



## **117th MAINE LEGISLATURE**

## **FIRST REGULAR SESSION-1995**

Legislative Document

No. 19

H.P. 25

House of Representatives, January 12, 1995

An Act to Change the Statute of Limitations for Professional Negligence in Sterilization Procedures.

Reference to the Committee on Judiciary suggested and ordered printed.

OSEPH W. MAYO, Clerk

Presented by Representative RICHARDSON of Portland. Cosponsored by Senator MILLS of Somerset and Representatives: BRENNAN of Portland, BUNKER of Kossuth Township, ETNIER of Harpswell, FITZPATRICK of Durham, HATCH of Skowhegan, JONES of Bar Harbor, LEMAIRE of Lewiston, SHIAH of Bowdoinham, STEVENS of Orono, TREAT of Gardiner, TRUMAN of Biddeford, WATSON of Farmingdale, Senator: ABROMSON of Cumberland.

## Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:

Sec. 1. 24 MRSA §2902, first ¶, as repealed and replaced by PL 1985, c. 804, §§13 and 22, is amended to read:

6 Actions for professional negligence shall must be commenced within 3 years after the cause of action accrues. For the purposes of this section, a cause of action accrues on the date 8 omission giving rise to of the act or the injury. 10 Notwithstanding the provisions of Title 14, section 853, relating to minority, actions for professional negligence by a minor shall 12 must be commenced within 6 years after the cause of action accrues or within 3 years after the minor reaches the age of 14 majority, whichever first occurs. This section does not apply where the cause of action is based upon the leaving of a foreign 16 object in the body or the failure of a sterilization procedure, in which case the cause of action shall-accrues when the plaintiff discovers or reasonably should have discovered the 18 For the purposes of this section, the term "foreign harm. 20 object" does not include a chemical compound, prosthetic aid or object intentionally implanted or permitted to remain in the patient's body as a part of the health care or professional 22 services. 24

## STATEMENT OF FACT

This bill changes the statute of limitations for medical malpractice actions to allow a suit to be brought within 3 years of the discovery that a sterilization procedure has failed. Currently, the statute begins to run from the date the procedure is performed.

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