



A Message to My Patients About Arbitration

Attached is an Arbitration Agreement which I respectfully urge you to sign. We will thereby agree that any disputes arising out of the services you receive from this office will be resolved through binding arbitration rather than in a court of law.

Binding arbitration has benefits for both doctors and patients. Jurists such as former United States Supreme Court Chief Justice Warren Burger and California Supreme Court Chief Justice Malcom Lucas, favor arbitration as an alternative method of dispute resolution. The California Supreme Court has noted that arbitration is speedier and less costly than are jury trials for resolving disputes between doctors and patients. Both parties are spared some of the rigors of trial, and the publicity which may accompany judicial proceedings. In addition, because virtually no appeals of an arbitrated award are allowed, the prevailing party can expect either prompt payment or prompt dismissal of the case without facing the lengthy appeals process.

Please sign the agreement after first reading it carefully and asking any questions you may have.

Answering Questions about Arbitration



Q. What is an arbitration agreement?

- A. By signing an arbitration agreement, a patient and a healthcare practitioner agree to use a private, confidential, and expedited arbitration, rather than a public, lengthy and costly courtroom trial, to settle any future malpractice claims. In arbitration, a neutral arbitrator (quite often a retired judge) decides the case. By agreeing to arbitrate, the parties preserve their right to present their claims fully; however, they choose a specific forum for dispute resolution: an arbitration hearing rather than a judge or jury trial.

Q. Why does arbitration provide a speedier resolution than civil litigation?

- A. With the huge backlog in our civil courts, there is often a three- to five-year wait for an available courtroom and judge. In arbitration, the wait is usually less than one year. In addition, simplified procedural rules used in arbitration hearings reduce the number of motions made by attorneys, so a decision can be expedited. That means less worry time for both the patient and health practitioner.

Q. Are arbitration agreements legal?

- A. Yes. In an effort to improve the court system, the federal, and most state laws have been modified to incorporate arbitration as a standard system of dispute resolution. Our paperwork has been specifically designed and updated to meet these requirements.

Q. Is arbitration cheaper than a trial?

- A. Yes. Attorney's fees in arbitration hearings are, on average, 60% less than in judge and jury trials. Thus, savings can be substantial, as attorneys' fees in a typical judge or jury trial range between \$50,000 and \$150,000.

Q. What if a patient won't sign an arbitration agreement?

- A. While most patients sign willingly, some (statistically less than 1%) will refuse to sign and will go elsewhere for treatment. That may be to the health practitioner's advantage. That small minority of patients who won't sign is comprised of "professional plaintiffs" (people who make a living out of forcing settlements in nuisance suits) or patients who approach the doctor-patient relationship with the mind-set that they will file suit the minute they think anything has gone wrong.

Most patients see the mutual benefit of arbitration in time and cost savings. In addition, patients understand that a malpractice insurance company may require its insured health practitioners to use arbitration forms. Patients appreciate that such a practitioner really cares and has taken the proper business attitude of getting malpractice insurance in case that practitioner should inadvertently injure a patient. And, with arbitration rather than civil litigation, that injured patient won't have to wait five years to get a settlement or judgement.

PATIENT NAME

ARBITRATION AGREEMENT AND INFORMED CONSENT, PAGE 1 OF 2 - PLEASE SIGN BOTH SIDES

Article 1: Agreement to Arbitrate: It is understood that any dispute as to medical malpractice, that is as to whether any medical services rendered under this contract were unnecessary or unauthorized or were improperly, negligently or incompetently rendered, will be determined by submission to arbitration as provided by state and federal law, and not by a lawsuit or resort to court process except as state and federal law provides for judicial review of arbitration proceedings. Both parties to this contract, by entering into it, are giving up their constitutional right to have any such dispute decided in a court of law before a jury, and instead are accepting the use of arbitration.

Article 2: All Claims Must be Arbitrated: It is also understood that any dispute that does not relate to medical malpractice, including disputes as to whether or not a dispute is subject to arbitration, will also be determined by submission to binding arbitration. It is the intention of the parties that this agreement bind all parties as to all claims, including claims arising out of or relating to treatment or services provided by the health care provider including any heirs or past, present or future spouse(s) of the patient in relation to all claims, including loss of consortium. This agreement is also intended to bind any children of the patient whether born or unborn at the time of the occurrence giving rise to any claim. This agreement is intended to bind the patient and the health care provider and/or other licensed health care providers or preceptorship interns who now or in the future treat the patient while employed by, working or associated with or serving as a back-up for the health care provider, including those working at the health care provider's clinic or office or any other clinic or office whether signatories to this form or not. All claims for monetary damages exceeding the jurisdictional limit of the small claims court against the health care provider, and/or the health care provider's associates, association, corporation, partnership, employees, agents and estate, must be arbitrated including, without limitation, claims for loss of consortium, wrongful death, emotional distress, injunctive relief, or punitive damages.

Article 3: Procedures and Applicable Law: A demand for arbitration must be communicated in writing to all parties. Each party shall select an arbitrator (party arbitrator) within thirty days and a third arbitrator (neutral arbitrator) shall be selected by the arbitrators appointed by the parties within thirty days thereafter. The neutral arbitrator shall then be the sole arbitrator and shall decide the arbitration. Each party to the arbitration shall pay such party's pro rata share of the expenses and fees of the neutral arbitrator, together with other expenses of the arbitration incurred or approved by the neutral arbitrator, not including counsel fees, witness fees, or other expenses incurred by a party for such party's own benefit.

Either party shall have the absolute right to bifurcate the issues of liability and damage upon written request to the neutral arbitrator. The parties consent to the intervention and joinder in this arbitration of any person or entity that would otherwise be a proper additional party in a court action, and upon such intervention and joinder any existing court action against such additional person or entity shall be stayed pending arbitration.

The parties agree that provisions of state and federal law, where applicable, establishing the right to introduce evidence of any amount payable as a benefit to the patient to the maximum extent permitted by law, limiting the right to recover non-economic losses, and the right to have a judgment for future damages conformed to periodic payments, shall apply to disputes within this Arbitration Agreement. The parties further agree that the Commercial Arbitration Rules of the American Arbitration Association shall govern any arbitration conducted pursuant to this Arbitration Agreement.

Article 4: General Provision: All claims based upon the same incident, transaction or related circumstances shall be arbitrated in one proceeding. A claim shall be waived and forever barred if (1) on the date notice thereof is received, the claim, if asserted in a civil action, would be barred by the applicable legal statute of limitations, or (2) the claimant fails to pursue the arbitration claim in accordance with the procedures prescribed herein with reasonable diligence.

Article 5: Revocation: This agreement may be revoked by written notice delivered to the health care provider within 30 days of signature and if not revoked will govern all professional services received by the patient and all other disputes between the parties.

Article 6: Retroactive Effect: If patient intends this agreement to cover services rendered before the date it is signed (for example, emergency treatment) patient should initial here. _____. Effective as the date of first professional services.

If any provision of this Arbitration Agreement is held invalid or unenforceable, the remaining provisions shall remain in full force and shall not be affected by the invalidity of any other provision. I understand that I have the right to receive a copy of this Arbitration Agreement. By my signature below, I acknowledge that I have received a copy.

NOTICE: BY SIGNING THIS CONTRACT YOU ARE AGREEING TO HAVE ANY ISSUE OF MEDICAL MALPRACTICE DECIDED BY NEUTRAL ARBITRATION AND YOU ARE GIVING UP YOUR RIGHT TO A JURY OR COURT TRIAL. SEE ARTICLE 1 OF THIS CONTRACT.

PATIENT SIGNATURE
(Or Patient Representative)

X

(Date)

(Indicate relationship if signing for patient)

PLEASE SIGN REVERSE SIDE ALSO