Lasik Eye Surgery: Nurse Did Obtain Informed Consent From The Patient.

T he patient sued her physician claiming she had blurred vision, light sensitivity, glare, halos and starbursts following Lasik vision-correction surgery.

The patient's lawsuit tried to point the finger of blame at the physician's nurse who was in charge of patient-consent forms in the physician's clinic.

As a general rule, to give truly informed consent the patient must have been informed ahead of time of the alternatives to the proposed procedure.

The nurse did not discuss radial keratotomy or a clear lensectomy with the patient. However, the physician had determined the patient was not a viable candidate for either of those procedures.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT NEW JERSEY August 2, 2006

The US District Court for the District of New Jersey upheld the jury's verdict exonerating the nurse and her employer.

The nurse explained and made sure the patient read and initialed each page and signed the last page of the standard patientconsent form from the laser equipment maker which fully advised the patient of the side effects that happened to occur. It was irrelevant that alternative procedures unsuited to the patient were not discussed with her. <u>Hinman v. Russo</u>, 2006 WL 2226333 (D.N.J., August 2, 2006).

Legal Eagle Eye Newsletter for the Nursing Profession

September 2006 Page 2

LEGAL INFORMATION FOR NURSES – Legal Eagle Eye Newsletter for the Nursing Profession Home Page