



Tracey Solicitors

Making law accessible

**YOUR
GUIDE TO**

**MEDICAL
NEGLIGENCE CLAIMS ***

**01 649 9900
ask@traceysolicitors.ie
traceysolicitors.ie**



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DISCLAIMER

You should note that no solicitor/client relationship or duty of care or liability of any nature shall exist or be deemed to exist between Tracey Solicitors and you until you have received a written letter of engagement from us in which we confirm our appointment as your Solicitors.

***In contentious business a solicitor may not calculate fees or other charges as a percentage or proportion of any award or settlement.**

WHAT IS MEDICAL NEGLIGENCE *

Similar to other personal injury claims *, injury caused by medical negligence usually occurs when doctors and other medical professionals make an error in their medical judgement, in surgery or simply does not uphold the duty of care expected of medical professionals.

With that being said, medical negligence occurs when a medical professional (doctor, nurse, surgeon or any other medical professional) carries out their role in a way that is below the expected standard of medical care.

If you suspect that you have been subject to medical negligence it is best to speak with a medical negligence solicitor * to find out if you have a case and how best to move forward.

WHAT IS MEDICAL NEGLIGENCE *?

Medical negligence * (also known as clinical negligence) is a term used to describe a situation where a patient sustains personal injury * as a result of an error made by a medical practitioner/ professional.

CASES OF MEDICAL NEGLIGENCE *

Medical negligence claims * can occur under different circumstances. Some examples of medical negligence have included:

- Delay in diagnosing an illness or injury
- Misdiagnosis of an illness or injury
- Errors during a surgical procedure
- Error in the prescription of medicine
- Substandard care of the patient
- Substandard hospital/clinical hygiene leading to contraction of an illness
- Incorrect/inaccurate test results
- Substandard pre surgical care – non-communication of risks involved with procedures
- Foreign bodies and or surgical instruments retained by a patient following a surgical procedure
- Aesthetic awareness while under general anaesthetic during a surgical procedure

Medical practitioners that may be attributed to the negligence of various injuries and illnesses are;

- Doctor Malpractice
- Nurses
- Medical consultants
- Surgeons
- Plastic surgeons
- Physiotherapists
- Opticians
- Dentists
- Psychologists and lab technicians.

HOW TO MAKE A MEDICAL NEGLIGENCE CLAIM *

The process on how to make a claim for medical negligence * in Ireland is different when compared to other personal injury claims. Personal injury claims *, in general, are first passed through the Injuries Board for assessment, before they reach a court hearing.

Medical negligence claims * on the other hand, are brought straight to court and are not assessed by the Personal Injuries Board. If you do feel like you are subject to medical malpractice *, you can take the following steps to proceed with your medical negligence claim *.

STEP 1 - SPEAK TO A MEDICAL NEGLIGENCE SOLICITOR *

Here at Tracey Solicitors our Medical Negligence Solicitors * look to take care of legal proceedings* while our clients focus recovery. When making a medical negligence claim * it can be deemed advisable to have a medical negligence solicitor * assist you throughout the claim process * .

Medical negligence * is a very complex topic in Irish Law and attempting to proceed alone without the help of a solicitor may result in you missing some crucial steps. A clinical negligence solicitor * can take control of legal proceedings while you focus on recovery. Your Solicitor can then guide you through the next steps to ensure that the claim procedure * runs as smoothly as possible for you.

STEP 2 - MEDICAL RECORDS

The solicitor dealing with your medical negligence claim * will look for information in relation to your case. It is important to have relevant medical records when looking to prove that medical negligence has occurred *.

Generally, after discussing your situation in detail with you. Your solicitor for medical practice claims * will request access to your medical records. This will aid you and the legal process when looking to prove that medical negligence has taken place .

Your medical negligence solicitor * will put forward an independent medical expert in the field of interest to review your case. They attempt to determine whether you have indeed been subject to substandard medical care and medical negligence *. Your injuries/illness will also be assessed to determine if they could have been avoided.

STEP 3 - LETTER OF CLAIM

Your Medical Solicitor * will then draft a letter of claim and send it to the relevant people involved. A letter of claim outlines the nature of your medical negligence * and invites the medical practitioners at fault to settle your claim.

The next steps involved will heavily depend on the nature of your claim and the response to your claims letter.

This will determine whether your claim is brought to a court hearing or settled outside of court. Your solicitor will be in a position to advise on the best course of action once medical negligence * is confirmed and a letter of claim is sent to the relevant parties.

HOW LONG DO I HAVE TO MAKE A CLAIM *?

The statute of limitations for a medical negligence claim * in Ireland is two years less a day from the date that an injury is known to have been sustained. In some cases, this may be immediately after the accident, while in other cases it may take weeks/months/years for you to realise an injury or illness.

Almost all personal injury cases * are assessed by the Injuries Board first, with just a few exceptions. Medical Negligence * cases are treated differently in that these cases are not assessed by the Injuries Board. This is why you need a solicitor to issue legal proceedings if you decide to proceed with a claim.

WHAT IS THE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS?

The general rule for personal injury claims * is that a person can make a claim only in the first two years following the date of an accident or injury or from, what is referred to as, the date of knowledge, i.e. the date that they become aware of an injury or illness caused by a third party. This time limit is known as the statute of limitations.

DATE OF KNOWLEDGE

The date of knowledge refers to the date when an injury party first had knowledge of the injury/illness. The date that you became aware of the following facts will help you determine the date of knowledge:

- You have sustained an injury/illness / or have found out you have misdiagnosed
- The injury suffered was significant
- The injury was a direct result of the actions/inactions of another person
- The identity of the person at fault

If there is no way that the person could have known that they were subject to medical malpractice * at the time, then the date of knowledge rule allows them to seek justice when they do become aware.

ISSUING LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The clock stops when you issue legal proceedings. You have two years less a day to do this. Two years may seem like a long time but there are a number of processes that must be met before legal proceedings are issued. For example:

- It may take time for you to feel strong enough following an injury to speak with a solicitor and start the claims process.
- Your solicitor must request medical records
- Your solicitor will also need to consult an independent third party medical expert to help to determine whether medical malpractice was the cause of your injury.

This is why speaking with a solicitor as soon as you can is important to ensure that your claim gets started, legal proceedings are issued and the clock on your claim is stopped.

CHILDREN AND LEGAL TIME LIMITS

If a child under the age of 18 is injured in an accident * their circumstances are treated a little differently than an accident involving an adult *. A minor cannot bring a personal injury claim * forward themselves until they reach the age of 18.

A minor does, however, have an opportunity to bring an injury claim forward before their 18th birthday if a parent or guardian does so on their behalf. This is referred to as acting as the minor's 'next friend'. It is advisable to bring a claim forward as soon as possible in order to source reliable evidence to strengthen your child's case *.

If no claim is made in the 2 years following the accident, the two-year time limit to make a claim starts from the date of the child's 18th birthday where they can bring a claim forward themselves.

Exceptions to the Statute of Limitations

There are cases where there are exceptions to the statute of limitations for certain clients. This only occurs when special circumstances are present with regards to the case at hand that may hinder a person's ability to bring a case forward themselves.

Exceptions to the statute of limitations can be seen when:

- A person has sustained injuries after an accident that has left them mentally impaired as a result.
- A person sustains an injury that prevents them from making a claim, in this case, the person will have two years from the date where they are considered capable to do so.
- Misdiagnosis of an illness/injury. In this case, the 2-year time limit would start as soon as the person is diagnosed correctly

HOW IS COMPENSATION CALCULATED *?

One of the most common questions asked by people who are pursuing a medical negligence claim * following an accident that was not their fault is how much compensation they will get. This is a difficult question to answer as there are many factors that are taken into consideration when a compensation amount is settled on and is a question that a medical negligence solicitor * cannot give a definitive answer to. However, there are certain factors that may be taken into account when estimating a settlement amount:

WHAT IS INCLUDED IN A SETTLEMENT?

Pain/suffering and loss of quality of life/enjoyment of life
Past loss of earnings
Medical bills as a result of the injury
Loss of future income caused by the injury
Cost of future medical care



Following a medical negligence claim *, the outcomes to a case are based on circumstances incurred from medical negligence * These are known as damages :

General Damages

Non-financial damages include; pain and suffering, physical and emotional damage, loss of quality of life, and loss of opportunity.

Special Damages

These refer to out of pocket expenses incurred as a result of the malpractice. For example, loss of earnings and future earnings (if you were out of work), current and future medical bills, care fees, costs of adapting a home, physiotherapy fees, and fees for medical equipment / ongoing medication needed.

Conclusions to medical negligence case * will depend on certain factors like:

Medical History:

If you have experienced similar medical issues in the past.

Long-term effects of your injury/illness:

This comes down to the estimated lifespan of both people. For example, an 18-year-old person that suffered a lifelong injury or illness may be awarded more than an 80-year-old person who suffered an injury/illness.

Type of injury or illness sustained:

Injuries arising from medical negligence range from minor to major. The types of injury sustained will be considered within legal proceedings *.

HOW LONG DOES IT TAKE TO SETTLE A MEDICAL NEGLIGENCE CLAIM *?

This is one of the most common questions asked by those making negligence claim *. However, this is a difficult question to answer. The amount of time it takes to settle a case varies depending on the complexity of your case and injuries sustained because of the accident.

FACTORS AFFECTING SETTLEMENT TIMES *

The length of time it takes to settle your medical negligence claim * will be dependent on many factors, such as:

Your Injuries

The extent of your injuries may impact your claim. If you are in a more serious accident that was not your fault, you may not be able to move forward with your claim for some time – of course, this depends on your injuries.

The Insurance Company

While we have the best in class systems to move the paperwork and administration of your case forward as quickly as possible, we still must wait on the other side – who may not move as fast as we will. In these cases, it can add some administration time to your case, which is unfortunately out of our hands.

Gathering the Necessary Documents

Depending on the complexity of your accident and injuries, it may take some time to gather the relevant documents and reports (medical reports).

Independent Third Party Medical Assessment

Your medical negligence solicitor * will put forward an independent medical expert in the field of interest to review your case. This is to attempt to determine whether you have indeed been subject to substandard medical care and medical negligence *. Your injuries/illness will also be assessed to determine if they could have been avoided. The time it takes to complete this step will vary depending on your case.

Legal Proceedings and Settlement Talks

Your solicitor will issue legal proceedings straight away. It is likely that your case will be settled before stepping foot into a courtroom via settlement talks. The length of time it will take to get to a settlement talk will depend on factors such as availability of barristers and availability of the other side to attend.

COSMETIC SURGERY / PLASTIC SURGERY

NEGLIGENCE CLAIM *

Cosmetic surgery/plastic surgery is becoming ever more popular in Ireland. It is often a decision that is not taken lightly by a person who wants to change part of their appearance. In some cases it is necessary following an injury or in pursuit of the correction of a disfigurement. It is also used to improve someone's self-esteem. Regardless of the reasons why a person chooses cosmetic surgery or plastic surgery, medical negligence * is not something that the patient should have to worry about.

It is important to note that there can be a difference between a plastic surgeon and a cosmetic surgeon. The Medical Council has a register of specialists in plastic and reconstructive surgery. One must realise that any doctor on the general register in Ireland can brand themselves as a 'cosmetic surgeon'. This can lead to patients receiving inadequate care and in turn open to medical negligence *. Many people in the field would consider this to be misleading and in some cases potentially dangerous. To use the term 'plastic surgeon' a doctor must undergo advanced specialist training.

Before you choose a cosmetic or plastic surgeon, it is advisable to check with the Medical Council of Ireland to see if they are a registered specialist. You could also check this with the Association of Plastic Surgeons.

CAUSES OF COSMETIC SURGERY CLAIMS *

Nerve damage

Poor aftercare

Liposuction resulting in perforated bowels.

Nerve damage

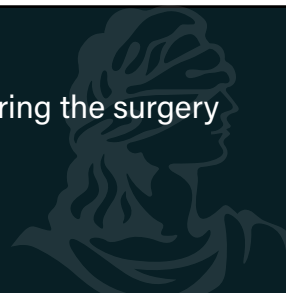
Removal of cancerous moles leading to the delay in cancer diagnosis.

Personal injuries sustained during the surgery

Unexpected scarring

Surgical error during surgery

Poor results



MAKING A COSMETIC SURGERY CLAIM *

1. Speak with a Medical Negligence Solicitor *

Making a claim without speaking to a solicitor specialising in cosmetic/plastic surgery claims * may mean that you miss a vital step of the process. This could delay your claim procedure considerably.

2. Medical Records

The solicitor will have your medical records assessed by an independent expert in the field of plastic surgery. This helps determine the following:

- Whether the surgeon had administered substandard medical care.
- If medical negligence had a hand in the outcome of your surgery.
- If your injuries/outcome were avoidable

3. Letter of Claim

If the independent medical expert concludes that medical negligence * is the cause of your injury/poor outcome, your solicitor will draft a 'Letter of Claim' to the doctor who performed the surgery. A 'Letter of Claim' will outline the nature of your case. This letter invites the medical practitioner to settle your cosmetic surgery claim.

CANCER MISDIAGNOSIS CLAIM *

In most cases, cancer misdiagnosis doesn't cross the minds of those who have undergone medical tests. This is due to the patient having an inherent trust that their doctor will correctly diagnose their medical issue. Having said this, there are cases where a doctor may deliver a misdiagnosis of cancer, i.e. incorrect diagnosis or a delay in diagnosis of cancer. The worry for the patient is that the failure to diagnose cancer at an early stage or at all, means that the effectiveness of the treatments can be less advantageous for the patient, which could result in:

- Pain suffering and injuries that could have been avoided
- Prolonging of the illness, that could have been avoided, and,
- Reduced chances of recovery

When cancer misdiagnosis has taken place, or the diagnosis has been delayed. The patient may be entitled to pursue a claim for medical negligence or malpractice*.

CAUSES OF CANCER MISDIAGNOSIS CLAIMS *

- False positive or false negative results from a faulty cancer screening
- MRI or CT scans fail to identify cancerous lesions if the lesions are too small to detect.
- Lab errors
- Human error/incompetence of medical practitioner who fails to recognise the signs of cancer or misinterpret cancer as another illness.

CAUSES OF MISDIAGNOSIS *

Medical negligence claims* for misdiagnosis of cancer compensation can be grouped into the following categories:

Incorrect Cancer Diagnosis (Misdiagnosis of Cancer)

False diagnosis of cancer (cancer misdiagnosis) occurs when the doctor gives a cancer diagnosis to a patient without cancer. In this case, a noncancer patient will undergo unnecessary cancer treatment.

Another instance of cancer misdiagnosis is when a doctor misdiagnoses cancer for another illness and the cancer patient does not undergo the relevant treatment or misses their window of opportunity for cancer treatment.

Failure to Diagnose Cancer

In this case, a medical practitioner completely fails to notice the signs of cancer and completely fails to diagnose the patient's cancer. This can lead to fatalities as the patient may not be diagnosed until the symptoms reach their peak when it may be too late to treat cancer.

Delayed Diagnosis of Cancer

Delayed cancer diagnosis claims of cancer, occur when medical professionals fail to detect the patient's cancer at the early stages. When a diagnosis of cancer is delayed, so is the treatment. This can lead to complications in the future or in aggressive cancer patients can lead to their untimely death. It is possible to claim for compensation for delayed cancer diagnosis.

TESTICULAR TORSION CLAIM *

Testicular torsion is considered a medical emergency, as it involves the restriction of blood supply to the testicles. This can be caused by a number of factors. For children, it can occur in the womb before birth. However, the commonly affected ages are boys between the age of 12 and 16. It can happen at any age and can also occur from strenuous exercise.

In testicular torsion cases, the blood supply to the testicle is cut off. This is caused due to a twisting of the spermatic cord. This is the cord that supplies blood to the testicle.

If untreated or unresolved it can lead to the loss of the testicle. Testicular torsion is an extremely painful condition that has a sudden onset – hence why it should be treated immediately. You should contact your GP or immediately visit an Accident and Emergency Department as soon as possible if you are experiencing any symptoms. If testicular torsion is diagnosed on time and surgery is undertaken swiftly it is usually possible to save the affected testicle.

MEDICAL MALPRACTICE *

On the other hand, if there is a delay in the diagnosis or in providing treatment it can mean that by the time the surgery has been carried out the affected testicle has become necrotic (dead tissue). The patient will require an orchiectomy which essentially means that the testicle is removed.

In medical negligence * cases, failure to diagnosis or misdiagnose a testicular torsion can have very serious implications. This may lead to the removal of the testicle as previously mentioned and may also affect fertility.

If treatment is rendered within six hours of the onset of the torsion, the testicle has an excellent chance of being saved. However, if twelve hours have passed the success rate drops to 50%. After 24 hours there is only a very small chance of saving the testicle.

HOW CAN I MAKE A TESTICUAL TORSION CLAIM *

Failure to diagnose testicular torsion or misdiagnosis of testicular torsion are the leading causes of a claim for medical negligence *. The results of untreated testicular torsion can have a serious impact on a person's life. It may lead to the loss of a testicle and/or loss of fertility.

Making a testicular torsion medical negligence * claim differs from other personal injury claims * in that it is not assessed by the Injuries Board. This means that the claim must be made through the courts. To do this you will need to speak with a testicular torsion / medical negligence * solicitor to make sure you take the right steps forward.

The time in which you bring a claim forward is an important factor to take into consideration. A person has two years following the date of the injury or two years following the date of knowledge of the injury to make a claim.

Testicular torsion medical negligence * involving children is different. The child has a two-year time limit for making a claim which doesn't begin until the child turns 18 years of age. In the meantime, a parent can make a medical negligence claim on the child's behalf if they wish to do so.

CEREBRAL PALSY CLAIM *

Cerebral Palsy is a long-lasting disorder that affects muscle tone movement, and motor skills. Motor skills are the ability to move in a coordinated and purposeful way. It is one of the most common congenital (existing before birth) disorders of childhood. It can also lead to other health issues such as speech, vision and hearing problems. These can extend to learning disabilities in children. There is no cure for cerebral palsy. However, treatment, therapy, special equipment and in some cases, surgery can help children who are living with the condition.

Cerebral Palsy claims can be quite complex and be emotionally difficult for the parents. This is why it is important that you speak with a cerebral palsy solicitor as soon as you can. They will help you determine if you have a medical negligence case.

COMMON CAUSES

In legal terms, there are two types of cerebral palsy cases. There are caused by negligence on the part of the health professional and non-negligent cases.

Non-negligent cases

It is worth mentioning that not all cases are due to the negligent management of a mother's pregnancy, delivery or indeed the neonatal care given to the baby by health professionals. In fact, it is rare for problems/complications during a mother's labour and delivery to cause Cerebral Palsy.

In cases where negligence is not the cause, cerebral palsy is caused by congenital malformation of the brain. This occurs when the foetus is growing inside the womb leading to the child being born. There is a birth defect as opposed to developing this disorder as a result of negligence on the part of the medical professional. Many cases are as a result of problems during pregnancy when a foetus' brain is either damaged or does not develop normally. This can be due to infections, maternal health problems, a genetic disorder or something else that interferes with normal brain development.

Negligent cases

In some cases, Cerebral Palsy is caused by medical negligence on the part of the doctor, nurse or midwife. There are a number of different mistakes, actions, misjudgments that can be made by the health professional during a mother's pregnancy, labour and delivery or the baby's immediate post-natal that can cause cerebral palsy, these can include:

- Failure of medical personnel to deal competently with an abnormal CGT trace and respond to changes in the baby's heart rate.
- Failure to recognise/treat/respond to a mother's high blood pressure or toxemia (toxemia – blood poisoning from a bacterial infection)
- Misuse of Oxytocin/Syncline used to induce or accelerate labour.
- Injuries cause during delivery by forceps/vacuum
- Injuries caused to the baby due to placental abruption or even incompetently performed resuscitation of a sick newborn.
- Leaving the baby in the birth canal for too long, leading to a lack of oxygen. This is known as intrapartum asphyxia.
- Failure to perform caesarean section where necessary

ERBS PALSY CLAIM *

Erb's palsy is an injury that occurs when the nerves in a baby's upper arm are damaged during birth. Erb's palsy is a form of obstetric brachial plexus disorder; the nerves in the brachial plexus give movement and feeling to the baby's arm, hand and fingers. Erb's palsy can happen when a nerve is stretched unnaturally as the head and shoulders pass through the birth canal. As it affects the spinal cord's ability to send messages to the arm, the infant usually can't move the affected shoulder or arm.

CAUSES OF ERBS PALSY CLAIMS *

Erb's palsy often occurs during a difficult labour. The brachial plexus nerves are stretched when the baby is passing through the birth canal due to the baby's head being turned in one direction while their arm is being pulled in the opposite direction.

If the baby comes out face-first, the shoulder may be excessively pulled during birth. This happens when the baby is larger than the birth canal.

Erb's palsy may also occur if the baby is breech. This is caused when the baby's arms need to be pulled backward over their head so he or she can fit through the birth canal. In some cases, the baby's shoulder may be dislocated, while the excessive stretching causes a nerve injury * to the brachial plexus.

Even though most Erb's palsy injuries * occur during birth, it should be noted that Erb's palsy can also occur as a result of major trauma such as a physical knock or pressure to the neck during the baby's first few months of life.

CASES SETTLEMENT

The settling process varies as each individual case will be unique, meaning that there is no quick and simple answer to this question.

The following may be taken into account when assessing each case:

- Impact the injury has on the quality of life of the child
- Future earnings lost as a result of the injury
- Medical cost for treatment of the injury
- Future medical costs, if long-term treatment is needed
- Out of pocket expenses, such as travel costs
- Psychological injuries.

BIRTH INJURY CLAIMS *

Delivering a healthy baby at the end of a pregnancy is the most important aspect of child birth, both from the mother's point of view as well as the medical staff in the delivery room. This unfortunately is not always the case. Accidents can happen on the part of the medical staff which leads to an injury * to the baby or at times a traumatic birth injury to the mother. Birth injuries * can arise as a result of mismanagement of pregnancy, delivery or aftercare . In some cases injury * is not always immediately noticeable at birth. At times injuries to the infant can manifest after months or years following birth.

If you are subject to medical negligence * during labor which results in birth injuries being sustained to you or your baby . You can bring these concerns to the attention of a solicitor .

INJURY TO THE BABY *

Brain Damage	Perinatal Asphyxia	Hip dysplasia	Seizures
Cerebral Palsy	Erbs palsy	Spinal Cord Injuries	Pelvic injuries
Facial Paralysis	Erb Palsy	Fractures	Kernicterus
Hyperbilirubinemia	Forceps Injury	Forceps Injuries	

INJURY TO THE MOTHER *

Pregnancy Malpractice	Forcep Injuries	Abnormal bleeding
Injury to bowel or bladder	Pelvic injuries	Incontinence
Broken bones	Vaginal tears	Ruptured uterus
Incorrect caesarean section	Infection	Pre-eclampsia or eclampsia
Incorrect stitching	Nerve damage	Post-traumatic stress disorder
Wrongful death of the mother		

CAUSES OF BIRTH INJURY CLAIMS *

In cases, the actions or in-actions of medical professionals involved in delivering the baby can lead to injuries to the baby and/or the mother. Some cases of medical negligence * that can lead to injury are:

- Incorrect interpretation of ultrasound
- Failure to perform the necessary tests and examinations during pregnancy
- Prescription of the incorrect medication during pregnancy
- Failure to track the baby's heart rate
- Improper manipulation of the baby's body during delivery
- Failure to deal with an emergency situation adequately
- Incorrect use of forceps during delivery
- Blunt force trauma to baby or mother
- Delayed birth – When the baby remains in the birth canal for too long . Leading to injury from the prolonged pressure from the birth canal on the baby's brain.
- Any of these causes of birth injuries can lead to injuries of varying degrees . Some physical injuries to the baby or mother are noticed immediately and treated immediately . In more severe cases the injury may not be noticed immediately following the birth of the child.

RETAINED SURGICAL INSTRUMENT CLAIMS *

Retained surgical instrument claims * (RSI claims *) occur when the medical staff inadvertently leave behind a surgical instrument in the patient's body following a surgery. RSI claims * are also known as 'never events' and can have serious implications for the patient involved and are also classed as a form of medical negligence *. The term 'never event' is defined as a serious medical error which could have been prevented.

A retained object refers to a foreign object which is left inside the body following a procedure. This is an error which can lead to various injuries and illnesses. This can also lead to long-term issues in the future. In most cases, surgical tools are retained during an emergency surgery procedure where urgent medical attention is required. This often means that medical practitioners are under pressure to treat the patient within a certain time frame.

COMMON RETAINED SURGICAL ITEMS *

- Scalpels
- Needles
- Gauze Sponges
- Swabs
- Stitches or staples



There are already preventative measures in place to ensure that medical instruments are not retained following surgery. Prior to carrying out a procedure a medical practitioner must count and check what instruments they have. This must also be carried out following the procedure to ensure that no items have gone missing or have been retained in the patient. There are a number of complications which can occur following retained instruments especially if this is left unnoticed for some time. This can include severe pain and discomfort and in some cases can lead to an infection developing. In many cases, the patient will have to undergo further surgery in order to get this foreign object removed.

If you have been affected by retained surgical instruments as a result of medical negligence you may be entitled to make a claim for damage.

MAKING A CLAIM *

Once you have recovered from this incident or second surgery, it is advisable that you speak with a solicitor to determine whether medical negligence was the cause of your injury. Medical negligence is a complex area of Irish law and attempting to go it alone may not leave you in the best position after some time. Each and every person has the right to legal representation and choosing to act on this right may mean the difference between you receiving a legal remedy or not.



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