

Sen. James F. Clayborne Jr.

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LRB093 20592 LCB 49430 a

1	AMENDMENT TO SENATE BILL 2354
2	AMENDMENT NO Amend Senate Bill 2354 by replacing
3	everything after the enacting clause with the following:
4	"ARTICLE 1.
5	Section 1-1. Legislative findings. The General Assembly
6	finds that:
7	1. Illinois is in the midst of a medical malpractice
8	insurance crisis of unprecedented magnitude.
9	2. Illinois is among the states with the highest
10	medical malpractice insurance premiums in the nation.
11	3. Medical Malpractice insurance in Illinois is
12	unavailable or unaffordable for many hospitals and
13	physicians.
14	4. The high and increasing cost of medical malpractice
15	insurance in Illinois is causing health care providers to
16	eliminate or reduce the provision of medical care
17	throughout the State.
18	5. The crisis is discouraging medical students from
19	choosing Illinois as the place they will receive their
20	medical education and practice medicine.
21	6. The increase in medical malpractice liability
22	insurance rates is forcing physicians to practice medicine

without professional liability insurance, to leave

Illinois, to not perform high-risk procedures, or to retire

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1 early from the practice of medicine.

- 7. The high and increasing cost of medical malpractice insurance is due in large part to the inefficiency and unpredictability of adjudicating claims through the civil justice system.
- 8. Much of this inefficiency stems from the time and resources needlessly spent on valuing uncertain and unpredictable claims of medical negligence.
- 9. The public would benefit by making medical liability coverage for hospitals and physicians more affordable, which would make health care more available.

12 ARTICLE 3.

- Section 3-5. The Medical Practice Act of 1987 is amended by changing Sections 7, 22, and 23 as follows:
- 15 (225 ILCS 60/7) (from Ch. 111, par. 4400-7)
- 16 (Section scheduled to be repealed on January 1, 2007)
- 17 Sec. 7. Medical Disciplinary Board.
- 18 (A) There is hereby created the Illinois State Medical (hereinafter referred 19 Disciplinary Board to as the "Disciplinary Board"). The Disciplinary Board shall consist of 20 9 members, to be appointed by the Governor by and with the 21 22 advice and consent of the Senate. All shall be residents of the 23 State, not more than 5 of whom shall be members of the same 24 political party. Five members shall be physicians licensed to 25 practice medicine in all of its branches in Illinois possessing 26 the degree of doctor of medicine. Two shall be members of the public, who shall not be engaged in any way, directly or 27 28 indirectly, as providers of health care. The 2 public members 29 shall act as voting members. One member shall be a physician licensed to practice in Illinois possessing the degree of 30 doctor of osteopathy or osteopathic medicine. One member shall 31

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be a physician licensed to practice in Illinois and possessing
the degree of doctor of chiropractic.

(B) Members of the Disciplinary Board shall be appointed for terms of 4 years. Upon the expiration of the term of any member, their successor shall be appointed for a term of 4 years by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Governor shall fill any vacancy for the remainder of the unexpired term by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Upon recommendation of the Board, any member of the Disciplinary Board may be removed by the Governor for misfeasance, malfeasance, or wilful neglect of duty, after notice, and a public hearing, unless such notice and hearing shall be expressly waived in writing. Each member shall serve on the Disciplinary Board until their successor is appointed and qualified. No member of the Disciplinary Board shall serve more than 2 consecutive 4 year terms.

In making appointments the Governor shall attempt to insure that the various social and geographic regions of the State of Illinois are properly represented.

In making the designation of persons to act for the several professions represented on the Disciplinary Board, the Governor shall give due consideration to recommendations by members of the respective professions and by organizations therein.

- (C) The Disciplinary Board shall annually elect one of its voting members as chairperson and one as vice chairperson. No officer shall be elected more than twice in succession to the same office. Each officer shall serve until their successor has been elected and qualified.
- 30 (D) (Blank).
- 31 (E) Four voting members of the Disciplinary Board shall 32 constitute a quorum. A vacancy in the membership of the 33 Disciplinary Board shall not impair the right of a quorum to 34 exercise all the rights and perform all the duties of the

granted to it under this Act.

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- Disciplinary Board. Any action taken by the Disciplinary Board under this Act may be authorized by resolution at any regular or special meeting and each such resolution shall take effect immediately. The Disciplinary Board shall meet at least quarterly. The Disciplinary Board is empowered to adopt all rules and regulations necessary and incident to the powers
 - (F) Each member, and member-officer, of the Disciplinary Board shall receive a per diem stipend as the Director of the Department, hereinafter referred to as the Director, shall determine. The Director shall also determine the per diem stipend that each ex-officio member shall receive. Each member shall be paid their necessary expenses while engaged in the performance of their duties.
 - (G) The Director shall select a Chief Medical Coordinator and up to 3 a Deputy Medical Coordinators Coordinator who shall not be members of the Disciplinary Board. Each medical coordinator shall be a physician licensed to practice medicine in all of its branches, and the Director shall set their rates of compensation. The Director shall assign at least one medical coordinator to a region composed of Cook County and such other counties as the Director may deem appropriate, and such medical coordinators coordinator shall locate their office in Chicago. The Director shall assign at least one the remaining medical coordinator to regions to cover a region composed of the balance of counties in the State, and such medical coordinators coordinator shall locate their office in Springfield. Each medical coordinator shall be the chief enforcement officer of this Act in their assigned region and shall serve at the will of the Disciplinary Board.

The Director shall employ, in conformity with the Personnel Code, not less than one full time investigator for every 3000 5000 physicians licensed in the State and such other fulltime investigators as the Director deems necessary. Each

- investigator shall be a college graduate with at least 2 years' 1
- 2 investigative experience or one year advanced
- 3 education. Upon the written request of the Disciplinary Board,
- 4 the Director shall employ, in conformity with the Personnel
- 5 Code, such other professional, technical, investigative, and
- clerical help, either on a full or part-time basis as the 6
- 7 Disciplinary Board deems necessary for the proper performance
- 8 of its duties.
- (H) Upon the specific request of the Disciplinary Board, 9
- signed by either the chairman, vice chairman, or a medical 10
- coordinator of the Disciplinary Board, the Department of Human 11
- Services or the Department of State Police shall make available 12
- 13 any and all information that they have in their possession
- regarding a particular case then under investigation by the 14
- 15 Disciplinary Board.
- (I) Members of the Disciplinary Board shall be immune from 16
- 17 suit in any action based upon any disciplinary proceedings or
- 18 other acts performed in good faith as members of the
- 19 Disciplinary Board.

serve from time

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- 20 (J) The Disciplinary Board may compile and establish a
- 21 statewide roster of physicians and other medical
- professionals, including the several medical specialties, of 22
- such physicians and medical professionals, who have agreed to

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25 coordinators. Such advisors shall assist the medical

to

- 26 coordinators in their investigations and participation in
- 27 complaints against physicians. Such advisors shall serve under
- 28 contract and shall be reimbursed at a reasonable rate for the
- 29 services provided, plus reasonable expenses incurred. While
- serving in this capacity, the advisor, for any act undertaken 30
- 31 in good faith and in the conduct of their duties under this
- 32 Section, shall be immune from civil suit.
- (Source: P.A. 93-138, eff. 7-10-03.) 33

1	(225 ILCS 60/22) (from Ch. 111, par. 4400-22)
2	(Section scheduled to be repealed on January 1, 2007)
3	Sec. 22. Disciplinary action.
4	(A) The Department may revoke, suspend, pla

- (A) The Department may revoke, suspend, place on probationary status, or take any other disciplinary action as the Department may deem proper with regard to the license or visiting professor permit of any person issued under this Act to practice medicine, or to treat human ailments without the use of drugs and without operative surgery upon any of the following grounds:
- (1) Performance of an elective abortion in any place, locale, facility, or institution other than:
 - (a) a facility licensed pursuant to the Ambulatory Surgical Treatment Center Act;
 - (b) an institution licensed under the Hospital Licensing Act; or
 - (c) an ambulatory surgical treatment center or hospitalization or care facility maintained by the State or any agency thereof, where such department or agency has authority under law to establish and enforce standards for the ambulatory surgical treatment centers, hospitalization, or care facilities under its management and control; or
 - (d) ambulatory surgical treatment centers, hospitalization or care facilities maintained by the Federal Government; or
 - (e) ambulatory surgical treatment centers, hospitalization or care facilities maintained by any university or college established under the laws of this State and supported principally by public funds raised by taxation.
 - (2) Performance of an abortion procedure in a wilful and wanton manner on a woman who was not pregnant at the time the abortion procedure was performed.

- (3) The conviction of a felony in this or any other jurisdiction, except as otherwise provided in subsection B of this Section, whether or not related to practice under this Act, or the entry of a guilty or nolo contendere plea to a felony charge.
 - (4) Gross negligence in practice under this Act.
- (5) Engaging in dishonorable, unethical or unprofessional conduct of a character likely to deceive, defraud or harm the public.
- (6) Obtaining any fee by fraud, deceit, or misrepresentation.
- (7) Habitual or excessive use or abuse of drugs defined in law as controlled substances, of alcohol, or of any other substances which results in the inability to practice with reasonable judgment, skill or safety.
- (8) Practicing under a false or, except as provided by law, an assumed name.
- (9) Fraud or misrepresentation in applying for, or procuring, a license under this Act or in connection with applying for renewal of a license under this Act.
- (10) Making a false or misleading statement regarding their skill or the efficacy or value of the medicine, treatment, or remedy prescribed by them at their direction in the treatment of any disease or other condition of the body or mind.
- (11) Allowing another person or organization to use their license, procured under this Act, to practice.
- (12) Disciplinary action of another state or jurisdiction against a license or other authorization to practice as a medical doctor, doctor of osteopathy, doctor of osteopathic medicine or doctor of chiropractic, a certified copy of the record of the action taken by the other state or jurisdiction being prima facie evidence thereof.

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(13) Violation of any provision of this Act or of the Medical Practice Act prior to the repeal of that Act, or violation of the rules, or a final administrative action of the Director, after consideration of the recommendation of the Disciplinary Board.

(14) Dividing with anyone other than physicians with whom the licensee practices in a partnership, Professional Association, limited liability company, or Medical or Professional Corporation any fee, commission, rebate or other form of compensation for any professional services not actually and personally rendered. Nothing contained in this subsection prohibits persons holding valid and current licenses under this Act from practicing medicine in partnership under a partnership agreement, including a limited liability partnership, in a limited liability company under the Limited Liability Company Act, in a corporation authorized by the Medical Corporation Act, as an association authorized by the Professional Association Act, or in a corporation under the Professional Corporation Act or from pooling, sharing, dividing or apportioning the fees and monies received by them or by the partnership, corporation or association in accordance with the partnership agreement or the policies of the Board of Directors of the corporation or association. Nothing contained in this subsection prohibits 2 or corporations authorized by the Medical Corporation Act, from forming a partnership or joint venture of such corporations, and providing medical, surgical and scientific research and knowledge by employees of these corporations if such employees are licensed under this Act, or from pooling, sharing, dividing, or apportioning the fees and monies received by the partnership or joint venture in accordance with the partnership or joint venture agreement. Nothing contained in this subsection shall

abrogate the right of 2 or more persons, holding valid and current licenses under this Act, to each receive adequate compensation for concurrently rendering professional services to a patient and divide a fee; provided, the patient has full knowledge of the division, and, provided, that the division is made in proportion to the services performed and responsibility assumed by each.

- (15) A finding by the Medical Disciplinary Board that the registrant after having his or her license placed on probationary status or subjected to conditions or restrictions violated the terms of the probation or failed to comply with such terms or conditions.
 - (16) Abandonment of a patient.
- (17) Prescribing, selling, administering, distributing, giving or self-administering any drug classified as a controlled substance (designated product) or narcotic for other than medically accepted therapeutic purposes.
- (18) Promotion of the sale of drugs, devices, appliances or goods provided for a patient in such manner as to exploit the patient for financial gain of the physician.
- (19) Offering, undertaking or agreeing to cure or treat disease by a secret method, procedure, treatment or medicine, or the treating, operating or prescribing for any human condition by a method, means or procedure which the licensee refuses to divulge upon demand of the Department.
- (20) Immoral conduct in the commission of any act including, but not limited to, commission of an act of sexual misconduct related to the licensee's practice.
- (21) Wilfully making or filing false records or reports in his or her practice as a physician, including, but not limited to, false records to support claims against the medical assistance program of the Department of Public Aid

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- (22) Wilful omission to file or record, or wilfully impeding the filing or recording, or inducing another person to omit to file or record, medical reports as required by law, or wilfully failing to report an instance of suspected abuse or neglect as required by law.
- (23) Being named as a perpetrator in an indicated report by the Department of Children and Family Services under the Abused and Neglected Child Reporting Act, and upon proof by clear and convincing evidence that the licensee has caused a child to be an abused child or neglected child as defined in the Abused and Neglected Child Reporting Act.
- (24) Solicitation of professional patronage by any corporation, agents or persons, or profiting from those representing themselves to be agents of the licensee.
- (25) Gross and wilful and continued overcharging for professional services, including filing false statements for collection of fees for which services are not rendered, including, but not limited to, filing such false statements for collection of monies for services not rendered from the medical assistance program of the Department of Public Aid under the Illinois Public Aid Code.
- (26) A pattern of practice or other behavior which demonstrates incapacity or incompetence to practice under this Act.
- (27) Mental illness or disability which results in the inability to practice under this Act with reasonable judgment, skill or safety.
- (28) Physical illness, including, but not limited to, deterioration through the aging process, or loss of motor skill which results in a physician's inability to practice under this Act with reasonable judgment, skill or safety.
 - (29) Cheating on or attempt to subvert the licensing

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- examinations administered under this Act.
 - Wilfully or negligently violating the confidentiality between physician and patient except as required by law.
 - (31) The use of any false, fraudulent, or deceptive statement in any document connected with practice under this Act.
 - (32) Aiding and abetting an individual not licensed under this Act in the practice of a profession licensed under this Act.
 - (33) Violating state or federal laws or regulations relating to controlled substances.
 - (34) Failure to report to the Department any adverse final action taken against them by another licensing jurisdiction (any other state or any territory of the United States or any foreign state or country), by any peer review body, by any health care institution, by any professional society or association related to practice under this Act, by any governmental agency, by any law enforcement agency, or by any court for acts or conduct similar to acts or conduct which would constitute grounds for action as defined in this Section.
 - (35) Failure to report to the Department surrender of a license or authorization to practice as a medical doctor, a doctor of osteopathy, a doctor of osteopathic medicine, or doctor of chiropractic in another state or jurisdiction, or surrender of membership on any medical staff or in any medical or professional association or society, while under disciplinary investigation by any of those authorities or bodies, for acts or conduct similar to acts or conduct which would constitute grounds for action as defined in this Section.
 - (36) Failure to report to the Department any adverse judgment, settlement, or award arising from a liability

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claim related to acts or conduct similar to acts or conduct 1 2 which would constitute grounds for action as defined in 3 this Section.

- (37) Failure to transfer copies of medical records as required by law.
- Failure to furnish the Department, investigators or representatives, relevant information, legally requested by the Department after consultation with the Chief Medical Coordinator or the Deputy Medical Coordinator.
- (39) Violating the Health Care Worker Self-Referral Act.
 - (40) Willful failure to provide notice when notice is required under the Parental Notice of Abortion Act of 1995.
 - (41) Failure to establish and maintain records of patient care and treatment as required by this law.
 - (42) Entering into an excessive number of written collaborative agreements with licensed advanced practice nurses resulting in an inability to adequately collaborate and provide medical direction.
 - (43) Repeated failure to adequately collaborate with provide medical direction to a licensed advanced practice nurse.

All proceedings to suspend, revoke, place on probationary status, or take any other disciplinary action as the Department may deem proper, with regard to a license on any of the foregoing grounds, must be commenced within 3 years next after receipt by the Department of a complaint alleging the commission of or notice of the conviction order for any of the acts described herein. Except for the grounds numbered (8), (9) and (29), no action shall be commenced more than 5 years after the date of the incident or act alleged to have violated this Section, however incidents or acts up to 10 years after the date of the incident or act alleged may be combined to allege a

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pattern of practice under item (26) of subsection (A) of this Section. In the event of the settlement of any claim or cause of action in favor of the claimant or the reduction to final judgment of any civil action in favor of the plaintiff, such claim, cause of action or civil action being grounded on the allegation that a person licensed under this Act was negligent in providing care, the Department shall have an additional period of 2 years one year from the date of notification to the Department under Section 23 of this Act of such settlement or final judgment in which to investigate and commence formal disciplinary proceedings under Section 36 of this Act, except as otherwise provided by law. The Department shall expunge the records of any investigation concluded by dismissal or closure and any discipline solely for administrative matters 3 years after final disposition or after the statute of limitations has expired, whichever is greater. The time during which the holder of the license was outside the State of Illinois shall not be included within any period of time limiting the commencement of disciplinary action by the Department.

The entry of an order or judgment by any circuit court establishing that any person holding a license under this Act is a person in need of mental treatment operates as suspension of that license. That person may resume their practice only upon the entry of a Departmental order based upon a finding by the Medical Disciplinary Board that they have been determined to be recovered from mental illness by the court and upon the Disciplinary Board's recommendation that they be permitted to resume their practice.

The Department may refuse to issue or take disciplinary action concerning the license of any person who fails to file a return, or to pay the tax, penalty or interest shown in a filed return, or to pay any final assessment of tax, penalty or interest, as required by any tax Act administered by the Illinois Department of Revenue, until such time as the

- requirements of any such tax Act are satisfied as determined by 1
- the Illinois Department of Revenue. 2
- 3 Department, recommendation of upon the the
- 4 Disciplinary Board, shall adopt rules which set forth standards
- 5 to be used in determining:

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- person will be deemed (a) when а sufficiently 7 rehabilitated to warrant the public trust;
 - what constitutes dishonorable, unethical unprofessional conduct of a character likely to deceive, defraud, or harm the public;
 - (c) what constitutes immoral conduct in the commission of any act, including, but not limited to, commission of an act of sexual misconduct related to the licensee's practice; and
 - (d) what constitutes gross negligence in the practice of medicine.

However, no such rule shall be admissible into evidence in any civil action except for review of a licensing or other disciplinary action under this Act.

In enforcing this Section, the Medical Disciplinary Board, upon a showing of a possible violation, may compel any individual licensed to practice under this Act, or who has applied for licensure or a permit pursuant to this Act, to submit to a mental or physical examination, or both, as required by and at the expense of the Department. The examining physician or physicians shall be those specifically designated by the Disciplinary Board. The Medical Disciplinary Board or the Department may order the examining physician to present testimony concerning this mental or physical examination of the licensee or applicant. No information shall be excluded by reason of any common law or statutory privilege relating to communication between the licensee or applicant and the examining physician. The individual to be examined may have, at his or her own expense, another physician of his or her choice

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present during all aspects of the examination. Failure of any individual to submit to mental or physical examination, when directed, shall be grounds for suspension of his or her license until such time as the individual submits to the examination if the Disciplinary Board finds, after notice and hearing, that the refusal to submit to the examination was without reasonable cause. If the Disciplinary Board finds a physician unable to practice because of the reasons set forth in this Section, the Disciplinary Board shall require such physician to submit to care, counseling, or treatment by physicians approved or designated by the Disciplinary Board, as a condition for continued, reinstated, or renewed licensure to practice. Any physician, whose license was granted pursuant to Sections 9, 17, or 19 of this Act, or, continued, reinstated, renewed, disciplined or supervised, subject to such terms, conditions or restrictions who shall fail to comply with such terms, conditions or restrictions, or to complete a required program of care, counseling, or treatment, as determined by the Chief Medical Coordinator or Deputy Medical Coordinators, shall be referred to the Director for a determination as to whether the licensee shall have their license suspended immediately, pending a hearing by the Disciplinary Board. In instances in which the Director immediately suspends a license under this Section, a hearing upon such person's license must be convened by the Disciplinary Board within 15 days after such suspension and completed without appreciable delay. The Disciplinary Board shall have the authority to review the subject physician's record of treatment and counseling regarding the impairment, to the extent permitted by applicable federal statutes and regulations safeguarding the confidentiality of medical records.

An individual licensed under this Act, affected under this Section, shall be afforded an opportunity to demonstrate to the Disciplinary Board that they can resume practice in compliance

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1 with acceptable and prevailing standards under the provisions 2 of their license.

The Department may promulgate rules for the imposition of fines in disciplinary cases, not to exceed \$5,000 for each violation of this Act. Fines may be imposed in conjunction with other forms of disciplinary action, but shall not be the exclusive disposition of any disciplinary action arising out of conduct resulting in death or injury to a patient. Any funds collected from such fines shall be deposited in the Medical Disciplinary Fund.

- (B) The Department shall revoke the license or visiting permit of any person issued under this Act to practice medicine or to treat human ailments without the use of drugs and without operative surgery, who has been convicted a second time of committing any felony under the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, or who has been convicted a second time of committing a Class 1 felony under Sections 8A-3 and 8A-6 of the Illinois Public Aid Code. A person whose license or visiting permit is revoked under this subsection B of Section 22 of this Act shall be prohibited from practicing medicine or treating human ailments without the use of drugs and without operative surgery.
- (C) The Medical Disciplinary Board shall recommend to the 23 2.4 Department civil penalties and any other appropriate 25 discipline in disciplinary cases when the Board finds that a 26 physician willfully performed an abortion with knowledge that the person upon whom the abortion has been 27 28 performed is a minor or an incompetent person without notice as 29 required under the Parental Notice of Abortion Act of 1995. Upon the Board's recommendation, the Department shall impose, 30 31 for the first violation, a civil penalty of \$1,000 and for a second or subsequent violation, a civil penalty of \$5,000. 32
- (Source: P.A. 89-18, eff. 6-1-95; 89-201, eff. 1-1-96; 89-626, 33
- eff. 8-9-96; 89-702, eff. 7-1-97; 90-742, eff. 8-13-98.) 34

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- 1 (225 ILCS 60/23) (from Ch. 111, par. 4400-23)
- 2 (Section scheduled to be repealed on January 1, 2007)
- 3 Sec. 23. Reports relating to professional conduct and capacity.
 - (A) Entities required to report.
 - (1) Health care institutions. The chief administrator executive officer of any health care institution licensed by the Illinois Department of Public Health shall report to the Disciplinary Board when any person's clinical privileges are terminated or are restricted based on a final determination, in accordance with that institution's by-laws or rules and regulations, that a person has either committed an act or acts which may directly threaten patient care, and not of an administrative nature, or that a person may be mentally or physically disabled in such a manner as to endanger patients under that person's care. Such officer also shall report if a person accepts voluntary termination or restriction of privileges in lieu of formal action based upon conduct related directly to patient care and not of an administrative nature, or in lieu of formal action seeking to determine whether a person may be mentally or physically disabled in such a manner as to endanger patients under that person's care. The Medical Disciplinary Board shall, by rule, provide for the reporting to it of all instances in which a person, licensed under this Act, who is impaired by reason of age, drug or alcohol abuse or physical or mental impairment, is under supervision and, where appropriate, is in a program of rehabilitation. reports shall be strictly confidential and may be reviewed and considered only by the members of the Disciplinary Board, or by authorized staff as provided by rules of the Disciplinary Board. Provisions shall be made for the

periodic report of the status of any such person not less than twice annually in order that the Disciplinary Board shall have current information upon which to determine the status of any such person. Such initial and periodic reports of impaired physicians shall not be considered records within the meaning of The State Records Act and shall be disposed of, following a determination by the Disciplinary Board that such reports are no longer required, in a manner and at such time as the Disciplinary Board shall determine by rule. The filing of such reports shall be construed as the filing of a report for purposes of subsection (C) of this Section.

- (2) Professional associations. The President or chief executive officer of any association or society, of persons licensed under this Act, operating within this State shall report to the Disciplinary Board when the association or society renders a final determination that a person has committed unprofessional conduct related directly to patient care or that a person may be mentally or physically disabled in such a manner as to endanger patients under that person's care.
- (3) Professional liability insurers. Every insurance company which offers policies of professional liability insurance to persons licensed under this Act, or any other entity which seeks to indemnify the professional liability of a person licensed under this Act, shall report to the Disciplinary Board the settlement of any claim or cause of action, or final judgment rendered in any cause of action, which alleged negligence in the furnishing of medical care by such licensed person when such settlement or final judgment is in favor of the plaintiff.
- (4) State's Attorneys. The State's Attorney of each county shall report to the Disciplinary Board all instances in which a person licensed under this Act is convicted or

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otherwise found guilty of the commission of any felony. The State's Attorney of each county may report to the Disciplinary Board through a verified complaint any instance in which the State's Attorney believes that a physician has willfully violated the notice requirements of the Parental Notice of Abortion Act of 1995.

- (5) State agencies. All agencies, boards, commissions, departments, or other instrumentalities of the government of the State of Illinois shall report to the Disciplinary Board any instance arising in connection with the operations of such agency, including the administration of any law by such agency, in which a person licensed under this Act has either committed an act or acts which may be a which violation of this Act or may constitute unprofessional conduct related directly to patient care or which indicates that a person licensed under this Act may be mentally or physically disabled in such a manner as to endanger patients under that person's care.
- (B) Mandatory reporting. All reports required by items (34), (35), and (36) of subsection (A) of Section 22 and by Section 23 shall be submitted to the Disciplinary Board in a timely fashion. The reports shall be filed in writing within 60 days after a determination that a report is required under this Act. All reports shall contain the following information:
 - (1) The name, address and telephone number of the person making the report.
 - (2) The name, address and telephone number of the person who is the subject of the report.
 - (3) The name or other means of identification of any patient or patients whose treatment is a subject of the report, provided, however, no medical records may be revealed without the written consent of the patient or patients.
 - (4) A brief description of the facts which gave rise to

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the issuance of the report, including the dates of any 1 occurrences deemed to necessitate the filing of the report. 2

- (5) If court action is involved, the identity of the court in which the action is filed, along with the docket number and date of filing of the action.
- Any further pertinent information which (6) reporting party deems to be an aid in the evaluation of the report.

The Department shall have the right to inform patients of the right to provide written consent for the Department to obtain copies of hospital and medical records. The Disciplinary Board or Department may exercise the power under Section 38 of this Act to subpoena copies of hospital or medical records in mandatory report cases alleging death or permanent bodily injury when consent to obtain records is not provided by a patient or legal representative. Appropriate rules shall be adopted by the Department with the approval of the Disciplinary

has received written When the Department concerning incidents required to be reported in items (34), (35), and (36) of subsection (A) of Section 22, the licensee's failure to report the incident to the Department under those items shall not be the sole grounds for disciplinary action.

Nothing contained in this Section shall act to in any way, waive or modify the confidentiality of medical reports and committee reports to the extent provided by law. information reported or disclosed shall be kept for the confidential use of the Disciplinary Board, the Medical Coordinators, the Disciplinary Board's attorneys, the medical investigative staff, and authorized clerical provided in this Act, and shall be afforded the same status as is provided information concerning medical studies in Part 21 of Article VIII of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(C) Immunity from prosecution. Any individual or

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organization acting in good faith, and not in a wilful and wanton manner, in complying with this Act by providing any report or other information to the Disciplinary Board, or assisting in the investigation or preparation of information, or by participating in proceedings of the Disciplinary Board, or by serving as a member of Disciplinary Board, shall not, as a result of such actions, be subject to criminal prosecution or civil damages.

(D) Indemnification. Members of the Disciplinary Board, the Medical Coordinators, the Disciplinary Board's attorneys, the medical investigative staff, physicians retained under contract to assist and advise the medical coordinators in the investigation, and authorized clerical staff shall be indemnified by the State for any actions occurring within the scope of services on the Disciplinary Board, done in good faith and not wilful and wanton in nature. The Attorney General shall defend all such actions unless he or she determines either that there would be a conflict of interest in such representation or that the actions complained of were not in good faith or were wilful and wanton.

Should the Attorney General decline representation, the member shall have the right to employ counsel of his or her choice, whose fees shall be provided by the State, after approval by the Attorney General, unless there is a determination by a court that the member's actions were not in good faith or were wilful and wanton.

The member must notify the Attorney General within 7 days of receipt of notice of the initiation of any action involving services of the Disciplinary Board. Failure to so notify the Attorney General shall constitute an absolute waiver of the right to a defense and indemnification.

The Attorney General shall determine within 7 days after receiving such notice, whether he or she will undertake to represent the member.

(E) Deliberations of Disciplinary Board. Upon the receipt of any report called for by this Act, other than those reports of impaired persons licensed under this Act required pursuant to the rules of the Disciplinary Board, the Disciplinary Board shall notify in writing, by certified mail, the person who is the subject of the report. Such notification shall be made within 30 days of receipt by the Disciplinary Board of the report.

The notification shall include a written notice setting forth the person's right to examine the report. Included in such notification shall be the address at which the file is maintained, the name of the custodian of the reports, and the telephone number at which the custodian may be reached. The person who is the subject of the report shall submit a written statement responding, clarifying, adding to, or proposing the amending of the report previously filed and provide a copy of the applicable medical records. The statement shall become a permanent part of the file and must be received by the Disciplinary Board no more than 60 days after the date on which the person was notified by the Disciplinary Board of the existence of the original report.

The Disciplinary Board shall review all reports received by it, together with any supporting information and responding statements submitted by persons who are the subject of reports. The review by the Disciplinary Board shall be in a timely manner but in no event, shall the Disciplinary Board's initial review of the material contained in each disciplinary file be less than 61 days nor more than 180 days after the receipt of the initial report by the Disciplinary Board.

When the Disciplinary Board makes its initial review of the materials contained within its disciplinary files, the Disciplinary Board shall, in writing, make a determination as to whether there are sufficient facts to warrant further investigation or action. Failure to make such determination

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within the time provided shall be deemed to be a determination that there are not sufficient facts to warrant further investigation or action.

Should the Disciplinary Board find that there are not sufficient facts to warrant further investigation, or action, the report shall be accepted for filing and the matter shall be deemed closed and so reported to the Director. The Director shall then have 30 days to accept the Medical Disciplinary Board's decision or request further investigation. The Director shall inform the Board in writing of the decision to request further investigation, including the specific reasons for the decision. The individual or entity filing the original report or complaint and the person who is the subject of the report or complaint shall be notified in writing by the Director of any final action on their report or complaint.

- (F) Summary reports. The Disciplinary Board shall prepare, on a timely basis, but in no event less than one every other month, a summary report of final actions taken upon disciplinary files maintained by the Disciplinary Board. The summary reports shall be sent by the Disciplinary Board to every health care facility licensed by the Illinois Department of Public Health, every professional association and society of persons licensed under this Act functioning on a statewide basis in this State, the American Medical Association, the American Osteopathic Association, the American Chiropractic Association, all insurers providing professional liability insurance to persons licensed under this Act in the State of Illinois, the Federation of State Medical Licensing Boards, and the Illinois Pharmacists Association.
- 30 (G) Any violation of this Section shall be a Class A misdemeanor.
- 32 (H) If any such person violates the provisions of this 33 Section an action may be brought in the name of the People of 34 the State of Illinois, through the Attorney General of the

1 State of Illinois, for an order enjoining such violation or for

2 an order enforcing compliance with this Section. Upon filing of

- 3 a verified petition in such court, the court may issue a
- 4 temporary restraining order without notice or bond and may
- 5 preliminarily or permanently enjoin such violation, and if it
- 6 is established that such person has violated or is violating
- 7 the injunction, the court may punish the offender for contempt
- 8 of court. Proceedings under this paragraph shall be in addition
- 9 to, and not in lieu of, all other remedies and penalties
- 10 provided for by this Section.
- 11 (Source: P.A. 89-18, eff. 6-1-95; 89-702, eff. 7-1-97; 90-699,
- 12 eff. 1-1-99.)
- 13 ARTICLE 5.
- 14 Section 5-5. The Health Care Arbitration Act is amended by
- changing Sections 8 and 9 as follows:
- 16 (710 ILCS 15/8) (from Ch. 10, par. 208)
- 17 Sec. 8. Conditions. Every health care arbitration
- agreement shall be subject to the following conditions:
- 19 (a) The agreement is not a condition to the rendering of
- 20 health care services by any party and the agreement has been
- 21 executed by the recipient of health care services at the
- inception of or during the term of provision of services for a
- 23 specific cause by either a health care provider or a hospital;
- 24 and
- 25 (b) The agreement is a separate instrument complete in
- itself and not a part of any other contract or instrument; and
- (c) The agreement may not limit, impair, or waive any
- 28 substantive rights or defenses of any party, including the
- 29 statute of limitations; and
- 30 (d) The agreement shall not limit, impair, or waive the

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procedural rights to be heard, to present material evidence, to 1 2 cross-examine witnesses, and to be represented by an attorney, or other procedural rights of due process of any party. 3

(e) As a part of the discharge planning process the patient or, if appropriate, members of his family must be given a copy of the health care arbitration agreement previously executed by or for the patient and shall re affirm it. Failure to comply with this provision during the discharge planning process shall void the health care arbitration agreement.

(Source: P.A. 80-1012.)

- (710 ILCS 15/9) (from Ch. 10, par. 209) 11
- Sec. 9. Mandatory Provisions. 12
- 13 (a) Every health care arbitration agreement shall be 14 clearly captioned "Health Care Arbitration Agreement".
 - (b) Every health care arbitration agreement in relation to health care services rendered during hospitalization shall specify the date of commencement of hospitalization. Every health care arbitration agreement in relation to health care services not rendered during hospitalization shall state the specific cause for which the services are provided.
 - (c) Every health care arbitration agreement may be cancelled by any signatory (1) within 60 days of its execution or within 60 days of the date of the patient's discharge from the hospital, or last date of treatment, whichever is later, as to an agreement in relation to health care services rendered during hospitalization, provided, that if executed other than at the time of discharge of the patient from the hospital, the health care arbitration agreement be reaffirmed at the time of the discharge planning process in the same manner as provided for in the execution of the original agreement; or (2) within 60 days of the date of its execution, or the last date of treatment by the health care provider, whichever is later, as to an agreement in relation to health care services not

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rendered during hospitalization. Provided, that no health care arbitration agreement shall be valid after $\underline{10}$ $\underline{2}$ years from the date of its execution. An employee of a hospital or health care provider who is not a signatory to an agreement may cancel such agreement as to himself until 30 days following his notification that he is a party to a dispute or issue on which arbitration has been demanded pursuant to such agreement. If any person executing a health care arbitration agreement dies before the period of cancellation as outlined above, the personal representative of the decedent shall have the right to cancel the health care arbitration agreement within 60 days of the date of his appointment as the legal representative of the decedent's estate. Provided, that if no legal representative is appointed within 6 months of the death of said decedent the next of kin of such decedent shall have the right to cancel the health care arbitration agreement within 8 months from the date of death.

(d) Every health care arbitration agreement shall contain immediately above the signature lines, in upper case type in printed letters of at least 3/16 inch height, a caption and paragraphs as follows:

"AGREEMENT TO ARBITRATE HEALTH CARE

NEGLIGENCE CLAIMS

24 NOTICE TO PATIENT

YOU CANNOT BE REQUIRED TO SIGN THIS AGREEMENT IN ORDER TO RECEIVE TREATMENT. BY SIGNING THIS AGREEMENT, YOUR RIGHT TO TRIAL BY A JURY OR A JUDGE IN A COURT WILL BE BARRED AS TO ANY DISPUTE RELATING TO INJURIES THAT MAY RESULT FROM NEGLIGENCE DURING YOUR TREATMENT OR CARE, AND WILL BE REPLACED BY AN ARBITRATION PROCEDURE.

THIS AGREEMENT MAY BE CANCELLED WITHIN 60 DAYS OF SIGNING OR 60 DAYS AFTER YOUR HOSPITAL DISCHARGE OR 60 DAYS AFTER YOUR LAST HEALTH CARE SERVICE MEDICAL TREATMENT IN RELATION TO HEALTH CARE SERVICES NOT RENDERED DURING

- 1 HOSPITALIZATION.
- 2 THIS AGREEMENT PROVIDES THAT ANY CLAIMS WHICH MAY ARISE OUT
- 3 OF YOUR HEALTH CARE WILL BE SUBMITTED TO A PANEL OF
- 4 ARBITRATORS, RATHER THAN TO A COURT FOR DETERMINATION. THIS
- 5 AGREEMENT REQUIRES ALL PARTIES SIGNING IT TO ABIDE BY THE
- 6 DECISION OF THE ARBITRATION PANEL."
- 7 (e) an executed copy of the AGREEMENT TO ARBITRATE HEALTH
- 8 CARE CLAIMS and any reaffirmation of that agreement as required
- 9 by this Act shall be given to the patient during the time of
- 10 the discharge planning process or at the time of discharge
- 11 <u>after last date of treatment</u>.
- 12 (Source: P.A. 91-156, eff. 1-1-00.)
- Section 5-10. The Code of Civil Procedure is amended by
- 14 changing Sections 2-622, 2-1107.1, 2-1109, 2-1702, 2-1704,
- 15 8-1901, and 8-2501, and by adding Sections 2-1105.01 and 8-2502
- 16 as follows:
- 17 (735 ILCS 5/2-622) (from Ch. 110, par. 2-622)
- 18 (Text of Section WITHOUT the changes made by P.A. 89-7,
- 19 which has been held unconstitutional)
- Sec. 2-622. Healing art malpractice.
- 21 (a) In any action, whether in tort, contract or otherwise,
- in which the plaintiff seeks damages for injuries or death by
- 23 reason of medical, hospital, or other healing art malpractice,
- 24 the plaintiff's attorney or the plaintiff, if the plaintiff is
- 25 proceeding pro se, shall file an affidavit, attached to the
- original and all copies of the complaint, declaring one of the
- 27 following:
- 1. That the affiant has consulted and reviewed the
- facts of the case with a health professional who the
- affiant reasonably believes: (i) is knowledgeable in the
- 31 relevant issues involved in the particular action; (ii)
- 32 practices or has practiced within the last 6 years or

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teaches or has taught within the last 6 years in the same area of health care or medicine that is at issue in the particular action; and (iii) meets the minimum requirements set forth in 8-2501; and (iv) is qualified by experience or demonstrated competence in the subject of the reviewing health professional case; that the determined in a written report, after a review of the medical record and other relevant material involved in the particular action that there is a reasonable meritorious cause for the filing of such action; and that the affiant has concluded on the basis of the reviewing health professional's review and consultation that there is a reasonable and meritorious cause for filing of such action. If the affidavit is filed as to a defendant who is a physician licensed to treat human ailments without the use of drugs or medicines and without operative surgery, a dentist, a podiatrist, a psychologist, or a naprapath, the written report must be from a health professional licensed in the same profession, with the same class of license, as the defendant. For affidavits filed as to all other defendants, the written report must be from a physician licensed to practice medicine in all its branches. In either event, the affidavit must identify the profession of the reviewing health professional. A copy of the written report, clearly identifying the plaintiff and the reasons for the reviewing health professional's determination that a reasonable and meritorious cause for the filing of the action exists, must be attached to the affidavit, but information which would identify the reviewing health professional may be deleted from the copy so attached. The report shall include the name and address of the reviewing health professional and documentation of compliance with requirements set forth in 8-2501.

2. That the affiant was unable to obtain a consultation

required by paragraph 1 because a statute of limitations would impair the action and the consultation required could not be obtained before the expiration of the statute of limitations. If an affidavit is executed pursuant to this paragraph, the certificate and written report required by paragraph 1 shall be filed within 90 days after the filing of the complaint. No additional 90 day extensions shall be granted. The defendant shall be excused from answering or otherwise pleading until 30 days after being served with a certificate required by paragraph 1.

- 3. That a request has been made by the plaintiff or his attorney for examination and copying of records pursuant to Part 20 of Article VIII of this Code and the party required to comply under those Sections has failed to produce such records within 60 days of the receipt of the request. If an affidavit is executed pursuant to this paragraph, the certificate and written report required by paragraph 1 shall be filed within 90 days following receipt of the requested records. All defendants except those whose failure to comply with Part 20 of Article VIII of this Code is the basis for an affidavit under this paragraph shall be excused from answering or otherwise pleading until 30 days after being served with the certificate required by paragraph 1.
- (b) Where a certificate and written report are required pursuant to this Section a separate certificate and written report shall be filed as to each defendant who has been named in the complaint and shall be filed as to each defendant named at a later time.
- (c) Where the plaintiff intends to rely on the doctrine of "res ipsa loquitur", as defined by Section 2-1113 of this Code, the certificate and written report must state that, in the opinion of the reviewing health professional, negligence has occurred in the course of medical treatment. The affiant shall

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certify upon filing of the complaint that he is relying on the doctrine of "res ipsa loquitur".

- (d) When the attorney intends to rely on the doctrine of failure to inform of the consequences of the procedure, the attorney shall certify upon the filing of the complaint that the reviewing health professional has, after reviewing the medical record and other relevant materials involved in the particular action, concluded that a reasonable health professional would have informed the patient of the consequences of the procedure.
- (e) Allegations and denials in the affidavit, made without reasonable cause and found to be untrue, shall subject the party pleading them or his attorney, or both, to the payment of reasonable expenses, actually incurred by the other party by reason of the untrue pleading, together with reasonable attorneys' fees to be summarily taxed by the court upon motion made within 30 days of the judgment or dismissal. In no event shall the award for attorneys' fees and expenses exceed those actually paid by the moving party, including the insurer, if any. In proceedings under this paragraph (e), the moving party shall have the right to depose and examine any and all reviewing health professionals who prepared reports used in conjunction with an affidavit required by this Section.
- (f) A reviewing health professional who in good faith prepares a report used in conjunction with an affidavit required by this Section shall have civil immunity from liability which otherwise might result from the preparation of such report.
- 29 (g) The failure to file a certificate required by this 30 Section shall be grounds for dismissal under Section 2-619.
- 31 (h) This Section does not apply to or affect any actions 32 pending at the time of its effective date, but applies to cases 33 filed on or after its effective date.
 - (i) This amendatory Act of 1997 does not apply to or affect

- any actions pending at the time of its effective date, but 1 applies to cases filed on or after its effective date. 2
- 3 (j) This amendatory Act of 93rd General Assembly does not
- apply to or affect any actions pending at the time of its 4
- 5 effective date, but applies to cases filed on or after its
- effective date. 6
- (Source: P.A. 86-646; 90-579, eff. 5-1-98.) 7
- (735 ILCS 5/2-1105.01 new)8
- 9 Sec. 2-1105.01. Personal assets protected in healing art
- 10 malpractice cases. In all cases, whether tort, contract, or
- otherwise, in which the plaintiff seeks damages by reason of 11
- medical healing art malpractice, the amount of the recovery 12
- 13 shall be limited to an amount that is covered by the
- physician's medical malpractice insurance or liability 14
- insurance provided the physician maintains at least a minimum 15
- of \$1,000,000 in insurance coverage per occurrence and 16
- 17 \$3,000,000 in the aggregate. Corporate assets are subject to
- attachment for satisfaction of a judgment. In no event, shall a 18
- 19 physician be liable in an amount that would cause him or her to
- 20 forfeit any of his or her personal assets.
- (735 ILCS 5/2-1107.1) (from Ch. 110, par. 2-1107.1) 21
- (Text of Section WITHOUT the changes made by P.A. 89-7, 22
- 23 which has been held unconstitutional)
- Sec. 2-1107.1. Jury instruction in tort actions. In all 24
- 25 actions on account of bodily injury or death or physical damage
- 26 to property based on negligence, or product liability based on
- 27 strict tort liability, the court shall instruct the jury in
- writing, to the extent that it is true, that any award of 28
- 29 compensatory damages will not be taxable under federal or State
- 30 income tax law and that the defendant shall be found not liable
- 31 if the jury finds that the contributory fault of the plaintiff
- is more than 50% of the proximate cause of the injury or damage 32

- 1 for which recovery is sought.
- This amendatory Act of the 93rd General Assembly applies to 2
- 3 causes of action filed on or after its effective date.
- (Source: P.A. 84-1431.) 4

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- (735 ILCS 5/2-1109) (from Ch. 110, par. 2-1109) 5
- (Text of Section WITHOUT the changes made by P.A. 89-7,
- 7 which has been held unconstitutional)
- Sec. 2-1109. Itemized verdicts. 8
- 9 (a) In every case where damages for bodily injury or death
- to the person are assessed by the jury the verdict shall be 10
- itemized so as to reflect the monetary distribution, if any, 11
- among economic loss and non-economic loss, if any, and, in 12
- 13 healing art medical malpractice cases, further itemized so as
- 14 to reflect the distribution of economic loss by category, such
- itemization of economic loss by category to include: (a) amounts intended to compensate for reasonable expenses which

have been incurred, or which will be incurred, for necessary

surgical, x-ray, dental, or other health

- 19 rehabilitative services, drugs, and therapy; (b) amounts
- 20 intended to compensate for lost wages or loss of earning
- capacity; and (c) all other economic losses claimed by the 21
- plaintiff or granted by the jury. Each category of economic 22
- 23 loss shall be further itemized into amounts intended to
- 24 compensate for losses which have been incurred prior to the
- 25 verdict and amounts intended to compensate for future losses
- which will be incurred in the future. 26
- 27 (b) In all actions on account of bodily injury or death
- 28 based on negligence, including healing art malpractice
- actions, the following terms have the following meanings: 29
- (i) "Economic loss" or "economic damages" means all 30
- damages that are tangible, such as damages for past and 31
- future medical expenses, loss of income or earnings and 32
- 33 other property loss.

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(ii) "Non-economic loss" or "non-economic damages"
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          means damages that are intangible, including but not
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          limited to damages for pain and suffering, disability,
          disfigurement, loss of consortium, and loss of society.
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              (iii) "Compensatory damages" or "actual damages" are
          the sum of economic and non-economic damages.
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          (c) Nothing in this Section shall be construed to create a
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      cause of action.
          (d) This amendatory Act of the 93rd General Assembly
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      applies to causes of action filed on or after its effective
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      date.
      (Source: P.A. 84-7.)
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13
          (735 ILCS 5/2-1702) (from Ch. 110, par. 2-1702)
          (Text of Section WITHOUT the changes made by P.A. 89-7,
14
      which has been held unconstitutional)
15
          Sec. 2-1702. Economic/Non-Economic Loss. As used in this
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      Part, "economic loss" and "non-economic loss" have the same
      meanings as in Section 2-1109(b) .+
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          (a) "Economic loss" means all pecuniary harm for which
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      damages are recoverable.
          (b) "Non-economic loss" means loss of consortium and
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      nonpecuniary harm for which damages are recoverable,
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      including, without limitation, damages for pain and suffering,
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      inconvenience, disfigurement, and physical impairment.
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      (Source: P.A. 84-7.)
          (735 ILCS 5/2-1704) (from Ch. 110, par. 2-1704)
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          Sec. 2-1704. Healing art malpractice Medical Malpractice
      Action. As used in this <u>Code</u> <del>Part</del>, "<u>healing art</u> medical
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      malpractice action" means any action, whether in tort, contract
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      or otherwise, in which the plaintiff seeks damages for injuries
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      or death by reason of medical, hospital, or other healing art
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malpractice including but not limited to medical, nursing,

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- dental, or podiatric malpractice. The term "healing art" shall 1
- not include care and treatment by spiritual means through 2
- 3 prayer in accord with the tenets and practices of a recognized
- 4 church or religious denomination.
- 5 (Source: P.A. 84-7.)
- 6 (735 ILCS 5/8-1901) (from Ch. 110, par. 8-1901)
- 7 Sec. 8-1901. Admission of liability - Effect.
- (a) The providing of, or payment for, medical, surgical, 8
- 9 hospital, or rehabilitation services, facilities, or equipment
- 10 by or on behalf of any person, or the offer to provide, or pay
- for, any one or more of the foregoing, shall not be construed 11
- 12 as an admission of any liability by such person or persons.
- 13 Testimony, writings, records, reports or information with
- 14 respect to the foregoing shall not be admissible in evidence as
- 15 an admission of any liability in any action of any kind in any
- court or before any commission, administrative agency, or other 16
- 17 tribunal in this State, except at the instance of the person or
- persons so making any such provision, payment or offer. 18
- 19 (b) Any expression of grief, apology, remedial action, or
- 20 explanation provided by a health care provider, including, but
- 21 not limited to, a statement that the health care provider is
- "sorry" for the outcome to a patient, the patient's family, or 22
- the patient's legal representative about an inadequate or 23
- 24 unanticipated treatment or care outcome that is provided within
- 25 72 hours of when the provider knew or should have known of the
- potential cause of such outcome shall not be admissible as 26
- 27 evidence, nor discoverable in any action of any kind in any
- 28 court or before any tribunal, board, agency, or person. The
- disclosure of any such information, whether proper, or 29
- improper, shall not waive or have any effect upon 30
- confidentiality, nondiscoverability, or inadmissibility. As 31
- used in this Section, a "health care provider" is any hospital, 32
- nursing home or other facility, or employee or agent thereof, a 33

- physician, or other licensed health care professional. Nothing 1
- in this Section precludes the discovery or admissibility of any 2
- 3 other facts regarding the patient's treatment or outcome as
- 4 otherwise permitted by law.
- 5 (Source: P.A. 82-280.)
- 6 (735 ILCS 5/8-2501) (from Ch. 110, par. 8-2501)
- 7 (Text of Section WITHOUT the changes made by P.A. 89-7,
- which has been held unconstitutional) 8
- Sec. 8-2501. Expert Witness Standards. In any case in which 9
- the standard of care <u>applicable to</u> given by a medical 10
- professional profession is at issue, the court shall apply the 11
- following standards to determine if a witness qualifies as an 12
- 13 expert witness and can testify on the issue of the appropriate
- 14 standard of care.
- (a) Whether the witness is board certified or board 15
- eligible in the same medical specialties as the defendant and 16
- 17 is familiar with the same Relationship of the medical
- 18 specialties of the witness to the medical problem or problems,
- 19 or and the type of treatment administered in the case;
- 20 (b) Whether the witness has devoted 75% a substantial
- portion of his or her working hours time to the practice of 21
- medicine, teaching or University based research in relation to 22
- 23 the medical care and type of treatment at issue which gave rise
- 24 to the medical problem of which the plaintiff complains;
- 25 (c) whether the witness is licensed by a state or the
- <u>District of Columbia</u> in the same profession as the defendant; 26
- 27 and
- 28 (d) whether, in the case against a nonspecialist, the
- witness can demonstrate a sufficient familiarity with the 29
- 30 standard of care practiced in this State.
- 31 An expert shall provide proof of active practice, teaching,
- 32 or engaging in university-based research. If retired, an expert
- must provide proof of attendance and completion of continuing 33

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- 2 expert who has not actively practiced, taught, or been engaged
- 3 in university-based research for 10 years may not be qualified
- 4 as an expert witness.
- 5 This amendatory Act of the 93rd General Assembly applies to
- causes of action filed on or after its effective date. 6
- (Source: P.A. 84-7.) 7
- (735 ILCS 5/8-2502 new) 8
- 9 Sec. 8-2502. Settlement annuity evidence. Any party in a
- medical malpractice action may introduce structured settlement 10
- annuity evidence to pay for any future damages that may be 11
- awarded to the plaintiff provided that the following conditions 12
- 13 are satisfied:
- 14 (a) the witness providing the evidence has specialized
- 15 in purchasing structured settlement annuities for at least
- 5 years and has the ability to obtain price quotes from at 16
- 17 <u>least 3 companies offering structured settlement</u>
- annuities; and 18
- 19 (b) the structured settlement annuity price quotes are
- 20 from companies that have at least a "A+" rating from A.M.
- Best and "AA" rating from another rating agency. 21
- Any defendant who introduces structured annuity testimony, 22
- must cooperate with the plaintiff in purchasing a structured 23
- settlement annuity to cover any awarded future damages. 2.4
- 25 ARTICLE 10.
- 26 Section 10-5. The Illinois Insurance Code is amended by
- changing Section 155.19 and by adding Section 155.18a as 27
- 28 follows:
- 29 (215 ILCS 5/155.18a new)
- Sec. 155.18a. Professional Liability Insurance Resource 30

1	Center.
2	(a) The Director of Insurance shall establish a
3	Professional Liability Insurance Resource Center on the World
4	Wide Web containing the following information:
5	(1) Names, address, and telephone numbers of all
6	licensed companies providing professional liability
7	insurance for health care professionals and health care
8	providers including but not limited to hospitals, nursing
9	homes, physicians, and dentists. Computer links to company
10	websites shall be included, if available.
11	(2) Names, addresses and telephone numbers of all
12	licensed brokers who provide access to professional
13	liability insurance for health care professionals and
14	health care providers including but not limited to
15	hospitals, nursing homes, physicians, and dentists.
16	Computer links to company websites shall be included, if
17	available.
18	(b) The Department of Insurance shall conduct and publish
19	an annual study of the impact of this amendatory Act of the
20	93rd General Assembly by county on the following:
21	(1) The number of medical malpractice claims filed and
22	amounts recovered per claim.
23	(2) The amounts of economic and non-economic damages
24	awarded per case.
25	(3) The amount of plaintiff and defense attorney fees
26	paid per case.
27	(4) The impact of the provisions of this amendatory Act
28	of the 93rd General Assembly on the cost and availability
29	of healing art malpractice coverage for hospitals and
30	physicians.
31	(5) Every 2 years the Director of Insurance shall make
32	recommendations to the Governor, the Speaker of the House,
33	and the President of the Senate on changes in the law

necessary to maintain affordable and accessible

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professional liability insurance.

2 (215 ILCS 5/155.19) (from Ch. 73, par. 767.19)

Sec. 155.19. Report of medical liability claims.

- (a) All claims filed after December 31, 1976 with any insurer and all suits filed after December 31, 1976 in any court in this State, alleging liability on the part of any physician, hospital or other health care provider for medically related injuries, shall be reported to the Director of Insurance in such form and under such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by the Director. The Director shall maintain complete and accurate records of all such claims and suits including their nature, amount, disposition and other information as he may deem useful or desirable in observing and reporting on health care provider liability trends in this State. The Director shall release to appropriate disciplinary and licensing agencies any such data or information which may assist such agencies in improving the quality of health care or which may be useful to such agencies for the purpose of professional discipline.
- (b) All judgments and settlements filed with the clerks of the circuit court shall be reported to the Director at least monthly in such form and under such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by the Department by Rule. At minimum, the information reported to the Director under this Section shall include:
 - (1) the defendant or defendants;
- (2) the plaintiff or plaintiffs; 27
- 28 (3) the defense attorney's name and address and 29 associated law firm;
- 30 (4) the plaintiff attorney's name and address and 31 associated law firm;
- 32 (5) the docket number;
- 33 (6) the verdict or judgment award including:

1	(i) economic damages, future medical expenses,
2	lost wages, and other economic expenses; and
3	(ii) non-economic damages award;
4	(7) remittitur amounts;
5	(8) defense attorney's fees; and
6	(9) plaintiff's attorney's fees, including any request
7	for additional fees over the amount allowed in Section
8	2-1114 of the Code of Civil Procedure.
9	The identity of any plaintiff, defendant, attorneys, or
10	insurance company shall not be disclosed by the Department.
11	(c) With due regard for appropriate maintenance of the
12	confidentiality thereof, the Director may release from time to
13	time to the Governor, the General Assembly and the general
14	public statistical reports based on such data and information.
15	(d) The Director may promulgate such rules and regulations
16	as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this
17	Section.
18	(Source: P.A. 79-1434.)
19	Section 10-10. The Illinois Court Statistics Act is changed
20	by adding Section 5 as follows:
21	(705 ILCS 125/5 new)
22	Sec. 5. Medical liability reporting. The Clerks of all
23	courts shall report at least monthly all healing art or medical
24	malpractice judgements and settlements filed with the court to
25	the Director of the Department of Insurance on forms or in a
26	format the Department prescribes by rule. The minimum
27	information to be reported shall include the following:
28	(1) the defendant or defendants;
29	(2) the plaintiff or plaintiffs;
30	(3) the defense attorney's name and address and
31	associated law firm;
32	(4) the plaintiff attorney's name and address and

1	associated law firm;
2	(5) the docket number;
3	(6) the verdict or judgment award including:
4	(i) economic damages, future medical expenses,
5	lost wages, and other economic expenses; and
6	(ii) non-economic damages award;
7	(7) remittitur amounts;
8	(8) defense attorney's fees; and
9	(9) plaintiff's attorney's fees, including any request
10	for additional fees over the amount allowed in Section
11	2-1114 of the Code of Civil Procedure.
12	ARTICLE 90.
13	Section 90-90. Severability. If any provision of this Act
14	or its application to any person or circumstance is held
15	invalid, the invalidity of that provision or application does
16	not affect other provisions or applications of this Act that
17	can be given effect without the invalid provision or
18	application.
19	ARTICLE 99.
20	Section 99-99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon
21	becoming law.".