



Pacific Law Journal Review of Selected Nevada Legislative

Volume 1983 | Issue 1

Article 13

1-1-1983

Civil Procedure; Medical Records

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Recommended Citation

University of the Pacific, McGeorge School of Law, *Civil Procedure; Medical Records*, 1983 U. PAC. L. REV. (2019).

Available at: <https://scholarlycommons.pacific.edu/nlr/vol1983/iss1/13>

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Civil Procedure; medical records

NEV. REV. STAT. §52.— (new), §52.325 (amended).
SB 334 (Committee on Judiciary); 1983 STAT. Ch 235

Existing law establishes procedures for the authentication,¹ production,² control³ and maintenance⁴ of medical records submitted in response to a subpoena.⁵ Chapter 235 expressly provides that these procedures apply to financial documents showing the cost of medical care and services provided to a patient.⁶ Consequently, these financial records will be sufficiently authenticated when the medical records custodian⁷ delivers the required affidavit⁸ and copies of the records to the clerk of the court issuing the subpoena.⁹

1. NEV. REV. STAT. §§52.015 (authentication as condition precedent to admissibility of evidence), 52.325(2) (requirement of authentication).

2. *Id.* §§52.325, 52.345.

3. *Id.* §§52.335, 52.365.

4. *Id.*

5. *Id.* §§52.325 - .375.

6. 1983 Nev. Stat. c. 235, §1(2), at 535.

7. *Id.* c. 235, §1(1), at 535 (definition of custodian of medical records).

8. NEV. REV. STAT. §52.325(2) (amended by 1983 Nev. Stat. c. 235, §2(2), at 536). The affidavit must verify that the original medical records were made by a person with knowledge, at or near the time of the events recited therein, during the regular course of business. The affidavit must also confirm that the documents submitted are true and complete copies of the original medical records. *Id.*

9. *Id.* §52.325(1). If medical records are properly authenticated, the custodian's affidavit is accepted in lieu of testimony as an exception to the hearsay rule. *Id.* §51.135(2). However, Chapter 235 does not indicate that *financial* medical records are included in this exception. *See* 1983 Nev. Stat. c. 235, §1, at 535 (limiting the application of this definition of medical records to subpoena procedures).

Civil Procedure; examination of judgment debtors

NEV. REV. STAT. §21.270 (amended).
SB 23 (Committee on Judiciary); 1983 STAT. Ch 13

Existing law specifies procedures for the enforcement of judgments and decrees.¹ Prior to the enactment of Chapter 13, a judgment debtor could not be examined under oath until a writ of execution² had been

1. *See generally* NEV. REV. STAT. §§21.010-.340.

2. *Id.* §§21.010, 21.020, 21.070 (requirements for a writ of execution).