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Today's Webinar Agenda

- Welcome 5 mins
- Content Presentation 45 mins
- Q&A 5 Mins
- Closing Comments 2 mins





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Register Today!

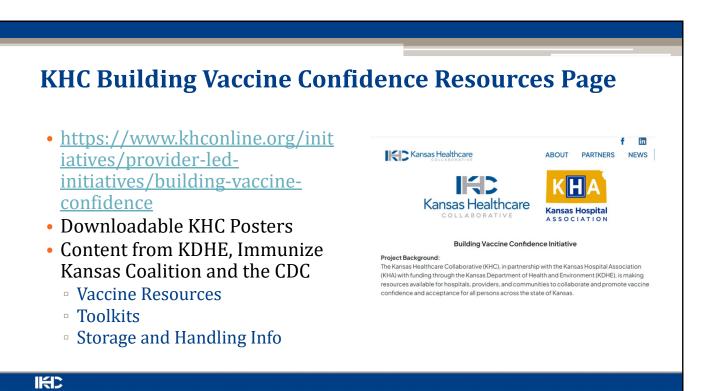
KHC Summit on Quality
August 8th, 2024
Wichita, KS
Wichita State University
Rhatigan Student Center

Learn More

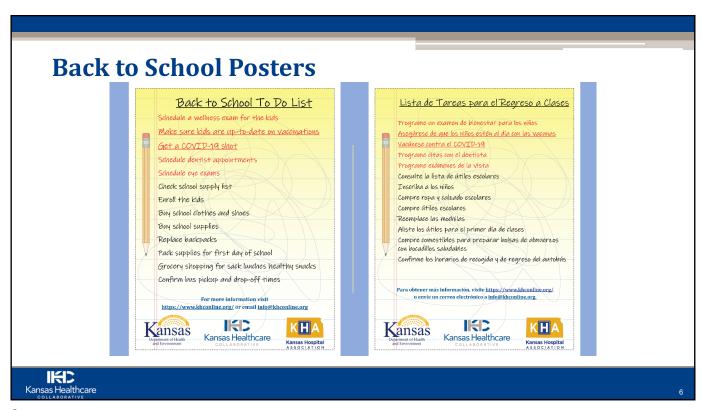


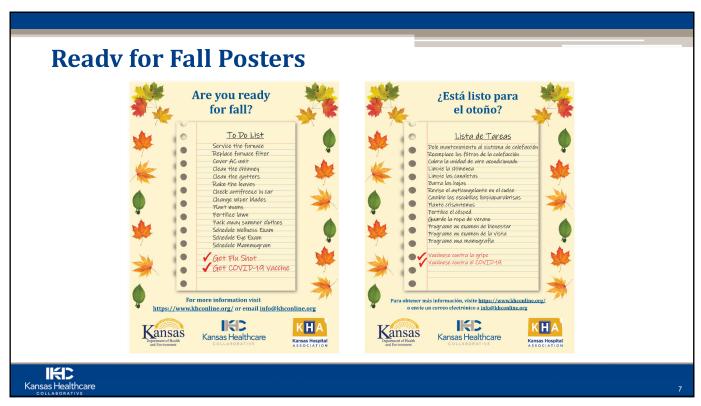
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Objectives

- Explain the importance of Advance Directive, Advance Care Planning, etc.
- Give examples of the limitations of Advance Directives and how to overcome them
- Give strategies for implementation for ACP conversation and AD completion

Case Example

Patient presents to the emergency department after being found down in apartment, then admitted to the ICU. Pt is a 92-year-old female, and is suffering from suspected cancer, in addition to end-stage dementia. The pt has failed multiple swallow evaluation. Pt is in a nonresponsive state and lacks capacity. There is no completed advance directive or DPOA paperwork, and the pt is unknown to the medical team (no EMR record). At this time, the pt does not have any family, acquaintances, or anyone close to him/her.

Medical decisions, including how aggressive care should be, need to be made. Particularly pressing is the question of placement of peg and trach.

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Case Example

80 yr male with multiple medical problems with esrd, dementia, stroke, bed ridden and with low blood pressure chronic. No responsive to medical team

Pt AD states, if only artificially prolonging life and no meaningful interactions with family...withhold treatments" from 2009.

Medical team believes at this point, daughter (DPOA) disagrees

Daughter is primary care giver, quit work to care for father (pt), siblings in disagreement with daughter

2nd opinion of futile care had nephrologist disagree with approach but not futility of care.

Question: Do you do another round of dialysis?

Case Study

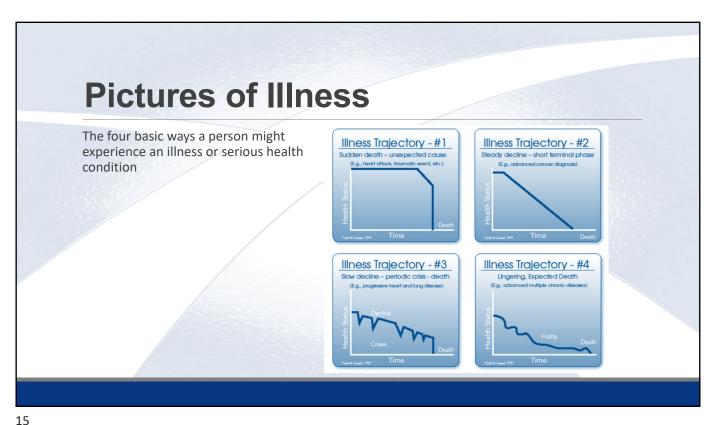
A 64-year-old woman with MS is hospitalized. The team feels she may need to be placed on a feeding tube soon to assure adequate nourishment. They ask the patient about this in the morning and she agrees. However, in the evening (before the tube has been placed), the patient becomes disoriented and seems confused about her decision to have the feeding tube placed. She tells the team she doesn't want it in. They revisit the question in the morning, when the patient is again lucid. Unable to recall her state of mind from the previous evening, the patient again agrees to the procedure.

UW Bioethics

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ACP Conundrum

- People are reluctant to think or talk about serious illness, goals of care and death
- · Especially when things are going well and people feel pretty good
- But this is exactly the time to have these conversations and make plans
- DO NOT wait until you are seriously ill
- Variety of tools to guide you through this process—including this talk and your wristband





Clinical Decision Making

- 1. The Patient with Capacity
- 2. Autonomously Executed Advance Directive
- 3. Substitutive Judgement
- 4. Best Interests
- 2 4 Require a Surrogate Decision-maker

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The Patient with Capacity

- Informed Consent
- First used, 1957 by attorney Paul G. Gebhard malpractice case v Stanford
- · Requires 3 element criteria
 - Patient must agree to intervention based on understanding of relevant information
 - Must not be controlled by influences
 - Must involved intentional giving of permission

Informed Consent

- Required by patient;
 - · Understand, Evaluate, & Reason
- Required by provider;
 - Diagnosis, Prognosis, Treatment Options, & Recommendation
- Ensures pts are aware = protects hospital and physicians from litigation
- Ethically It should be minimum/baseline

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Advance Directives and Surrogate Decision Makers

- Precedent autonomy
- Means of maintaining a patient's right to autonomy
 - A patient's voice when the patient is voiceless
- Advance Directive
 - Living will, DPOA, 5 Wishes, etc.
 - Does not include POLST/TPOPP

Legality and Risks

- The Patient Self-Determination Act 1990
- At admission
 - Ask the patient if they have an advance directive, and document that fact in your medical record
 - Not required to make sure a copy is provided or completed
 - Provide info on patient's health care decision-making rights (Advance directive)
 - Provide info on policies with respect to recognizing advance directives

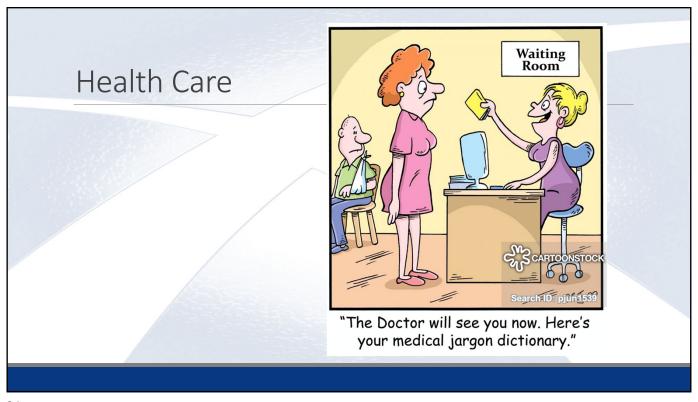
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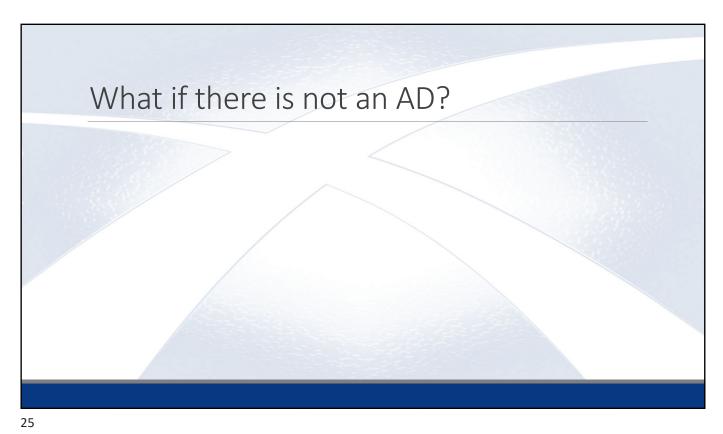
Challenges and Limitations

- · Living wills cannot cover all conceivable decisions
- Questionable pt understanding
- Ambiguous terms
 - "extraordinary means" and "unnaturally prolonging my life"
- Effective use
 - Advance Directives and POLST

Kansas AD	DURABLE POWER OF ATTORNEY FOR HEALTHCARE DECISIONS DECISION TO NAME SOMEONE TO SPEAK FOR ME 1. (1900 100000) 1. (1900 1000
	Name of Second Alternate Agent: Telephore Telephore
	Agent's address: City State/Zip State/Zip
	This power of atteness for healthcare decisions and larcome effective when I am usable to make decisions or unable to communicate may wisher regarding healthcare. This power of atteness for healthcare decisions all on the effected by my subsequent disability or incapacity, Any durable power of atteness for healthcare decisions all on the effected by my subsequent disability or incapacity, Any durable power of atteness for healthcare decisions all on the effected by my subsequent disability or incapacity. Any durable power of atteness from the effect of the following special instructions: My agent shall authorize consent for the following special instructions: Make all arrangements for meal and mission. Emility, hospice, numbig hour or arisint institution. Emility, the effective of the effective or office incapacity of the emiliary
	Notary Public: Notary Seal:
	STATE OF
	Signature of Notary
	or
	Witnesses: (witnesses may not be the agent or a relative, or beneficiary of the principal)
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Substitutive Judgement

- "Don the mental mantle of the incompetent"
- Surrogate should have familiarity with the patient
- Able to answer, "what would the patient want in this circumstance?"



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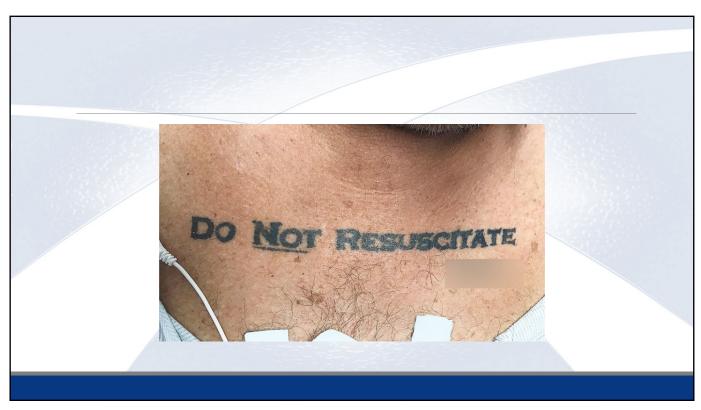
Who should a patient select?

- · Be at least 18 years or older
- Not be your health care provider, employee of health care facility
 - Unless he/she is your spouse partner, etc.
- Understand what a health care agent does and be willing to do this role
- Be able to talk on your behalf about your goals, values, and preferences, etc.
- Carry out your decisions (even if he or she does not agree with them).
- Be able to make decision in difficult or stressful times.

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No DPOA - Who becomes Surrogates?

- Appointed Guardian
- · Husbands, wives, legal partners
- Adult children
- Parents
- Siblings, cousins, aunts, uncles, nephews, nieces
- Close and caring friends
- (defined by each state laws)



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Conversations are Key

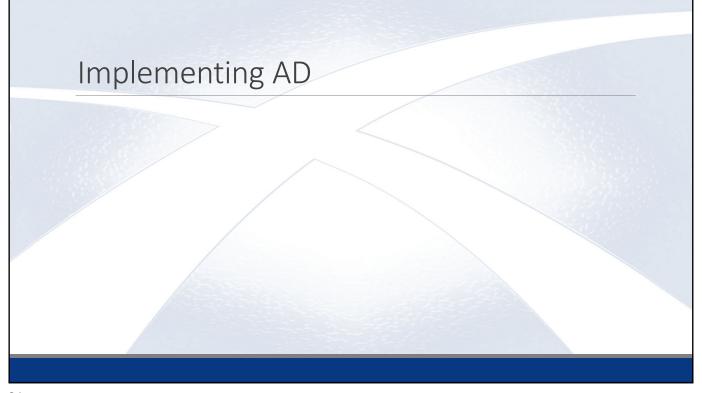
Earlier conversations about patient goals and priorities for living with serious illness are associated with:

- ✓ Enhanced goal-concordant care Mack JCO 2010
- √ Improved quality of life
- ✓ Reduced suffering
- ✓ Better patient and family coping
- ✓ Higher patient satisfaction Detering BMJ 2010
- ✓ Less non-beneficial care and costs wright 2008, Zhang 2009

Too little, too late, not great

- Multiple studies show patients with serious medical illnesses do not discuss EOL preferences, or first discuss them only in the last days to month of life Wright 2008, Dow 2010, Halpern 2011
- Among patients with advanced cancer:
 - First EOL discussion occurred median 33 days before death Mack AIM 2012
 - · 55% of initial EOL discussions occurred in the hospital
 - Only 25% of these discussions were conducted by the patient's oncologist Mack AIM 2012

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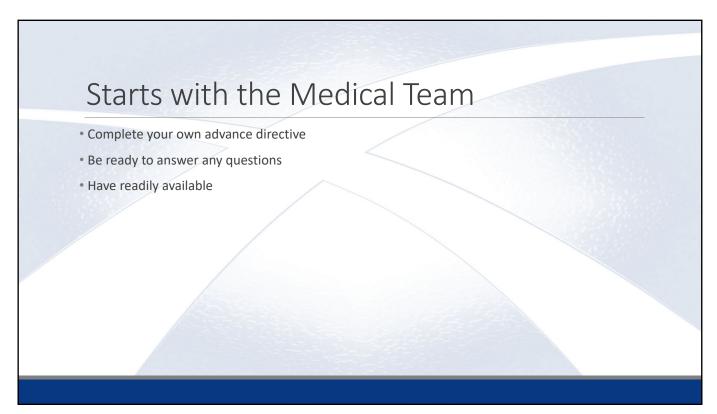
What does not work?

- · Expecting patient to complete them on their own
 - ~20%/30% completion rate
- Mailing advance direction
- · Even general advance directive completion is not enough
 - The conversation is important

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Workflow

- When you engage with AD?
 - Implementing language in normal conversations
- Integration is best
 - · Already existing workflows
- Strategies
 - Age 18
 - Wellness visits
- Pilot successes and lack of successes
 - Success Employees
 - Less success- New Diabetes diagnosis clinic workshops



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Final Takeaways

- · This is challenging and only going to get worse
- · Open communication and shared decision making
 - Take the time to engage with patients
 - Ask open questions
- Balancing Paternalism and Pt Autonomy
- Do not redesign the wheel
 - Integration into already existing workflow



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Upcoming Education and Important Dates

- 7/9 KHA De-escalation Techniques Webinar
- 7/11 Navigating Rural Heath Resources Statewide Farmwork Health Program
- <u>7/24 KHC Office Hours PFAC: Are Your Teams Engaged?</u>
- 7/18 KHC Leadership in Quality Awards Due
- 7/31 Save the Date -MC KHA Healthy Equity Webinar Transportation
- 8/8 KHC Summit on Quality
- 9/5-9/6 KHA Convention and Trade Show Overland Park, KS
- 10/30 Kansas Health Equity Summit



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