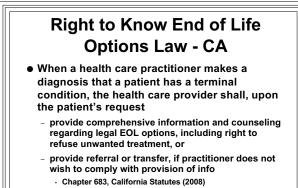


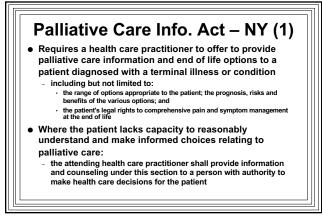


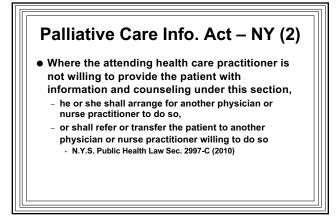


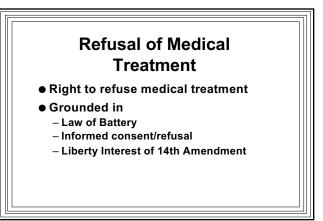
- California Right to Know End-of-Life Options Law (2008)
- New York Palliative Care Information Act (2010)









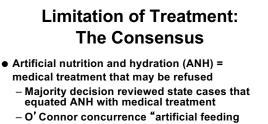




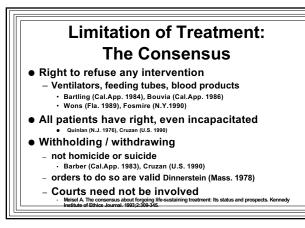
- First cited in Quinlan (N.J. 1976)
  - For help in decision making
  - Description adapted from Baylor Law Review article by K. Teel, MD describing infant care review committee
- Exponential growth past decades
- Joint Commission requirement of mechanism to resolve ethical issues
- Now ubiquitous in medical centers
- Various degrees of expertise and experience

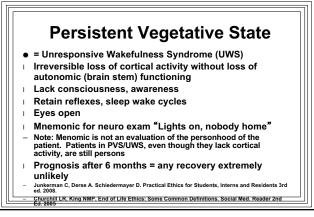
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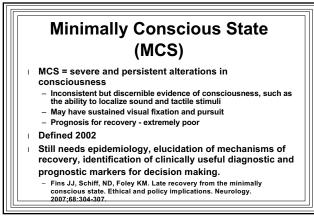
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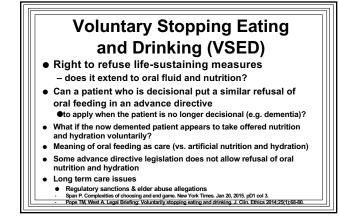
 O Connor concurrence artificial feeding cannot be distinguished from other forms of medical treatment
Cruzan (U.S. 1990)

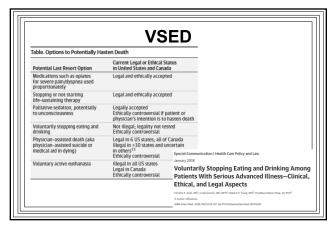


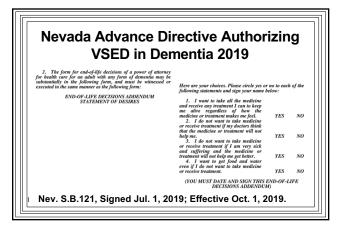




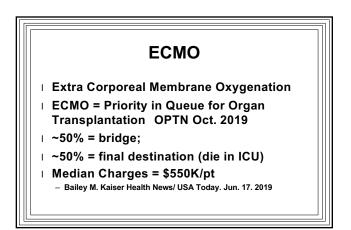


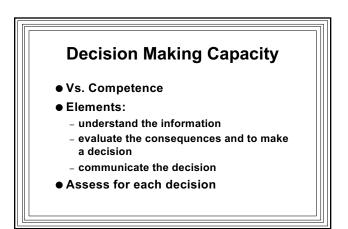


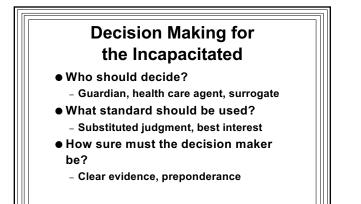






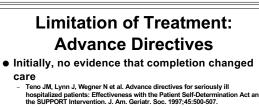






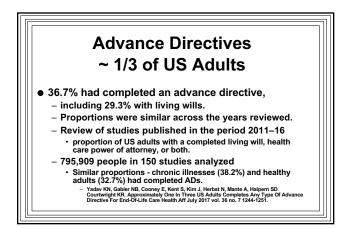
Advance Directives • Living Will - direction to physician – Terminal condition or PVS • Power of Attorney for Health Care appointment of agent often with direction – Any incapacity

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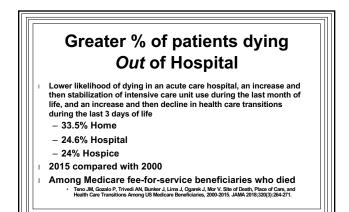
- Subsequently, patients who had prepared advance directives received care that was strongly associated with their preferences
  - 83.2% of subjects who requested limited care and 97.1% who requested comfort care received care consistent with their preferences
    - Silveira MJ, Kim SYH, Langa KM. N Engl J Med 2010;362:1211-1218.

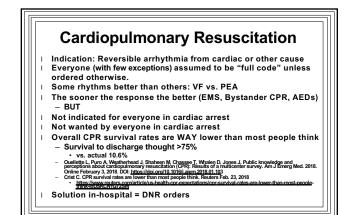
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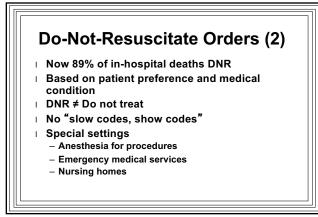




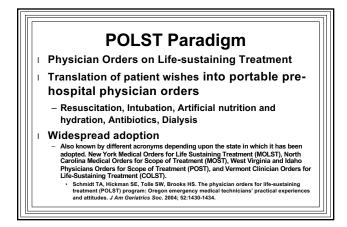


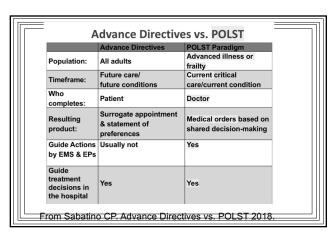


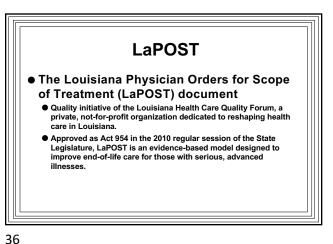
- CPR appropriate for those with reversible cardiac arrhythmias or arrest
- I DNR orders
- Originally verbal, now written
- Also called Do-Not-Attempt-Resuscitation (DNAR) orders, (or Allow Natural Death =AND orders)

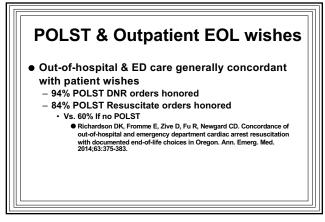




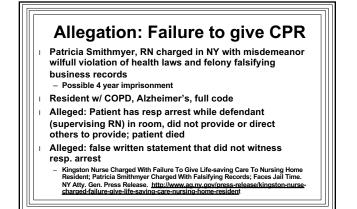


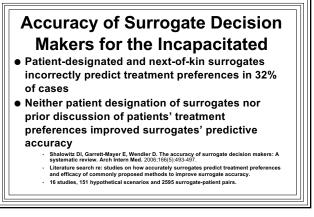




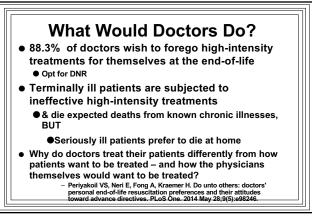


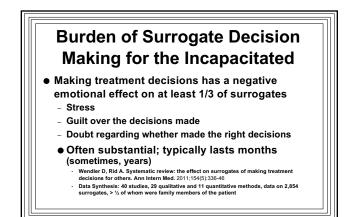


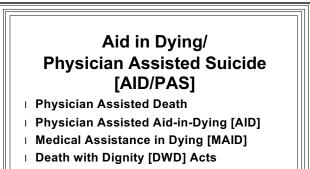


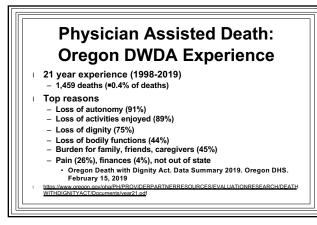


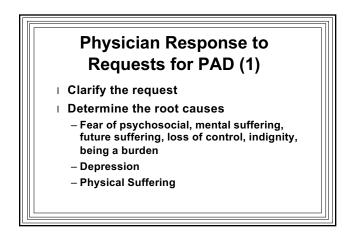


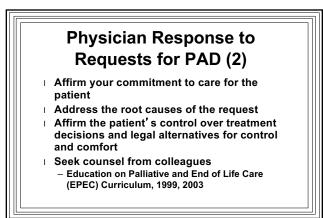












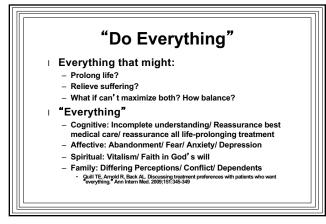




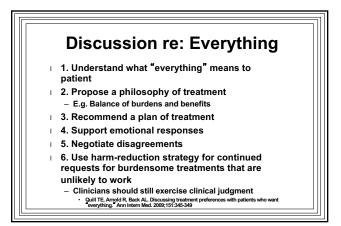


- Whether to offer and perform medical treatment or procedure in a given situation is a professional medical determination
- Patient (or surrogate decision maker) may choose whether to accept or refuse that offer (autonomy)

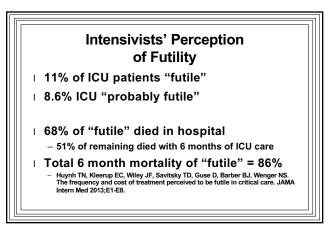
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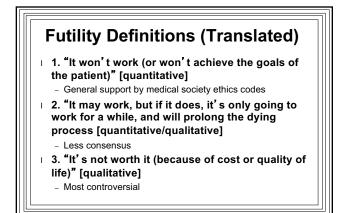




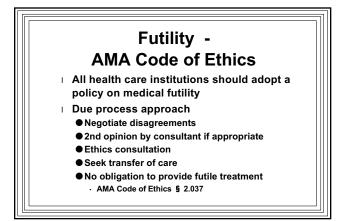


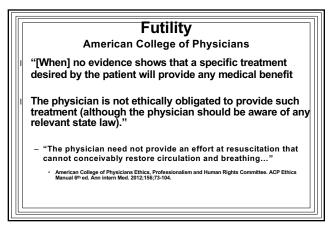


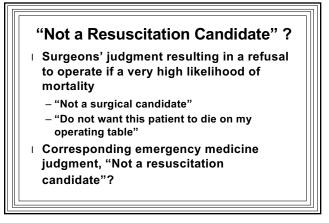




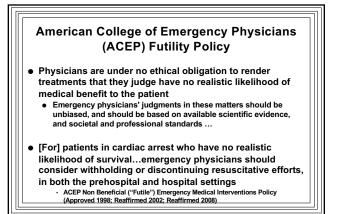


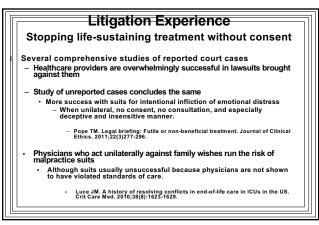












## **Futility & Professionalism**

- Determination of ineffectiveness is within the professional judgment of the physician
- Importance of careful determination, second opinion
- Multidisciplinary ethics committee can help with issues, communication, but not determination
- Professional determination of futility has burdens

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