The Differences Between Failure to Diagnose, Misdiagnosis & Delayed Diagnosis

A significant amount of <u>medical malpractice</u> cases are caused by failure to diagnose, misdiagnosis, and delayed diagnosis. When <u>diagnostic errors</u> lead to serious damages to a patient, a doctor or <u>hospital</u> could be held liable for negligence or medical malpractice. Patient damages may involve inappropriate treatment, delayed treatment, or no treatment at all. Learn more about each type of diagnostic error here.

→ What is Failure to Diagnose?

Some medical malpractice cases arise from a physician's failure to diagnose a patient's condition. This type of negligence occurs when a healthcare provider misses the connection between a person's symptoms and the medical condition they have. Often, no course of treatment is taken as a result.



\rightarrow What is Misdiagnosis?

Misdiagnosis is one of the most common reasons medical malpractice cases are filed. Misdiagnosis means a doctor failed to correctly diagnosis a patient's ailment or injury, delayed the diagnosis, or failed to provide any diagnosis at all, which resulted in the harm to or death of a patient.

→ What is Delayed Diagnosis?

Delayed diagnosis happens when a correct diagnosis is significantly delayed. Delayed diagnosis is a common type of medical malpractice that has the potential for severe or even lethal consequences, specifically when illnesses such as cancer are not diagnosed in time for proper treatment.

→ How Can I Find Out if I Have a Viable Diagnostic Error Claim?

An experienced medical malpractice attorney can help you determine whether your diagnostic medical malpractice claim is viable. <u>Dave Miller</u> and <u>Bob Wagner</u> have over 65 years of malpractice litigation experience and are highly knowledgeable about failure to diagnose, misdiagnosis, and delayed diagnosis. Contact us for a free consultation.

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