For the second time in five years, *Law and Contemporary Problems* is devoting its attention to the topic of medical malpractice. Malpractice concerns remain timely, and considerable new information merits the continued discussion. The mid-1980s saw a resurgence of increases in malpractice claims and insurance premiums, prompting comparisons to the “malpractice crisis” of the 1970s. Policymakers accordingly revisited “tort reform” and addressed again the legal system’s ability to resolve malpractice claims fairly and efficiently. Political interest and legislative activity remain high as we enter the 1990s, despite the recent return to relative normality in insurance markets. For the moment at least, the crisis mentality has abated—insurance is readily available and prices are now falling, although many see this as a mere lull before the inevitable next storm.

Beyond immediate legislative interest, there remains strong residual dissatisfaction with the legal system. Many question its ability to establish appropriate levels of compensation and deterrence, quite apart from any cyclical insurance crisis. This dissatisfaction has prompted innovative policy approaches that deserve continuing analysis and discussion. Another major justification is the relative wealth of newly available empirical information. A central note sounded in the earlier symposium was the paucity of reliable, systematic, and unbiased evidence. Today, important new sources of information have become accessible to policymakers. Many of the articles presented here contribute significantly to this welcome development. While

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1. See Medical Malpractice: Can the Private Sector Find Relief?, 49 L & Contemp Probs (Spring 1986) (Clark C. Havighurst and Randall R. Bovbjerg, special editors).
2. See, for example, Stephen Zuckerman, Christopher F. Koller & Randall R. Bovbjerg, Information on Malpractice: A Review of Empirical Research on Major Policy Issues, 49 L & Contemp Probs 85, 111 (Spring 1986) (“Quantitative analysts and scholars have thus far contributed far less to malpractice debates than have interest groups and professionals applying expert opinion.”).
much is still only imperfectly understood, no longer should policymakers have
to leap before they look; they can now understand better the problems and
likely impact of any response.

In considering the nature of the works presented, it is useful to place
malpractice issues within a framework of analysis. Legal and political
discourse often uses terms like "malpractice crisis" and "tort reform" as a
convenient shorthand for particular agendas. In fact, complex developments
in and among the three systems of medicine, law, and insurance are involved.
Crafting solutions calls for understanding each system and, more importantly,
their interrelationship. For each system, the fundamental question is, "How
bad (or good) is it?" Until recently, the truthful answer was, "We do not
really know."

Certainly, each system has long had its share of critics. Modern medicine
causes some avoidable injuries in achieving its enormous successes. But some
insist that the medical system unnecessarily injures too many people and thus
requires stringent controls, including more, rather than fewer, malpractice
suits. Tort law purports both to compensate those negligently injured and to
deter substandard practice. Its critics claim that the process is too expensive,
too slow, and too unpredictable. The insurance system is supposed to
mediate between law and medicine by financing compensation, spreading the
risk of such losses, and, ideally, preserving the deterrent function intended by
tort law. Some critics object that the insurance system overcharges
policyholders, manufactures crises to justify rate hikes, and does little to
encourage quality medical care. Better information has been needed to sort
out all these assertions as well as to clarify the effects of reforms, past and
proposed.

This symposium provides a wide-ranging discussion touching upon
problems and proposals within medicine, law, and insurance. The articles
vary considerably in focus—from detailed analyses of particular experiences
to broad reviews on an international level. The symposium is divided into two
parts. The first part, entitled The Medical Malpractice System and Existing Reforms,
includes articles that present innovative empirical analyses of the existing
litigation system. Collectively, these articles provide a more rational basis for
considering future reform by illuminating the workings of the current
malpractice system, particularly the litigation process and existing reform
efforts. The final article in the first part of this double issue sets

3. See Randall R. Bovbjerg, et al., Juries and Justice: Are Malpractice and Other Injuries Created
Equal?, 54 L & Contemp Probs 5 (Winter 1991) (analysis of comparative levels of compensation as
between malpractice awards and other tort awards); Thomas B. Metzloff, Resolving Malpractice
Disputes: Imaging the Jury's Shadow, 54 L & Contemp Probs 43 (Winter 1991) (discussion of jury
outcomes, their impact on the settlement process, and related procedural reforms); Frank A. Sloan &
Stephen S. van Wert, Cost and Compensation of Injuries in Medical Malpractice, 54 L & Contemp Probs 131
(Winter 1991) (analysis of appropriateness of malpractice compensation levels).

4. See Eleanor D. Kinney & William P. Gronfein, Indiana's Malpractice System: No Fault by
Accident?, 54 L & Contemp Probs 169 (Winter 1991) (analysis of comprehensive tort reform efforts in
Indiana); Catherine S. Meschievitz, Mediation and Medical Malpractice: Problems with Definition and
developments in the United States in an international perspective, arguing that social changes have also increased the level of legal activity elsewhere.\(^5\)

The second part of the symposium, entitled *The Medical Malpractice System and Emerging Reforms*, focuses on promising reform efforts that for the most part are largely untested. Medical-legal and medical-insurance interactions receive particular attention. In the past, malpractice issues have often focused on the legal or insurance systems. It is increasingly clear, however, that trends in the practice of medicine have important impacts as well. For example, a potentially critical question is whether hospitals or insurers could do more to identify high-risk physicians or procedures in advance of litigation. Well-focused risk management\(^6\) or insurance reforms\(^7\) might well reduce the extent of injury and, hence, decrease malpractice exposure. In addition, the development of medical practice guidelines—promoted initially by quality of care considerations—also will affect malpractice liability.\(^8\) There also remains considerable interest in defining outcomes in variations on no-fault proposals that would permit more efficient means of providing compensation.\(^9\) The variety of reform initiatives provide fertile ground for legislative restructuring of the malpractice system.\(^10\)

Although these diverse articles understandably offer no unified explanation and no single approach to reform, they raise common themes. Several articles suggest that thoughtful reforms should in fact be pursued. Operating within the current tort environment, authors propose innovations in litigation procedures, risk management, insurance rating, and practice

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\(^5\) Implementation, 54 L & Contemp Probs 195 (Winter 1991) (study of mandatory mediation program in Wisconsin).


\(^8\) John E. Rolph, *Merit Rating for Physicians' Malpractice Premiums: Only a Modest Deterrent*, 54 L & Contemp Probs 65 (Spring 1991) (raising questions about the predictability of claims and accordingly the appropriateness of use of "merit rating" to maintain deterrent incentives).


Recently, for example, there has been a spate of federal legislative proposals addressing perceived malpractice problems, the most recent effort of which, and one of the most innovative, is described here in Clark C. Havighurst & Thomas B. Metzloff, *S. 1232—A Late Entry in the Race for Malpractice Reform*, 54 L & Contemp Probs 179 (Spring 1991).
guidelines. Other authors suggest broader reforms. These recommendations are offered even though many articles conclude that the litigation process works better than its critics contend. Another point made repeatedly is that reform efforts can have unexpected results. Careful design, implementation, and evaluation of effects are thus critical. The final article serves as an epilogue by providing both an overview of current knowledge and an agenda for reform.11

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