



CONSENT CARE OF A MINOR



Escambia County, Florida - ALS/BLS Medical Protocol

Emancipation - Florida Statute 326

Freedom of a child from legal subjection to parents/guardians and having the right to labor for himself / herself and collect and control its own wages is called "emancipation."

Emancipation of a child may be:

1. In writing.
2. By parol (word of mouth).
3. Expressed or implied from the parents conduct which makes further obedience of the child difficult.
4. Emancipation cannot result merely from a minor child giving birth and becoming a parent.

Emancipation becomes a matter of law when a minor leaves home permanently, secures his/her own living quarters and becomes completely self-supporting, parents paying none of his / her bills. Once emancipation is established, the parent is no longer liable for the child's debts, including those for "necessities" such as medical treatment.

Removal of Disabilities of Non-Age (Court Ordered Emancipation) – Florida Statute 743.075

The court may determine that the removal of disability of non-age (minor), at least 16 years of age, is in the child's best interest and shall enter an order to that effect. This order shall give a minor the status of an adult for purposes of all criminal and civil laws of the state. The judgement is recorded in the county where the minor resides, and a certified copy shall be issued as proof.

Married Minors


Any minor who is married, even if divorced or widowed, may give consent.



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Unwed Pregnant Minor or Minor Mother; Consent to Medical Care - Florida Statute 743.065

1. An unwed pregnant minor may consent to care relating to her pregnancy.
2. An unwed minor mother may consent to care for her child.

Emergency Medical Care to Minors Without Parental Consent - Florida Statute 743.064

Emergency medical care may be given to a minor who has been injured in an accident or is suffering from acute illness if, within a reasonable degree of medical certainty, delay of treatment would endanger the health or physical well-being on the minor.

This applies only when parental consent cannot be obtained for the following reasons:

1. The minor's condition causes him/her to be unable to reveal the identity of parents/guardian and that information is also unknown to anyone who is with the minor.
2. The parents/guardian cannot be located.
3. Notification must be made as soon as possible after emergency medical care is administered.

The EMS run report must indicate the reason consent was not obtained.

Other Persons Who May Consent to Medical Care of a Minor - Florida Statute 743.0645

Any of the following persons, in order of priority listed, may consent to the medical care of a minor:


1. A person who possesses a power of attorney to provide medical consent for the child.
2. Stepparent.



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3. Grandparent.
4. Adult brother or sister.
5. Adult aunt or uncle.


The EMS run report should reflect that a reasonable attempt was made to contact the person who has power to consent. "Medical care and treatment" means ordinary and necessary medical and dental examination and treatment, including blood testing, immunization, and TB testing. It does not include surgery, anesthesia, psychotropic medications or other extraordinary procedures.



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