



Patient Information Booklet

*Financial Information,
Patient Rights and Responsibilities,
and Advanced Directives*

Johnson County Healthcare Center does not have a doctor of medicine or doctor of osteopathy present in the hospital 24 hours per day, 7 days a week.

The on-call M.D. or D.O. is usually present in the hospital, but if he/she is not, he/she has 15 minutes to present to the hospital in an emergency.



Financial Information

We appreciate you selecting Johnson County Healthcare Center for your health care needs.

You will receive a statement for your hospital stay after your insurance, Medicare, Medicaid or third-party payor has paid on your account or after the charges have been calculated if you have no insurance or are self-pay. The balance on your account is the amount for which you are responsible. JCHC offers a variety of payment options.

1. Pay the entire balance of the bill. A 20% discount may be available. Please contact JCHC for more details
2. Make the pre-determined monthly payment on your account. The amount is set by JCHC
3. If you are unable to either pay the entire amount or pay the monthly payment, you will be asked to complete a financial arrangement application. This application will be used to determine a monthly payment that fits your budget.
4. We offer a Financial Assistance Program. If you would like information about our Financial Assistance Program, please contact us.

For more information, please contact Diana Carpenter at (307) 684-6270

Patient Rights at JCHC

As a patient at JCHC, you have a right to receive, at the time of admission, information regarding our Patient Rights and Responsibilities.

You have the right to understand and exercise these rights without consideration of your age, sex, religion, sexual orientation, disability, or source of payment

You have the right to care that is considerate and respectful of your personal values and beliefs

You have the right to reasonable access to care

You have the right to complain about your care and to have your complaints reviewed, and when possible, resolved without fear of reprisal

You have the right to be informed about and participate in all aspects of care including making decisions and resolving ethical questions that arise during your care.

These issues include:

Resolution of conflicts

Formulating advance directives

Withholding of resuscitative services

Forgoing or withdrawing life sustaining treatment

Care at the end of life

- You have the right to security, personal privacy, safety and confidentiality of information**
- You have the right to give informed consent. This means that you will receive a full explanation of the risks and potential benefits of medical treatment as well as the possible results of non-treatment and alternative treatments**
- You have the right to know the names, positions, and functions of any hospital staff involved in your care**
- You have the right to receive complete information about your diagnosis, treatment, and prognosis from your doctor**
- You have the right to receive information about the services available in the facility and related charges**
- You have the right to communicate effectively. An interpreter or assistance will be provided if you have a speech, vision, or hearing impairment or you do not understand English**
- You have the right to appropriate information about pain and pain relief measures from the doctor or nurse in charge of your care. In addition, you can expect a staff committed to pain prevention and quick response to reports of pain**
- You have the right to access protective services, that is, advocacy groups, guardianship, child or adult protective services, or conservatorship**
- You have the right to receive pastoral care or other spiritual and cultural services**
- You have the right to freedom from mental abuse, sexual abuse, physical abuse, verbal abuse, neglect and exploitation**
- You have the right to be free of chemical and physical restraints, except as authorized in writing by a physician for a specified time period or when necessary to protect you from self-injury or injury to others**
- You have the right to designate a decision maker in case you cannot understand a proposed treatment or procedure or are unable to communicate your wishes regarding care**
- You have the right to unrestricted access to communications, such as phone, mail or TV. If it is necessary to restrict access to communications, you will be involved in any such decision**
- You have the right to unlimited contact with visitors and others**
- You have the right to keep and use personal clothing and possessions**
- You have the right to access transportation services that are appropriate to your care plan**
- You have the right to select medical, dental, and other licensed independent practitioner care providers**
- You have the right to refuse care or treatment to the extent permitted by law**

What are My Rights?

You have the right to information about your medical condition, diagnosis, prognosis and possible treatments. You may also have the right to refuse any treatment including life saving medical treatment

RESPONSIBILITY IN PAIN MANAGEMENT

You have the right to appropriate information about pain and pain relief measures from the physician or nurse in charge of your care. In addition, you can expect a staff committed to pain prevention and quick response to reports of pain.

Patient Responsibilities

- You are responsible for providing complete and accurate medical history. This includes information about your current condition, past illnesses, hospitalizations, medications and other matters relating you your health.
- You are responsible for reporting unexpected changes in your condition to your doctor or nurse
- You are responsible for telling your doctor or nurse if you do not understand your treatment
- You are responsible for complying with the directions and instructions of your health care providers
- You are responsible for discussing what to expect and helping your doctor or nurse in developing a plan regarding pain, pain management and relief options
- You are responsible for being considerate of the rights of other patients in regard to personal behavior such as the noise level in your room, number of visitors and honoring our no smoking policy
- You are responsible for being respectful of all property and personnel within the facility
- You are responsible for satisfying your financial obligations to the health care providers as promptly as possible.

Planning for Health Care Decisions in Wyoming

Advance Directives

Advance Directives are documents that state a patient's choices about treatment including decisions such as refusing treatment, being placed on life-support, and stopping treatment at a point that the patient chooses. They can include requests for life-sustaining treatment, if that is wanted.

There are several kinds of advance directives. There are two that are recognized by Wyoming law. One is called the Living Will and the other is called a Durable Power of Attorney for Health Care. Through Advance Directives, patients can make legally valid decisions about their medical treatment before they are unable to make these decisions for themselves.

Do I have to make an Advance Directive now?

No. It is best to make advanced directives when you are not confined to a health care institution. This would be a time when you can relax, think clearly and make well thought out decisions about your future.

Johnson County Healthcare Center will respect your Advance Directives, as permitted by law, if we have a copy.

The Living Will

The Wyoming Living Will allows an adult to make a decision about withholding or withdrawing life sustaining procedures when he or she is in a terminal condition. The decision must be put into writing, preferably on a living will form, dated and signed by the adult person who is making this decision and must be done in the presence of two or more adult witnesses. The witnesses cannot be either related to, entitled to any portion of the estate of or directly financially responsible for the medical care of the person who is making the Living Will. (The form is not effective during the pregnancy of the patient.)

Through a Living Will, you may also appoint someone else to make health care decisions for you

For the living will to be enforced the patient's attending physician and one other physician must personally examine the patient and determine that he or she has a terminal condition. The physicians must agree that death will occur whether or not the medical procedure or intervention is done.

What choices do I have with Advanced Directives?

You may choose between a Durable Power of Attorney for Health Care and a Living Will, or you may choose both. The basic difference between the two is that the Durable Power of Attorney for Health Care designates a particular person to make decisions for you when you are not able to decide for yourself. It can cover most health care decisions. A Living Will states your wishes about withholding or withdrawing life sustaining care if you are in a terminal condition.

What Should I do if I want to make an Advance Directive?

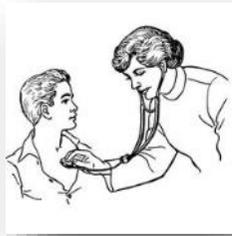
A Social Worker will talk to you about your patient rights and your right to make advance directives. You also have the right not to make an advance directive. This is your choice. If you choose to make advance directives, contact JCHC's Social Worker to talk about and receive the forms. (307-684-6152)
You do not need a lawyer in order to make an advance directive.

Who should I tell about my Advance Directive?

If you make an advance directive, you are responsible for making sure that your physicians and family members have copies of it. Without copies of your advance directives, they will not know your personal wishes and will be unable to comply with your directives

What if I am unable, due to physical limitation to sign an Advance Directive?

If, because of physical limitation, you are unable to sign an advance directive, you can have someone sign it for you. The person who signs for you must sign at your express direction, in your presence and in the presence of a witness or notary.



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What if I change my mind?

If you change your mind about your advance directive at a later date, you may do so. You can revoke the old documents and make new advance directives that must also be witnessed or notarized. A Living Will may be revoked by destroying the document, signing a written revocation or by telling an adult that the document no longer expresses your wishes. For a verbal revocation to be effective, the adult who heard the verbal revocation must confirm it in writing. This document must be given to the attending physician. A Durable Power of Attorney for Health Care may be revoked by giving written notice to your appointed agent that the appointment is revoked, by giving written notice to your health care providers that the authority of the agent is revoked, or by making a new Durable Power of Attorney for Health Care. A divorce revokes the appointment of a spouse as the agent. Any revocation of either a Living Will or a Durable Power of Attorney for Health Care should be communicated to all health care providers.

Where can I get more information about Advance Directives?

If you have further questions, would like more information about advance directives, or would like to obtain the appropriate forms, contact our Social Worker at 307-684-6152

If you need more information about your rights and responsibilities, or Advance Directives, please call our Social Services Department at 684-6152

Durable Power of Attorney for Health Care

A durable power of attorney for health care is a document in which a person gives someone else the right to make health care decisions for them when they are unable to decide for themselves. The person who would make the decision is known as the “agent” and can be any adult except a physician or other health care provider (including people who work, own or are directors for hospitals and other health care providers).

The powers which can be granted to the agent include making decisions in most matters of health care both before and after death for the person except when that person is able to make their own decisions. The agent can make decisions on organ donation and direct the disposal of the remains of the patient.

The agent cannot make decisions not authorized by the Durable Power of Attorney for Health Care. He cannot make decisions objected to by the person or authorize consent to commitment to, or placement in a mental health treatment facility, convulsive treatment or psychosurgery.

The agent and the health care providers must follow the patient’s expressed wishes including those of the patient’s Living Will

To be effective, the Durable Power of Attorney for Health Care must be notarized or witnessed by two adults who are not related to and who will not inherit from the person signing the document.



You will receive a Notice of Privacy Practices when you are a patient at JCHC. We are committed to protecting your privacy. Please request more information about our policy if you have questions.