reasonably regular.

Right to refuse care. Patients have the right to refuse treatment.

Experimental research. Providers must obtain your written consent for your child to participate in experimental research. You have the right to refuse consent.

Freedom from maltreatment. Your child shall be free from abuse, neglect, and financial exploitation. The hospital may not use non-therapeutic chemical and physical restraints, except in certain limited circumstances.

Treatment privacy. The hospital must respect your child's privacy in his or her medical and personal care.

Confidentiality of records. Your child's personal and medical records must be kept confidential. Records may not be released without permission, except under limited circumstances provided by law.

Disclosure of services available. You must be told about which services are included in the facility's basic daily rate and what other services are available at additional charges. The facility must make every effort to help you get information about whether Medicare or Medical Assistance will pay for any services.

Responsive services. You and your child have the right to prompt and reasonable responses to questions and requests.

Personal privacy. The hospital must be considerate of your child's personal privacy, individuality, and cultural identity. Except in emergencies, staff must knock on the door and get permission before entering your child's room.

Grievances. Your child has the right to make grievances and recommend changes to policies and services. The hospital must provide complete information about the grievance procedure.

Communication Privacy. Your child has the right to associate and communicate privately with other people. The hospital must provide access to a telephone and to writing materials.

Personal Property. As space permits, your child must be allowed to keep and use personal clothing and property, unless to do so would harm the rights of other patients or would not be appropriate for medical, safety, or programmatic reasons.

Services for the Facility. Your child cannot be required to perform services for the hospital unless such activities have appropriate therapeutic purposes.

Protection and Advocacy Services. Your child has the right to reasonable access to any available advocacy agencies and services so he or she may get assistance in protecting his or her rights.

¹ For this fact sheet, the term "hospital" will be used to mean an "acute care facility."