Patients and their families have the right to receive care in a safe setting, free from verbal or physical abuse, harassment or exploitation. You have the right to access protective services including notifying government agencies of neglect or abuse.

You have the right to:
- exercise your rights without regard to ancestry, age (40 and above), color, disability (physical and mental including HIV and AIDS), genetic information, gender, gender identity or gender expression, marital status, medical condition (genetic characteristics, cancer, or a record or history of cancer), military or veteran status, national origin (includes language use and possession of a driver’s license issued to persons unable to prove their presence in the United States is authorized under federal law), race, religion (includes religious dress and grooming practices), sex (includes pregnancy, childbirth, breastfeeding and/or related medical conditions), citizenship, primary language, immigration status, and sexual orientations or any other characteristics protected by law or the source of payment for care.

You have the right to:
- considerate, dignified and respectful care and to be made comfortable. You have the right for your personal values and beliefs to be respected.

You have the right to:
- have a family member (or other representative of your choosing) and your own physician notified promptly of an admission to the hospital.

You have the right to:
- receive information about your health status, the course of treatment, prospects for recovery, and outcomes of care (including unanticipated outcomes) in terms that you can understand. You have the right to participate in the development and implementation of your plan of care and you may include or exclude family members from participating in care decisions.

You have the right to:
- receive as much information about any proposed treatment or procedure as you may need in order 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 each treatment, alternate courses of treatment or non-treatment and the risks involved in each and to know the name of the person who will carry out the procedure or treatment.

You have the right to:
- participate actively in decisions regarding medical care. To the extent permitted by law, this includes the right to refuse treatment and to be informed of the medical consequences of such refusal. You do not have the right to receive treatment or services deemed medically unnecessary or inappropriate.

You have the right to:
- be informed of any human experimentation or other research/educational projects affecting your care or treatment. You are given a description of alternative services that might arise in the course of care, including issues of conflict resolution, withholding or withdrawing life-sustaining treatment. You may consult with a member of the hospital’s ethics committee regarding ethical questions and concerns by asking the nurse or physician. You may also reach a member of the Ethics Consult Service by sending a page to 16230.

You have the right to:
- have your personal privacy respected. Case discussion, consultation, examination and treatment are confidential and should be conducted discreetly. You have the right to be told the reason for the presence of any individual. You have the right to have visitors leave prior to an examination and when treatment issues are being discussed, privacy curtains should be used in semi-private rooms.

You have the right to:
- confidential treatment of all communications and records pertaining to the care and the stay in Stanford Health Care. You will receive a separate “Notice of Privacy Practices” that explains patients’ privacy rights in detail and how Stanford Health Care may use and disclose protected health information.

You have the right to:
- reasonable responses to any reasonable requests made for service.

You have the right to:
- leave Stanford Health Care even against the advice of physicians to the extent permitted by law.

You have the right to:
- reasonable continuity of care and to know in advance the time and location of appointments as well as the identity of persons providing your care.

You have the right to:
- be informed of any human experimentation or other research/educational projects affecting your care or treatment. You are given a description of alternative services that might derive from your medical practitioner. This includes reporting your degree of pain and the effects or limitations of treatment for pain.

You have the right to:
- respect others. Be considerate of others by allowing them privacy, limiting visitors, and maintaining a quiet atmosphere. Telephones, televisions, radios, and lights should be used in a manner agreeable to others.

You have the right to:
- follow the treatment plan. Tell your doctor if you believe you cannot follow through with the treatment plan and why you cannot. Find out about the consequences of refusing treatment or of selecting an alternative treatment not recommended by the medical team. You do not have the right to receive treatment that is considered medically unnecessary or inappropriate.

You have the right to:
- recognize, as a medical teaching institution, Stanford Health Care has a commitment to the education of future healthcare professionals. Patients receiving medical care in Stanford Health Care are a part of this process.

You have the right to:
- follow the Stanford Health Care rules and regulations affecting patient care and conduct.

You have the right to:
- recognize the effect of lifestyle on your personal health. Patients and their families have the right to request discharge planning services. For assistance, please call 650.723.5091.
be advantageous. You have the right to refuse to participate in such research projects, which will not compromise access to services.
• be informed of continuing healthcare requirements following discharge from Stanford Health Care, and if you request, have this information given to a friend or family member.
• examine and receive an explanation of the bill regardless of source of payment.
• know which Stanford Health Care rules and policies apply to your conduct while a patient.
• have all patients’ rights apply to the person who has legal responsibility to make decisions regarding medical care on your behalf. This includes the right of the patient’s guardian, next of kin or legally authorized representative to exercise, to the extent permitted by law, the rights of the patient if the patient is: adjudicated incompetent in accordance with the law; is found by his/her physician to be medically incapable of understanding the proposed treatment or procedure; is unable to communicate his/her wishes regarding treatment; or is an unemancipated minor.
• designate visitors of your choosing if you have decision-making capacity, whether or not the visitor is related by blood or marriage, unless:
  — no visitors are allowed
  — Stanford Health Care reasonably determines that the presence of a particular visitor would endanger the health or safety of a patient, member of the staff or would significantly disrupt the operation of the facility
  — you have indicated to Stanford Health Care staff that you no longer want this person to visit Stanford Health Care may establish reasonable restrictions upon visitation, including restrictions upon the hours of visitation and number of visitors.
Visitors may include, but are not limited to, spouses, domestic partners, both different-sex and same-sex significant others, both different-sex and same-sex parents, foster parents, children, other family members, friends, and persons from a patient’s community.
• have your wishes considered for purposes of determining who may visit if you lack decision-making capacity and to have the method of consideration disclosed in the hospital policy on visitation. At a minimum, Stanford Health Care shall consider any person living in the household.
• be free from restraints and seclusion of any form used as a means of coercion, discipline, convenience or retaliation by staff.
• be provided with information about accessing protective services (that is, guardianship and advocacy services, conservatorship, and child or adult protective services.)
• appropriate assessment and management of pain, information about pain, pain relief measures and to participate in pain management decisions. You may request or reject the use of any or all modalities to relieve pain, including opiates or any of the limits of the law. Stanford Health Care staff providing care shall comply with these directives within the limits of the law. The provision of care is not conditioned on the existence of an advance directive. In the absence of the actual directive, your wishes may be documented in the medical record. Assistance is provided to patients who would like to formulate an advance directive.
• information, at the time of admission, about the Stanford Health Care patient rights policies and mechanism for the initiation, review, and when possible, resolution of patient complaints concerning the quality of care.
• file a grievance/complaint about care, services or any form of discrimination and be informed of the action taken, with the assurance that future access to and quality of care will not be affected. This may be done in writing or by calling Patient Relations office at 650.498.3333 located at 300 Pasteur Drive, Stanford, CA 94305.
• file a complaint with the California Department of Public Health (CDPH), whether or not you use the hospital’s grievance process. CDPH Licensing and Certification, 100 Paseo de San Antonio, Suite 235, San Jose, CA 95113; phone: 408.277.1784; fax: 408.277.1032
You may also report a complaint to the Joint Commission:
Mail: Office of Quality Monitoring The Joint Commission One Renaissance Boulevard Oakbrook Terrace, IL 60181
Email: patientsafetyreport@jointcommission.org
Phone: 800.994.6610

Patient Responsibilities
You have the responsibility to:
• make informed decisions. Gather as much information as you need. You may be asked to consent in writing to certain tests, procedures, or operations. You should ask questions to fully understand each document to be signed.
• understand. If the explanation of the medical problem or treatment is not clear, ask such questions as:
  a. Why is the treatment recommended?
  b. What risks or side effects are involved?
  c. What alternatives are available?
  d. Will the treatment cause discomfort or pain?
• be honest. Give an accurate, complete medical history and report changes in your health.