

PEACE OF MIND For An Unexpected Problem

Florida Birth-Related Neurological Injury Compensation Association



NICA
SUPPORTIVE SERVICES FOR FAMILIES AND PHYSICIANS



The birth of a baby is an exciting and happy time. You have every reason to expect that the birth will be normal and that both mother and child will go home healthy and happy.

Unfortunately, despite the skill and dedication of doctors and hospitals, complications during birth sometimes occur. Perhaps the worst complication is one which results in damage to the newborn's nervous system – called a “neurological injury”. Such an injury may be catastrophic, physically, financially and emotionally.

In an effort to deal with this serious problem, the Florida Legislature, in 1988, passed a law which created a Plan that offers an alternative to lengthy malpractice litigation processes brought about when a child suffers a qualifying neurological injury at birth. The law created the Florida Birth-Related Neurological Injury Compensation Association (NICA).

Exclusive Remedy

The law provides that awards under the Plan are exclusive. This means that if an injury is covered by the Plan, the child and its family are not entitled to compensation through malpractice lawsuits.

Criteria and Coverage

Birth-related neurological injuries have been defined as an injury to the spinal cord or brain of a live-born infant weighing at least 2500 grams at birth. In the case of multiple gestation, the live birth weight is 2000 grams for each infant. The injury must have been caused by oxygen deprivation or mechanical injury, which occurred in the course of labor, delivery or resuscitation in the immediate post delivery period in a hospital. Only hospital births are covered.

The injury must have rendered the infant permanently and substantially mentally and physically impaired. The legislation does not apply to genetic or congenital abnor-

malities. Only injuries to infants delivered by participating physicians, as defined in s. 766.302(7), Florida Statutes, are covered by the Plan.



Compensation

Compensation may be provided for the following:

- Actual expenses for necessary and reasonable care, services, drugs, equipment, facilities and travel, excluding expenses that can be compensated by state or federal government or by private insurers.
- In addition, an award, not to exceed \$100,000 to the infant's parents or guardians.
- Funeral expenses are authorized up to \$1,500.
- Reasonable expenses for filing the claim, including attorney's fees.

NICA is one of only two (2) such programs in the nation, and is devoted to managing a fund that provides compensation to parents whose child may suffer a qualifying birth-related neurological injury. The Plan takes the “No-Fault” approach for all parties involved. This means that no costly litigation is required and the parents of a child qualifying under the law who file a claim with the Division of Administrative Hearings may have all actual expenses for medical and hospital care paid by the Plan.

You are eligible for this protection if your doctor is a participating physician in the NICA Plan. If your doctor is a participating physician, that means that your doctor has purchased this benefit for you in the event that your child should suffer a birth-related neurological injury, which qualifies under the law. If your health care provider has provided you with a copy of this informational form, your health care provider is placing you on notice that one or more physician(s) at your health care provider participates in the NICA Plan.

If you would like more information or would like to receive a copy of Section 766.301-766.316, Florida Statutes, which detail the provisions of the NICA Plan, please call or write:



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Section 766.301-766.316, Florida Statutes, ("NICA law") provides rights and remedies for certain birth-related neurological injuries and is an exclusive remedy. This brochure is prepared in accordance with the mandate of Section 766.316, Florida Statutes. A copy of the complete statute is available free of charge to completely inform patients of their rights and limitations under the application provisions of Florida law. Since 1989, numerous court cases have interpreted the NICA law, clarifying legislative intent.