



LAKELAND CARE

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Advance Directives



Objectives

1. Understand the different Advance Directives options available in WI
2. Understand the benefits of completing an Advance Directive
3. Define the role that IDT staff in educating and assisting members regarding Advance Directives

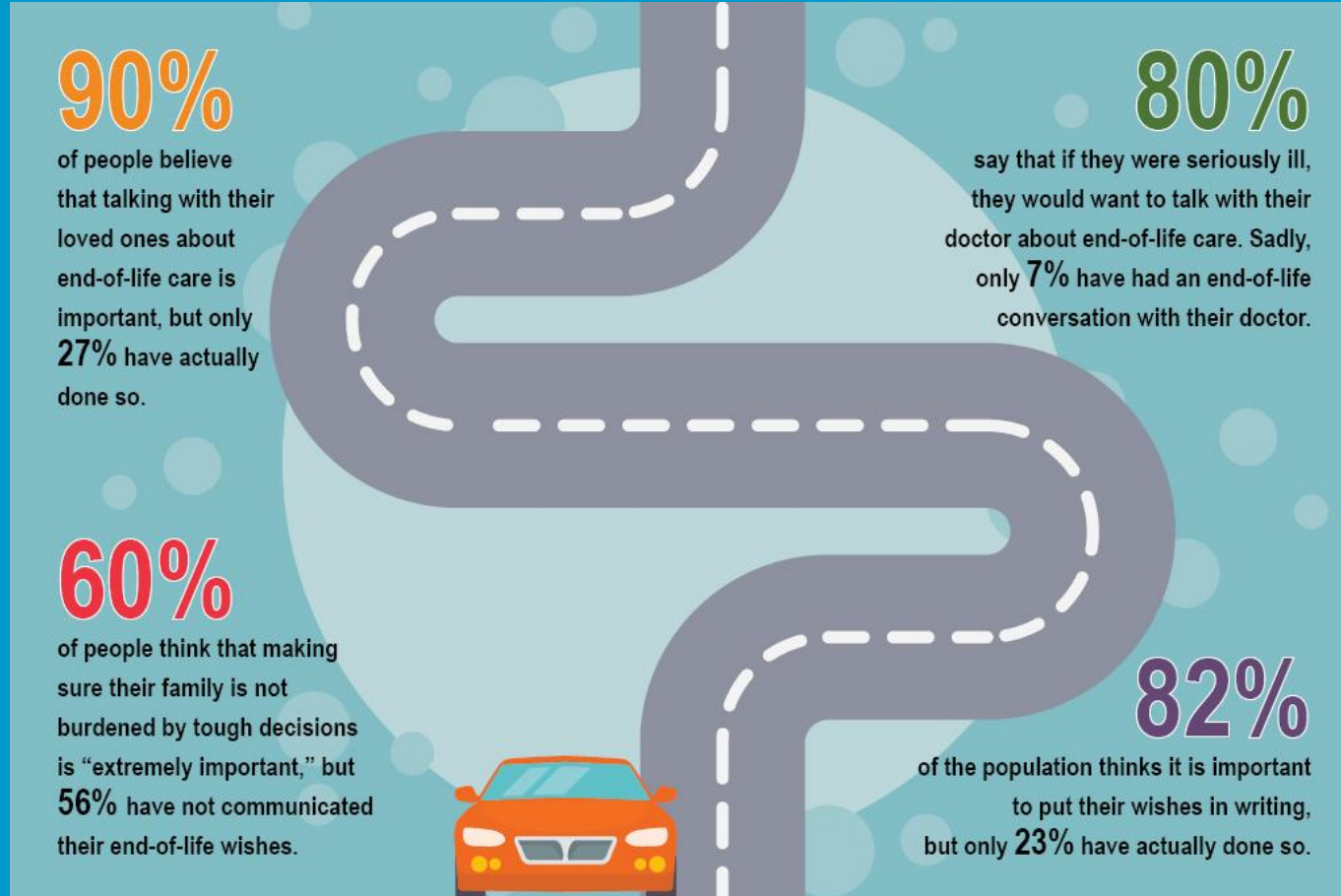


Why Plan Ahead, why an Advance Directive?

- To guide decisions when you may not have the ability to do so
- To identify preferences you may have
- To avoid burden being placed on the remaining support system
- To avoid costs and time of guardianship



Different Types of Advance Directives



Health Care Advance Directive Options in WI

- Living Will (Declaration to Physicians)
- Power of Attorney for Health Care (POA-HC)
- Power of Attorney for Finances (POA-F)
- Do-Not-Resuscitate Orders (Code Status)



Living Will

- Declarant states preferences; does not delegate another person to make decisions on their behalf
- Doctor retains authority to treat based on what is felt to be in the best interest medically for that person

Only applies in two medical situations:

1. Terminal with death “imminent”
2. “Persistent Vegetative State”

Only applies to two “treatments”

1. Life-sustaining Treatment
2. Feeding Tubes



When a Living Will would not apply

- Declarant is pregnant
- Not in a persistent vegetative state or terminal with death imminent....
Examples: post-stroke, Alzheimer's,
head injury....
- Not life-sustaining treatment or tube feedings involved...
Examples: after a head injury you may require
admission to a facility this documents
would not outline your wishes regarding that.



Completing a Living Will

- Declarant – makes three decisions by checking boxes
- This document requires two “disinterested” adult witnesses (18 or older)
- Discuss document with family, friends & doctors
- Provide a copy of this document to: the Declarants family, Primary MD, Long-term care agency and local hospital
- The original should be retained by the Declarant



Choices in a Living Will

- Completion of a Living Will allows you to declare your preferences regarding:
 - ✓ Feeding tubes when terminally ill
 - ✓ Life-sustaining when in Persistent Vegetative State
 - ✓ Feeding tubes when in Persistent Vegetative State
- **NOTE:** Living Wills do not allow you to express your choice regarding life sustaining treatment when terminally ill



Power of Attorney for Health Care (POA-HC)

- The “Principal” (person completing document) appoints an “agent” (decision maker) to make healthcare decisions on their behalf in the event they have been deemed incapacitated (unable to make decisions) by a Dr.
- POA does not become ‘activated’ until the principal is incapacitated (unless specified differently within document)



Decisional authority of an Agent

- Agents can make the following decisions once a POA is 'activated':
- Additional decisions can be delegated per principals wishes

Can admit to residential settings such as:

- Nursing Home
- Assisted Living

Can authorize life sustaining treatments such as:

- Feeding tubes
- Breathing tubes

Can authorize use of Experimental drugs or treatments



Selecting an Agent

- Choose someone you trust and will follow your wishes
- If possible, choose a person who is geographically close so they are able to act timely when needed
- Talk with your potential agent(s) about their level of assertiveness to understand if they would advocate for them
- Choose someone who is a good communicator and has the ability to understand medical situations
- NOTE: Lakeland Care staff members cannot be an agent or a witness



Completion of a POA

- Complete the advance directive paperwork and sign the document
 - ✓ The POA document requires signatures from the principal and two “disinterested” adult witnesses (18 or older)
- Provide copies of the document to the agent, family, medical providers, long-term care agencies and local hospitals
- Principal should retain the original copy



Financial Durable Powers of Attorney (POA-F)

- POA-F is needed to make financial decisions on your behalf if you are no longer able to
- The “Principal” appoints “agent”
- The POA-F becomes effective immediately, does not require the “Principal” to be named incapacitated
 - If listed specifically within the document, it can have different terms of when the document will go into effect



Powers that can be Delegated to an Agent

- Banking
- Bill paying
- Real estate
- Investments
- Insurances
- Public benefit applications
- Pensions
- Borrowing / Collecting loans
- Gifting – Caution!
- Limit to whom
- Limit amounts
- Limit Frequency
- Third party consent



Do Not Resuscitate Order

- Can only be offered to a “Qualified patient” which is defined as a person who has been diagnosed to be terminally ill
- Person must ask the physician to sign the order
- When a DNR order is complete, person is issued a bracelet to wear indicating their code status



Summary

- Advance Directive Types:
 - Power of Attorney for Health Care (POA HC)
 - Power of Attorney for Finances (POA F)
 - Living Will
- Any competent individual can complete an Advance Directive
- Do Not Resuscitate Order (DNR)
- Any terminally ill patient is considered a 'qualifying patient' to request a DNR status



Check out the Department of Health Services Website to learn more about each of your options and to complete the necessary paperwork to initiate an advanced directive.

<https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/forms/advdirectives/index.htm>



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