By: Senator(s) Nunnelee

To: Public Health and Welfare

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE BILL NO. 2460

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	AN ACT TO AMEND SECTION 41-60-31, MISSISSIPPI CODE OF 1972, TO DEFINE CERTAIN TERMS IN THE LAW REGARDING THE USE OF AN AUTOMATED EXTERNAL DEFIBRILLATOR (AED); TO AMEND SECTION 41-60-33, MISSISSIPPI CODE OF 1972, TO PROVIDE THAT AN AED MUST BE MAINTAINED AND TESTED ACCORDING TO THE MANUFACTURER'S OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES; TO PROVIDE ANY AED PLACED FOR PLANNED RESPONSE OR PUBLIC ACCESS RESPONSE IN MISSISSIPPI MUST BE REGISTERED WITH THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH WITHIN THIRTY DAYS OF RECEIPT; TO CREATE NEW SECTION 41-60-37, MISSISSIPPI CODE OF 1972, TO PROVIDE CIVIL IMMUNITY FOR LAY PERSONS AND TRAINED PERSONNEL WHO USE AN AED UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS; TO AMEND SECTION 73-25-37, MISSISSIPPI CODE OF 1972, TO CONFORM TO THE PRECEDING PROVISION; AND FOR RELATED PURPOSES.
14	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI:
15	SECTION 1. Section 41-60-31, Mississippi Code of 1972, is
16	amended as follows:
17	41-60-31. As used in <u>Sections 41-60-31 through 41-60-37</u> :
18	(a) "AED" means an automated external defibrillator,
19	which is a device, heart monitor and defibrillator that:
20	(i) Has received approval of its premarket
21	notification filed under 21 USCS, Section 360(k) from the United
22	States Food and Drug Administration;
23	(ii) Is capable of recognizing the presence or
24	absence of ventricular fibrillation, which is an abnormal heart
25	rhythm that causes the ventricles of the heart to quiver and
26	renders the heart unable to pump blood, or rapid ventricular
27	tachycardia, which is a rapid heartbeat in the ventricles and is
28	capable of determining, without intervention by an operator,
29	whether defibrillation should be performed; and
30	(iii) Upon determining that defibrillation should
31	be performed, automatically charges and advises the operator to
32	deliver hands-free external electrical shock to patients or

- 33 automatically delivers hands-free external electrical shock to
- 34 patients to terminate ventricular fibrillation or ventricular
- 35 tachycardia when the heart rate exceeds a preset value.
- 36 (b) "Emergency medical services (EMS) notification"
- 37 means activation of the 911 emergency response system or the
- 38 equivalent.
- 39 (c) "Planned response" means any action taken as part
- 40 of a predetermined emergency plan of action. Those plans may
- 41 include, but are not limited to, persons dispatched by emergency
- 42 medical dispatch services or by emergency medical services,
- 43 procedures and personnel identified as part of a facility's
- 44 guidelines for emergency action, and other individual(s) acting in
- 45 an official emergency response capacity.
- 46 (d) "Public access response" means any action taken by
- 47 an unanticipated or serendipitous bystander who volunteers to help
- 48 in an emergency.
- (e) "Expected user" means any person who, in the
- 50 execution of his or her job, is designated to respond in an
- 51 emergency situation.
- 52 **SECTION 2.** Section 41-60-33, Mississippi Code of 1972, is
- 53 amended as follows:
- 54 41-60-33. (1) Any person may use an automated external
- 55 defibrillator for the purpose of saving the life of another person
- 56 in sudden cardiac death, subject to the following requirements:
- 57 (a) A Mississippi licensed physician must exercise
- 58 medical control authority over the person using the AED to ensure
- 59 compliance with requirements for training, emergency medical
- 60 services (EMS) notification and maintenance;
- (b) The person using the AED must have received
- 62 appropriate training in cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) and in
- 63 the use of an AED by the American Heart Association, American Red
- 64 Cross, National Safety Council or other nationally recognized
- 65 course in CPR and AED use;

66	(c) The AED must be maintained and tested according to
67	the manufacturer's operational guidelines, and must not operate in
68	a manual mode except when access control devices are in place or
69	when appropriately licensed individuals such as registered nurses,
70	physicians or emergency medical technician-paramedics utilize the
71	AED; * * *
72	(d) Any person who renders emergency care or treatment
73	on a person in sudden cardiac death by using an AED must activate
74	the EMS system as soon as possible, and report any clinical use of
75	the AED to the licensed physician; and
76	(e) Any AED placed for planned response or public
77	access response, not including AEDs prescribed for private use by
78	an individual by a physician, in Mississippi must be registered
79	with the State Department of Health, Office of Emergency Planning
80	and Response, within thirty (30) days of receipt. The State
81	Department of Health, Office of Emergency Planning and Response,
82	may promulgate rules and regulations for the placement and
83	registry of AEDs in the State of Mississippi.
84	SECTION 3. The following shall be codified as Section
85	41-60-37, Mississippi Code of 1972:
86	41-60-37. (1) Any lay person who gratuitously and in good
87	faith renders emergency care when medically appropriate by use of
88	or provision of an AED as part of a public access response,
89	without objection of the injured victim or victims thereof, where
90	the person acts as an ordinarily reasonable, prudent person, shall
91	not be liable for any civil damages as a result of any act or
92	omission of acts related to the operation of an AED that do not
93	amount to willful or wanton misconduct or gross negligence.
94	(2) Any person acting as part of a planned response, who has
95	had appropriate training, including a course in CPR, has
96	demonstrated a proficiency in the use of an AED, and who
97	gratuitously and in good faith renders emergency care when
98	medically appropriate by use of or provision of an AED, with or
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without compensation, without the objection of the ill or injured 99 100 victim or victims thereof, in accordance with the provisions of Sections 41-60-31 through 41-60-35, shall be immune from civil 101 102 liability for any personal injury as a result of that care or 103 treatment, or as a result of any act, or failure to act, in 104 providing or arranging further medical treatment, where the person 105 acts as an ordinary, reasonably prudent person, or with regard to a health care professional, including the licensed physician who 106 107 reviews and approves the clinical usage, as a reasonably prudent 108 and careful health care provider would have acted, under the same 109 or similar circumstances and the person's actions or failure to act does not amount to willful or wanton misconduct or gross 110 111 negligence. In addition, any authorized health care professional 112 who prescribes an AED for public or private use, any person who provided training in CPR and in the use of an AED, any purchaser 113 or lessee of an AED, any person responsible for the site where the 114 115 AED is located and any expected user on the premises shall not be 116 liable for any civil damages as a result of any act or omission of acts related to the operation of an AED that do not amount to 117 118 willful or wanton misconduct or gross negligence. 119 SECTION 4. Section 73-25-37, Mississippi Code of 1972, is

120 amended as follows:

73-25-37. * * * No duly licensed, practicing physician, dentist, registered nurse, licensed practical nurse, certified registered emergency medical technician, or any other person who, in good faith and in the exercise of reasonable care, renders emergency care to any injured person at the scene of an emergency, or in transporting the injured person to a point where medical assistance can be reasonably expected, shall be liable for any civil damages to the injured person as a result of any acts committed in good faith and in the exercise of reasonable care or omissions in good faith and in the exercise of reasonable care by

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- 131 such persons in rendering the emergency care to the injured
- 132 person.
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- 134 **SECTION 5.** This act shall take effect and be in force from
- 135 and after July 1, 2004.