Torts; emergency medical services

The University of the Pacific, McGeorge School of Law
Torts

overcomes the presumption of reasonable fear by clear and convincing evidence.\textsuperscript{8}

\textbf{DMT}


\section*{Torts; emergency medical services}

\texttt{NEV. REV. STAT.} § 41.505 (amended).

SB 52 (Rawson); 1989 STAT. Ch. 19

Under existing law, a physician\textsuperscript{1} or nurse\textsuperscript{2} rendering\textsuperscript{3} emergency care gratuitously and in good faith\textsuperscript{4} at the scene of an emergency,\textsuperscript{5} or while transporting an injured person from an emergency, is not liable for civil damages except for an act or omission amounting to gross negligence.\textsuperscript{6} Chapter 19 extends this immunity to emergency medical attendants\textsuperscript{7} or registered nurses obeying instructions from a physician or registered nurse.\textsuperscript{8} A physician or nurse is not excused from liability if the negligence occurs in a licensed medical facility\textsuperscript{9} and the injured person was previously a patient.\textsuperscript{10}

\section*{RRH}

3. See id. § 41.505 (1987) (rendering includes giving instruction or providing supervision).
4. See Hulse v. Sheriff of Clark, 88 Nev. 393, 398, 498 P.2d 1317, 1320 (1972) (defining good faith as good intent and the honest exercise of the physician's best judgment as to the needs of the patient).

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