



CALIFORNIA END OF LIFE OPTION ACT

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Objectives

- Describe the purpose of the End of Life Option Act in California. (EoLOA)
- Demonstrate knowledge of demographics in states where similar legislation is in place
- List requirements for patient eligibility.
- Demonstrate knowledge of the process for implementation
- Describe the ethical considerations underlying actions providers and healthcare workers may choose to take
- Discuss how organizations can address the formation of a policy for responding to patients and families.

End of Life Option Act Resources

- California Medical Association & Ca. Medical Board
- On Call Brief Document 3459 CMA legal staff
 - <http://www.cmanet.org/resource-library/detail/?item=the-california-end-of-life-option-act>
- Coalition for Compassionate Care
 - <http://coalitionccc.org/tools-resources/end-of-life-option-act/>
- UC Hastings Consortium Document
 - <http://www.uconsortium.org/portfolio-view/end-of-life-care-act-fact-sheet/>

End of Life Option Act Task Force

CCCC Perspective

Our goal is to:

- *Assist healthcare professionals with learning how to guide patients in exploring their options for care during a serious illness,*
- *help patients express their informed choices, and*
- *strengthen the healthcare environment where those personal choices will be honored.*

The End of Life Option Act

On October 5, 2015, California became the fifth state in the nation to allow a terminally ill patient to request a drug to end their life, prescribed pursuant to the provisions of the law.

- Oregon – 1998
- Washington - 2008
- Montana – 2009
- Vermont – 2013

The California End of Life Option Act (“EoL OA”) becomes **effective** June 9, 2016

Acknowledge the road.



In context

Patient Autonomy

Shared decision making

Beneficence vs non-maleficence

Personal integrity

Professionalism

AB X2-15:

The End of Life Option Act

Terminology

- Physician assisted death/dying (PAD)
- Medical aid in dying
- Aid in dying drug

New California End of Life Option Act

New Legislation:

AB X2-15 End of Life Option Act: Gives interested patients a legal right to choose and receive medication to hasten death in setting of terminal illness.

Becomes active June 9, 2016

The legislation covers:

- Patient eligibility
- Actions of the attending physician, consulting physician and mental health specialist
- Actions for healthcare organizations
- Protections and immunities
- Management of medications

Participation and eligibility

- **No provider, healthcare worker or organization is required to participate or to refer patients**
- **Not all providers or patients CAN participate**

Patient eligibility

- Adult patient (18 years or more)
- Resident* of California
- Terminal* illness

Terminal=incurable and irreversible disease that has been medically confirmed and will, within reasonable medical judgment, result in death within six (6) months.

- Capacity* to make medical decisions
- Request is fully voluntary and in person
- *Can self-administer medication*

*Terms defined in the legislation and on forms

Process, Participation

Requires involvement of 2 physicians minimum:

- **Attending Physician**...has primary responsibility for the health care of an individual and treatment of the individual's terminal disease.
 - Chosen by the Patient
- **Consulting Physician**...a physician independent from the attending who is qualified by specialty or experience to make a diagnosis or prognosis regarding a terminal disease.
- **Mental Health Specialist**

If there is any question of a mental disorder, a “mental health specialist” (psychiatrist or licensed psychologist) must determine the individual has *capacity to make medical decisions*.

Process

- 2 oral requests to the Attending >15 days apart
- 1 witnessed written request to the Attending
- Attending and Consulting physician agree on:
 - Diagnosis of a terminal disease
 - Prognosis of 6 months or less of life
 - Capacity to make medical decisions (Mental Health referral if indicated)
- Proper documentation
- Patient properly informed & counseled
- Patient attestation form 48 hours prior to self-administered aid-in-dying drug ingestion

Forms defined by the Act

- Written request
- Attending physician check list & compliance form
- Consulting physician compliance form
- Interpreter's declaration if used
- Final attestation
- Attending physician follow up form

Medical Board of CA provides oversight of forms
CDPH will have forms available on the website

Responsibilities of the Attending Physician

- Determine if patient is eligible & qualified
- Assess terminal disease
- Assess capacity for decision making
- Confirm voluntariness of request
- Rule out mental disorder or refer for evaluation
- Rule out coercion or undue influence
- Complete proper documentation
- Counsel the patient

Responsibilities of the Attending Physician continued.

To confirm the patient is making an informed decision.

Discuss the following:

- Diagnosis, prognosis
- Result of ingesting aid-in-dying drug
- Option to obtain drug and not take it
- Feasible alternatives (specified)

Refer to Consulting Physician

Responsibilities of the Attending Physician

Counsel the patient about importance of:

- Having another person present
- Choice of location (not public)
- Notifying next of kin
- Participation in hospice program
- Keeping drugs in safe place
- Option to withdrawal or rescind request—
required at time of evaluation and when writing
prescription

Discussing alternatives to assisted death

- *Palliative care, comfort care*
- *Pain management*
- *Hospice care*
- Withdrawal or withholding of life sustaining treatments
- Palliative sedation
- Voluntary stopping of eating and drinking

Responsibilities of the Consulting Physician

- Examine the patient
- Confirm terminal diagnosis/prognosis
- Confirm capacity for decision-making, acting voluntarily, making informed decision
- Fulfill documentation in record
- *Submit the compliance form to attending MD*

Participation

Participation is **voluntary**

- Offering advise or counsel about EoLOA is not required if individuals or organizations are opposed by reasons of conscience, morality or ethics
- Physicians must make **medical records** available to the patient, upon request pursuant to law, even if the physician is not participating in the EoLOA provisions
- **Providing information or referral are not considered ‘participation’.**

Participation in healthcare organizations

- Healthcare organization participation is voluntary
- Organizations may choose a level of participation that suits their needs and is in line with their own mission and values
- Organizations may prohibit employees from “participating” as defined in the Act. (443.15)
 - Exceptions: Providing information and referral (not considered participation)

Some Organization policy options

- ***Embrace*** ~ Full participation (e.g. protocols)
- ***Educate*** ~ Support or facilitate (e.g. make referral to supportive physician, staff actively involved)
- ***Distance*** ~ Referral only to source of information such as an advocacy group (staff not allowed to be involved)
- ***Opt Out*** ~ Refuse to allow staff to discuss, no physician referral, may include discharging patients who choose this option and sanctions for staff and providers

Levels of support

Full participation could include

- Designate social worker to explore request
- Established relationship with dispensing pharmacy
- Medical Directors write prescription
- Staff can be present at time of ingestion and fully support patient and family during the process

Optional levels of participation

Educate/Support could include

- Facilitate referral to supportive physician
- May or may not be present at ingestion
- Distance stance could include
- Refer to appropriate advocacy organizations
- Staff not present at time of ingestion

Opt-out

- Prohibition for staff participation, sanctions in place (see section 443.15)

What goes in the health record?

- All oral requests
- Written requests
- Attending physician diagnosis, prognosis, and all assessments
- Consulting physician's diagnosis, prognosis and all assessments
- Any mental health assessment
- Record of offer to allow patient to rescind or withdrawal request
- Note that all requirements met
- Which drug(s) are dispensed

What goes to the CA. Department of Public Health?

- Copy of written request
- Attending physician check list and compliance form w drug & pharmacy information
- Consulting physician compliance form.

Later

- Final attestation by patient
- Follow up form from attending physician (<30 from death)
- Death certificate (automatic)

Payment and cost

To be determined for California

There will be variations

Private insurance providers will have their own policies

No federal dollars can be used to cover this option
= Medicare, Veterans Administration

MediCal will probably cover care

Basic cost= 2-4 provider visits, plus drug

Developing best practices

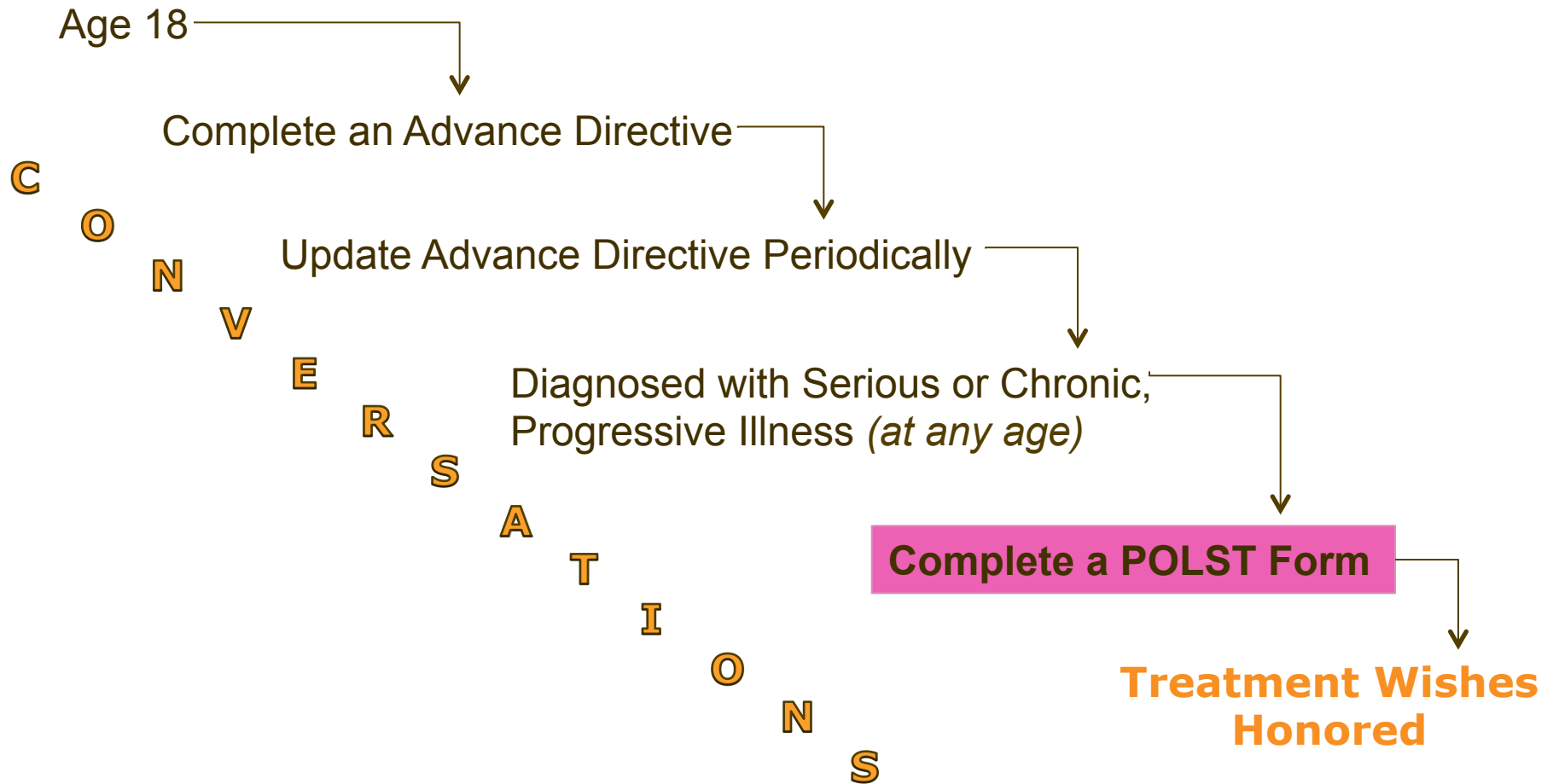
EoLOA

- End of life care planning for all patients
- Family & care giver education
- Use of POLST forms
- Avoiding EMS intervention

Advance Care Planning

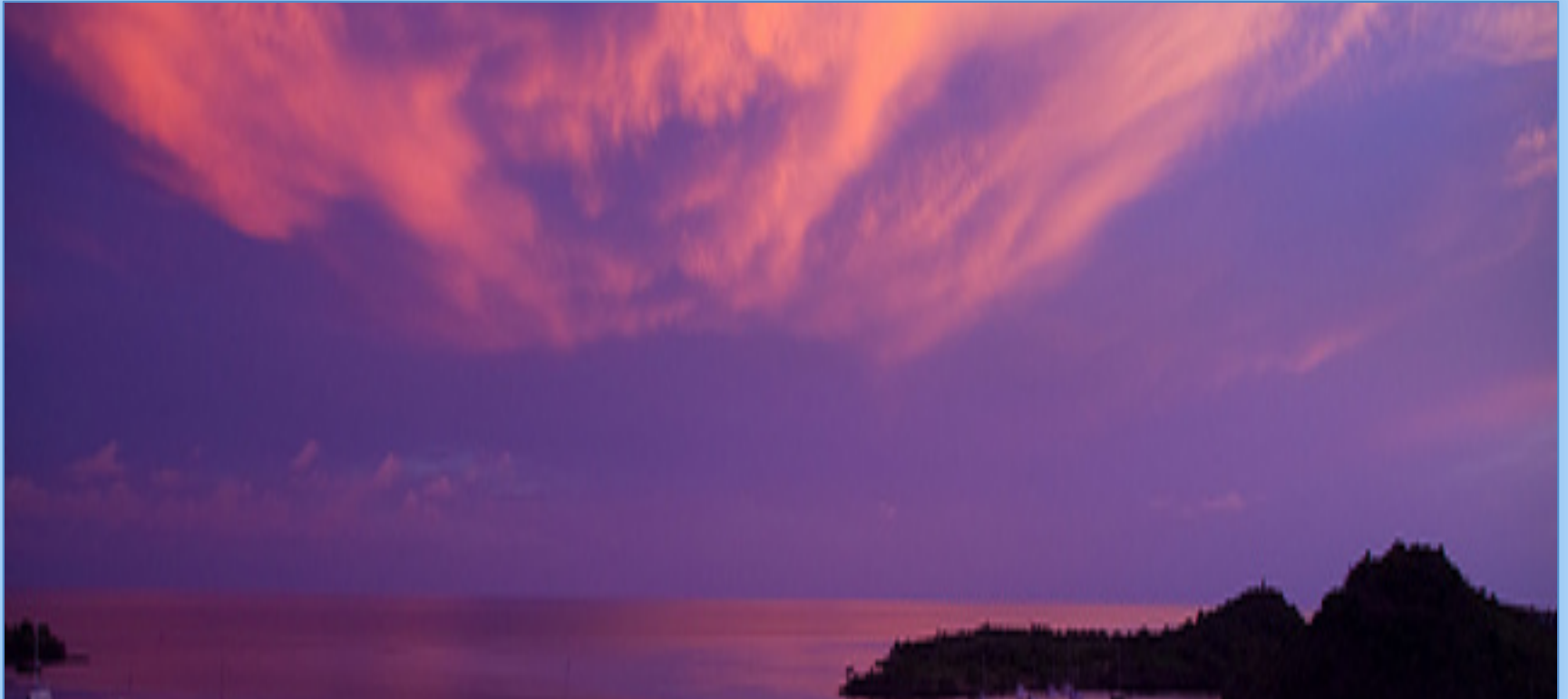
- Communities & Patients
- ACP SYSTEMS to incorporate Conversations into routine care

ACP Across the Continuum



The death certificate:

By law, assisted death is not suicide



Source: Flickr user hisgett

Death Certificate

- The ACT is silent as to the cause of death to be listed
- Not Suicide
- List cause of death that is ‘most accurate’
- Act does not preclude listing ‘*underlying terminal illness* and or pursuant to End of Life Option Act’¹
 - Different from Oregon
 - Privacy

1. On Call Brief Document 3459 CMA Legal Counsel January 2016
• <http://www.cmanet.org/resource-library/detail/?item=the-california-end-of-life-option-act>

Maintaining professionalism

- Understand your own position
- Know your employer's position
- Decide in advance how you will approach this conversation

How do you know who is participating?

Resources and connections for participation

- Sharing of information and support among colleagues
- County medical associations
- CDHP 1-800 number: new legislation SB1002
- Advocacy agencies?

Demographics : OR Experience

- Who asks about aid-in-dying drugs or expresses a wish to hasten death?
- Why patients consider using aid-in-dying drugs
- *Usually not due to depression or other mental disorder¹*

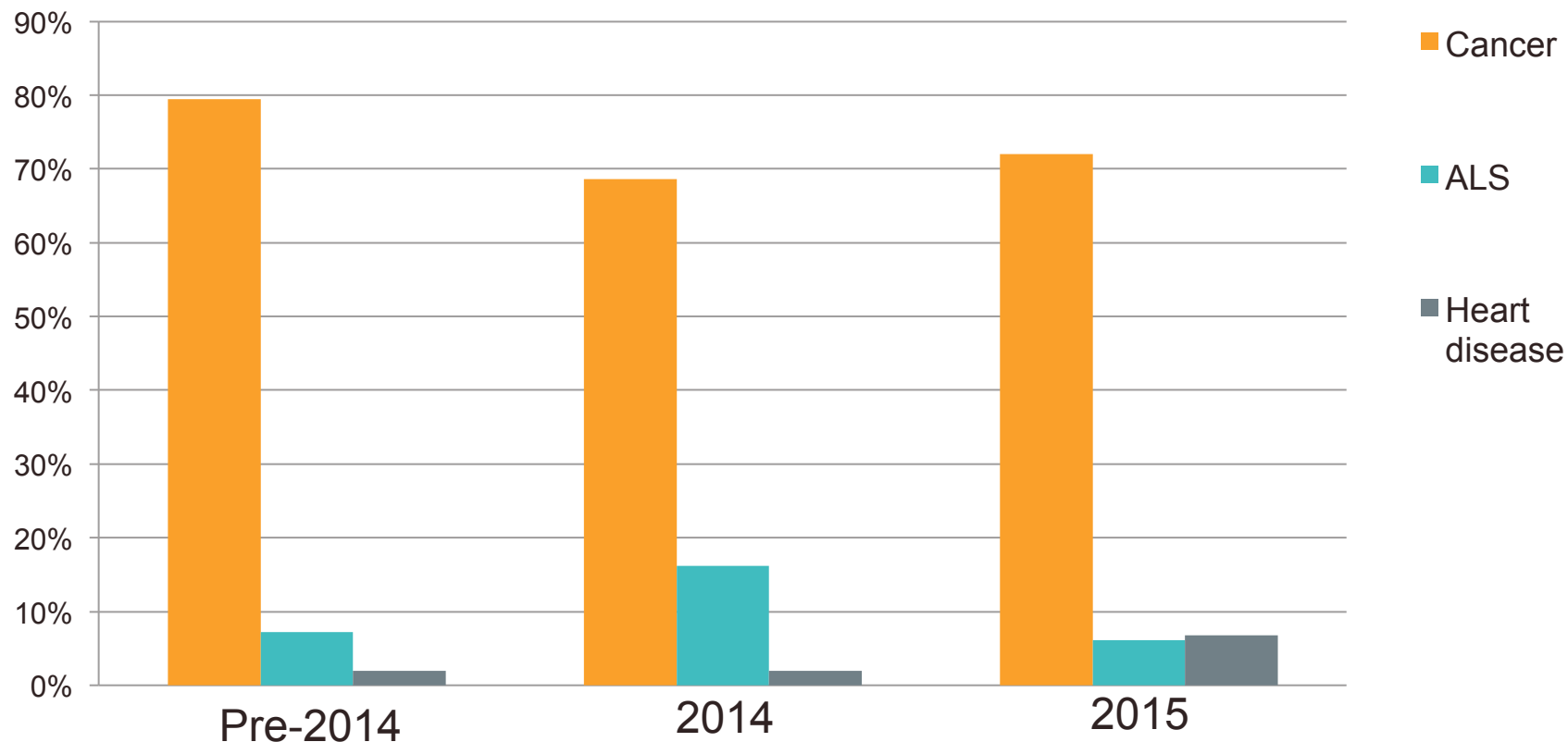
Ganzini, L., Nelson HD, Schmidt TA, Kraemer DF, Delorit MA, Lee MA, *Physicians' Experiences with the Oregon Death with Dignity Act* NEMJ 342(2000):557-63. Block SD, *Assessing and managing depression in the terminally ill patient*. Ann Int Med 132(2000)209-18.

Data from the Oregon Death With Dignity Act 1998-2015

Gender	51% male / 49% female
Age at death	69.8% over 65, median 71 yrs
Race	96.6% Caucasian
Married or Domestic Partner	45%
Widowed	23%
Enrolled in hospice	90.5%
Insured	98.6%
Cancer	77.1%
ALS	8%
Lower respiratory disease	4.5%
Heart disease	2.6%

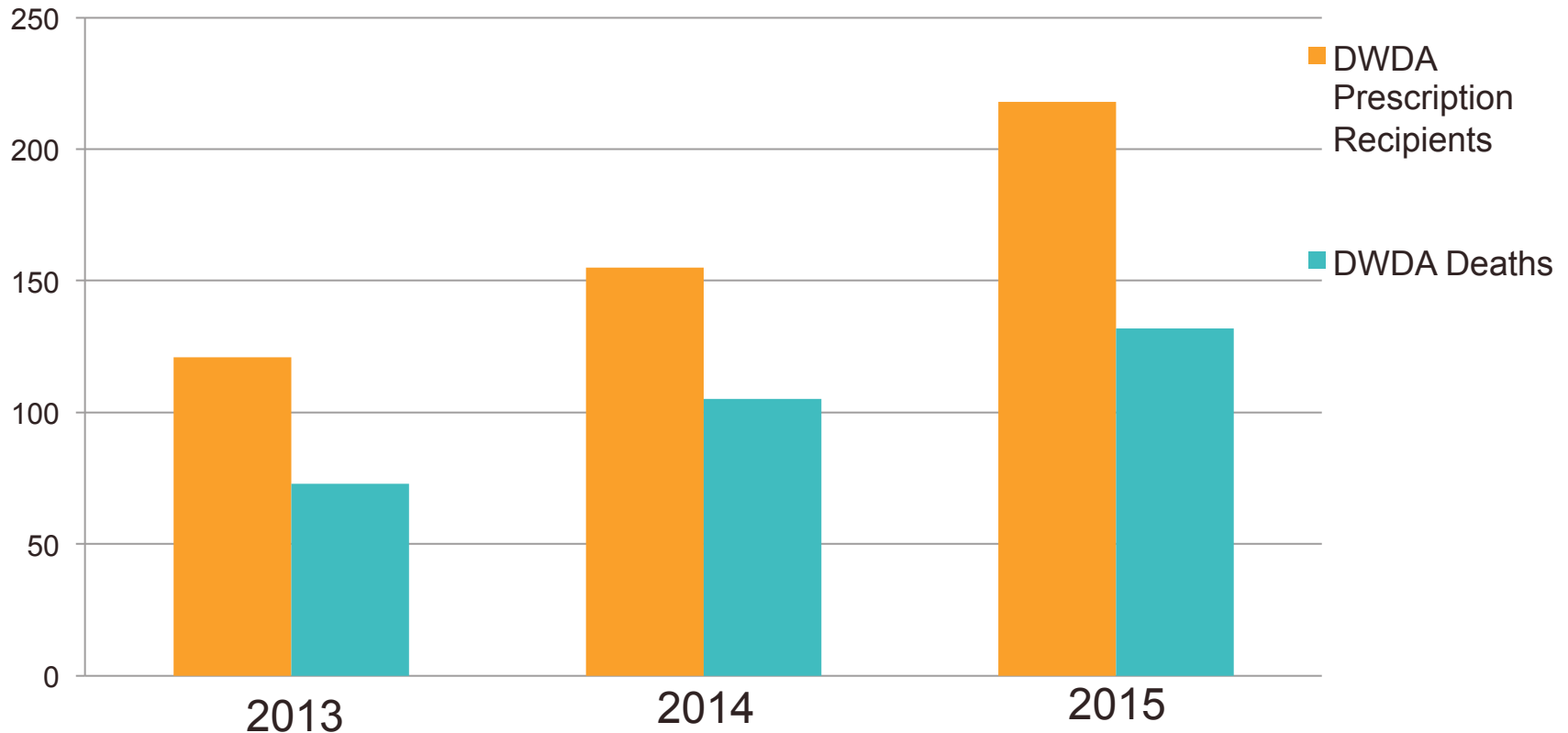
Source: Oregon Public Health Authority
<https://public.health.oregon.gov/ProviderPartnerResources/EvaluationResearch/DeathwithDignityAct/Pages/ar-index.aspx>

Oregon DWDA: Patient diagnosis



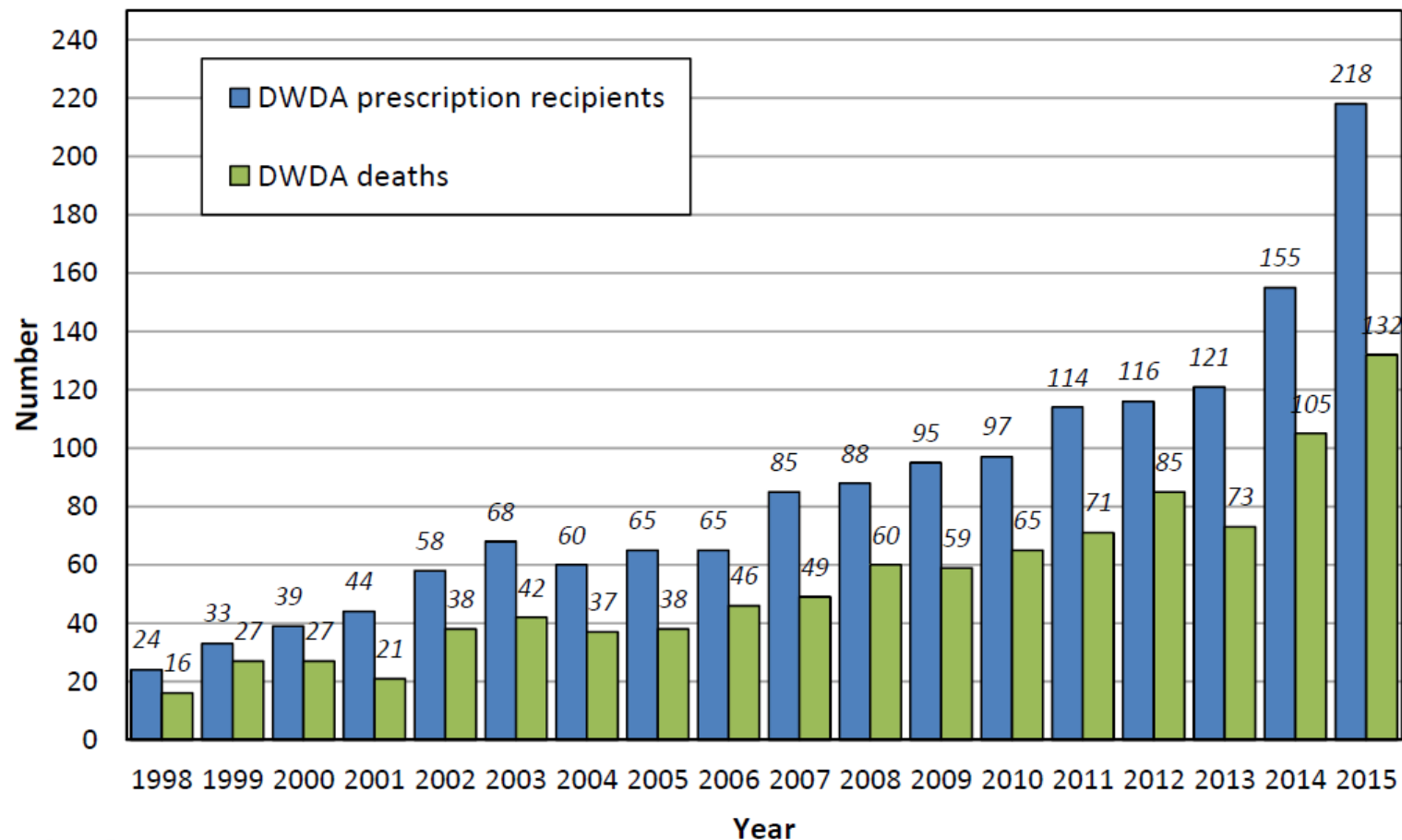
Source: Oregon Public Health Authority
<https://public.health.oregon.gov/ProviderPartnerResources/EvaluationResearch/DeathwithDignityAct/Pages/ar-index.aspx>

Oregon DWDA: Prescription Recipients vs. Actual Deaths



Source: Oregon Public Health Authority
<https://public.health.oregon.gov/ProviderPartnerResources/EvaluationResearch/DeathwithDignityAct/Pages/ar-index.aspx>

**Figure 1: DWDA prescription recipients and deaths*,
by year, Oregon, 1998-2015**



*As of January 27, 2016

Source: Oregon Public Health Authority
<https://public.health.oregon.gov/ProviderPartnerResources/EvaluationResearch/DeathwithDignityAct/Pages/ar-index.aspx>

Medical aid in dying is not a failure of
palliative care.

Receipt of the medication may be a
form of palliation.

Aid-in-dying drug requests: Oregon experience 1998-2015

Patient Concern	Percent
Less able to engage in enjoyable activities	89.7%
Losing autonomy	91.6%
Loss of dignity	78.7%
Losing control of bodily functions	48.2%
Burden on family/friends/caregivers	41.1%
Inadequate pain control or fear of it	25.2%
Financial implications of treatment	3.1%

Source: Oregon Public Health Authority
[https://public.health.oregon.gov/ProviderPartnerResources/
EvaluationResearch/DeathwithDignityAct/Pages/ar-index.aspx](https://public.health.oregon.gov/ProviderPartnerResources/EvaluationResearch/DeathwithDignityAct/Pages/ar-index.aspx)

Concerns over personal well-being

- Poor quality of life (present or future)
- Inability to pursue pleasurable activities
- Loss of control
- Loss of dignity
- Loss of meaning in life
- Desire for control of circumstances of death

Fear of future, worries over impact on others

- Being a burden
- Being dependent for personal care
- Fear of being a financial drain on family

Issues of declining health

- Loss of control of bodily functions
- Pain or physical suffering
- Fear of future pain and physical suffering

Outcomes for family

Family members of patients who requested information on aid-in-dying drugs

- 95 requests for aid in dying, 56 prescriptions, 36 lethal ingestions
- Comparison group: family members of patients with cancer, ALS

Ganzini L, Goy ER, Dobscha SK, Prigerson H. Mental health outcomes of family members of Oregonians who request physician aid in dying. J Pain Symptom Manage. 2009 Dec;38(6):807-15. doi: 10.1016/j.jpainsymman.2009.04.026.

Oregon family experiences

- More likely to believe that their loved one's **choices were honored**
- **Fewer regrets** about how the loved one died
- **No differences** in primary mental health outcomes of depression, grief, or mental health services use.
- Felt **more prepared** and accepting of the death

Ganzini L, Goy ER, Dobscha SK, Prigerson H. Mental health outcomes of family members of Oregonians who request physician aid in dying. J Pain Symptom Manage. 2009 Dec;38(6):807-15. doi: 10.1016/j.jpainsymman.2009.04.026.

Pharmacy & Medication Issues



Medications*

High doses of barbiturates orally

- Secobarbital (Seconal) 10g in capsules
- Pre-medications to include anti-emetics [Zofran + Reglan (1hr before) and beta-blocker (15 min)]

Drug costs: Unknown in CA, could be as high as \$3000.00-5000.00

Plan or insurance may or may not cover cost

**THIS INFORMATION IS NOT A MEDICAL PROTOCOL*

Oregon data

Ingestion to death 2 h average, very occasionally over 24 hours range 5-34

No cases of waking in recent years (total 6/991 associated with underlying problem.)

27 of 218 in OR had a hospice nurse present at ingestion

Pharmacy issues

- Drug availability and pharmacy participation may vary
- Most pharmacies will develop policies and procedures
- Right to conscientiously object: Pharmacy businesses and individuals
- Counseling of patients
- Drug storage at home and drug disposal
- Legal concerns e.g. refusal to dispense

Ethics and aid-in-dying drugs

Conscientious practice is the action that comes of respecting one's own moral beliefs while at the same time respecting the moral beliefs of others.

Make space for your own feelings,
and those of others around you.

Task Force to Improve Care of Terminally-Ill Oregonians. The Oregon Death With Dignity Act: A Guidebook for Health Care Professionals. <http://www.ohsu.edu/xd/education/continuing-education/center-for-ethics/ethics-outreach/upload/Oregon-Death-with-Dignity-Act-Guidebook.pdf>

Conversations



How do you respond if asked about the End of Life Option Act

- **Know the facts:** who qualifies, physician involvement, specific forms to be completed, etc.
- **Be aware of your own values and beliefs.** Patients want to be respected and understood.
- **Know your employer's position** on level of involvement, response to requests, referrals, conscientious objector or conscientious participant options.

Guidelines

- **Clarify *what the patient is asking***
- A first request
 - a) does not require definitive refusal or acceptance
 - b) should prompt a discussion
- Meet the need for comfort & reassurance
- Make a plan with the patient

Putting requests in context

Why is the patient thinking along these lines?

- Need for information: Patient, provider
 - Shift from coping to planning
- Need for assurance that future suffering will be ameliorated
- Desire for 'back up plan'
- Need for peace of mind

Areas of Exploration

- Expectations and fears
- Knowledge held, knowledge needed
- Suffering or physical symptoms
- Identifying patient goals
- Sense of meaning and quality in life
- Role of family or caregivers
- Spirituality
- Existential concerns

Questions for discussion

- ❖ What worries you most?
- ❖ Are you thinking about your own death?
- ❖ Have people close to you died? How did it go?
- ❖ How specifically would you like me to assist you?
- ❖ Are you suffering right now?
- ❖ What kind of pain/suffering concerns you most?

Understanding patient concerns

- ❖ How has your illness affected your family?
- ❖ What things still give you pleasure?
- ❖ How can we make the most of the time you have?
- ❖ Are there things you would like to do with the time you have remaining?

Living well now, in these moments, being truly alive until one is actively dying.

Tools to help with conversations

什麼是人工補液?
What is Artificial Hydration?



人工補液是一種提供的醫療方式
人工補液可透過

- 靜脈注射或皮
- 插鼻胃管
- 以手術經由皮

人工補液有效
Does artificial hydration work?


這要看病人的病情
情況下仍舊享受
對於尚未接近生
當人在生命末期
時，不再喝流質

- 在生命末期時，因此用人
- 在瀕死期，人
- 大部份瀕死的

¿Qué es la hidratación artificial?



What is Artificial Hydration?



Artificial hydration is a medical treatment that provides water and salt to someone who is too sick to drink enough on their own or who has problems swallowing.

Artificial hydration is given through:

- as IV in a vein or under the skin, or
- a tube placed through the nose into the stomach, or
- a tube in place by surgery through the skin into the stomach or intestines.

Does artificial hydration work?

This depends on how sick someone is and whether they are near the end of their life. Some people enjoy years of satisfying life while using artificial hydration.


For people who are NOT near the end of their lives, artificial hydration may help.

For people near the end of life and in late stages of dementia (memory loss), it is normal for people to stop drinking.

- At the end of life, the body becomes unable to use water and salt.
- Because of this, artificial hydration can cause:
 - water build up on the legs
 - water build up in the lungs

For people near the end of life, artificial hydration does not prevent dry mouth.

- People close to death often breathe through their mouth.
- Most people who are dying will have a dry mouth.




Physician Orders for Life-Sustaining Treatment (POLST)

Physician Orders for Life-Sustaining Treatment (POLST) form, showing sections for Patient Information, Physician Information, and Medical Orders.

FACING SERIOUS ILLNESS: MAKING YOUR WISHES KNOWN

Your Guide to POLST
(Physician Orders for Life-Sustaining Treatment)



FINDING YOUR WAY

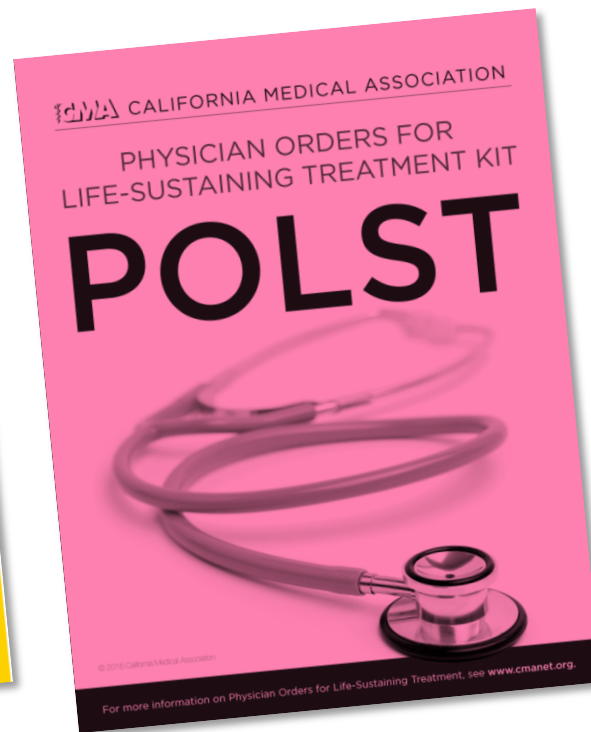
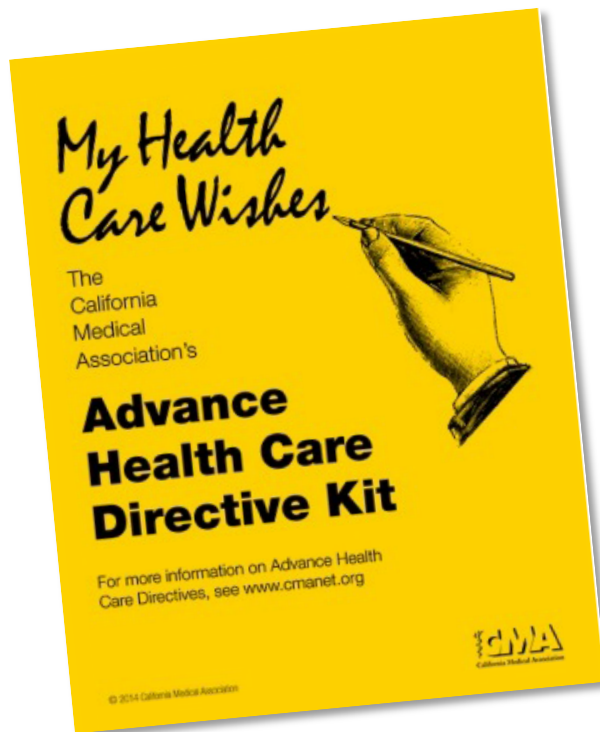
MEDICAL DECISIONS WHEN THEY COUNT MOST



THE GO WISH GAME

Go Wish Game box and cards, including the instruction booklet and game cards.

Resources from the California Medical Association



Final Points

- Requests for or thoughts of hastened death can be common among those with advanced illness.
- Responding to requests can be emotionally challenging.
- Suffering is complex and personal. Take the time to understand the situation and you will be better prepared to address the needs of the patient.

Gallagher R. Can't we get this over with? An approach to assessing the patient who requests hastened death. Canadian Family Physician 2009 Vol. 55:260-261

Final Points

The Forest and the Trees

Take advantage opportunities for exploration and discussions about end of life care planning for all patients with serious or terminal illness.

Learn more.

- *Conversation Skills for End of Life Care Planning.*
May 31, 2016 Sacramento
- *End of Life Option Act: Overview and Discussion*
Webinar 12pm-1pm June 7
- **POLST: It Starts with a Conversation**
July 14-15, 2016 San Francisco
- CCCC & CSU PCI online training in advance care planning
- See our website for complete details –
www.coalitionccc.org

Let us bring training and expertise to you

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- Brings education to your organization
- **Customizes trainings to fit your schedule, geographic and cultural needs**
- Topics include **POLST**, advance care planning, palliative care, conversation skills, cultural sensitivity and more

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