

Form 4.02A
2012



Hfx. No. 390420

SUPREME COURT OF NOVA SCOTIA

BETWEEN:

BEVERLY MOORE

PLAINTIFF

- AND -

CAPITAL DISTRICT HEALTH AUTHORITY, a body corporate

DEFENDANT

Proceeding under the *Class Proceedings Act*, S.N.S 2007, c. 28

Notice of Action

TO: The Capital District Health Authority

Action has been started against you

The plaintiff takes action against you.

The plaintiff started the action by filing this notice with the court on the date certified by the prothonotary.

The plaintiff claims the relief described in the attached statement of claim. The claim is based on the grounds stated in the statement of claim.

Deadline for defending the action

To defend the action, you or your counsel must file a notice of defence with the court no more than the following number of days after the day this notice of action is delivered to you:

- 15 days if delivery is made in Nova Scotia
- 30 days if delivery is made elsewhere in Canada
- 45 days if delivery is made anywhere else.

Judgment against you if you do not defend

The court may grant an order for the relief claimed without further notice, unless you file the notice of defence before the deadline.

You may demand notice of steps in the action

If you do not have a defence to the claim or you do not choose to defend it you may, if you wish to have further notice, file a demand for notice.

If you file a demand for notice, the plaintiff must notify you before obtaining an order for the relief claimed and, unless the court orders otherwise, you will be entitled to notice of each other step in the action.

Rule 57 - Action for Damages Under \$100,000

Civil Procedure Rule 57 limits pretrial and trial procedures in a defended action so it will be more economical. The Rule applies if the plaintiff states the action is within the Rule. Otherwise, the Rule does not apply, except as a possible basis for costs against the plaintiffs.

This action is not within Rule 57.

Filing and delivering documents

Any documents you file with the court must be filed at the office of the Prothonotary, The Law Courts, 1815 Upper Water Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia (telephone #902-424-4900).

When you file a document you must immediately deliver a copy of it to each other party entitled to notice, unless the document is part of an *ex parte* motion, the parties agree delivery is not required, or a judge orders it is not required.

Contact information

The plaintiff designates the following address:

Wagners Law Firm
1869 Upper Water Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 1S9

Documents delivered to this address are considered received by the plaintiff on delivery.

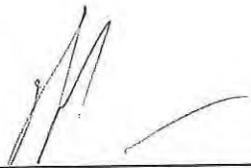
Further contact information is available from the prothonotary.

Proposed place of trial

The plaintiff proposes that, if you defend this action, the trial will be held in Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Signature

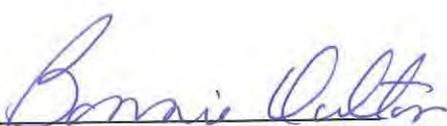
Signed this 5th day of April, 2012.



RAYMOND F. WAGNER
Solicitor for Plaintiff

Prothonotary's certificate

I certify that this ^{BD}amended notice of action, including the attached statement of claim, was filed with the court on April 5, 2012.



Prothonotary

Bonnie Dalton
Deputy Prothonotary

Form 4.02B

Statement of Claim

Proceeding under the *Class Proceedings Act*, S.N.S. 2007, c. 28

I. OVERVIEW

1. An individual's privacy interest is a fundamental value that warrants protection. Hospital patients have a right to the informational privacy. A patient's medical records contain information of an inherently private and personal nature.

2. For many years, an employee of the Capital District Health Authority intentionally intruded on the private medical records of hospital patients. The Plaintiff is a victim of this breach of privacy. She brings this action on behalf of herself and other victims of the privacy breach seeking redress for this highly offensive invasion of privacy.

II. REPRESENTATIVE PLAINTIFFS AND CLASS

3. The Plaintiff, Beverly Moore, currently resides at 17 Green Acres Road, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

4. The Plaintiff has long been a patient of the Defendant, Capital District Health Authority. The Defendant is in possession of her medical records. These records contain private information, concerning, but not limited to, her personal health, her employment, her social insurance number, her health card number, as well as her husband's employment, social insurance number and health card number.

5. On February 10, 2012, the Plaintiff received correspondence from the Defendant, advising that her personal information had been inappropriately accessed by one of its employees (hereinafter referred to as "the Defendant's employee").

6. The Plaintiff suffered distress, humiliation and anguish over the breach of privacy.

7. The Plaintiff seeks to certify this action as a Class Proceeding and pleads the *Class Proceedings Act*, S.N.S. 2007, c. 28, as providing the basis for such certification. The Plaintiff, as the Representative Plaintiff, does not have any interest adverse to any of the members of the proposed Class. The Plaintiff states that there is an identifiable class that would be fairly and adequately represented by her; that the Plaintiff's claims raise common issues; and that a Class Proceeding would be the preferable procedure for the resolution of such common issues.

8. The Plaintiff proposes to bring a Class Proceeding on behalf of herself and a Class of other Canadian residents whose medical records were inappropriately accessed by the Defendant's employee. The proposed Class will be further defined in the Motion for Certification.

III. THE DEFENDANT

9. The Defendant, Capital District Health Authority, is a body corporate, incorporated under the *Health Authorities Act*, S.N.S. 2000, c. 6. The Defendant was in possession of the private information contained in the medical records of the Plaintiff and Class Members.

10. At all material times, the Defendant was responsible for the protection of the private information contained in the medical records of the Plaintiff and Class Members.

IV. THE BREACH OF PRIVACY

11. The Defendant stores patient medical records electronically on a patient information system. In 2005, the Defendant instituted an audit log system, which was capable of tracking and detecting when patient records are accessed by its employees. Prior to 2005, the Defendant did not track such access.

12. The Defendant's employee held several positions within the Capital District Health Authority since approximately 2001.

13. On October 3, 2011, the Defendant received information about possible inappropriate accessing of patient information systems. The Defendant conducted an audit which revealed that the Defendant's employee, over the course of her employment, had accessed the personal information of many patients without a valid medical or hospital purpose.

14. The systematic privacy breaches dated back to at least 2005. The audit could not determine whether the Defendant's employee had inappropriately accessed the medical records of patients prior to 2005.

15. The Defendant's employee intentionally intruded on the seclusion of the Plaintiff's and Class Members' private medical records. The Defendant's employee did not have a medical purpose or lawful justification for accessing these private medical records. The invasion of privacy is highly offensive.

V. VICARIOUS LIABILITY

16. The Defendant's employee, without valid reason, intentionally intruded on the seclusion of the Plaintiff's and Class Members' private medical records in the course of her employment.

17. The Plaintiff pleads the doctrine of *respondeat superior* and states that the Defendant is vicariously liable for the actions of the Defendant's employee.

VI. NEGLIGENCE

18. Further, the Plaintiff pleads that the conduct of the Defendant constitutes negligence, by not having in place management and operations procedures that would reasonably have prevented or detected the privacy breaches in a timely fashion.

VII. DAMAGES

19. The Plaintiff and Class Members have suffered injuries and damages that were caused by the Defendant and the Defendant's employee. The invasion of privacy is highly offensive causing distress, humiliation or anguish.

VIII. AGGRAVATED, PUNITIVE AND EXEMPLARY DAMAGES

20. The Plaintiff states that the conduct of the Defendant's employee, for which the Defendant is vicariously liable, was willful, arrogant, callous, and highhanded and constituted a gross violation of the privacy rights of the Plaintiff and Class Members. The Plaintiff respectfully submits that this is an appropriate case for punitive, aggravated and/or exemplary damages.

IX. RELIEF SOUGHT

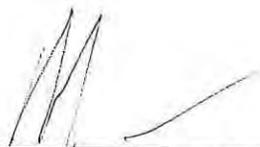
21. The Plaintiff repeats the foregoing paragraphs and seeks the following relief:

- (a) an Order certifying this proceeding as a Class Proceeding and appointing the Plaintiff as the Representative Plaintiff for the Class or Classes;
- (b) a declaration that the Defendant is vicariously liable for the actions of the Defendant's employee;
- (c) damages for the breach of privacy and negligence;
- (d) aggravated, punitive and/or exemplary damages;

- (e) interest pursuant to the *Judicature Act*;
- (f) costs; and
- (g) such further and other relief as this Honourable Court deems just.

PLACE OF TRIAL: Halifax, Nova Scotia

DATED at Halifax, Nova Scotia this 5th day of April, 2012.



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