



**BOISE COUNTY RESOLUTION #2006-19
A RESOLUTION ESTABLISHING THE EAST BOISE COUNTY AMBULANCE
REFUSAL OF CARE NON-TRANSPORT PROTOCOL FOR UNDERAGE MINOR**

WHEREAS, the Boise County Board of Commissioners pursuant to Idaho Code Title 31 Chapter 39 have the authority to set policy for an established ambulance district, and

WHEREAS, the Boise County Board of Commissioners have determined that a policy regarding Refusal of Care for Non-Transport for Underage Minors is necessary.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Commissioners of Boise County, that the attached Exhibit "A" be adopted as the East Boise County Ambulance Refusal of Care Non-Transport Protocol for Underage Minor.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED by the Boise County Board of Commissioners in open session on the 30th day of January 2006; with an effective date upon passage.

BOISE COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Roger B. Jackson

Roger B. Jackson, Chairman

Fred H. Lawson

Fred H. Lawson, Commissioner

Paul A. Stutzman

Paul A. Stutzman, Commissioner

Attest:

Rora A. Canody

Rora A. Canody, Boise County Clerk



EAST BOISE COUNTY AMBULANCE

REFUSAL OF CARE NON-TRANSPORT PROTOCOL FOR UNDERAGE MINOR

1) In the event that a patient age 18 years or older refuses appropriate transport for further medical or psychiatric care as recommended by East Boise County Ambulance personnel, a refusal of transport form must be filled out and signed by the patient prior to leaving the scene. If the patient refuses to sign the form thorough documentation signed by all East Boise County Ambulance personnel present must be accomplished in a timely manner. Statements from third party by-standers should be obtained if at all possible. If the patient refuses transport and appears at the time to be under the influence of alcohol or other drugs, or appears to be confused from their possible injuries, they are not considered to be mentally competent to refuse care and should be transported as appropriate. If questions arise as to appropriate patient disposition in such a situation contact off-line or on-line medical control, or local law enforcement. If a patient becomes combative in their refusal of care an effort must be made to obtain law enforcement back-up to facilitate patient co-operation prior to releasing the patient. At no time should an EMT place themselves in a hazardous situation in an effort to get an uncooperative patient to comply with a treatment plan.

2) Patients under the age of 18 are considered minors and are unable to refuse appropriate medical care; that can only be done by a legal guardian on scene who may refuse appropriate patient care if so desired. In that situation the legal guardian must sign a refusal of care form as above.

People who are not the minor's parents (friends, relatives, etc.) are not considered legal guardians and are unable to refuse care unless they have documentation specifically stating that they are authorized to make medical decisions for the minor in question. If a non-guardian is refusing care and unable to provide appropriate documentation allowing them to do so, the minor must be given appropriate medical care including transport if needed. If the non-guardian obstructs patient care then local law enforcement must be contacted for assistance.

Guardians who appear at the time to be under the influence of alcohol or other drugs, or again who may be confused from their own injuries, are not considered to be mentally competent and are not able to refuse care for a minor if they should wish to do so. If such a situation arises local law enforcement should be contacted for assistance.