

Good Samaritan Law: Health Care Practitioner

Utah Code Ann. 58-13-2

Certain licensed health care providers who, in good faith, without compensation, and without obligation, provide emergency care at the scene of an emergency will not be held legally responsible.

Generally, Good Samaritan laws only offer protection for those individuals who provide care during spontaneous emergencies unrelated to volunteer deployment.

Emergency care rendered by licensee

(1) A person licensed under Title 58, Occupations and Professions, to practice as any of the following health care professionals, who is under no legal duty to respond, and who in good faith renders emergency care at the scene of an emergency gratuitously and in good faith, is not liable for any civil damages as a result of any acts or omissions by the person in rendering the emergency care:

- (a) osteopathic physician;
- (b) physician and surgeon;
- (c) naturopathic physician;
- (d) dentist or dental hygienist;
- (e) chiropractic physician;
- (f) physician assistant;
- (g) optometrist;
- (h) nurse licensed under Section 58-31b-301 or 58-31c-102;
- (i) podiatrist;
- (j) certified nurse midwife;

- (k) respiratory care practitioner;
- (l) pharmacist, pharmacy technician, and pharmacy intern;
- (m) direct-entry midwife licensed under Section 58-77-301; or
- (n) veterinarian.