By Senator Lee

24-00795A-13 20131310

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to medical negligence actions; amending s. 766.102, F.S.; establishing standard of proof in actions based on the failure of a health care provider to order, perform, or administer certain tests; shifting burden of proof to claimant; revising qualifications to give expert testimony on the prevailing professional standard of care; deleting provision regarding limitations of section; providing an effective date.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Subsection (4), paragraph (a) of subsection (5), and subsection (14) of section 766.102, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

766.102 Medical negligence; standards of recovery; expert witness.—

(4) The Legislature is cognizant of the changing trends and techniques for the delivery of health care in this state and the discretion that is inherent in the diagnosis, care, and treatment of patients by different health care providers. The failure of a health care provider to order, perform, or administer supplemental diagnostic tests is shall not be actionable if the health care provider acted in good faith and with due regard for the prevailing professional standard of care. In an action for damages based on death or personal injury which alleges that such death or injury resulted from the failure of a health care provider to order, perform, or

24-00795A-13 20131310

administer supplemental diagnostic tests, the claimant has the burden of proving by clear and convincing evidence that the alleged action of the health care provider represented a breach of the prevailing professional standard of care.

- (5) A person may not give expert testimony concerning the prevailing professional standard of care unless the person is a health care provider who holds an active and valid license and conducts a complete review of the pertinent medical records and meets the following criteria:
- (a) If the health care provider against whom or on whose behalf the testimony is offered is a specialist, the expert witness must:
- 1. Specialize in the same specialty as the health care provider against whom or on whose behalf the testimony is offered; or specialize in a similar specialty that includes the evaluation, diagnosis, or treatment of the medical condition that is the subject of the claim and have prior experience treating similar patients; and
- 2. Have devoted professional time during the 3 years immediately preceding the date of the occurrence that is the basis for the action to:
- a. The active clinical practice of, or consulting with respect to, the same or similar specialty that includes the evaluation, diagnosis, or treatment of the medical condition that is the subject of the claim and have prior experience treating similar patients;
- b. Instruction of students in an accredited health professional school or accredited residency or clinical research program in the same or similar specialty; or

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24-00795A-13 20131310___

c. A clinical research program that is affiliated with an accredited health professional school or accredited residency or clinical research program in the same or similar specialty.

(14) This section does not limit the power of the trial court to disqualify or qualify an expert witness on grounds other than the qualifications in this section.

Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2013.