Legal Landscape of Medical Providers & Discrimination Against Deaf

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Legal Mandate for Effective Communication

 Covered entities "shall furnish appropriate auxiliary aids and services where necessary to ensure effective communication with individuals with disabilities"

 Auxiliary aids and services necessary "vary in accordance with the method of communication used by the individual; the nature, length, and complexity of the communication involved; and the context in which the communication is taking place."

Legal Mandate for Effective Communication

 "Qualified interpreters" = "interpreter who, via a video remote interpreting (VRI) service or an on-site appearance, is able to interpret effectively, accurately, and impartially, both receptively and expressively, using any necessary specialized vocabulary.



Legal Mandate for Effective Communication

- "Undue burden" = "significant difficulty or expense. In determining whether an action would result in an undue burden, factors to be considered include —"
- (1) The nature and cost of the action needed
- (2) The overall financial resources; number of persons employed; effect on expenses and resources; legitimate safety requirements; or the impact otherwise upon operation;
- (3) The separateness from any parent corporation or entity;
- (4) The overall financial resources of any parent corporation or entity; and
- (5) The type of operation of any parent corporation or entity.

Deaf Community's Perspective

- Rehab Act of 1973 and ADA of 1990 were supposed to bring equality
- In many ways, closer to equality
- Of all service providers, two are by far the worst in refusing interpreters:
 - Attorneys (and sometimes courts)
 - Doctors (and hospitals)
- My theory? Out of pocket expenses are foreign to them
- Deaf/Hard of Hearing/DeafBlind

History of the NAD & Legal Work

- 1880 NAD founded
- 1966 NAD has first staff and office
- 1977 NAD hires first lawyer
- 1990 NAD sues Maine Medical Ctr
- 1995 NAD sues St Elizabeth Hosp
- 1996 NAD sues Free State Health
- 1996 NAD sues Southwest Gen Hosp
- 1996-97 NAD sues PG Cnty Hsp (3X)
- 1996&2000 NAD sues Free State (2X)
- 1998 NAD sues Swedish Covenant

History of the NAD & Legal Work

- 1998&14 NAD sues Dr's Cmnity (2X)
- 1998 NAD sues SUNY Health Science
- 2000 NAD sues Good Samaritan Hsp
- 2006 NAD sues UMD Medical
- 2008&16 NAD sues Upper Ches (2X)
- 2008-12 NAD sues Adventist (3X)
- 2009 NAD sues Walker Baptist MC
- 2010 NAD sues Chester River Health
- 2011 NAD sues Professional Health

History of the NAD & Legal Work

- 2012 NAD sues Advanced Walk-In
- 2012 NAD sues Martin County Hosp
- 2012 NAD sues Iredell Mem Hosp
- 2014 NAD sues NY Hosp/Queens
- 2014 NAD sues District Hosp Partners
- 2015 NAD sues Mountain States HIth
- 2016 NAD sues Mercy Medical
- 2017 NAD sues Lifespan
- 2018 NAD sues Centura Health

DOJ Health Care Initiative

- Began in 2012
- 47 Cases between 2012 and 2017
- 30 involving denial of communication at hospitals and doctors offices (64%)
- Of the 30, 5 specifically mention deaf companions; 1 is deaf parent

Other Lawsuits against Doctors/Hospitals

- Based on legal research, estimate of 180+ federal cases against doctors and hospitals since 1973
- Only represents small percentage of denial of effective communication cases against medical providers
- Many deaf people try to resolve in other ways or do not bother

Typical Defenses of Hospitals/Doctors

- Request not made (typically not recorded or lost in process)
- Don't know where to get an interpreter or family/friends can suffice
- Undue Burden Myth: Cost of interpreter more than payment for visit
- Insurance does not cover it
- Patient can read and write English
- Less than 15 people in office
- "Signing" staff



Joint Commission Guidance

- Joint Commission recognized the access problem and issued its "Advancing Effective Communication, Cultural Competence, and Patient- and Family-Centered Care: A Roadmap for Hospitals" in 2010
- Emphasized by Joint Commission that these were not new rules, but intended to help hospitals follow mandates
- Problems remain

Language Access & Impact on Deaf

- Hospitals began implementing language phone lines to provide comm access
- VRI became the equivalent, without regulation
- Instead of denying interpreters, now VRI is often offered as sole option
- The GWUH story (representing many others)

Doctor's Offices

- Many outright refuse interpreters
- Many refer deaf patients to other doctors
- Many tell deaf patients to see them at hospital instead of office
- Some hire "signing" staff
- Some retain unqualified interpreters exclusively, and schedule deaf patients around interpreters' availability

Other Issues

- Rights of Companions who are Deaf
- Charging costs of interpreters to insurance & deaf patients
- Missed appointments and charging deaf patients
- Qualifications of interpreters for serious medical issues

QUESTIONS?

