Good Samaritan Law

Good Samaritan laws are in place to protect a healthcare professional who attempts to aid a victim in an emergency or distress. This law encourages bystanders to help without hesitation by providing legal immunity, provided that reasonable care is given. In most states, there is no legal obligation for a healthcare professional to provide Good Samaritan care unless the victim is a current patient of the healthcare provider. In this case, the healthcare provider is obligated to provide care to the victim. If a healthcare provider volunteers services, they have a duty to care for the victim until medical care is no longer required; to discontinue aid before would be a breach of duty to the patient, known as abandonment. Good Samaritan laws may vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. Although most Good Samaritan laws apply only to care provided outside the hospital, Some states explicitly protect physicians who provide Good Samaritan care in a hospital.



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Good Samaritan Laws

Legal Immunity
Lady-justice and Moon
Good Samaritan laws are in place to provide protection to a healthcare professional who attempts to aid a victim in an emergency situation or distress. This law encourages bystanders to help without hesitation because of fear of being sued or prosecuted due to unintentional injury or even death to the victim, provided that reasonable care is given.

No Legal Obligation to Provide Aid
No-sign Lady-justice Obligation-bond to Give First-aid-kit
In most states, there is no legal obligation for a healthcare professional to provide Good Samaritan care. To be under the protection of a Good Samaritan law, (in most states) a healthcare provider must not have a pre-existing duty to provide care to the patient. However, a healthcare provider does have a pre-existing duty if the victim is a current patient. In this case, the healthcare provider is obligated to provide care to the victim.

If Providing Aid, Cannot Abandon
If Giving First-aid-kit, Cannot Leave
If a healthcare provider volunteers services, they have a duty to care for the victim until medical care is no longer required or until the victim is placed in the care of another who can relieve the provider, usually a hospital or other emergency care services. To discontinue aid before would be a breach of duty to the patient, known as abandonment.

CONSIDERATIONS

Vary State to State
Various-colors from State to State
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