

**ONTARIO
SUPERIOR COURT OF JUSTICE**



SHARON HARPER and GERALD HARPER

Plaintiffs

- and -

AMERICAN MEDICAL SYSTEMS CANADA INC., AMERICAN MEDICAL SYSTEMS INC., and
ENDO PHARMACEUTICALS

Defendants

Proceeding under the *Class Proceedings Act, 1992*

STATEMENT OF CLAIM

TO THE DEFENDANTS

A LEGAL PROCEEDING HAS BEEN COMMENCED AGAINST YOU by the plaintiffs. The claim made against you is set out in the following pages.

IF YOU WISH TO DEFEND THIS PROCEEDING, you or an Ontario lawyer acting for you must prepare a statement of defence in Form 18A prescribed by the Rules of Civil Procedure, serve it on the plaintiffs' lawyer or, where the plaintiffs do not have a lawyer, serve it on the plaintiffs, and file it, with proof of service, in this court office, WITHIN TWENTY DAYS after this statement of claim is served on you, if you are served in Ontario.

If you are served in another province or territory of Canada or in the United States of America, the period for serving and filing your statement of defence is forty days. If you are served outside Canada and the United States of America, the period is sixty days.

Instead of serving and filing a statement of defence, you may serve and file a notice of intent to defend in Form 18B prescribed by the Rules of Civil Procedure. This will entitle you to ten more days within which to serve and file your statement of defence.

IF YOU FAIL TO DEFEND THIS PROCEEDING, JUDGMENT MAY BE GIVEN AGAINST YOU IN YOUR ABSENCE AND WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE TO YOU. IF YOU WISH TO DEFEND THIS PROCEEDING BUT ARE UNABLE TO PAY LEGAL FEES, LEGAL AID MAY BE AVAILABLE TO YOU BY CONTACTING A LOCAL LEGAL AID OFFICE.

Date May 11, 2012

Issued by



Local registrar

Address of court office London Court House
Civil, Landlord/Tenant Section
Group Floor, Unit "A"
80 Dundas Street
London, ON N6A 6A3

TO: AMERICAN MEDICAL SYSTEMS CANADA INC.
381 Elmira Road North
Guelph, ON N1K 1H3

AND TO: AMERICAN MEDICAL SYSTEMS INC.
10700 Bren Road West
Minnetonka, Minnesota 55343 USA

AND TO: ENDO PHARMACEUTICALS
100 Endo Boulevard
Chadds Ford, Pennsylvania 19317 USA

CLAIM

1. The Plaintiffs, Sharon Harper and Gerald Harper, claim on behalf of themselves and others similarly situated in Canada:
 - (a) an order certifying this proceeding and appointing them representative plaintiffs for the class;
 - (b) pecuniary and special damages in the amount of \$500,000 for each person implanted with one of the Defendants' Pelvic Mesh Products (as defined herein) or as aggregated following a trial on the common issues;
 - (c) non-pecuniary damages in an amount to be assessed for each person who was implanted with one of the Defendants' Pelvic Mesh Products;
 - (d) in the alternative to the claim for damages, an accounting or other such restitutionary remedy disgorging the revenues realized by the Defendants from the sales of their Pelvic Mesh Products;
 - (e) damages pursuant to the *Family Law Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c F.3 s.61 and similar legislation and common law in other provinces as listed in Schedule "A", where applicable, in the amount of \$100,000 for each such plaintiff;
 - (f) punitive, aggravated, and exemplary damages in the amount of \$20,000,000;
 - (g) the costs of distributing all monies received to class members;
 - (h) prejudgement interest in the amount of 10% compounded annually or as otherwise awarded by this Honourable Court;
 - (i) costs on a substantial indemnity basis, plus applicable taxes; and

(j) such further and other relief as this Honourable Court may deem just.

THE PLAINTIFFS

2. The Plaintiffs Sharon Harper ("Sharon") and Gerald Harper ("Jerry") are individuals residing in Newmarket, Ontario.
3. Jerry is the spouse of Sharon and is pursuing his claim in that capacity.

THE PLAINTIFFS' EXPERIENCES

4. The Plaintiff, Sharon, was implanted with one of the Defendants' Pelvic Mesh Products on March 13, 2007. She received the Monarc Subfascial Hammock to treat stress urinary incontinence.
5. Since receiving the Defendants' Pelvic Mesh Product, Sharon has suffered from multiple side effects including chronic hip pain, leg pain, back pain, burning around the urethra, irritation and soreness in her vagina, infection, inflammation, scarring, bleeding, difficult bowel movements, and dyspareunia. Sharon has also suffered significant emotional distress.
6. Sharon has been told by a treating physician that despite the side effects she continues to suffer from, the Pelvic Mesh Product inside her should not be removed because that would cause further complications.
7. Due to the side effects suffered from the Defendants' Pelvic Mesh Product, Sharon was forced to miss work on a periodic basis. She has subsequently retired.
8. Prior to and at the time which Sharon was implanted with the Defendants' Pelvic Mesh Product, she received no or inadequate warnings about the magnitude of risks of developing Injuries, Conditions, and Complications (as defined herein).

9. Had Sharon been aware of the magnitude of risks of developing Injuries, Conditions, and Complications, she would never have agreed to being implanted with the Defendants' Pelvic Mesh Product. But for the Defendants' wrongful conduct, Sharon would not have incurred her damages.
10. Jerry and other class members have suffered and continue to suffer damages including loss of care, guidance, companionship and consortium, as well as financial expenses and special damages due to the wrongful conduct of the Defendants.

THE DEFENDANTS

11. American Medical Systems Canada Inc. is an Ontario corporation with its head office in Guelph, Ontario. American Medical Systems Canada Inc. is a wholly owned subsidiary of American Medical Systems Inc.
12. American Medical Systems Inc. is a Delaware corporation, with its head office located in Minnetonka, Minnesota. On June 17, 2011, American Medical Systems Inc. was acquired by Endo Pharmaceuticals.
13. Endo Pharmaceuticals is a Pennsylvania corporation, with its head office located in Chadds Ford, Pennsylvania.
14. The business of each of American Medical Systems Canada Inc., American Medical Systems Inc., and Endo Pharmaceuticals (collectively the "Defendants") are inextricably interwoven with that of the other and each is the agent of the other for the purposes of designing, manufacturing, developing, preparing, processing, inspecting, testing, packaging, promoting, marketing, distributing, labelling, and/or selling for a profit, either directly or indirectly through an agent, affiliate or subsidiary, Pelvic Mesh Products in Canada. The development of Pelvic Mesh Products for sale in Canada, the conduct of clinical studies, the preparation of regulatory applications, the maintenance of regulatory

records, the labelling and promotional activities regarding Pelvic Mesh Products, and other actions central to the allegations of this lawsuit, were undertaken by the Defendants in Ontario and elsewhere.

15. In bringing this action on behalf of a class of people in Canada who were implanted with the Defendants' Pelvic Mesh Products, to be further defined in the motion for certification, the Plaintiffs plead and rely upon the provisions of the *Class Proceedings Act*, 1992, S.O. 1992, c.6, the *Negligence Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. N-1, as amended, and regulations thereunder, and the *Food and Drugs Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. F.27 and regulations thereunder.

THE DEFENDANTS' PELVIC MESH PRODUCTS

16. The Defendants began marketing and selling a product known as Monarc Subfascial Hammock "Monarc" in or about 2002 as the first transobturator device approved for the treatment of stress urinary incontinence.
17. The Defendants began marketing and selling a product known as Perigee Vault Suspension System ("Perigee") in or about May 2004 for treatment of posterior and apical vaginal wall defects that allow the bladder to descend into the vagina. The pelvic mesh is made of either Type 1 polypropylene or a porcine dermal graft (pig skin).
18. The Defendants also began marketing and selling a product known as Apogee Vault Suspension System ("Apogee") in 2004, which like the Perigee, can be made of either Type 1 polypropylene or a porcine dermal graft. It was designed primarily for vaginal vault prolapse.
19. The Monarc was used as a predicate device for getting the Apogee and Perigee products to the market without extensive testing.

20. The Defendants also began marketing and selling other products to treat pelvic organ prolapse and stress urinary incontinence in women including, but not limited to, Elevate Prolapse Repair System, MiniArc Precise Sling System, MiniArc Single-Incision Sling, Influence In-Fast, In-Fast Ultra Transvaginal Sling, InterPro Y Sling, Intexen, BioArc SP Sling System and BioArc TO Subfascial Hammock, SPARC Sling System, Elevate Prolapse Repair System, and Straight-In Sacral Colpopexy System.
21. The Defendants' products listed in paragraphs 16 – 20 above, and any other as yet unidentified pelvic mesh products designed and sold for similar purposes, inclusive of instruments and procedures for implantation, are collectively referenced herein as "Pelvic Mesh Product(s)".
22. The Defendants' Pelvic Mesh Products are often referred to as vaginal mesh, transvaginal mesh, a "hammock" or a "sling".
23. The Defendants' Pelvic Mesh Products have been and continue to be marketed to the medical community, and in turn to patients, as safe, effective, reliable medical devices, implanted by safe and effective, minimally invasive surgical techniques for the treatment of medical conditions, primarily pelvic organ prolapse and stress urinary incontinence, and as safer and more effective as compared to the traditional products and procedures for treatment, and other competing mesh products.
24. The Defendants have marketed and sold their Pelvic Mesh Products to the medical community at large, and in turn to patients, through carefully planned, multifaceted marketing campaigns and strategies. These campaigns and strategies include aggressive marketing to health care providers at medical conferences, hospitals, and private offices. The Defendants also utilize brochures and websites offering misleading expectations as to the safety and utility of their Pelvic Mesh Products.

THE RISKS

25. Contrary to the representations made to the medical community, and ultimately to the patients themselves, the Defendants' Pelvic Mesh Products have high failure, injury, and complication rates, fail to perform as intended, require frequent and often debilitating re-operations, and have caused severe and irreversible injuries, conditions, and damage to a significant number of women, including Sharon and other putative class members.
26. The injuries, conditions, and complications suffered due to the Defendants' Pelvic Mesh Products include but are not limited to mesh erosion, mesh contraction, mesh hardening or shrinking, extrusion of the mesh, vaginal erosion, urethral erosion, infection, fistula, inflammation, vaginal scarring, vaginal pain, organ perforation, dyspareunia, blood loss, neuropathic and other acute and chronic nerve damage and pain, pudendal nerve damage, neuromuscular problems, pelvic floor damage, pelvic pain, granuloma formation, urinary and fecal incontinence, prolapse of organs, psychological damage, and in many cases putative class members have been forced to undergo intensive medical treatment, including but not limited to operations to locate and remove the mesh, operations to attempt to repair pelvic organs, tissue, and nerve damage, the use of pain control and other medications, injections into various areas of the pelvis, spine, and the vagina, and operations to remove portions of the female genitalia, and injuries to their intimate partners (collectively the "Injuries, Conditions, and Complications").
27. In October 2008, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration ("FDA") warned healthcare professionals about serious complications associated with vaginal mesh.
28. In February 2010, Health Canada issued a notice to hospitals warning of complications associated with transvaginal implantation of surgical mesh for the treatment of stress urinary incontinence and pelvic organ prolapse.

29. A study based on a multi-centre randomized controlled trial published in August 2010 in the *Journal of the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists* concluded high vaginal mesh erosion rates and questioned the value of additive synthetic polypropylene mesh for vaginal prolapse repairs. Numerous other studies published in a variety of medical journals have reached similar conclusions.
30. A study published in the *Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology* in February 2011 found that patients would have been better off with traditional treatment rather than being implanted with vaginal mesh.
31. In July 2011, the FDA issued a very detailed and comprehensive statement to warn doctors that they should consider no longer using mesh to treat their patients as in most instances, the risk of serious injury outweighs the benefits.
32. In December 2011, a transvaginal mesh warning was put out by the Committee on Gynecologic Practice, which includes members from the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists and the American Urogynecologic Society.
33. In January 2012, the FDA ordered the Defendants and other manufacturers to conduct new medical studies on the surgical mesh products' safety.
34. The Defendants' Pelvic Mesh Products are inherently dangerous and defective, unfit and unsafe for their intended and reasonably foreseeable uses, and do not meet or perform to the expectations of patients and their health care providers.
35. The Defendants Pelvic Mesh Products create risks to the health and safety of the patients that are far more significant than the risks posed by other products and procedures available to treat the corresponding medical conditions, and which far outweigh the utility of their Pelvic Mesh Products.

36. Despite the Defendants' knowledge of the Injuries, Conditions, and Complications caused by their Pelvic Mesh Products, the Defendants have, and continue to, manufacture, market, and sell their Pelvic Mesh Products, while continuing to fail to adequately warn, label, instruct, and disseminate information with regard to their Pelvic Mesh Products, both prior to and after the marketing and sale of their Pelvic Mesh Products.
37. At all material times, the Defendants, through their servants and agents, failed to adequately warn physicians and consumers, including the Plaintiffs and putative class members, of the risk of Injuries, Conditions, and Complications caused by their Pelvic Mesh Products.
38. The Defendants did not provide adequate safety data to Health Canada with respect to their Pelvic Mesh Products. The Defendants knew or should have known that their Pelvic Mesh Products were unsafe, defective, unreasonably dangerous, and not fit for their intended purposes.
39. At all materials times, the Defendants knew or should have known that the risks of using their Pelvic Mesh Products included severe Injuries, Conditions, and Complications.
40. At all material times, the Defendants, through its servants and agents, negligently, recklessly and/or carelessly marketed, distributed and/or sold their Pelvic Mesh Products without adequate warnings of the products' serious side effects and unreasonably dangerous risks.

CAUSES OF ACTION

41. The Defendants at all material times owed a duty of care to the Plaintiffs to:

- (a) ensure that their Pelvic Mesh Products were fit for their intended and/or reasonably foreseeable use;
- (b) conduct appropriate testing to determine whether and to what extent use of their Pelvic Mesh Products posed serious health risks, including the magnitude of risk of developing Injuries, Conditions, and Complications;
- (c) properly, adequately, and fairly warn the Plaintiffs and their physicians of the magnitude of the risk of developing Injuries, Conditions, and Complications with use of their Pelvic Mesh Products compared to alternative treatments;
- (d) ensure that physicians were kept fully and completely warned and informed regarding all risks associated with their Pelvic Mesh Products;
- (e) monitor, investigate, evaluate and follow up on adverse reactions to the use of their Pelvic Mesh Products; and
- (f) properly inform Health Canada and other regulatory agencies of all risks associated with their Pelvic Mesh Products.

42. The Defendants negligently breached their duty of care.

43. The Plaintiffs state that their damages were caused by the negligence of the Defendants. Such negligence includes but is not limited to the following:

- (a) the Defendants failed to ensure that their Pelvic Mesh Products were not dangerous to recipients during the course of their use and that they were fit for their intended purpose and of merchantable quality;

- (b) the Defendants failed to adequately test their Pelvic Mesh Products in a manner that would fully disclose the magnitude of the risks associated with their use, including but not limited to Injuries, Conditions, and Complications;
- (c) the Defendants failed to provide Health Canada complete and accurate information with respect to their Pelvic Mesh Products as it became available;
- (d) the Defendants failed to conduct any or any adequate follow-up studies on the efficacy and safety of their Pelvic Mesh Products;
- (e) the Defendants failed to conduct any or any adequate long-term studies of the risks of their Pelvic Mesh Products;
- (f) the Defendants failed to provide the Plaintiffs, their physicians and Health Canada with proper, adequate, and/or fair warning of the risks associated with use of their Pelvic Mesh Products, including but not limited to risk of Injuries, Conditions, and Complications;
- (g) the Defendants failed to warn the Plaintiffs, their physicians and Health Canada about the need for comprehensive regular medical monitoring to ensure the early discovery of side effects related to using their Pelvic Mesh Products;
- (h) the Defendants failed to design and establish a safe, effective procedure for removal of their Pelvic Mesh Products. In the event of failure, injury, or complications, it is impossible to easily and safely remove the Defendants' Pelvic Mesh Products;
- (i) the Defendants failed to adequately monitor, evaluate and act upon reports of adverse reactions to their Pelvic Mesh Products in Canada and elsewhere;

- (j) the Defendants failed to provide any or any adequate updated and/or current information to the Plaintiffs, their physicians and/or Health Canada respecting the risks of their Pelvic Mesh Products as such information became available from time to time;
- (k) the Defendants have consistently underreported and withheld information about the propensity of their Pelvic Mesh Products to fail and cause Injuries, Conditions, and Complications, and have misrepresented the efficacy and safety of their Pelvic Mesh Products through various means and media, misleading Health Canada, the medical community, patients, and the public at large;
- (l) the Defendants failed to provide adequate warnings of the risks associated with their Pelvic Mesh Products, including the risk of Injuries, Conditions, and Complications in all persons receiving their Pelvic Mesh Products on the customer information pamphlets in Canada;
- (m) the Defendants, after noticing problems with their Pelvic Mesh Products, failed to issue adequate warnings, timely recall their Pelvic Mesh Products, publicize the problems and otherwise act properly and in a timely manner to alert the public, including adequately warning the Plaintiffs and their physicians of their Pelvic Mesh Products inherent dangers, including but not limited to the danger of Injuries, Conditions, and Complications;
- (n) the Defendants failed to establish any adequate procedures to educate their sales representatives and physicians respecting the risks associated with their Pelvic Mesh Products;

- (o) the Defendants represented that their Pelvic Mesh Products were safe and fit for their intended purpose and of merchantable quality when they knew or ought to have known that these representations were false;
- (p) the Defendants misrepresented the state of research, opinion and medical literature pertaining to the purported benefits of their Pelvic Mesh Products and their associated risks, including the risk of Injuries, Conditions, and Complications;
- (q) the misrepresentations made by the Defendants were unreasonable in the face of the risks that were known or ought to have been known by the Defendants;
- (r) the Defendants failed to timely cease the manufacture, marketing and/or distribution of their Pelvic Mesh Products when they knew or ought to have known that their Pelvic Mesh Products caused Injuries, Conditions, and Complications;
- (s) the Defendants failed to conform with applicable disclosure and reporting requirements pursuant to the *Food and Drugs Act* and its associated regulations;
- (t) the Defendants failed to properly supervise their employees, subsidiaries and affiliated corporations;
- (u) the Defendants breached other duties of care to the Plaintiffs and putative class members, details of which breaches are known only to the Defendants; and
- (v) in all of the circumstances of this case, the Defendants applied callous and reckless disregard for the health and safety of the Plaintiffs and putative class members.

44. The Defendants' Pelvic Mesh Products were defective because they are unreasonably dangerous, beyond the dangers which could reasonably have been contemplated by the Plaintiffs, putative class members, or their physicians. Any benefit from using the Defendants' Pelvic Mesh Products was outweighed by the serious and undisclosed risks of their use when used as the Defendants intended. There are no individuals for whom the benefits of the Defendants' Pelvic Mesh Products outweigh the risks, given that there are many alternative products and procedures that are at least as efficacious as the Defendants' Pelvic Mesh Products and carry far less and/or less serious risks than the Pelvic Mesh Products.
45. The risks associated with use of the Defendants' Pelvic Mesh Products, including Injuries, Conditions, and Complications in all persons receiving their Pelvic Mesh Products, were in the exclusive knowledge and control of the Defendants. The extent of the risks were not known to, and could not have been known by, the Plaintiffs. The Plaintiffs' injuries would not have occurred but for the negligence of the Defendants in failing to ensure that their Pelvic Mesh Products were safe for use or, in the alternative, for failing to provide an adequate warning of the risks associated with using their Pelvic Mesh Products to the Plaintiffs and putative class members, and to their physicians.

DAMAGES

46. The Plaintiffs' and other putative class members' injuries and damages were caused by the negligence of the Defendants, their servants and agents.
47. As a result of the Defendants' negligence, the Plaintiffs have suffered and continue to suffer serious personal injuries and pain and suffering.
48. As a result of the conduct of the Defendants, the Plaintiffs and other putative class members suffered and continue to suffer expenses and special damages, of a nature and amount to be particularized prior to trial.

49. Some of the expenses related to the medical treatment that the Plaintiffs and class members have undergone, and will continue to undergo, have been borne by the various provincial health insurers including the Ontario Health Insurance Plan ("OHIP"). As a result of the negligence of the Defendants, the various provincial health insurers have suffered and will continue to suffer damages for which they are entitled to be compensated by virtue of their right of subrogation in respect of all past and future insured services. These subrogated interests are asserted by the Plaintiffs and the putative class members pleading and relying upon the statutes listed in Schedule "B".
50. The Plaintiffs claim punitive, aggravated and exemplary damages for the reckless and unlawful conduct of the Defendants.

WAIVER OF TORT

51. In the alternative to damages, in all of the circumstances, the Plaintiffs plead an entitlement to "waive the tort" and claim an accounting or other such restitutionary remedy for disgorgement of the revenues generated by the Defendants as a result of the sale of their Pelvic Mesh Products, due to the unfitness for purpose and/or the Defendants' failure to properly bring the risks associated with their Pelvic Mesh Products to the attention of the Plaintiffs, putative class members, and their physicians, as well as other wrongful conduct as laid out in paragraphs 43 – 45.
52. As a direct, proximate, and foreseeable result of the Defendants' acts and otherwise wrongful conduct, the Plaintiffs and putative class members were economically harmed by receiving a product that had increased risks but was not more efficacious. The Defendants profited and benefited economically from the sale of their Pelvic Mesh Products to the Plaintiffs and putative class members who suffered corresponding harm, and as a result the Defendants were unjustly enriched by the monies they received from selling their Pelvic Mesh Products.

53. The Defendants voluntarily accepted and retained these profits and benefits with full knowledge and awareness that, as a result of their wrongdoing, the Plaintiffs and putative class members were not treated with a product of the quality, nature, fitness, or value that the Defendants had represented or that the Plaintiffs and putative class members could reasonably expect.
54. It would be unreasonable for the Defendants to retain the profits or money received from the sale of their Pelvic Mesh Products because the Plaintiffs and putative class members did not, in fact, receive a safe and effective product.

SERVICE OUTSIDE OF ONTARIO

55. The Plaintiffs plead and rely on section 17.02 (g), (h), and (p) of the Rules of Civil Procedure, allowing for service *ex juris* of the foreign defendants. Specifically, this originating process may be served without court order outside Ontario in that the claim is:
- (a) in respect of a tort committed in Ontario (rule 17.02(g));
 - (b) in respect of damages sustained in Ontario arising from a tort or breach of contract wherever committed (rule 17.02(h)); and
 - (c) against a person carrying on business in Ontario (rule 17.02(p)).

PLACE OF TRIAL

56. The Plaintiffs propose that this action be tried in London, Ontario.

May 11, 2012

SISKINDS ^{LLP}
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London, ON N6A 3V8

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Solicitors for the Plaintiffs

SCHEDULE A

PROVINCIAL STATUTES -- FAMILY MEMBER CLAIMS

ALBERTA

Tort-feasors Act, R.S.A. 2000 c. T-5

Loss of consortium through injury

2.1(1) When a person has, either intentionally or by neglect of some duty existing independently of contract, inflicted physical harm on a married person and thereby deprived the spouse of that married person of the society and comfort of that married person, the person who inflicted the physical harm is liable in an action for damages by the spouse or in respect of the deprivation.

(2) The right of a spouse to bring the action referred to in subsection (1) is in addition to, and independent of, any right of action that the married person has, or any action that the spouse in the name of the married person has, for injury inflicted on the married person.

Fatal Accidents Act, R.S.A. 2000, c.F-8.

Action for damages

2 When the death of a person has been caused by a wrongful act, neglect or default that would, if death had not ensued, have entitled the injured party to maintain an action and recover damages, in each case the person who would have been liable if death had not ensued is liable to an action for damages notwithstanding the death of the party injured.

Persons entitled to benefits

3(1) An action under this Act

(a) shall be for the benefit of the spouse, adult interdependent partner, parent, child, brother or sister of the person whose death has been so caused, and

(b) shall be brought by and in the name of the executor or administrator of the person deceased,

and in the action the court may give to the persons respectively for whose benefit the action has been brought those damages that the court considers appropriate to the injury resulting from the death.

(2) If there is no executor or administrator, or if the executor or administrator does not bring the action within one year after the death of the party injured, then the action may be brought by and in the name of all or any of the persons for whose benefit the action would have been, if it had been brought by or in the name of the executor or administrator.

(3) Every action so brought shall be for the benefit of the same persons and is as nearly as possible subject to the same regulations and procedure as if it were brought by and in the name of the executor or administrator.

Damages for bereavement

8(1) In this section,

- (a) "child" means a son or daughter, whether legitimate or illegitimate;
- (b) "parent" means a mother or father.

(2) If an action is brought under this Act, the court, without reference to any other damages that may be awarded and without evidence of damage, shall award damages for grief and loss of the guidance, care and companionship of the deceased person of

(a) subject to subsections (3) and (4), \$75 000 to the spouse or adult interdependent partner of the deceased person,

(b) \$75 000 to the parent or parents of the deceased person if the deceased person, at the time of death,

- (i) was a minor, or
- (ii) was not a minor but was unmarried and had no adult interdependent partner,
to be divided equally if the action is brought for the benefit of both parents, and

(c) \$45 000 to each child of the deceased person who, at the time of the death of the deceased person,

- (i) is a minor, or
- (ii) is not a minor but is unmarried and has no adult interdependent partner.

(3) The court shall not award damages under subsection (2)(a) to the spouse or adult interdependent partner if the spouse or adult interdependent partner was living separate and apart from the deceased person at the time of death.

(4) Repealed 2002 cA-4.5 s36.

(5) A cause of action conferred on a person by subsection (2) does not, on the death of that person, survive for the benefit of the person's estate.

QUEBEC

Civil Code of Québec, LRQ, c C-1991

DIVISION I

CONDITIONS OF LIABILITY

§ 1. — *General provisions*

1457. Every person has a duty to abide by the rules of conduct which lie upon him, according to the circumstances, usage or law, so as not to cause injury to another.

Where he is endowed with reason and fails in this duty, he is responsible for any injury he causes to another person by such fault and is liable to reparation for the injury, whether it be bodily, moral or material in nature.

He is also liable, in certain cases, to reparation for injury caused to another by the act or fault of another person or by the act of things in his custody.

1991, c. 64, a. 1457; 2002, c. 19, s. 15.

OTHER PROVINCES:

Manitoba

Fatal Accidents Act, C.S.S.M. c.F50, as amended

Similarly applicable to spouses, children and other defined family members only upon death of benefactor.

New Brunswick

Fatal Accidents Act, R.N.S.B. 1973, c.F-7.

Similarly applicable to spouses, children and other defined family members only upon death of benefactor.

Newfoundland

Fatal Accidents Act, R.S.N.L. 1990, c.F-6

Similarly applicable to spouses, children and other defined family members only upon death of benefactor.

Nova Scotia

Fatal Accidents Act, R.S.N.S. 1989, c.163, amended 2000 c.29, ss9-12.

Similarly applicable to spouses, children and other defined family members only upon death of benefactor.

Prince Edward Island

Fatal Accidents Act, R.S.P.E.I. 1988, c.F-5, as amended

Similarly applicable to spouses, children and other defined family members only upon death of benefactor.

SCHEDULE B

SUBROGATION LEGISLATION

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Hospital Insurance and Health and Social Services Administration Act, R.S.N.W.T. 1988, c. T-3,
Current to Gazette Vol. XXVII:10 (October 31, 2006)

section 19.

19(1) Subrogation

Where insured services have been provided to an insured person in respect of an injury resulting from a wrongful act or omission of another, the Minister is subrogated to the rights of the insured person against any other person for the recovery of the full amount of the cost of providing the insured services.

19(2) Enforcement

The Minister may enforce the rights subrogated under subsection (1) by
(a) bringing an action in the name of the Minister or in the name of the insured person; and
(b) effecting a settlement at such time and for such amount as the Minister considers appropriate.

R.S.N.W.T. 1988, c. 126 (Supp.), s. 10; 2002, c. 17, s. 6 (Sched. F, item 4)

NUNAVUT

Hospital Insurance and Health and Social Services Administration Act R.S.N.W.T. 1988, c. T-3
Current to Gazette Vol. 8:10 (October 31, 2006)

19(1) Subrogation

Where insured services have been provided to an insured person in respect of an injury resulting from a wrongful act or omission of another, the Minister is subrogated to the rights of the insured person against any other person for the recovery of the cost of the insured services provided.

19(2) Enforcement

The Minister may enforce the rights subrogated under subsection (1) by
(a) bringing an action in the name of the Minister or in the name of the insured person; and
(b) effecting a settlement at such time and for such amount as the Minister considers appropriate.

R.S.N.W.T. 1988, c. 126 (Supp.), s. 10

YUKON

Hospital Insurance Services Act, R.S.Y. 2002, c. 112,
Current to Gazette Vol. 25:10 (October 15, 2006)

10. Subrogation

On the provision of insured services to an insured person in respect of an injury resulting from a wrongful act or omission of another person, the Government of the Yukon shall be subrogated to all rights of the injured person for the purpose of recovering the cost of those insured services, and may bring an action either in its own name or in the name of the insured person for the recovery of the amount thereof and effect a settlement of the claim.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Hospitals Insurance Act, R.S.B.C. 1996, c. 204 [en. 1994, c. 37, s.4; am. 1996, c.24, s.1(3)]
Current to Gazette Vol. 49:19 (October 20, 2006)

25. Third party liability

25(1)

If, as a result of the wrongful act or omission of another, a beneficiary suffers personal injuries for which the beneficiary receives hospital services paid for by the government, the beneficiary has the same right to recover the sum paid for the services against the person guilty of the wrongful act or omission as the beneficiary would have had, had the beneficiary been required to pay for the services personally.

25(2)

On the beneficiary recovering the sum or part of it under subsection (1), the beneficiary must pay it at once to the minister.

25(3)

The minister may order that a commission be paid for money recovered under subsection (1) and the amount of the commission and the conditions under which it may be paid must be in accordance with the rules prescribed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

25(4)

The government is subrogated to the rights of the beneficiary to recover sums paid for hospital services by the government, and an action may be maintained by the government, either its name or the name of the beneficiary, for the recovery of the sum paid for hospital services as provided in subsection (1).

25(5)

It is not a defence to an action brought by the government under subsection (4) that a claim for damages has been adjudicated on unless the claim included a claim for the sum paid for hospital services, and it is not a defence to an action brought by a beneficiary for damages for personal injuries that an action taken by the government under subsection (4) has been adjudicated on.

25(6)

No release or settlement of a claim or judgment based on a cause of action for damages for personal injuries in a case where the injured person has received hospital services paid for is binding on the government unless the minister or a person designated by the minister has approved the settlement in writing.

25(7)

The Lieutenant Governor in Council may, by regulation, limit or define the circumstances that give rise to a cause of action under this section.

25(8)

This section applies to claims for hospital services arising after a day to be set by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

R.S.B.C. 1996 (Supp.), c. 204, s. 10

ALBERTA

Hospitals Act R.S.A. 2000, c. H-12

Part 5 -- Crown's Right to Recover Health Costs

Division 1 -- Crown's Right of Recovery

s 62. Crown's right of recovery

62(1)

If a beneficiary receives health services for personal injuries suffered as a result of a wrongful act or omission of a wrongdoer, the Crown has the right to recover from the wrongdoer the Crown's cost of health services

- (a) for health services that the beneficiary has received for those personal injuries, and
- (b) for health services that the beneficiary will likely receive in the future for those personal injuries.

62(2)

If a beneficiary is contributorily negligent, the Crown is entitled to recover 100% of the Crown's cost of the beneficiary's health services less a percentage for the beneficiary's contributory negligence as determined under sections 63 and 64.

62(3)

Notwithstanding this Division, the Crown does not have a right to recover the Crown's cost of health services provided to a beneficiary if

- (a) the beneficiary's personal injuries are caused by an act or omission of a wrongdoer in the use or operation of an automobile, and
- (b) the wrongdoer is, when the injuries are caused, insured under a motor vehicle liability policy.

SASKATCHEWAN

Department of Health Act, R.S.S. 1978, c. D-17

Current to Gazette Vol. 102:44 (November 3, 2006)

19. Liability of certain third parties and insurers

19(1)

In this section:

- (a) [Repealed 1997, c. 34, s. 9.]
- (b) "health services" means:

- (i) insured services within the meaning of *The Saskatchewan Medical Care Insurance Act*;
- (ii) inpatient services or outpatient services provided in a hospital or any other health facility;
- (iii) services provided pursuant to section 10 that a physical therapist is authorized to provide; or
- (iv) any other services prescribed in the regulations.

19(2)

Where, as a result of the negligence or other wrongful act of any other person, a beneficiary suffers personal injuries for which the beneficiary receives health services, the beneficiary has the same right to recover the cost of those services from the person guilty of the negligence or other wrongful act as the beneficiary would have had if he or she had been required to pay for the health services.

19(3)

On the provision of health services to a beneficiary mentioned in subsection (2), the minister shall be subrogated to all rights of recovery of the beneficiary from any person with respect to the cost of those health services and may bring an action in the name of the beneficiary to enforce those rights.

19(4)

Nothing in subsection (2) or (3) restricts the right of the beneficiary to recover any sum with respect to the personal injuries in addition to the cost of health services received by the beneficiary.

19(5)

Where a beneficiary brings an action to recover any sum with respect to the personal injuries mentioned in subsection (4), the beneficiary shall, on behalf of the minister, include in his or her claim a claim for the cost of health services received by the beneficiary.

19(6)

Except with the written consent of the minister, no action mentioned in subsection (5) shall be settled without provision being made for payment in full of the cost of health services received by the beneficiary.

19(7)

The cost of health services received by a beneficiary shall be determined in accordance with the following:

- (a) where the health service is an insured service within the meaning of *The Saskatchewan Medical Care Insurance Act*, the cost of the health service is equal to the amount to be paid for that type of service as set out in the regulations made pursuant to that Act;
- (b) subject to clause (c), where the health service is an inpatient service or an outpatient service provided to the beneficiary in a hospital or other health facility, the cost of the health service is to be calculated on the basis of the daily rate for that type of service set by the department for the purpose of charging other provinces or territories of Canada for the provision of that service to residents of those provinces or territories while they are in Saskatchewan;
- (c) where the health service is provided outside a hospital by a physical therapist who is under contract to, or is an employee of, the department or a regional health authority or an affiliate, as defined in *The Regional Health Services Act*, the cost of the health service is to be calculated on the basis of the rate for that type of service set by the department; or
- (d) where the health service is a service that is prescribed in the regulations, the cost of the health service is to be calculated in the manner set out in the regulations.

19(8)

On recovering all or any part of the cost of health services received by the beneficiary, the beneficiary shall immediately pay the amount recovered to the minister.

19(9)

The minister may bear the proportion of the taxable costs payable by a beneficiary conducting an action mentioned in this section that bears the same ratio to the total of those costs as the amount claimed on behalf of the minister bears to the total amount claimed, but the portion of the taxable costs borne by the minister shall not exceed 50% of the amount claimed on the minister's behalf.

19(10)

An insurer who is liable to indemnify the person guilty of the negligence or other wrongful act mentioned in subsection (2) shall pay to the minister the lesser of:

- (a) the amount for which the insurer is liable; and
- (b) the cost of the health services received by the beneficiary.

19(11)

A payment to the minister pursuant to subsection (10) shall, to the extent of the amount paid, discharge the liability of the insurer to the person guilty of the negligence or other wrongful act mentioned in subsection (2).

19(12)

Notwithstanding anything in *The Automobile Accident Insurance Act*, where a beneficiary mentioned in subsection (2) receives benefits pursuant to Part VIII of that Act, the insurer within the meaning of that Act shall pay to the minister the cost of health services received by the beneficiary determined in accordance with subsection (7), unless the minister agrees otherwise.

1995, c. 10, s. 2(3); 1997, c. 34, s. 9; 2002, c. R-8.2, s. 73(6)

MANITOBA

Manitoba Public Insurance Corporation Act, C.C.S.M. c. P215
Current to Gazette Vol. 135:44 (November 4, 2006)

s.26: Subrogation

26(1) Subrogation

Upon making any payment of benefits or insurance money or upon assuming liability for such payment, the corporation is subrogated to and shall be deemed to be an assignee of all rights of recovery against any other person liable in respect of the loss, damage, injury, or death of every person to whom, or on whose behalf, or in respect of whom, the benefits or insurance money are to be paid; and the corporation may enforce those rights of recovery as provided in subsection (6) to the extent that the corporation has paid or has assumed liability to pay the benefits or insurance money.

26(2) When rights of subrogation apply

The rights conferred upon the corporation under this section apply only where the loss, damage, injury, or death for which the corporation has paid or has assumed liability to pay benefits or insurance moneys is caused or contributed to by the fault of

- (a) a person who, at the material time, was driving a motor vehicle
 - (i) while not qualified to drive a motor vehicle; or
 - (ii) while not authorized by law to drive a motor vehicle; or

- (iii) that was not designated in an unexpired owner's certificate; or
- (iv) that was towing an unregistered trailer that was required to be registered under *The Drivers and Vehicles Act*; or
- (v) while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs to such an extent as to be for the time being incapable of the proper control of the motor vehicle; or
- (b) a person who, at the material time, was driving or operating a motor vehicle or trailer without the consent, express or implied, of the owner thereof or who otherwise is not a person entitled to the benefit of subsection 38(4); or
- (c) a person whose fault did not consist of acts or omissions in the ownership, use, or operation of a motor vehicle or trailer; or
- (d) a person not the owner of a vehicle causing the loss, damage, injury or death or sustaining the loss or damage who at the material time is engaged in the business of selling, repairing, servicing, storing or parking automobiles or the servant or agent of any such person.

26(3) No reduction of liability

The liability of any of the persons mentioned in subsection (2) is not limited, restricted, or reduced by reason of this section; but in every case to which this section applies, the liability for the loss, damage, injury, or death and the damages recoverable therefor shall be determined and assessed as fully as if section 38 had not been enacted.

26(4) Liability of other persons

Every person who, either alone or together with others, is, or apart from this Act would be, liable for loss, damage, injury, or death caused by the fault of a person mentioned in subsection (2) shall, for the purpose of this section, be liable to the same extent as the person mentioned in subsection (2).

26(5) Non-application to owner

Subsection (4) does not apply to an owner of a motor vehicle or trailer where loss, damage, injury, or death is caused by fault on the part of a driver or operator of that motor vehicle or trailer who, at the material time, was not the owner, and

- (a) was living with and was a member of the family of the owner, if the owner proves that the driver or operator had acquired possession of the motor vehicle or trailer without the consent, express or implied, of the owner; or
- (b) if the owner proves that he has observed and performed the terms and conditions of a plan insofar as those terms and conditions relate to third party liability insurance and are required to be observed and performed by him.

26(6) Power of corporation in enforcing rights to which it is subrogated

For the purpose of enforcing the rights of recovery to which the corporation is subrogated and of which it is deemed to be an assignee under subsection (1) the corporation may

- (a) bring a separate action in its own name to recover from the person liable in respect of the loss, damage, injury, or death the amount of benefits and insurance money that it has paid or for which it has assumed liability; or
- (b) join with any other person who has a cause of action for the loss, damage, injury, or death in respect of which benefits and insurance money have been paid or for which the corporation has assumed liability, to bring, upon such terms as may be agreed to by that person, one action in the name of that person for all damages that may be recoverable in respect of that cause of action.

26(7) Person may bring action in own name

Where the corporation brings a separate action under clause (6)(a), a person who has a cause of action in respect of the loss, damage, injury, or death for which the corporation has paid or

assumed liability for benefits or insurance money may bring action in his own name for the damages recoverable by him; but he may recover only the amount by which the damages exceed the benefits and insurance money.

26(8) Rights of corporation not to be prejudiced

The commencement of an action or other proceeding by any person in respect of loss, damage, injury, or death shall not prejudice the right of the corporation to bring, at any time prior to judgment in that action or other proceeding, a separate action under clause 6(a) and subsection (7) applies to such action.

26(9) Compromising of claims restricted

Upon being notified in writing that the corporation has made or is making a claim or bringing an action or other proceeding under this section, no person shall negotiate or effect a compromise, settlement, or satisfaction of any claim of that person to the prejudice of the claim of the corporation; and a person receiving such a notice who has received benefits or insurance money

(a) shall enter into such agreements and execute such documents as the corporation may reasonably request to further secure the rights conferred upon the corporation under this section; and

(b) shall not interfere in any negotiations for compromise or settlement or in, except as provided in subsection (7), the action or proceeding; but, whenever requested by the corporation, shall aid in securing information and evidence and the attendance of any witness, and shall co-operate with the corporation, except in a pecuniary way, in any action or other proceeding or in the prosecution of an appeal.

2005, c. 37, Sched. A, s. 158(5)

The Health Services Insurance Act R.S.M. 1987, c. H35

Current to Gazette Vol. 135:44 (November 4, 2006)

Section 97.

97(1) Definition of past and future insured services

In this section,

"future cost of insured services" means the estimated total cost of the future insured hospital, medical or other health services made necessary as the result of a bodily injury that will probably be required by an insured person after the date of settlement or, where there is no settlement, the first day of trial; (*"coût futur des services assurés"*)

"past cost of insured services" means the total cost of the insured hospital, medical or other health services made necessary as the result of a bodily injury and provided to an insured person up to and including the date of settlement or, where there is no settlement, the first day of trial. (*"coût antérieur des services assurés"*)

97(2) Action by insured person for cost of insured services

When, as a result of the negligence or other wrongful act or omission of another person, an insured person suffers bodily injuries for which he or she receives insured hospital, medical or other health services under this Act, and he or she is not entitled to receive compensation under Part 2 of *The Manitoba Public Insurance Corporation Act*, the person may, subject to section 101, bring an action against and recover from that other person

(a) the past cost of the insured services; and

(b) the future cost of insured services;

for which the person, if he or she were not an insured person, would be legally liable to pay.

97(3) Cost of hospital services

For the purpose of this section, the cost of insured hospital services shall be the per diem rate approved by the minister.

97(4) Certificate

For the purpose of an action referred to in this section, the minister may issue one or more certificates that set out

- (a) the insured hospital, medical or other health services that an insured person has received for bodily injuries suffered as a result of the negligence or other wrongful act or omission of another person; and
- (b) the cost of those services.

97(5) Admissibility of certificate

A certificate under subsection (4) is admissible in evidence as proof, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, of the facts stated in the certificate without proof of the minister's appointment or signature.

1991-92, c. 8, s. 20; 1992, c. 35, s. 37; 1993, c. 36, s. 6(3); 2001, c. 21, s. 10

ONTARIO

Health Insurance Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. H.6

Current to Gazette Vol. 139:47 (November 25, 2006)

Section 30 & 31: Subrogation

30(1) Subrogation

Where, as the result of the negligence or other wrongful act or omission of another, an insured person suffers personal injuries for which he or she receives insured services under this Act, the Plan is subrogated to any right of the insured person to recover the cost incurred for past insured services and the cost that will probably be incurred for future insured services, and the General Manager may bring action in the name of the Plan or in the name of that person for the recovery of such costs.

30(2) Payment by Plan recoverable by insured

For the purposes of subsection (1), the payment by the Plan for insured services shall not be construed to affect the right of the insured person to recover the amounts so paid in the same manner as if such amounts are paid or to be paid by the insured person.

30(3) Cost of hospital services

For the purposes of this section, the cost of insured services rendered to an insured person in or by a hospital or health facility shall be at the rate charged by the hospital or health facility to a person who is not an insured person.

30(4) Exception

Despite subsection (1), the Plan is not subrogated to the rights of an insured person in respect of personal injuries arising directly or indirectly from the use or operation, after the 21st day of June, 1990 and before the day section 267.1 of the *Insurance Act* comes into force, of an automobile in Canada, the United States of America or any other jurisdiction designated in the *Statutory Accident Benefits Schedule* under the *Insurance Act*.

30(5) Exception

Despite subsection (1), the Plan is not subrogated to the rights of the insured person, as against a person who is insured under a motor vehicle liability policy issued in Ontario, in respect of personal injuries arising directly or indirectly from the use or operation, after section 29 of the *Automobile Insurance Rate Stability Act, 1996* comes into force, of an automobile in Ontario or in any other jurisdiction designated in the *Statutory Accident Benefits Schedule* under the *Insurance Act*.

30(6) Definition

In subsection (5),

"motor vehicle liability policy" has the same meaning as in the *Insurance Act*.

1993, c. 10, s. 53; 1996, c. 21, s. 51

31(1) Subrogated claim included in action

Any person who commences an action to recover for loss or damages arising out of the negligence or other wrongful act of a third party, to which the injury or disability in respect of which insured services have been provided is related shall, unless otherwise advised in writing by the General Manager, include a claim on behalf of the Plan for the cost of the insured services.

31(2) Recovery paid to Ontario

Where a person recovers a sum in respect of the cost of insured services, the person shall forthwith pay the sum recovered to the Minister of Finance.

2006, c. 19, Sched. L, s. 11(5)

NEWFOUNDLAND

Medical Care Insurance Act, 1999 S.N. 1999, c. M-5.1,

Current to Gazette Vol. 81:46 (November 17, 2006)

s 19. Recovery of costs for services

19(1)

This section applies where insured services are provided to an injured or disabled person, in this section referred to as the "insured person", with respect to an injury or disability where the injury or disability was caused by, or contributed to by, or results from an occurrence other than a motor vehicle accident in which the person, whose fault, negligence or other wrongful act or omission caused, contributed to or resulted in the injury or disability, in this section referred to as the "tortfeasor", is insured at the date of the accident, by a policy of insurance through a licensed insurer carrying on business in the province.

19(2)

An insured person who receives insured services in respect of an injury or disability caused or contributed to by or resulting from the fault, negligence or other wrongful act or omission of a tortfeasor has the same right to recover the cost of those insured services from the tortfeasor as he or she would have had if the person had himself or herself been required to pay for the services.

19(3)

An insured person who, under subsection (1), recovers from another person the whole or a part of the cost of insured services shall, on recovery from that other person, pay to the minister the amount recovered and the minister may, if the amount so recovered is not paid to it within a reasonable time, recover the amount from the insured person as a debt due the Crown.

19(4)

Where the cost of insured services referred to in subsection (1) is paid, or an agreement has been entered into covering payment, by the minister to a person, physician or professional medical corporation or where the services are provided by a person employed in the department, the minister is subrogated to all rights of recovery of or on behalf of the insured person against the tortfeasor and may bring an action in his or her own name or in the name of the insured person to enforce those rights against the tortfeasor in respect of the cost of the insured services.

19(5)

The rights conferred upon the minister by subsection (4) shall not be considered to restrict other rights of recovery of the insured person in respect of the injury or disability referred to in subsection (1) for loss or damage not the subject of insured services and if the insured person starts an action in respect of that loss or damage he or she shall include a claim on behalf of the minister for the cost of the insured services provided to the insured person.

19(6)

It is not a defence to an action brought by the minister under subsection (4) that a claim for damages has been adjudicated upon unless that claim included a claim for the sum paid for insured services, and it is not a defence to an action for damages for personal injuries brought by an insured person that an action taken by the minister under subsection (4) has been adjudicated upon.

19(7)

A release or settlement of claim which includes the cost of insured services is not effective unless the minister has consented to the release or settlement or unless the minister is satisfied with the provisions of the release or settlement.

19(8)

The costs of an action by or on behalf of an insured person in which a claim has been included on behalf of the minister under subsection (5) shall be borne by the minister in the same proportion as the claim of the minister for the cost of insured services provided bears to the total claim by or on behalf of the insured person in the action.

19(9)

If within 2 months after the last act or omission which caused the injury or disability of an insured person an action has not been started by or on behalf of that person under subsection (1) for the recovery of damages arising out of the injury or disability, the minister upon service of notice on the insured person may start an action in his or her own name or in the name of that person for the recovery of the cost of the insured services, and before trial of the action that person may join in the action another claim arising out of the same occurrence upon the conditions as to costs or otherwise that to the court may seem just and may in that case effect settlement of that claim.

19(10)

A liability insurer shall pay to the minister an amount referable to a claim for recovery of the cost of insured services that would otherwise be payable to an insured person and payment of that

amount to the minister discharges the liability of the insurer to pay that amount to the insured person or to a person claiming under or on behalf of the insured person.

19(11)

For the purpose of subsection (10) a "**liability insurer**" means a person regularly engaged in the business of underwriting risks in respect of negligence.

19(12)

Where as a result of a claim under this section there are insufficient funds to provide complete recovery to an insured person for his or her losses or injury and to pay the cost of insured services, that person and the minister shall share to that extent in proportion to their respective losses in a recovery, but nothing in this provision prevents the minister from waiving in whole or in part its share of an amount recovered where in the opinion of the minister the circumstances so warrant.

19(13)

For the purpose of this section,

(a) "**insured services**" means insured services as defined in the regulations made under this Act;

(b) "**participating province**" means a participating province as defined by the *Canada Health Act* (Canada); and

(c) the cost of insured services provided is,

(i) in the province, or a participating province, the cost as established by the minister, and

(ii) elsewhere than in the province or a participating province, the cost calculated at a rate which, in the opinion of the minister, is fair having regard of the services provided.

2001, c. 9, s. 24

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Hospital and Diagnostic Services Insurance Act, R.S.P.E.I. 1988, c. H-8

Current to Gazette Vol. 132:47 (November 25, 2006)

Section 14:

14(1) Definitions

In this section

(a) "**injured person**" means a person who has suffered injury due to the negligent or wrongful act or omission of another person;

(b) "**other person**" means the person who appears to have been negligent or committed a wrongful act or omission that resulted in injury to the injured person.

14(2) Right to claim for insured services

Subject to section 65.1 of the *Insurance Act* R.S.P.E.I. 1988, Cap. I-4, an injured person who receives insured services pursuant to this Act

(a) shall have the same right to claim for the cost of the insured services against the other person, as the injured person would have had if the injured person had been required to pay for the insured services; and

(b) shall include a claim for the cost of insured services received pursuant to this Act, where the injured person makes a claim against the other person.

14(3) Payment of damages to Minister

Where, pursuant to subsection (2) a person recovers damages attributable to insured services received pursuant to this Act, the person shall, within 20 days, pay those damages to the Minister.

14(4) Subrogation

The Minister is subrogated to the right of the injured person to claim against the other person pursuant to subsection (2).

14(5) Minister's action

Where an injured person

- (a) recovers damages against the other person by court order or by settlement but does not pay to the Minister the amount attributable to a claim for the cost of the insured services; or
 - (b) does not claim the cost of insured services against the other person,
- the Minister may maintain an action against the injured person for the recovery of the cost of insured services provided pursuant to this Act.

14(6) Not binding against Minister, unless

An adjudication of the injured person's claim against the other person shall not be binding against the Minister unless the claim included the cost of insured services provided pursuant to this Act.

14(7) Not a defence, unless

The settlement or release of an injured person's claim against the other person shall not be binding against nor be a defence against the Minister's claim under this section unless

- (a) the claim included the cost of insured services provided pursuant to this Act; and
- (b) the Minister has approved the settlement or release in writing.

14(8) Approval not releasing Minister's claim

The Minister may give written approval to a settlement by the injured person which does not settle or release the claim of the Minister for cost of the insured services provided pursuant to this Act.

14(9) Net amount prorated

Subject to the regulations, where the net amount recovered pursuant to this section is insufficient to cover both the damages of the injured person and the cost of insured services provided pursuant to this Act, the injured person and the Minister shall share the recovery in proportion to their respective losses, unless the Minister agrees otherwise in writing.

14(10) Insurer to provide information

Every liability insurer, at the Minister's request, shall provide information to the Minister respecting

- (a) a claim made against an insured person by a person who received insured services pursuant to this Act; and
- (b) the terms and conditions of any settlement entered into by an insured person and a person who received insured services pursuant to this Act.

14(11) Claim against liability insurer

Where an injured person makes a claim against a liability insurer respecting injuries that included the provision of insured services under this Act, the liability insurer shall pay to the Minister the cost of the insured services, which shall discharge the insurer of liability for those insured services.

14(12) Where *Insurance Act* applies

Subsection (11) does not apply where subsection 65.1(7) of the *Insurance Act* R.S.P.E.I. 1988, Cap. I-4 applies.

14(13) Certificate prima facie proof

In an action pursuant to this section, a certificate signed on behalf of the Minister shall be *prima facie* proof

(a) that the person named in the certificate has received insured services pursuant to this Act in the amount showing in the certificate; and

(b) and of the office, authority and signature of the person signing, without proof of the person's appointment, authority or signature.

14(14) Minister may approve recovery fees

The Minister may approve the payment of recovery fees as prescribed, in respect of the injured person's claim for the cost of insured services received pursuant to this Act.

1993, c. 30, s. 61(8)(e); 1997, c. 22, s. 30(5)(k); 1999, c. 29, s. 3

NOVA SCOTIA

Health Services and Insurance Act R.S.N.S. 1989, c. 197

Current to Gazette Vol. 30:21 (November 10, 2006)

Section 18:

18(1) Right of recovery by injured person

Where, as a result of the negligence or wrongful act or omission of another, a person suffers personal injuries for which the person received insured hospital services, benefits under the Insured Prescription Drug Plan, ambulance services to which the Province has made payment, home-care services, care for a person in a home for special care or child-care facility to which the Province has made payment, insured professional services under this Act, or any other care, services or benefits designated by regulation, including the future costs of any such care, services or benefits, the person

(a) has the same right to recover the sum paid for the care, services or benefits against the person who was negligent or was responsible for the wrongful act or omission as the person would have had if that person had been required to pay for the care, services or benefits; and

(b) if the person makes any claim for the personal injuries suffered against the person who was negligent or who was responsible for the wrongful act or omission, shall claim and seek to recover the costs of the care, services or benefits.

18(2) Payment to Minister

Where, under subsection (1), a person recovers a sum in respect of insured hospital services, benefits under the Insured Prescription Drug Plan, ambulance services to which the Province has made payment or insured professional services received by him under this Act, he shall forthwith pay the sum recovered to the Minister.

18(3) Subrogation of Crown

Her Majesty in right of the Province shall be subrogated to the rights of a person under this Section to recover any sum paid by the Minister for insured hospital services, benefits under the Insured Prescription Drug Plan, ambulance services to which the Province has made payment or insured professional services provided to that person, and an action may be maintained by Her Majesty, either in Her own name or in the name of that person, for the recovery of such

sum.

18(4) Defence excluded

It shall not be a defence to an action brought by Her Majesty in right of the Province under subsection (3) that a claim for damages has been adjudicated upon unless the claim included a claim for the sum paid for insured hospital services, benefits under the Insured Prescription Drug Plan, ambulance services to which the Province has made payment and insured professional services and it shall not be a defence to an action for damages for personal injuries brought by a person who has received insured hospital services, benefits under the Insured Prescription Drug Plan, ambulance services to which the Province has made payment or insured professional services that an action taken by Her Majesty under subsection (3) has been adjudicated upon.

18(5) Settlement or judgment not binding

No release or settlement of a claim or judgment based upon a cause of action for damages for personal injuries in a case where the injured person has received insured hospital services, benefits under the Insured Prescription Drug Plan, ambulance services to which the Province has made payment or insured professional services under this Act shall be binding upon Her Majesty unless the Minister or a person designated by him has approved the release or settlement in writing.

18(5A)

Subject to subsection (5C), where, as a result of a claim pursuant to this Section,

(a) the claim is settled or a judgment is obtained; and

(b) insufficient funds are available to provide complete recovery to the injured person for the injured person's losses and injuries and to pay the costs of the care, services and benefits referred to in subsection (1),

the injured person and Her Majesty in right of the Province shall share *pro rata* in proportion to their respective losses in any recovery in accordance with the terms and conditions prescribed by regulation.

18(5B)

No person acting on their own behalf or on behalf of another person, shall, without the approval in writing pursuant to subsection (5C) of the Minister, make a settlement of a claim based upon a cause of action for damages for personal injuries in a case where the injured person has received care, services or benefits referred to in subsection (1) unless at the same time the person makes a settlement to recover the same *pro rata* proportion in respect of the cost of the care, services and benefits referred to in subsection (1) as the injured person is to recover in respect of the person's losses and injuries.

18(5C)

Where a person who makes a claim pursuant to subsection (1) has obtained an offer for a settlement whereby the same *pro rata* proportion of the cost of the care, services and benefits referred to in subsection (1) would be recovered as the injured person would recover in respect of the person's losses and injuries but, in the opinion of the Minister or a person designated by the Minister, the offer would not provide sufficient recovery in respect of the care, services and benefits referred to in subsection (1), the Minister or a person designated by the Minister may approve, in writing, a release or settlement whereby the person making a claim pursuant to subsection (1) makes a settlement of a claim in respect of the person's injuries or losses without making a settlement in respect of the cost of the care, services and benefits referred to in subsection (1), but the written approval is not binding on Her Majesty in right of the Province in relation to a claim made pursuant to subsection (5) in respect of the cost of the care, services

and benefits referred to in subsection (1).

18(5D)

Every liability insurer carrying on business in the Province shall provide the Minister, when requested to do so, information relating to

- (a) a claim made against an insured person by a person who received any of the care, services or benefits referred to in subsection (1); or
- (b) the terms and conditions of any settlement entered into by an insured person and a person who received any of the care, services or benefits referred to in subsection (1).

18(5E)

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the Minister may, in accordance with the regulations, authorize the payment of a fee to a barrister and solicitor who makes a claim on behalf of an injured person and recovers a sum in respect of the cost of care, services or benefits referred to in subsection (1) that are received by the injured person.

18(6) Payment by liability insurer

Where a person whose act or omission resulted in personal injuries to another is insured by a liability insurer, the liability insurer shall pay to the Minister any amount referable to a claim for recovery of the cost of insured hospital services, benefits under the Insured Prescription Drug Plan, ambulance services to which the Province has made payment and insured professional services that would otherwise be paid to the insured person and payment of that amount to the Minister discharges the liability of the insurer to pay that amount to the insured person or to any person claiming under or on behalf of the insured person.

18(7) Amount payable

For the purposes of this Section, the sum paid for insured hospital services that are received by an injured person shall be an amount equal to the charges of the hospital in which the services were provided, at rates approved by the Minister, that the insured person would have been required to pay if he was not entitled to receive the services as insured hospital services under this Act.

18(8) Certificate as prima facie proof

In an action under this Section a certificate of a person designated by the Minister as to the sum paid for insured hospital services, benefits under the Insured Prescription Drug Plan, ambulance services to which the Province has made payment or insured professional services received by an injured person is admissible in evidence and is *prima facie* proof of that sum.

18(9)

[Repealed 2002, c. 5, s. 24(3).]

18(10)

This Section applies except where personal injury has occurred as the result of a motor vehicle accident in which the person whose act or omission resulted in the personal injury is insured by a policy of third-party liability insurance on or after the date this subsection comes into force.

18(11)

The Minister may impose a levy to be paid by each motor vehicle insurer with respect to each vehicle insured by that insurer for the purpose of recovering insured hospital services, benefits under the Insured Prescription Drug Plan, ambulance services to which the Province has made payment or insured professional services pursuant to this Act incurred by third parties as a result of personal injury in motor vehicle accidents.

18(12)

Within sixty days after the coming into force of subsections (10) to (20), the Minister shall estimate the levy applicable to the end of the calendar year and so inform the Superintendent of Insurance.

18(13)

Within ninety days of the coming into force of subsections (10) to (20), the Superintendent of Insurance shall notify the insurers of the estimate and the insurers shall remit payment forthwith.

18(14)

Commencing no later than the fifteenth day of January, 1993, and by the fifteenth day of January of each subsequent year, the Superintendent of Insurance shall give notice to the insurers of the estimate and the insurers shall remit to the Superintendent the amount estimated in equal quarterly payments commencing on the thirty-first day of March, 1993, such quarterly payments to be payable within sixty days following the end of each quarter.

18(15)

Upon receipt of the funds payable by insurers pursuant to subsections (10) to (20), the Superintendent of Insurance shall credit the amount to the recovery account identified by the Minister.

18(16)

The Minister shall annually re-evaluate the accuracy of the levy estimate in the following year.

18(17)

The Minister shall advise the Superintendent of Insurance of the adjustments and the Superintendent shall give notice to the insurers of the adjustments.

18(18)

Where the adjusted amount is greater than the estimate, the insurers shall remit payment forthwith.

18(19)

Where the adjusted amount is less than the estimate, the insurers account shall be credited with the surplus.

18(20)

No interest is payable on the surplus or deficit resulting after the calculation of the adjusted amount.

18(21)

For greater certainty, in subsections (2) to (8) "insured hospital services" includes any care, services or benefits for which costs have been or may in the future be paid by the Minister in relation to negligence or a wrongful act or omission including, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, ambulance services to which the Province has made payment, home-care services, care for a person in a home for special care or child-care facility to which the Province has made payment and any services prescribed in the regulations as insured hospital services for the purpose of this subsection.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Hospital Services Act, R.S.N.B. 1973, c. H-9

Current to Gazette Vol. 164:1901 (November 29, 2006)

10(1) Where, as a result of the negligence or wrongful act of another, a person suffers personal injuries for which he receives entitled services under this Act or the regulations, he

(a) shall have the same right to claim and to recover the cost of the entitled services against the person who was negligent or who did the wrongful act as he would have had if he, himself, had been required to pay for the entitled services, and

(b) if he makes any claim for the personal injuries suffered against the person who was negligent or who did the wrongful act, shall claim and seek to recover the cost of the entitled services.

10(2) Where under subsection (1), a person either acting for himself or on behalf of another person, recovers a sum in respect of entitled services received under this Act or the regulations, he shall as soon as practicable pay such sum recovered to the Minister.

10(3) Where, as a result of the negligence or wrongful act of another, a person suffers personal injuries for which he receives entitled services under this Act or the regulations and he does not claim against the person who was negligent or who did the wrongful act, Her Majesty the Queen in right of the Province may maintain an action in her own name or in the name of the injured person for recovery of the cost of the entitled services.

10(4) Where, as a result of the negligence or wrongful act of another, a person suffers personal injuries for which he receives entitled services under this Act or the regulations and a claim is made against the person who was negligent or who did the wrongful act but the person making the claim, either acting on his own behalf or on behalf of another person, does not

(a) claim for the cost of the entitled services,

(b) if a release is given or the claim is settled, obtain a written approval of the release or settlement in accordance with subsection (9) or (10), or

(c) pay any sum recovered in respect of the entitled services to the Minister in accordance with subsection (2),

Her Majesty the Queen in Right of the Province may maintain an action in her own name against the person making the claim, whether acting on his own behalf or on behalf of another person, for recovery of the cost of the entitled services.

10(5) It shall not be a defence to an action brought by Her Majesty under subsection (4) that a release has been given, a claim has been settled or a judgment obtained unless

(a) the claim included a claim for the cost of the entitled services, and

(b) if a release is given or the claim is settled, the Minister has under subsection (9) or (10) approved the release or settlement.

10(6) Where the Minister approves in writing a release or settlement under subsection (10), Her Majesty the Queen in right of the Province may continue the action or maintain an action in her own name for recovery of the cost of the entitled services.

10(7) Subject to subsection (10), where, as a result of a claim under this section

(a) the claim is settled or a judgment is obtained, and

(b) insufficient funds are available to provide complete recovery to the injured person for his losses and injuries and to pay the cost of the entitled services,

the injured person and Her Majesty the Queen in right of the Province shall share *pro rata* in proportion to their respective losses in any recovery in accordance with the terms and conditions prescribed by regulation.

10(8) No person, acting for himself or on behalf of another person, shall, without the approval in writing under subsection (9) or (10) of the Minister make a settlement of a claim based upon a cause of action for damages for personal injuries in a case where the injured person has received entitled services under this Act or the regulations unless at the same time he makes a settlement to recover the same *pro rata* proportion in respect of the cost of the entitled services as the injured person is to recover in respect of his losses and injuries.

10(9) No release or settlement of a claim or judgment based upon a cause of action for damages for personal injuries in a case where the injured person has received entitled services under this Act or the regulations is binding upon Her Majesty unless the Minister has approved the release or settlement in writing.

10(10) Notwithstanding subsection (9), where a person who makes a claim under subsection (1) has obtained an offer for a settlement whereby the same *pro rata* proportion of the cost of entitled services would be recovered as the injured person would recover in respect of his losses and injuries but, in the opinion of the Minister, the offer would not provide sufficient recovery in respect of the entitled services, the Minister may approve in writing a release or settlement whereby the person making a claim under subsection (1) makes a settlement of a claim in respect of his injuries or losses without making a settlement in respect of the cost of the entitled services but the written approval is not binding on Her Majesty in relation to a claim made under subsection (6) in respect of the cost of the entitled services.

10(11) Where a person whose negligent or wrongful act resulted in personal injuries to another is insured by a liability insurer carrying on business in the Province and a claim made in respect of those personal injuries does not include a claim for the cost of the entitled services received by the injured person under this Act or the regulations, the liability insurer shall pay to the Minister the cost of the entitled services and payment of that amount to the Minister discharges the liability of the insurer to pay the cost of the entitled services in any subsequent claim to the insured person or any person claiming under or on behalf of the insured person.

10(12) Every liability insurer carrying on business in the Province shall provide the Minister, when requested to do so, information relating to

(a) a claim made against an insured person by a person who received entitled services under this Act or the regulations, or

(b) the terms and conditions of any settlement entered into by an insured person and a person who received entitled services under this Act or the regulations.

10(13) In an action under this section a certificate signed or purporting to be signed by or on behalf of the Minister shall be accepted by all courts

(a) as conclusive proof

(i) that the person named in the certificate has received entitled services,

(ii) that the amount recorded in the certificate is the cost of the entitled services received by the person named in the certificate, and

(iii) of the office, authority and signature of the person signing or purporting to sign the certificate, without proof of his appointment, authority or signature, and

(b) as *prima facie* proof that the entitled services were received in respect of the personal injuries suffered.

10(14) This section applies except where the personal injuries occurred as a result of the use or operation of a motor vehicle registered in the Province.

1960-61, c.11, s.10; 1975, c.28, s.1; 1985, c.13, s.2; 1986, c.42, s.1; 1988, c.18, s.2; 1992, c.81, s.2.

10.01 The Minister may, in accordance with the *Insurance Act*, impose a levy for the purpose of recovering the cost of the entitled services provided to persons under this Act as a result of personal injuries arising out of the use or operation of a motor vehicle registered in the Province.

1992, c.81, s.3; 2003, c.21, s.5.

10.1 Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the Minister may, in accordance with the regulations, authorize the payment of a fee to a barrister and solicitor who makes a claim on behalf of an injured person and recovers a sum in respect of the cost of entitled services in accordance with section 10.

1988, c.18, s.3.

11 In the event of conflict between any provision of this Act and any provision of any other Act of New Brunswick, the provision of this Act prevails.

1960-61, c.11, s.11.

QUEBEC

Health Insurance Act, RSQ, c A-29

18. (1) The Board shall be *ipso facto* subrogated in the right of recovery of any person who benefits from insured services, against any third person to the extent of the insured services furnished or to be furnished in respect of injury caused by the fault of such third person. The person must furnish to the Board any information required to establish the liability of the third person or the claim of the Board.

(2) In case of contributory negligence the amount of such subrogation shall be subject to reduction in the same proportion as the insured person's right of recovery.

(2.1) An insurer of a third person's liability shall notify the Board in writing as soon as he begins negotiations to settle a claim for damages in compensation for any injury susceptible of entailing the payment of insured services.

(3) An insurer of a third person's liability shall not discharge his obligation to indemnify the latter of his liability to the Board under this section, otherwise than by payment to the Board.

(4) An undertaking by a person benefiting from insured services to discharge a third person's or an insurer's liability to the Board under this section or to save them harmless from such liability is without effect and is deemed unwritten in any agreement, transaction or release.

(5) The rights acquired by the effect of the subrogation contemplated in this section shall form part of the domain of the State from and after the time when such rights arise, and shall be subject to the rules applicable to the rights forming part thereof; however, the right of action resulting therefrom shall be prescribed three years from the date on which the Board became aware of the facts giving rise thereto.

1970, c. 37, s. 14; 1974, c. 40, s. 7; 1989, c. 50, s. 22; 1999, c. 40, s. 29; 1999, c. 89, s. 22; 2006, c. 43, s. 43.

Hospital Insurance Act:

10. (1) The State shall be subrogated in the right of recovery of any insured person against any third party to the extent of the cost of all insured services furnished or to be furnished in respect of injury caused by the fault of such third party.

(2) In case of contributory negligence the amount of such subrogation shall be subject to reduction in the same proportion as the insured person's right of recovery.

(3) The Minister shall have authority to compromise any claim of the State under this section and may delegate such authority.

(3.1) An insurer of a third party's liability shall notify the Board in writing as soon as he begins negotiations to settle a claim for compensation susceptible of entailing the payment of insured services.

(4) An insurer of a third party's liability shall not discharge his obligation to indemnify the latter of his liability to the State under this section otherwise than by payment to the State.

(5) An undertaking by an insured person to discharge a third party's or an insurer's liability to the State under this section or to save them harmless from such liability shall be invalid and be deemed unwritten in any agreement, transaction or release.

(6) The rights acquired by the effect of a subrogation under this section belong to the domain of the State from the day they arise and are subject to the rules applicable to rights belonging to the domain of the State; however, any resulting right of action is prescribed three years after the date on which the State became aware of the fact giving rise to it.

R. S. 1964, c. 163, s. 9; 1989, c. 50, s. 42; 1999, c. 40, s. 28; 2006, c. 43, s. 40.

Sharon Harper et al.

v. American Medical Systems
Canada Inc. et al.

Court File No:

6886/12

**ONTARIO
SUPERIOR COURT OF JUSTICE**

Proceeding commenced at London

Proceeding under the *Class Proceedings Act*, 1992

STATEMENT OF CLAIM

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