

Think of all the preparation involved in the birth of a loved one. The child's family learns how to care for the new arrival, discusses anticipated problems and prepares both mentally and physically for the life-altering event.

The end of life, like birth, is a major event for the person affected as well as his or her family. Yet, so often the topic of death is approached in such a way as to almost deny that it will occur. This kind of avoidance can pave the way for stress, confusion and discord when a family must finally face the issue. That's why starting a discussion now about your end-of-life plans is so important.

Give copies of advance directives to your doctor, family members and close friends, as appropriate. You can change or cancel the forms at any time, but they are virtually useless if no one knows about them when the need arises.

Discuss Your End-of-Life Plans

An ethical will helps you discover or reaffirm the values that are important to you. Next, consider how to incorporate those values in your end-of-life care. For example, is it more important to you to die without prolonged pain and suffering, or to extend your life as much as possible to spend time with family and friends? Do you want to be surrounded by loved ones at your death, or would you prefer they keep their distance, remembering you in happier, healthier times? These are tough questions that deserve careful consideration.

Advance Directives

To enforce your treatment preferences toward specific healthcare situations, complete a legal document called an advance directive. Advance directives allow you to give directions for your future medical care. You decide at what stage all medical intervention should stop when a disease is deemed cureless.

Living Wills and Durable Power of Attorney

There are two types of advance directives: living will and durable power of attorney for healthcare. Both kinds of advance directives can help free your family of the responsibility and stress of making difficult decisions for you.

Discuss your end-of-life values with your family while you are of whole mind and body, rather than after a debilitation diminishes your ability to make critical life decisions. *For example, an advanced directive can specify whether or not you want to be put on a respirator if you are unable to breathe on your own.*

People often assume that their family will be able to make decisions for them even if they have not prepared an advance directive. However, forcing family members to make such choices for you places a tremendous burden on them. Naming someone as your durable power of attorney for healthcare helps ensure the "right person for the job". If you do not designate a durable power of attorney for healthcare, your next of kin will automatically take on that decision-making role, in accordance with the law in most states.

Living wills, also known as "medical directives" or "healthcare declarations", are written instructions that explain your wishes for healthcare in the event you can't communicate as a result of a terminal condition or irreversible coma.

Durable power of attorney for healthcare, also known as "healthcare proxy" or "appointment of a healthcare agent", lets you name a person to make medical decisions for you if you become unable to do so. Make sure the person you choose clearly understands your values and beliefs and is willing and able to speak out on your behalf.

Continued on back

Write an Ethical Will

Writing an ethical will is a good first step to start an open and honest conversation regarding your end-of-life care wishes. An ethical will, often in the form of a letter, defines your values and beliefs and helps you create a strong legacy for loved ones.

Generally in the format of a letter, an ethical will shares your heartfelt wishes and thoughts with your loved ones and is often read to your family before your death. Common themes seen in modern ethical wills include:

- important personal and spiritual values and beliefs
- hopes and blessings for future generations
- life lessons
- love
- forgiveness

An ethical will is not considered a legal document; rather, it is a meaningful and touching way to leave behind something tangible for your loved ones.

For help in writing your own ethical will, go online to www.ethicalwill.com. The web site offers helpful tips as well as samples to view. The process of writing an ethical will can be very beneficial in identifying the values and beliefs most important to you, and may also assist you in determining how you want to approach your end-of-life care.

Gain Knowledge

Making decisions about the end of your life should be a life-affirming experience. You are taking control of how you believe major decisions should be handled and ensuring peace of mind for yourself as well as your family. **Caring Conversations** is a helpful end-of-life planning document that can walk you through the difficult decisions you may be faced with one day and is available at www.practicalbioethics.org. Additional information can be found online at www.caringinfo.org/planning, and www.nhpco.org, the official website of the National Hospice and Palliative Care Organization.



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8 Myths About Advance Directives

1. There is only one type of power of attorney. False. Power of attorney for financial matters does not, by default, provide power of attorney for healthcare. These are typically separate legal documents.
2. It is inappropriate to begin advance directive planning before you need it. False. Discuss advance care planning before you become ill.
3. An advance directive means "don't treat." False. Advance directives do not say, "don't treat me." They say, "treat me the way I want to be treated."
4. Once you name someone your healthcare proxy, you lose control of your own care. False. As long as you retain the capacity to make decisions, you retain control of your medical destiny.
5. A lawyer is required to complete an advance directive. False. A lawyer may be helpful, but is not required. Each state has its own requirements regarding number of witnesses or the need for notary seals.
6. Doctors and other healthcare providers are not obligated to follow advance directives. False. Doctors and other healthcare providers are obligated to follow advance directives.
7. Advance directives are legal tools for old people. False. The stakes may actually be higher for younger people if tragedy strikes.
8. The doctor can be the durable power of attorney for healthcare. False. No member of the healthcare team can be the durable power of attorney for healthcare.

One of the best things you can do for your family is to plan for your end-of-life care. Not only will planning ahead help alleviate stress and burdens on your family, it will also help you regain a sense of control and empowerment. Starting the conversation about your end-of-life care can be a positive, life-affirming experience. It's about sharing your thoughts, hopes and dreams with the people you love, and it helps ensure peace of mind for yourself and your family.

Talk about the Tough Questions

Sometimes circumstances surrounding death are out of our control, and we don't have the opportunity to carry out a plan for how we would like it to unfold.

However, when time and circumstances allow for your wishes to be carried out, it's good to have a plan in place.

Decisions about end-of-life medical treatments are personal and should be based on your values and beliefs. When you talk to your family about how you would want the end of your life to be, try to answer the following questions:

- What would you like the last day of your life to be like? What would you be doing? Would you want special music played, spiritual passages read to you, letters shared with your loved ones?
- Where do you want to be at the end of life? Would you prefer to be in a hospital, a nursing home, a hospice house, your own home? Some people may feel being at home creates too great a burden for their family; for others, being in the comfort of their own home gives them peace of mind.
- Who do you want with you when you die? To some, being surrounded by family and friends is important; to others, having one or two loved ones or a spiritual counselor nearby is what they envision.

It is impossible to foresee every type of circumstance that might occur. What is important is that your loved ones understand what "quality of life" means to you. Additional questions to ask yourself and tell your loved ones include:

- How do you feel about pain management? Would you want as much as necessary, even if it meant making you unconscious? Or, is maintaining alertness, even if it means being in some pain, more important to you?
- If you could no longer swallow, would you want artificial feeding tubes used?

Advance Directives

Advance directives are legal documents that allow you to give directions for your medical care, should you become unable to speak for yourself. You can use advance directives to request or refuse treatment and to express feelings about other healthcare issues. Advance directives ease the burden on family members, who can carry out your wishes as you have specified, rather than make difficult decisions for you.

Advance directives usually take effect only if you have a terminal condition and are unable to make decisions. If you are lucid and able, you can make your healthcare decisions, even if they contradict your advance directives. You can change or revoke the documents at any time. There are two types of advance directives: living wills and durable power of attorney for healthcare. Both forms are available from EveryStep.

Living will, also known as a "medical directive" or "declaration relating to use of life-sustaining procedures," provides written instructions to your physician. It explains your wishes for healthcare in the event you can't communicate as a result of a terminal

condition or irreversible coma. Often these documents say whether you want life-sustaining procedures to be withheld or withdrawn under certain circumstances or in certain situations.

Durable power of attorney for healthcare, also known as “healthcare proxy” or “appointment of a healthcare agent,” lets you name a person to make medical decisions for you if you become unable to do so. The individual is required to follow directions you provide in the advance directive.

Choosing an Advocate

The person you name in a durable power of attorney for healthcare should be:

- someone you trust
- someone who has consented to act as your agent
- someone over the age of 18
- someone who is not a member of your healthcare team (not your doctor, nurse or employee of the facility providing care), unless the individual is a close relative

Complete Advance Directive Forms

Ask your EveryStep social worker for advance directive forms or for help completing them. In Iowa, a lawyer is not required to complete an advance directive. However, to be legal, your signature on an advance directive must be:

- witnessed by two people not related to you or providing your care; or
- witnessed and notarized by a notary seal.

Remember to inform others of your wishes. Your advance directives have no power if no one knows they exist.

- Give copies to family members and your doctor.
- Keep the originals in a safe but accessible place.

EveryStep’s Policy on Advance Directives

EveryStep’s policy pledges that we:

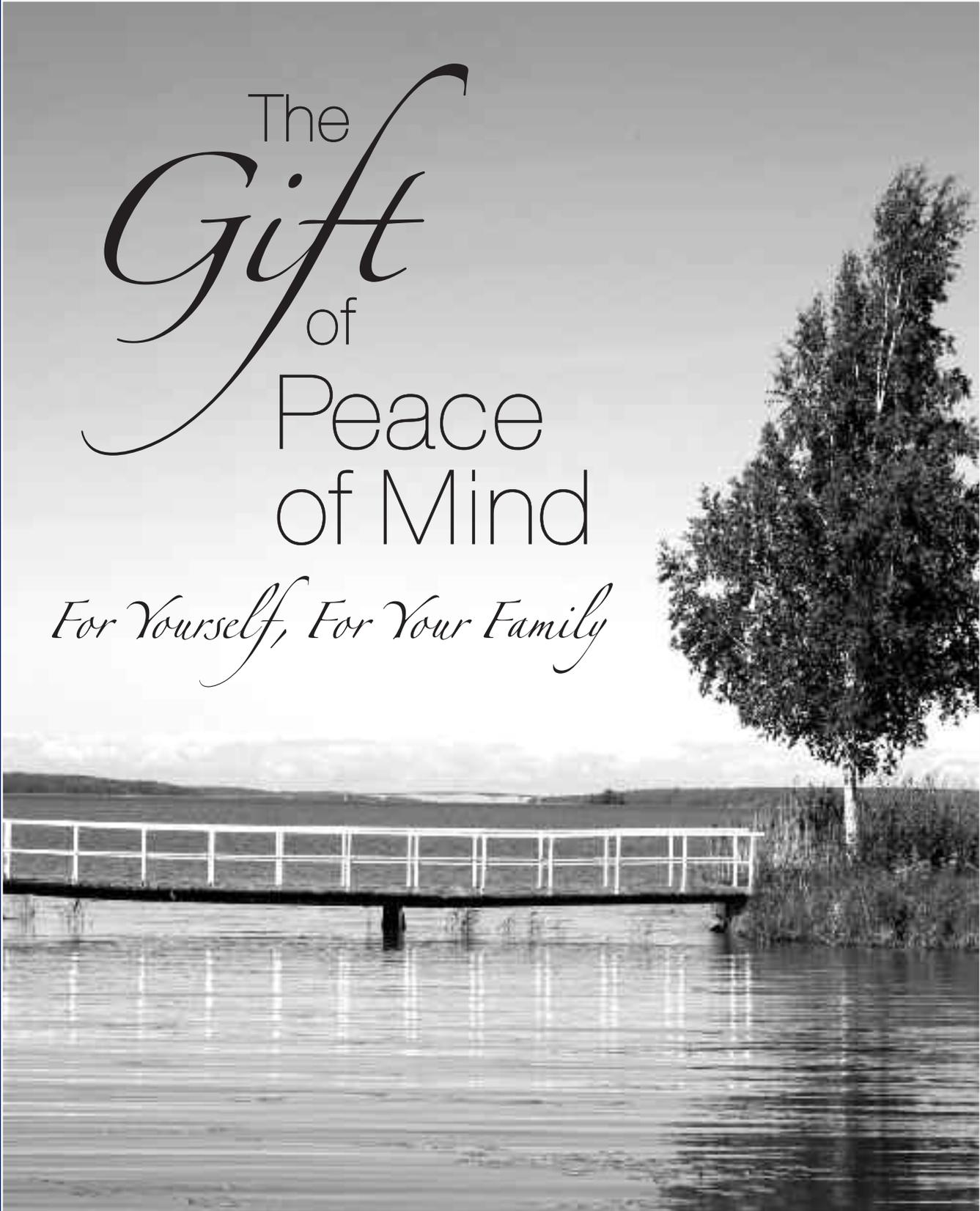
- recognize a person’s right under the law to execute a living will and/or a durable power of attorney for healthcare decisions.
- respect the right of patients to make decisions regarding their own healthcare, including the right to accept or reject certain recommended procedures and cares and the right to formulate advance directives.
- inform patients of their right under the law to execute advance directives and provide appropriate forms for living wills or durable powers of attorney for healthcare if requested.
- seek direction regarding continued patient care from the patient’s family and the attending physician or, where the patient has executed a durable power of attorney for healthcare, from the named attorney if the patient is unable to communicate on his/her own behalf.
- seek to honor a patient’s wishes as expressed in a duly executed living will or durable power of attorney for healthcare.
- work to resolve disagreements regarding healthcare issues to best meet the wishes and care needs of the patient.
- work with the patient, the attending physician and the patient’s family and assist, where appropriate, in making arrangements for transfer of the patient’s care to another healthcare provider if the patient’s directives cannot be honored for reasons of legal liability, medical ethics, or personal conscience.
- do not require the execution of advance directives by a patient nor condition the provision of hospice care or discriminate against a patient based on whether or not the patient has executed a living will or a durable power of attorney for healthcare.



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Our Mission: We empower individuals, support families and strengthen communities.



The
Gift
of
Peace
of Mind

For Yourself, For Your Family

A Step-By-Step Guide to Preparing Advance Directive Documents

Permission is granted to duplicate this publication for educational purposes or individual use.

This publication is also available in Braille, large type or tape version for the sight-impaired. Call or write the Iowa Department for the Blind, 524 4th St., Des Moines, Iowa 50309, 515-281-1333.



The
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A Step-By-Step Guide To Preparing Advance Directive Documents

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Emanuel LL, Emanuel EJ. "The Medical Directive: A New Comprehensive Advance Care Document.," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, June 9, '89; 261:3290. Copyright 1990. It does not reflect the official policy of the American Medical Association.

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"Taking Steps To Plan for Critical Health Care Decisions," Vermont Ethics Network.

Other References:

Gillick MR, Hesse K, Mazzapica N., Medical Technology at the End of Life: What Would Physicians and Nurses Want for Themselves? *Archives of Internal Medicine*, 1993; 153:2542-2547

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"Planning for Incapacity: A Self-Help Guide," Legal Counsel for the Elderly, Sponsored by the American Association of Retired Persons.

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HOW TO USE THIS BOOKLET

The purpose of this booklet is to educate the public about advance directives. By doing so, we hope to increase the use of advance directives, as well as the quality and accuracy of the documents themselves. The reader is led through a series of steps that ultimately lead to filling out the advance directive documents in an informed manner.

This booklet can be used in a variety of ways.

For example:

- An individual, couple or family member can use it when planning for the future.
- A health educator or human resources director can use it in large group education programs.
- A physician, nurse or health care facility employee can use it when talking with patients or clients about future health decisions.

You may make as many copies of the booklet itself, the advance directive forms and instructions, and the values survey as you need.

The Living Will and Durable Power of Attorney for Health Care forms included in this booklet are meant to be duplicated and used by individuals. Duplicate copies are legal documents if properly witnessed or notarized. The values survey and medical situation worksheet are not legal documents themselves, but are intended for use in guiding decision making. For additional copies of this publication, call or write:

Iowa Department on Aging
510 E. 12th Street, Suite 2
Des Moines, Iowa 50319
515-725-3333

You may also access a copy online by visiting:
www.aging.iowa.gov

An effort has been made to answer as many questions as could be anticipated on the subject of advance directives. If questions remain, we urge you to discuss them with your health provider or your lawyer.

INTRODUCTION

This educational booklet was produced by the Drake University Center for Health Issues, a multi-disciplinary organization dedicated to public education about economic and ethical issues in health care. It is about making health care decisions in advance and creating peace of mind for you and your family regarding these decisions.

If you suddenly became so ill that you were unable to make medical treatment decisions for yourself, the burden of deciding would fall to your family and loved ones. It is for them that you read this booklet and complete the enclosed advance directive documents.

Medical technology can extend life, but the quality of that life varies for each person. Decisions about what is tolerable in life and in the dying process are personal and should be made individually before the opportunity is lost.

Advance directives, such as the Living Will and the Durable Power of Attorney for Health Care have grown out of a desire to maintain individual control over one's life. These documents work by extending the right of self-determination into the future. By recording our choices now (as competent persons), we can influence healthcare decisions made for us in the future.

"The Gift of Peace of Mind: For Yourself, For Your Family" is intended for use by health providers when talking to patients about advance directives, as well as by lay persons who wish to complete advance directives as individuals or in group settings. It is a detailed guide to the steps involved in filling out advance directive documents. We encourage you to duplicate it for your use.

This booklet is intended for informational purposes only and is subject to revision if laws should change.

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STEP I: UNDERSTANDING ADVANCE DIRECTIVES

What are advance directives?

Advance directives are documents that enable you to make decisions now about your medical care in the future. They offer guidance to your family and doctors when you cannot speak for yourself, and help to assure that your values and important wishes are carried out. There are two advance directive documents recognized legally in Iowa. They are explained below.

Can health care decisions be made for me without advance directives?

Yes. If you have not completed an advance directive and are unable to make decisions, family members will make health care decisions for you, after talking with your doctors about your condition. However, it is best that these people understand your wishes and values. Completing advance directive documents can give you greater assurance that your wishes will be carried out. They also can give your family members peace of mind that they are doing as you would prefer.

Who can legally complete an advance directive?

Any competent adult (18 years or older) can complete an advance directive. A competent adult is one who has the capacity to understand the nature and possible results of his or her medical condition and to make independent decisions regarding treatment.

Which advance directive documents are legal and available in Iowa?

Iowa law provides two types of advance directives — A Durable Power of Attorney for Health Care and a Living Will. However, these documents **can** be combined into one form, which is found on pages 15-17 of this book.

THE DURABLE POWER OF ATTORNEY FOR HEALTH CARE

The Durable Power of Attorney for Health Care is a legal document that allows you to choose someone as your agent (someone who acts for you) to make health care decisions whenever you cannot, due to unconsciousness or loss of ability to think and reason. This agent is required to make decisions according to directions you provide in writing or verbally to him or her. If your wishes are not clearly understood and defined, then your agent will make decisions based on what he or she believes to be in your best interest. Your agent is given the right to examine your medical records.

The Durable Power of Attorney for Health Care must be filled out and witnessed while you are still capable of making decisions for yourself. Any incapacity you may suffer later in your life will then be covered by the Durable Power of Attorney for Health Care.

The Durable Power of Attorney for Health Care comes into play when your doctor has determined that you are unable to make health decisions for yourself, even when the situation is temporary, such as after a car accident or a severe, sudden illness. Unlike a Living Will, which is the second type of advance directive and is discussed below, the Durable Power of Attorney for Health Care is not restricted to patients with permanent unconsciousness, with a condition that will lead to their death (often called a terminal or fatal condition) or to decisions about procedures that delay the dying process (life-sustaining procedures).

The following are tasks involved when filling out the Durable Power of Attorney for Health Care:

- **Choosing an agent** (someone who acts for you) to make health care decisions for you whenever, in the judgment of your doctor, you are unable to make health care decisions because of loss of consciousness or loss of ability to think and reason. As long as you are able to make your own decisions you, not your agent, have the authority to make treatment decisions. Typically, an adult child, a spouse, or a friend is chosen as a health care agent.
- **Making decisions regarding specific health care treatments that you do or do not want in certain situations.**
- **Having the document witnessed or notarized.**
- **Distributing the Durable Power of Attorney for Health Care to the appropriate people.**

THE LIVING WILL

(known in Iowa as *The Declaration Relating to Use of Life-Sustaining Procedures.*)

A Living Will is a document directing your physician to withhold or withdraw certain treatments (life-sustaining procedures) that could prolong the dying process. This advance directive becomes effective only at a point when, in the written opinion of your doctor (confirmed by one other doctor), you are expected to die soon and you are unable to make health decisions for yourself (because you are unconscious or unable to think and reason) or you are determined to be

permanently unconscious (irreversible coma, persistent vegetative state).

Do I need to complete both documents?

It is up to you. The combined form in this book includes both. If you would like to complete **just** the Living Will or Durable Power of Attorney for Health Care, consult your attorney.

The Living Will and the Durable Power of Attorney for Health Care are legal documents that, when considered together, provide a very clear picture of your wishes. Through a Durable Power of Attorney for Health Care, your agent can make all of your health care decisions, even those that would be covered by a Living Will. However, if you know you do not want to have your death prolonged by machines, drugs or treatments, you may also want to sign a Living Will since it provides information to your doctor if you don't have an agent or Durable Power of Attorney for Health Care or your agent is not available.

Where can I get a Living Will/Durable Power of Attorney for Health Care form?

Forms and directions can be found on pages 11-17. You are welcome to copy these forms to use for yourself or to give to family and friends. For additional copies of this booklet, call or write:

Iowa Department on Aging
510 E. 12th Street, Suite 2
Des Moines, Iowa 50319
515-725-3333

You may also access a copy online by visiting:
www.aging.iowa.gov

How do I complete advance directives?

As you read this booklet, you will find very detailed instructions on how to fill out the documents. After they are filled out, your signature must be witnessed or notarized or be legally recognized.

Legal requirements for witnessing are the same for both the Living Will and the Durable Power of Attorney for Health Care. Each form must be signed and dated and then, either two people over the age of 18 must witness your signature and sign on the lines labeled for witnesses, **or** you must get the form notarized. At least one of the witnesses **must not** be related to you by blood, marriage, or adoption. If you use a notary, witnesses are not necessary. The following persons **cannot** legally act as a witness for you:

- Someone who has been appointed as your agent on the Durable Power of Attorney for Health Care form

- Someone who is treating you as a patient, such as your doctor or nurse
- An employee of anyone treating you (including any employee of your doctor, the hospital, nursing home or hospice where you may obtain medical treatment), unless the employee is also your relative

What should I do with the completed advance directives?

Copies must be made and given to family members, your health care agent, your family doctor and, if appropriate for you, your pastor, priest or rabbi. It is also important to remember that a copy should be taken to the hospital with you every time you are admitted, to ensure that hospital staff are aware of it.

It is important to communicate with your loved ones and doctors about the existence of your completed advance directives and about the information they contain. This will make your family, agent and doctors more certain of your wishes and more comfortable making decisions for you.

Your doctor or nurse can be a very valuable source of information when you have questions about certain medical treatments. They can help you understand what types of situations might arise and what your treatment options might be in such cases. Schedule a time to talk with him or her about these concerns.

What if I change my mind?

You may change or cancel these documents at any time, regardless of your physical or mental condition. If changes are made in writing, you should put your initials and a date by each change, and sign and date it again at the bottom of the form. Copies of the changed advance directives should be made and distributed as before. If you wish to cancel the form, you must tell your doctor and it's also a good idea to destroy the document. Iowa law does not require you to cancel either document in writing. It can be done verbally.

Situations and values change as you age and it is important to re-evaluate your advance directives every year to ensure that they remain accurate.

What if a doctor is unwilling to comply with my Living Will or my agent's decisions?

If, in the future, a doctor or administrator of a hospital or health care facility is unwilling to follow your wishes as recorded in your advance directive documents, or as made by your agent, the doctor or

transfer you to another doctor or facility that is willing to do so.

If I move to another state, will my advance directive be valid?

They should be honored in any state, as they are evidence of your wishes no matter where you are. However, the legal requirements for advance directive documents vary from state to state. If you want to be absolutely safe when you move to another state, it is a good idea to complete new documents that meet the legal requirements of that state. This is also true if you live in another state for a portion of the year.

If I am in an accident, how will the police and ambulance crews know about my advance directives?

In case you are involved in a car accident in Iowa, or another state, you should carry a wallet card that shows that you have signed an advance directive in Iowa and how to get in touch with your agent. This cannot guarantee that your wishes will be carried out, but will go far in letting others know of them. A wallet card is included on the inside back cover of this booklet.

Can I be required to sign these documents as a condition for admission to a health care facility?

No. A hospital or nursing home cannot refuse to admit you just because you have not signed a Living Will or Durable Power of Attorney for Health Care. If any health care facility tries to force you to sign an advance directive, you should contact:

Iowa Department of Inspections and Appeals
Lucas State Office Building
321 East 12th Street
Des Moines, Iowa 50319-0083
515-281-7102
email: webmaster@dia.iowa.gov

All such facilities are required by law, however, to ask you if you have an advance directive and to offer you information about them.

Do I need an attorney to complete advance directives?

No. An attorney is not necessary to legally complete these documents. However, it is important that they be completed correctly. Having an attorney involved may give you peace of mind. You also may wish to contact your attorney with any questions or concerns about the effect of these documents.

Who should be my agent?

The choice of your agent (known legally as the "attorney-in-fact") is one of the most important parts of completing a Durable Power of Attorney for Health Care. Your agent will have direct control over your health if you become unable to make health care decisions.

Therefore, it is necessary that your agent be someone you trust, and someone who is capable of understanding the responsibilities involved in being a health care agent. Many people choose a spouse or an adult child, but the agent does not have to be a member of your family. Some people choose a friend, spiritual leader or their personal attorney. Be certain to spend time with the person you appoint ensuring they understand in detail your values and specific medical treatment wishes. The values survey and medical situation worksheet included in this booklet can be very valuable tools when talking about these issues.

In Iowa, the following persons cannot be appointed as an agent:

- Someone who is treating you as a patient, such as your doctor or nurse
- An employee of anyone treating you (including any employee of your doctor, or the hospital, nursing home or hospice where you may obtain medical treatment), unless the employee also is your relative.

What if I don't have anyone to be my agent?

It may happen that you are unable to find an agent. Without an agent, you cannot execute a Durable Power of Attorney for Health Care. In that case, you should do the following:

- Complete just a Living Will by consulting your attorney.
- Review the values survey and complete the medical situations worksheet.
- Be sure to talk to your doctor and give him/her a copy of the Living Will. Give copies to family members. Also, take copies of all of these with you each time you are admitted to the hospital.

STEP II UNDERSTANDING LEGAL AND MEDICAL TERMS

The following glossary of medical and legal terms, while accurate, is explanatory in nature and should not be considered as legal definitions. For further information, contact your physician or attorney.

Advance Directive –

A general term for legal documents (such as a Living Will or a Durable Power of Attorney for Health Care) that state a person's wishes for medical treatments in case he or she is not able to make his or her own decisions.

Agent –

Someone who acts for you; the same as "attorney-in-fact."

Antibiotics –

Drugs given to fight infection. The most common types of life-threatening infections in critically ill patients include pneumonia and urinary tract infections (kidney or bladder).

Artificial Provision of Nutrition and Fluids ("Tube Feeding") –

Used either temporarily or permanently to feed patients when they are unable to swallow. There are three ways to feed patients artificially:

- A tube inserted through the nose and down to the stomach (nasogastric tube)
- A tube inserted through the stomach wall with surgery (gastrostomy tube)
- Tubes placed into veins in the arms or the chest (intravenous tubes or IVs)

Iowa law permits persons to refuse tube feeding, just as they may refuse other medical treatments.

Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) –

The procedure used when someone whose heart and/or breathing have stopped is brought back with the following actions:

- Pressing on the chest to squeeze the heart so that blood begins to circulate again
- Mechanical breathing (or other artificial breathing with a mouthpiece or tube and a bag) to push air into the lungs
- Electrical shocks to the chest to start the heart beating again (defibrillation)
- Medications given through a vein or directly into the heart

The best results from CPR occur in a generally healthy person whose heart stops suddenly. If CPR is started quickly, it can save a person's life and prevent damage to the body's tissues and organs. On the other hand, permanent brain damage is common if more than about 4 minutes have gone by before CPR is started.

Coma –

A sleep-like (eyes closed) condition resulting from damage to the brain from an accident or a disease. A coma can be temporary (with either complete or partial recovery) or permanent.

Comfort Care –

Care to keep someone as comfortable as possible, including pain medication, lip ointment and ice chips, turning and positioning of the body frequently (or using special mattresses) to prevent bed sores, and bathing. This type of care eases the dying process but does not stop it.

Competent –

A competent person is one who has the capacity to understand the nature and possible results of his or her medical condition and to make their own decisions regarding treatment.

Declarant –

A person who is making a statement about their wishes, or a declaration, in a legal document.

Do-Not-Resuscitate (DNR) –

A DNR order is not the same thing as having an advance directive. If you want to avoid CPR, your doctor must write a separate order on your chart for each admission.

Hospitals and some nursing homes will automatically attempt CPR (see definition) on anyone whose heart and/or breathing stops, unless there is a "Do-Not-Resuscitate" or "DNR" order on file for the patient. A DNR order (also called a "no code") can be written by a doctor with permission of the patient, his or her health care agent, or the family.

Durable Power of Attorney for Health Care –

A document that allows you to appoint another person (called your agent or attorney-in-fact) to make medical care decisions for you if you are unable to make your own decisions. There is a copy of one that is legal in Iowa, along with directions for filling it out, on pages 11-17.

Execute –

To follow the guidelines set down in law for completing a document so that it is legal and enforceable. This may include having witnesses attest to your signing of the document.

Fatal (Terminal) Condition –

See "terminal condition".

Informed Consent –

Agreeing to a plan of treatment after you or your agent have been given information about your medical condition and the treatment options.

Life-Sustaining Procedures –

Drugs, medical equipment, or treatments that can keep people alive who would otherwise die within a short, although uncertain, length of time.

Living Will –

A document, known in Iowa as the Declaration Relating to Use of Life-Sustaining Procedures, that gives your attending physician direction to withhold or withdraw procedures that merely prolong the dying process and are not necessary for comfort or freedom from pain. There is a copy of one that is legal in Iowa, along with directions for filling it out, on pages 11-17.

Mechanical Breathing –

Breathing by a machine (ventilator or respirator) when a patient is unable to do so for themselves. This is done by inserting a tube into the windpipe through the nose or mouth (endotracheal tube), or through a hole cut in the windpipe at the front of the neck (tracheostomy). The endotracheal tube is the more uncomfortable because it prevents the patient from talking and eating, and causes a gag reflex. The tracheostomy requires surgery, but can allow the patient to eat and talk when they are off the respirator for short periods of time. This type of machine is very useful for emergency situations.

Medical Technology –

The equipment and treatments doctors use to diagnose and fight disease, treat injuries or maintain a patient's mental or physical condition. Some examples are surgery, CAT scans and other x-ray procedures, drugs and heart bypass machines.

Out-of-Hospital Do-Not-Resuscitate (DNR) –

In 2002, a law passed which allows terminally ill adults to make non-resuscitation decisions in out-of-hospital settings. Previous to this law, terminally ill patients outside a hospital setting, could not be certain their end-of-life decision to not be resuscitated would be honored because there were no uniform guidelines for Emergency Medical Services (EMS) and other providers to follow. The Out of Hospital Do-Not Resuscitate (OOH DNR) law directs EMS providers and other health care providers not to perform unwanted resuscitation.

The law allows terminally ill patients to have their physicians prepare and sign an "Out of Hospital Do-Not-Resuscitate: (OOH DNR) order." The OOH DNR order is a

physician's order authorizing health care providers to allow a patient's wishes not to be resuscitated in an outside the hospital setting. The out-of-hospital setting may include a health care facility, a hospice setting or the patient's own home. Resuscitation is any medical intervention that utilizes mechanical or artificial means to sustain, restore, or supplant a spontaneous vital function, including but not limited to chest compression, defibrillation, intubation, and emergency drugs intended to alter cardiac function or otherwise sustain life. Patients will still receive comfort care, including pain medication.

The law also recognizes uniform OOH DNR identifiers such as a standard necklace or bracelet obtained through Medic Alert.

For more information on OOH DNR contact the Iowa Department of Public Health, Bureau of Emergency Management Services (EMS) at 1-800-728-3367 or www.idph.state.ia.us/ems

Pain Medication –

Medications that relieve pain resulting from injury or disease. They are a very important part of comfort care (see definition). These medications may have adverse side effects. They may also interfere with breathing in very ill patients. These side effects can indirectly shorten life.

Persistent Vegetative State (PVS) –

A state of permanent unconsciousness that is not curable. It may take up to three months to be certain of a diagnosis of PVS. In patients with PVS, the centers in the brain that control thinking, speaking, hunger and thirst have been destroyed. PVS patients still have reflexes, such as aimless eye and muscle movements, yawning, coughing, and responses to touch or sound. Current medical knowledge indicates that they do not feel pain. This diagnosis includes patients who appear to be awake at times, but does not include those who are in a deeper coma with their eyes closed.

Principal –

The person who is giving power to make health care decisions to a health care agent in the Durable Power of Attorney for Health Care document.

Terminal (Fatal) Condition –

Iowa law defines a terminal condition as one that is incurable or irreversible, that without the administration of life-sustaining procedures, will, in the opinion of the attending physician (with confirmation by a second physician), result in death within a relatively short period of time. There is no specific time period identified. A terminal condition also can be a state of permanent unconsciousness from which, to a reasonable degree of medical certainty, there can be no recovery.

STEP III VALUES SURVEY

The following questions can help you assess your values concerning medical and end-of-life decisions. You may use these questions to discuss your views with your agent, doctor and family. Talking with them about these values will give them peace of mind when the time arrives for difficult decisions to be made, and will help you make specific choices about medical procedures.

What do you value most about your life? What brings you joy?

For example:

- Living as long as possible
- Living an active life
- Enjoying the company of family and friends
- Remaining independent and in control

If you find that activity, independence, and/or social interaction are more valuable to you than merely living a long life, then making specific choices concerning medical situations (such as is found in the next section) will be particularly important to you and your family.

Are there certain mental or physical conditions that would make you think that treatments that prolong dying should no longer be used?

For example:

- Lack of awareness of self or surroundings
- Inability to appreciate and continue the important relationships in your life
- Inability to think well enough to make every-day decisions
- Severe pain or discomfort
- Physical damage (such as paralyzed or amputated legs/arms)

It is important to consider some of the possible effects other than death that a severe illness or accident could cause.

How might your personal relationships and responsibilities affect your own medical decision making?

For example:

- The desire to make your own decisions
- The desire to avoid burdening your family with difficult decisions
- Wanting to leave your family with good memories
- Avoiding using up your family savings

Providing your loved ones and caregivers with the information they need to make medical decisions for you is a wonderful gift. It can spare them great anguish, emotional stress and conflict. Even though losing you will be difficult for your family, knowing that they are doing the things you would have wanted will smooth the way.

How do you feel about death and dying?

For example:

- You fear that death will be too prolonged, or that you will be in too much pain.
- You lost someone close to you and you do not want to die that way yourself.
- You want to die with respect and control, and in a setting that you choose as best for you and your family.
- You do not want to suffer for a long time.

All of these questions are very important to consider, along with decisions about medical treatments.

STEP IV MEDICAL SITUATION WORKSHEETS

The following worksheets present four medical situations in which advance directives often are needed. After the description of each situation you will find a checklist of six possible treatments or procedures commonly used by doctors and nurses in hospitals to treat the condition described. Please read each situation carefully, try to imagine yourself in the situation, and decide whether you want, do not want, can't decide, or prefer that the treatment be tried first to determine if it would help you. Put a check mark in one column by each numbered treatment.

This worksheet is not a legal document. It is meant to be a guide for you, as well as for your family, agent, and doctor, not a complete list of all possible medical conditions.

Knowing your wishes in these particular situations, however, will offer guidance in other situations. We recommend that you fill out these worksheets and use this information to fill in Section 2 on the Durable Power of Attorney for Health Care form, and Section 4 on the Living Will form. This information will provide valuable assistance and direction to your agent and doctors in the future.

This section was adapted from Emanuel LL, Emanuel EJ, "The Medical Directive: A New Comprehensive Advance Care Document," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, June 9, '89; 261:3290. Copyright 1990.

SITUATION 1 If my doctor has definitely determined that I have a condition that will shortly cause my death (fatal or terminal condition), and I am unconscious or otherwise unable to speak for myself, then my wishes regarding the use of the following would be:

	I WANT	I DO NOT WANT	I AM UNDECIDED	I WANT TO TRY: <i>If No Clear Improvement, Stop Treatment</i>
1. CARDIOPULMONARY RESUSCITATION (CPR) The use of drugs, artificial breathing, external chest compression, and/or electric shock to restart the heart beating.				
2. MECHANICAL BREATHING Breathing by a machine through a tube inserted through the mouth or nose.				
3. ARTIFICIAL NUTRITION/ HYDRATION Feedings and fluid given through a tube in the veins, nose, or stomach.				
4. PAIN MEDICATIONS (even if they dull consciousness and indirectly shorten my life).				
5. ANTIBIOTICS Drugs to fight infection.				
6. BLOOD OR BLOOD PRODUCTS				

SITUATION 2 If I am unconscious from an accident or severe illness, and there is no known hope of recovering conscious awareness of my environment (irreversible coma or brain death), but machines and drugs could keep my body alive for years, then my wishes regarding the use of the following would be:

	I WANT	I DO NOT WANT	I AM UNDECIDED	I WANT TO TRY: <i>If No Clear Improvement, Stop Treatment</i>
<p>1. CARDIOPULMONARY RESUSCITATION (CPR) The use of drugs, artificial breathing, external chest compression, and/or electric shock to restart the heart beating.</p>				
<p>2. MECHANICAL BREATHING Breathing by a machine through a tube inserted through the mouth or nose.</p>				
<p>3. ARTIFICIAL NUTRITION/ HYDRATION Feedings and fluid given through a tube in the veins, nose, or stomach.</p>				
<p>4. PAIN MEDICATIONS (even if they dull consciousness and indirectly shorten my life).</p>				
<p>5. ANTIBIOTICS Drugs to fight infection.</p>				
<p>6. BLOOD OR BLOOD PRODUCTS</p>				

SITUATION 3 If I become permanently confused or have declined mentally so that I am not capable of caring for myself or being part of any meaningful interaction with family and friends (such as Alzheimer’s Disease, multiple strokes, or dementia), and I become ill, then my wishes regarding the use of the following would be:

	I WANT	I DO NOT WANT	I AM UNDECIDED	I WANT TO TRY: <i>If No Clear Improvement, Stop Treatment</i>
<p>1. CARDIOPULMONARY RESUSCITATION (CPR) The use of drugs, artificial breathing, external chest compression, and/or electric shock to restart the heart beating.</p>				
<p>2. MECHANICAL BREATHING Breathing by a machine through a tube inserted through the mouth or nose.</p>				
<p>3. ARTIFICIAL NUTRITION/ HYDRATION Feedings and fluid given through a tube in the veins, nose, or stomach.</p>				
<p>4. PAIN MEDICATIONS (even if they dull consciousness and indirectly shorten my life).</p>				
<p>5. ANTIBIOTICS Drugs to fight infection.</p>				
<p>6. BLOOD OR BLOOD PRODUCTS</p>				

SITUATION 4 If I am healthy and am in an accident or suffer a sudden illness making me unable to make my wishes known, and my condition is potentially reversible in the opinion of my doctor, then my wishes regarding the use of the following would be:

	I WANT	I DO NOT WANT	I AM UNDECIDED	I WANT TO TRY: <i>If No Clear Improvement, Stop Treatment</i>
<p>1. CARDIOPULMONARY RESUSCITATION (CPR) The use of drugs, artificial breathing, external chest compression, and/or electric shock to restart the heart beating.</p>				
<p>2. MECHANICAL BREATHING Breathing by a machine through a tube inserted through the mouth or nose.</p>				
<p>3. ARTIFICIAL NUTRITION/ HYDRATION Feedings and fluid given through a tube in the veins, nose, or stomach.</p>				
<p>4. PAIN MEDICATIONS (even if they dull consciousness and indirectly shorten my life).</p>				
<p>5. ANTIBIOTICS Drugs to fight infection.</p>				
<p>6. BLOOD OR BLOOD PRODUCTS</p>				

STEP V COMPLETING THE DOCUMENTS

CHECKLIST FOR COMPLETING THE LIVING WILL / DURABLE POWER OF ATTORNEY FOR HEALTH CARE

- 1. REVIEW THE VALUES SURVEY** on page 6 of this booklet.
- 2. COMPLETE THE MEDICAL SITUATION WORKSHEETS, IF DESIRED,** on pages 7-10 in this booklet.
- 3. CHOOSE AN AGENT,** and an alternate agent (if possible).

Choosing an agent is very important because it is the agent's job to make sure your health care wishes (as written in your Durable Power of Attorney for Health Care and spoken verbally) are carried out. You will be trusting this person to talk to the doctors, to think about the choices available, and to make decisions that are as close as possible to those you would make yourself.

Many people choose an adult child, a spouse, or another close relative, while others prefer a close friend. Regardless of your choice, your agent should be someone you trust, who knows you well, and who understands your values and beliefs. See page 3 for a list of those who cannot legally be your agent.

- 4. TALK TO YOUR AGENT.**

Talk to your agent about your beliefs and values as they relate to illness and death. It would be very beneficial for you to go over the values survey and medical situation worksheet from this booklet with your agent; these worksheets may help you express your thoughts more clearly. Make sure your agent understands your wishes.

- 5. TALK TO OTHERS.**

Ask your doctor or nurse for any medical information that you may need, find out if he or she supports your decision to complete an advance directive, and review your specific decisions in the medical situations with him or her. Talk with your family. You might also want to talk with your pastor, priest or rabbi for guidance and support.

- 6. COMPLETE THE FORM** found on pages 15-17 of this booklet by following the instructions.

- 7. SIGN THE DOCUMENT, AND HAVE IT WITNESSED OR NOTARIZED.**

- 8. MAKE COPIES.**

Make a copy for yourself, and one each for your alternate agent, your doctor, your hospital, and your pastor, priest or rabbi. Make sure each of these people receives a copy. You might also want to supply copies to your family and lawyer. There is space on the form to note where additional copies can be located.

- 9. GIVE THE ORIGINAL TO YOUR AGENT.**

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE LIVING WILL/DURABLE POWER OF ATTORNEY FOR HEALTH CARE

Please refer to the document starting on page 15 and fill it out as you read these instructions carefully.

SECTION I (The Living Will):

The Declaration Relating to the Use of Life-Sustaining Procedures is the legal name given to the Living Will in Iowa.

This statement says that if you are found to have a condition that will cause your death, you do not want your life lengthened by machines, drugs or other treatments. In Iowa law, two doctors must have examined you and certified in writing that you have a condition that will shortly result in death or permanent unconsciousness.

This statement also says that if you have a condition that will cause you to die soon, and you are also unable to make your own decisions due to unconsciousness or loss of ability to think and reason, you give your doctor permission to withhold (not start) or withdraw (stop) treatments that will only prolong dying. It is also clear in this statement that any treatments that make you more comfortable should not be stopped or avoided.

- a. The Living Will you just signed does not take effect unless you have been diagnosed with a condition that will result in your death, or are in an irreversible coma and you are not capable of making decisions.
- b. Pain medications and feeding by mouth are not included in the definition of "life-sustaining" procedures (treatments that lengthen the process of dying), and therefore will still be given unless you write otherwise.
- c. It is **your responsibility** to make sure that your physician and hospital have a copy of your Living Will.
- d. You can cancel this Living Will at any time by telling (in any way that you can) your doctor or agent that it is no longer in effect, no matter what your condition.

SECTION II (Durable Power of Attorney For Health Care):

- Neatly print or type the name (first, middle initial, last) of your agent on the lines provided. An "attorney-in-fact" is the legal name for your agent.**

The section following the name and address of your agent legally identifies what duties and responsibilities are involved in being a health care agent including:

- a. the power to make health care decisions for you only if a doctor says you are unable to make them yourself
- b. the fact that those decisions must be consistent with your desires
- c. the power to consent to the withholding or withdrawing of medical treatments, even if they are necessary to keep you alive
- d. the power to make these decisions for you for any physical or mental condition as long as they are consistent with verbal or written instructions. Your agent is also given the right to examine your medical records.

- Neatly type or print the name, address, and phone number of an alternate agent who will serve if your agent is unable to do so. This is suggested but not required.**
- There is a blank area provided for you to write in specific instructions, such as the specific medical treatments that you wish to avoid and in which situations. Use your medical worksheets as a guide.**
- Sign your name as you do for any legal document, then neatly type or print your name (as principal, or the person granting the power of attorney or declarant person signing a Living Will) and address on the lines provided under you signature. Your signature must be made in the presence of your witnesses or a notary public.**
- You have the option of using a notary, or having two witnesses sign your document. A notary public must observe you signing the document. Likewise, the two witnesses must see you sign and watch each other sign. Make sure that not more than one of your witnesses is related to you. Your doctor or an employee of your doctor cannot be a witness, unless they are also your relative. Also, your agent cannot be a witness.**
- Sign your name as Grantor and date the page entitled "Authorization for Release of Protected Health Information to Nominated Health Care Attorney-in-Fact." This allows your proposed agent to obtain necessary medical records when an event occurs to invoke the Durable Power of Attorney for Health Care.**
- Record the location of each copy of the Durable Power of Attorney for Health Care and Living Will.**

STEP VI ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

These are the kinds of questions your health care agent may wish to ask the doctors and nurses who are caring for you. Situations in which the Durable Power of Attorney for Health Care are used are almost always very stressful and difficult. Having a list of questions may give your agent the confidence and peace of mind he or she will need to make thoughtful decisions for you.

1. What happens if we just do nothing?
2. What would you do, Doctor, if this was your (wife/husband, child, parent, friend)?
3. You have talked about a complicated treatment plan. Do I have to decide on the whole plan at once or are there separate parts you could tell me about?
4. Please tell me about all of the alternatives and options, one at a time.
5. What are the benefits of each of the alternatives?
6. What are the possible problems with each of the alternatives?
7. What are you hoping to accomplish by doing these treatments? Are you trying to delay death? Are you simply relieving pain?
8. Is there any hope of bringing the patient back to a healthy state?
9. Is this an emergency? Why? Do I have to decide right now or do I have time to think things over?
10. This is what I understand that you have said: Is that right?
11. Is this the easiest/most dignified/least painful way for (this person) to die under the circumstances?



**DECLARATION RELATING TO LIFE-SUSTAINING
PROCEDURES (Living Will)
AND
DURABLE POWER OF ATTORNEY FOR HEALTH
CARE DECISIONS (Medical Power of Attorney)**

I. DECLARATION RELATING TO LIFE-SUSTAINING PROCEDURES

If I should have an incurable or irreversible condition that will result either in death within a relatively short period of time or a state of permanent unconsciousness from which, to a reasonable degree of medical certainty, there can be no recovery, it is my desire that my life not be prolonged by the administration of life-sustaining procedures. If I am unable to participate in my health care decisions, I direct my attending physician or attending physician assistant to withhold or withdraw life-sustaining procedures that merely prolong the dying process and are not necessary to my comfort or freedom from pain.

This declaration is subject to any specific instructions or statement of desires I have added in "Additional Provisions" below.

II. POWER OF ATTORNEY FOR HEALTH CARE DECISIONS

I, _____, born _____, designate

(Type or Print) Name of Agent, Street Address, City, State, Zip Code and Phone Number

as my attorney in fact (my agent) and give to my agent the power to make health care decisions for me. This power exists only when I am unable, in the judgment of my attending physician or attending physician assistant, to make those health care decisions. The attorney in fact must act consistently with my desires as stated in this document or otherwise made known.

Except as otherwise specified in this document, this document gives my agent the power, where otherwise consistent with the laws of the State of Iowa, to consent to my physician or attending physician assistant not giving health care or stopping health care which is necessary to keep me alive.

This document gives my agent power to make health care decisions on my behalf, including to consent, to refuse to consent, or to withdraw consent to any care, treatment, service, or procedure to maintain, diagnose, or treat a physical or mental condition. This power is subject to any statement of my desires and any limitations included in this document.

I hereby revoke all prior Durable Powers Of Attorney for Health Care Decision.

OPTIONAL: If the person designated as agent above is unable to serve, I designate the following person to serve instead:

(Type or Print) Name of Alternate, Street Address, City, State, Zip Code and Phone Number

OPTIONAL: ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS - Insert specific instructions or statement of desires (if any):

YES__ NO__ In the event that medical professionals determine that I may be an organ donor, I agree to the use of life-sustaining procedures, including a ventilator, for the sole purpose and time period required to complete the organ donation. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to expand or

detract from the laws related to anatomical gifts as outlined in the Iowa Code, Chapter 142C. The purpose of this paragraph is to practically and medically make organ donation possible.

Signed on _____.

Your Signature (Declarant/Principal)

Address, Street, City, State and Zip

Type or Print Your Name

IMPORTANT NOTE: THIS DOCUMENT MUST BE SIGNED OR ACKNOWLEDGED BEFORE A NOTARY PUBLIC OR TWO WITNESSES. SEE REVERSE FOR NOTARY OR WITNESS FORMS. IF YOU WANT TO EXECUTE EITHER A LIVING WILL DECLARATION OR A MEDICAL POWER OF ATTORNEY, BUT NOT BOTH, SEPARATE FORMS ARE AVAILABLE FROM THE IOWA STATE BAR ASSOCIATION. IF YOU HAVE QUESTIONS REGARDING THIS FORM OR NEED ASSISTANCE TO COMPLETE IT, YOU SHOULD CONSULT AN ATTORNEY.

NOTARY PUBLIC FORM

STATE OF _____, COUNTY OF _____ ss:
This record was acknowledged before me on _____, by _____

Signature of Notary Public

WITNESS FORM

We, the undersigned, hereby state that we signed this document in the presence of each other and the Declarant/Principal and we witnessed the signing of the document by the Declarant/Principal or by another person acting on behalf of the Declarant/Principal at the direction of the Declarant/Principal; that neither of us is appointed as attorney in fact by this document; that neither of us are health care providers who are presently treating the Declarant/Principal, or employees of such a health care provider. We further state that we are both at least 18 years of age, and that at least one of us is not related to the Declarant/Principal by blood, marriage or adoption.

Signature of First Witness

Signature of Second Witness

Type or Print Name of Witness

Type or Print Name of Witness

Street Address, City, State and Zip Code

Street Address, City, State and Zip Code

GENERAL INFORMATION REGARDING THIS DOCUMENT

1. "Health care" means any care, treatment, service, or procedure to maintain, diagnose, or treat an individual's physical or mental condition. "Life-sustaining procedure" means any medical procedure, treatment, or intervention which utilizes mechanical or artificial means to sustain, restore, or supplement a spontaneous vital function, and when applied to a person in a terminal condition, would serve only to prolong the dying process. "Life sustaining procedure" does not include administration of medication or performance of any medical procedure deemed necessary to provide comfort care or to alleviate pain.
2. The terms "health care" and "life-sustaining procedure" include nutrition and hydration (food and water) only when provided parenterally or through intubation (intravenously or by feeding tube). Thus, this document authorizes withholding nutrition or hydration that is provided intravenously or by feeding tube. If this is not what you want, you should set forth your specific instructions in the space provided on page 1.
3. The following individuals shall not be designated as the attorney in fact to make health care decisions under a durable power of attorney for health care:
 - a. A health care provider attending the principal on the date of execution.
 - b. An employee of such a health care provider unless the individual to be designated is related to the principal by blood, marriage, or adoption within the third degree of consanguinity.
4. The power of attorney for health care decisions or the declaration relating to use of life-sustaining procedures may be revoked at any time and in any manner by which the principal/declarant is able to communicate the intent to revoke, without regard to mental or physical condition. A revocation is only effective as to the attending health care provider upon its communication to the provider by the principal/declarant or by another to whom the principal/declarant has communicated the revocation.
5. It is the responsibility of the principal/declarant to provide the attending health care provider with a copy of this document.
6. A declaration relating to use of life-sustaining procedures will be given effect only when the declarant's condition is determined to be terminal or the declarant is in a state of permanent unconsciousness, and the declarant is not able to make treatment decisions.

SUGGESTIONS AFTER FORM IS PROPERLY SIGNED, WITNESSED OR NOTARIZED

1. Place original in a safe place known and accessible to family members or close friends.
2. Provide a copy to your doctor.
3. Provide a copy(s) to family member(s).
4. Provide a copy to the designated attorney in fact (agent) and to alternate designated attorneys in fact (if any).

**AUTHORIZATION FOR RELEASE OF PROTECTED HEALTH INFORMATION TO
NOMINATED HEALTH CARE ATTORNEY-IN-FACT**

Pursuant to the terms of a Durable Power of Attorney, Health Care Decisions, (or Combined Living Will and Medical Power of Attorney) (HCPOA) dated _____, in which the undersigned is the grantor, the power becomes effective in the event of my disability or incapacity.

AUTHORIZATION TO RELEASE INFORMATION:

I authorize any physician, health care professional, dentist, health plan, hospital, clinic, laboratory, pharmacy, or other covered health care provider, any insurance company and the Medical Information Bureau, Inc., or other health care clearinghouse that has provided treatment or services to me or that has paid for or is seeking payment from me for such services, to give, disclose, and release to the person or persons designated in this document to act as my agent such of my individually identifiable health information and medical records regarding any past, present or future medical or mental health condition

(including all specially protected health information relating to each of the following conditions specifically authorized by me to be disclosed by marking the box with an "X" or a check mark:

- sexually transmitted diseases, acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV);
- behavioral and mental health;
- alcohol, drug and other substance abuse; and
- genetic-related information);

Signature of Principal

Date

relating to my ability to make health care decisions. The purpose of this request is to assist in determining whether the person designated to act as my agent should act as my agent. This authorization expires when I die or when revoked by me by a written revocation signed by me and delivered to the entity from which information is being requested prior to the time information is being requested.

I understand I can revoke this authorization by delivering a written statement of revocation to any entity I have authorized to give, disclose and release information. The revocation is effective only as to those entities to whom the written statement revocation is given and only after the time of delivery. I also understand that I have the right to inspect the disclosed information at any time. My treatment, payment, enrollment or eligibility for benefits with an entity that I have authorized to release information is not conditioned on my signing this authorization. I know that once the information I have authorized to be released is released it is subject to re-disclosure by the recipient and is no longer protected by the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 and regulations promulgated pursuant thereto, as amended from time to time.

THE AUTHORITY TO ACT AS PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE

In addition to the other powers granted by the HCPOA, I grant to my agent the power and authority to serve as my personal representative for all purposes of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996, as amended from time to time, and its regulations (HIPAA) during any time that my agent (hereinafter referred to in subsequent clauses of this paragraph as my "HIPAA personal representative") is exercising authority under this document.

Pursuant to HIPAA, I specifically authorize my HIPAA personal representative to request, receive and review any information regarding my physical or mental health, including without limitation all HIPAA-protected health information, medical and hospital records; to execute on my behalf any authorizations, releases, or other documents that may be required in order to obtain this information and to consent to the disclosure of this information. I further authorize my HIPAA personal representative to execute on my behalf any documents necessary or desirable to implement the health care decisions that my HIPAA personal representative is authorized to make under the HCPOA.

Dated on _____.

, Grantor

Iowa Physician Orders for Scope of Treatment (IPOST)

What is IPOST?

The Iowa Physician Orders for Scope of Treatment, known as IPOST, is a document that allows a person to communicate their preferences for key life-sustaining treatments including: resuscitation, general scope of treatment, artificial nutrition and more. IPOST is appropriate for an individual who is frail elderly, or who has a chronic, critical medical condition or terminal illness.

In the last stages of illness, health decisions can be complicated and difficult for the patient, their families, and even the treating health providers. IPOST helps health providers guide and support the patient and their families during this sensitive time. A completed IPOST creates a clear declaration of the patient's healthcare treatment choices and assures that the patient's wishes are fulfilled at the prescribed time.

IPOST Mission and Vision

Mission:

To promote community care coordination and advanced care planning

Vision:

Seamless communication and execution of individual patient care choices across the healthcare continuum

Iowa Physician Orders for Scope of Treatment (IPOST)



First follow these orders, **THEN** contact the physician, nurse practitioner or physician's assistant. This is a medical order sheet based on the person's current medical condition and treatment preferences. Any **section not completed implies full treatment for that section**. Everyone shall be treated with dignity and respect.

This form is for **reference only** and can only be completed by a physician.

Please talk to your doctor if you are interested in establishing an IPOST for you or your loved one.

A	CARDIOPULMONARY RESUSCITATION (CPR): <u>Person has no pulse AND is not breathing.</u> <input type="checkbox"/> CPR/Attempt Resuscitation <input type="checkbox"/> DNR/Do Not Attempt Resuscitation		
B	MEDICAL INTERVENTIONS: <u>Person has a pulse AND/OR is breathing.</u> <input type="checkbox"/> COMFORT MEASURES ONLY Use medication by any route, positioning, wound care and other measures to relieve pain and suffering. Use oxygen, suction and manual treatment of airway obstruction as needed for comfort. Patient prefers no transfer to hospital for life-sustaining treatment. Transfer if comfort needs cannot be met in current location. <input type="checkbox"/> LIMITED ADDITIONAL INTERVENTIONS Includes care described above. Use medical treatment, cardiac monitor, oral/IV fluids and medications as indicated. Do not use intubation, or mechanical ventilation. May consider less invasive airway support (BiPAP, CPAP). May use vasopressors. Transfer to hospital if indicated, may include critical care. <input type="checkbox"/> FULL TREATMENT Includes care described above. Use intubation, advanced airway interventions, mechanical ventilation and cardioversion as indicated. Transfer to hospital if indicated. Includes critical care. Additional Orders: _____		
C	ARTIFICIALLY ADMINISTERED NUTRITION Always offer food by mouth if feasible. <input type="checkbox"/> No artificial nutrition by tube. <input type="checkbox"/> Defined trial period of artificial nutrition by tube. <input type="checkbox"/> Long-term artificial nutrition by tube.		
D	MEDICAL DECISION MAKING Directed by: (listed in order of Iowa Code/Statute for Priority of Surrogates; check only one) <input type="checkbox"/> Patient <input type="checkbox"/> Durable Power of Attorney for Health Care <input type="checkbox"/> Spouse <input type="checkbox"/> Majority of Adult Children <input type="checkbox"/> Parents <input type="checkbox"/> Majority rule for nearest relative <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____		Rationale for these orders: (check all that apply) <input type="checkbox"/> Advance Directives <input type="checkbox"/> Patient's known preference <input type="checkbox"/> Limited treatment options <input type="checkbox"/> Poor prognosis <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____
	Physician/ARNP/PA signature (mandatory)	Print Physician/ARNP/PA Name	Date
	Patient/Resident or Legal Surrogate for Health Care Signature as identified above (mandatory)		Date

SEND IPOST WITH PERSON WHENEVER TRANSFERRED OR DISCHARGED

DOCUMENT THAT IPOST FORM WAS TRANSFERRED WITH PERSON

Use of original form is strongly encouraged. Photocopies and Faxes of signed IPOST forms are legal and valid

HIPAA PERMITS DISCLOSURE OF IPOST TO OTHER HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS AS NECESSARY

Information for Person named on this Form Person's Name (print) _____

This form records your preferences for life-sustaining treatment in your **current** state of health. It can be reviewed and updated by your health care professional at any time if your preferences change. If you are unable to make your own health care decisions, the orders should reflect your treatment preferences as best understood by your surrogate.

Contact Information

Surrogate (optional)

This form is for reference only and can only be completed by a physician. Please talk to your doctor if you are interested in establishing an IPOST for you or your loved one.

Directions For Health Care Professionals

Completing IPOST

- Must be completed by a health care professional based on patient treatment preferences and medical indications.
- IPOST must be signed by a physician, nurse practitioner or physician's assistant to be valid. Verbal orders are acceptable with follow-up signature by physician, nurse practitioner or physician's assistant in accordance with facility/community policy.
- Use of original form is strongly encouraged. Photocopies and FAXes of signed IPOST forms are legal and valid.

Using IPOST

- Any section of the IPOST not completed implies full treatment for that section.
- A semi-automatic external defibrillator (AED) should not be used on a person who has chosen "Do Not Attempt Resuscitation" unless otherwise specified.
- Deactivation of internal defibrillators if comfort measures only are in effect.
- Medications by alternative routes of administration to enhance comfort may be appropriate for a person who has chosen "Comfort Measures Only."

Voiding IPOST

- A person with capacity, or the valid surrogate of a person without capacity, can void the form and request alternative treatment.
- To void this form, draw line through sections A through C and write "VOID" in large letters across the form and sign and date that line if IPOST is replaced or becomes invalid.
- Any changes require a new IPOST.

Transferring/Discharging with IPOST

- The IPOST form belongs to the person.
- The IPOST form **MUST** accompany the person upon all transfers between care settings.
- Document that the IPOST was sent with the person.
- Recommended use at home: Advise patient they must keep IPOST in easily accessible location that the ambulance service could find if no family or friends present (example may be in an envelope or baggie on the refrigerator).

Reviewing IPOST

- This IPOST should be reviewed periodically whenever:
 1. The person is transferred from one care setting or care level to another, or
 2. There is a substantial change in the person's health status, or
 3. The person's treatment preferences change.

Reviewed by:	Date:	Reviewed by:	Date:	Reviewed by:	Date:

Prepared by:

Health Care Professional Preparing Form	Preparer Title	Phone Number	Date Prepared

**ORIGINAL TO ACCOMPANY PERSON IF TRANSFERRED OR DISCHARGED
DOCUMENT THAT IPOST FORM WAS TRANSFERRED WITH PERSON**

WALLET CARD

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO MEDICAL PERSONNEL

I have executed a Durable Power of Attorney for Health Care.

My agent is

AGENT'S NAME

AGENT'S ADDRESS

AGENT'S TELEPHONE NUMBER

He/she has a copy of my Durable Power of Attorney for Health Care and will make health care decisions for me if I am unable to do so.

DATE _____ SIGNATURE _____

FOLD HERE

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO MEDICAL PERSONNEL

I have executed a Living Will

I,

NAME

of

ADDRESS

have executed a Living Will in accordance with Iowa law. If the situation should arise in which I am terminally ill or permanently unconscious and there is no reasonable expectation of recovery, I wish to be allowed to die a natural death without life-sustaining measures. I do, however, wish to have my pain relieved with as much medication as is necessary, even if it indirectly shortens my life.