Sexual Assault: Female Psych Patient's Case To Go Forward.

he Court of Appeals of Tennessee tient's case could go forward against the facility where she allegedly was sexually two separate patients. assaulted by a male fellow patient.

admitted to this facility were by the very gestive heart failure, diabetes and obesity. fact of having been admitted to the facility known to be prone to unpredictable and potentially violent and assaultive behavior.

The facility's staff should have appreciated the vulnerability of a twenty yearpsychosis and hallucinations.

whether the patient's case could go for- clear from the court record whether the a violation of the express language of Fedward without being backed by an expert's patient was actually injured. opinion as to the standard of care.

Thus the legal issue was not professional momentarily. malpractice, which requires expert testino expert is needed. Brister v. HCA, 2011 gestive heart failure and dementia. WL 2395218 (Tenn. App., June 8, 2011).

LEGAL EAGLE EYE NEWSLETTER. For the Nursing Profession ISSN 1085-4924

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Indexed in Cumulative Index to Nursing & Allied Health LiteratureTM

Published monthly, twelve times per year. Mailed First Class Mail at Seattle, WA.

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Nursing Care Standards: Court Sees Immediate Jeopardy, OK's **Civil Monetary Penalties.**

The US Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit upheld civil monetary ruled that a female psychiatric pa- penalties against a nursing facility for vio- range of motion in her lower body, needed lations of Federal standards in the care of extensive assistance with transfers, had

According to the Court, male patients year-old woman who suffered from con- of osteoporosis made it extremely danger-

Failure to Follow Care Plan

mechanical lift in all transfers. Neverthe- finding that this second violation also rose less, two aides attempted to transfer her to the level of immediate jeopardy. from her bed to her wheelchair without old female patient suffering from acute using the mechanical lift, in violation of her care plan. The patient was either The core technical legal issue was dropped or lowered to the floor. It was not adequate supervision to prevent accidents,

The Court ruled that this violation rose Court said. The Court ruled that a non-licensed to the level of "immediate jeopardy" besteps necessary to keep potentially assaul- from serious medical conditions which closely. tive male patients separated from her. made her unable to stand on her own even

mony, but ordinary negligence, for which year-old woman who suffered from con- out of her chair on to the floor on previous

She managed to wiggle out of her the incident.

The patient was in a frail physical conenth Circuit upheld civil monetary dition and had limited mobility and limited poor cognition and judgment and was The first patient was an eighty-three known to fidget during care. Her diagnosis ous for her to fall.

The Court upheld a civil monetary Her care plan called for the use of a penalty levied against the nursing facility,

Failure to Provide Adequate **Supervision to Prevent Accidents**

The patient was not provided with eral Medicare/Medicaid standards, the

That failure to provide supervision non-professional staff person such as a cause members of the nursing home staff came in two forms. The aides who where security guard could have appreciated the directly violated the care plan in the trans- with the patient when she wiggled out and danger to this patient and recognized the fer of an elderly obese patient who suffered fell should have been watching her more

> It also came to light that the patient was known to have the tendency to wiggle The second patient was an eighty-five while in her wheelchair and had wiggled occasions.

The patient's well-known tendency to wheelchair while two aides were standing wiggle in her wheelchair pointed to a need by with her preparing to transfer her from to address the issue of restraints for her the wheelchair. She fractured her wrist in own safety, but that was never done. Golden Living Center v. US Dept. of Health & Human Svcs, 2011 WL 2308564 (11th Cir., June 10, 2011).

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