

Attorney–client privilege or lawyer–client privilege is the common law doctrine of legal professional privilege in the United States. Attorney–client privilege is "[a] client's right to refuse to disclose and to prevent any other person from disclosing confidential communications between the client and the attorney."^[1]

The attorney–client privilege is one of the oldest privileges for confidential communications.^[2] The United States Supreme Court has stated that by assuring confidentiality, the privilege encourages clients to make "full and frank" disclosures to their attorneys, who are then better able to provide candid advice and effective representation.^[3]

The **clergy–penitent privilege, clergy privilege, confessional privilege, priest–penitent privilege, pastor–penitent privilege, clergyman–communicant privilege, or ecclesiastical privilege**, is a rule of evidence that forbids judicial inquiry into certain communications (spoken or otherwise) between clergy and members of their congregation.^[1] This rule recognizes certain communication as privileged and not subject to otherwise obligatory disclosure; for example, this often applies to communications between lawyers and clients. In many jurisdictions certain communications between a member of the clergy of some or all religious faiths (e.g., a minister, priest, rabbi, imam) and a person consulting them in confidence are privileged in law. In particular, Catholics, Lutherans and Anglicans, among adherents of other Christian denominations, confess their sins to priests, who are unconditionally forbidden by Church canon law from making any disclosure,^{[2][3]} a position supported by the law of many countries, although in conflict with civil (secular) law in some jurisdictions. It is a distinct concept from that of confidentiality (see non-disclosure agreement).

The protection of the clergy–penitent privilege relationships rests on one of the more basic privileges as strong or stronger than the similar clauses to confidentiality between lawyer and client.^[3]

A confidential communication between the physician and the patient is afforded privilege only when the communication was made in the course of a professional relationship. The information that the physician gathers about the patient's condition in the absence of a professional relationship is not given protection from disclosure.

Where there is no statutory doctor-patient privilege, confidentiality may be implied from contractual language between the physician and the patient. When a patient implicitly waives one's doctor-patient privilege by filing a lawsuit based on one's medical health, the patient only waives the privilege to the matters that are causally relevant to the patient's medical condition at issue.

Doctor-patient privilege differs from doctor-patient confidentiality, which protects a patient's medical records and information outside of the context of a lawsuit. This protection is granted by state and federal statutes, such as the HIPAA Privacy Act.

11 **גְּנֹבִים וְשׁוֹבֵי שָׁמַיִם**
וְשׁוֹבֵי אֲרָצוֹת וְשׁוֹבֵי יָם
וְשׁוֹבֵי הָאָרֶץ וְשׁוֹבֵי הַיָּם
וְשׁוֹבֵי הַשָּׁמַיִם

692

veln in duma

12 **וְשׁוֹבֵי הַיָּם**
וְשׁוֹבֵי הָאָרֶץ
וְשׁוֹבֵי הַשָּׁמַיִם
וְשׁוֹבֵי הַיָּם
וְשׁוֹבֵי הָאָרֶץ
וְשׁוֹבֵי הַשָּׁמַיִם

nirdio

13 **וְשׁוֹבֵי הַיָּם**
וְשׁוֹבֵי הָאָרֶץ
וְשׁוֹבֵי הַשָּׁמַיִם
וְשׁוֹבֵי הַיָּם
וְשׁוֹבֵי הָאָרֶץ
וְשׁוֹבֵי הַשָּׁמַיִם

14 **וְשׁוֹבֵי הַיָּם**
וְשׁוֹבֵי הָאָרֶץ
וְשׁוֹבֵי הַשָּׁמַיִם
וְשׁוֹבֵי הַיָּם
וְשׁוֹבֵי הָאָרֶץ
וְשׁוֹבֵי הַשָּׁמַיִם

892

veln in duma

15 **וְשׁוֹבֵי הַיָּם**
וְשׁוֹבֵי הָאָרֶץ
וְשׁוֹבֵי הַשָּׁמַיִם
וְשׁוֹבֵי הַיָּם
וְשׁוֹבֵי הָאָרֶץ
וְשׁוֹבֵי הַשָּׁמַיִם

nirdio

16 **וְשׁוֹבֵי הַיָּם**
וְשׁוֹבֵי הָאָרֶץ
וְשׁוֹבֵי הַשָּׁמַיִם
וְשׁוֹבֵי הַיָּם
וְשׁוֹבֵי הָאָרֶץ
וְשׁוֹבֵי הַשָּׁמַיִם

17 **וְשׁוֹבֵי הַיָּם**
וְשׁוֹבֵי הָאָרֶץ
וְשׁוֹבֵי הַשָּׁמַיִם
וְשׁוֹבֵי הַיָּם
וְשׁוֹבֵי הָאָרֶץ
וְשׁוֹבֵי הַשָּׁמַיִם

2

2

