

Hospital Setting - Form Preparers (Non-Signing) Audience

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- Note that this presentation provides clinical guidance for the POLST Paradigm and should NOT be construed as medical nor legal advice.
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# **Objectives**

By the end of this session, participants will be able to:

- Understand the POLST Model and when it is an appropriate part of advanced care planning
- Describe the relationship between Advance Directives and POLST forms, and when each is appropriate for completion
- Describe the elements of a quality POLST conversation
- Understand the sections of the POLST form
- Recognize the importance of care providers being properly educated regarding POLST Model policy and practice



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**POLST Program Overview** 

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# What is POLST?

- In Illinois POLST stands for <u>Practitioner</u>\* Orders for Life Sustaining Treatment
- It is NOT just a form, it is a process
  - Approach to end-of-life planning based on thoughtful conversations with the person, a friend or family if desired, and healthcare professionals
  - Incorporates values, beliefs and priorities as these relate to prognosis, likely disease course & treatment choices

 $^{*}$  Physician, Advanced Practice Registered Nurse, Physician Assistant, Resident in  $2^{\rm nd}$  year or higher of residency program



# Where did POLST come from? National POLST National POLST Program Designations as different years. As of Feb 2020 Mature Asset Polymonto Undfliated Practitioner Orders for Life-Sustaining Treatment

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# Why would a person need a POLST form?

- Helps ensure appropriate care and treatment if a person experiences an acute deterioration of their health
- Helps share goals-of-care preferences and instructions amongst family caregivers or when transferring sites of care (e.g., nursing home, paramedics, hospital, home)
- Allows loved ones to contact 911 in a critical medical emergency without fear of patient receiving unwanted treatment if death is imminent



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# Why does the POLST Form exist?

First responders need clear guidance for how to respond to a medical emergency in the field

- Recognized IDPH standardized form for the entire state of Illinois
- Concrete medical orders that must be followed by healthcare providers and first responders, so that treatment is in keeping with the person's wishes
- Evolved from the original IDPH DNR form (prior versions of forms are valid)

POLST

# Who should have a POLST Form?

The POLST decision-making process and resulting medical orders are intended for people of any age who are at risk for a life-threatening clinical event because they have a serious life-limiting medical condition, which may include advanced frailty.

This includes but is not limited to people with:

- Severe Heart Disease
- Metastatic Cancer or Malignant Brain Tumor
- Advanced Lung, Renal or Liver Disease
- Advanced Frailty
- Advanced Neurodegenerative Disease (e.g., Dementia, Parkinson's Disease, ALS)



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### What else to know about a POLST?

- Most people over age 65 are too healthy to have POLST orders.
- POLST is <u>not</u> intended for people with chronic, stable disability, who must not be mistaken for being at the end of life.
- The POLST form speaks for patients ONLY when they can't speak for themselves.
- The patient can void or change their POLST form at anytime as their disease and health changes.
- A patient without POLST orders receives FULL TREATMENT as the default, and this may be a reason not to complete the form.
- Accompanies patient from care setting to care setting



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# How is a POLST Form different from a Power of Attorney for Health Care?

	POWER of ATTORNEY for HEALTH CARE	POLST Form
Who needs	All Decisional Adults	Serious Life-limiting Medical Condition
Who completes	Individual	Health Care Practitioner
Appoints a substitute decision maker	Yes	No
Real-time instructions for first responders	No	Yes



# What are the benefits of POLST?

### **Promotes Person-Centered Care**

- · Allows the person, loved ones and providers to discuss and document the person's values and preferences for treatment in a medical emergency
- Protects individuals who live in the community from treatment that is inconsistent with their preferences
- Reduces medical errors by improving guidance during lifethreatening emergencies



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# **IDPH Uniform POLST:** I. The Conversation

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# **Introducing the POLST Conversation**

### WHO:

- Physician
- APRNPARNSocial
- Social Worker Chaplain
- Qualified healthcare practitioner reviews orders &

### WHAT TO DO:

- ✓ Use simple language
- $\checkmark$  Start with a **DISCUSSION**, then end with the POLST form itself
- ✓ Explain under what circumstances the form might be useful
- ✓ Ensure that the individual has necessary information to make each decision
- ✓ Inform that POLST form is optional and can be changed at any time



### **POLST Conversation – BEFORE the Form**

- Review relevant medical facts; uncovering gaps in person's understanding of prognosis
- Explore experiences; identifying fears and concerns
  - Awareness of potential complications resulting from illness
  - Awareness of potential emergency treatments of these complications (e.g., CPR, intubation, hospitalization in ICU)
- Ask patient to reflect on goals/values and how they influence preferences
- And then, put the preferences in writing to translate them into actionable medical order

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# Knowledge GAP - Decision Point

Non-practitioner POLST conversation reveals one or more:

- ✓ Diagnosis/prognosis not understood ✓ Family member/s and patient/proxy not on the same page
- ✓ Risks & benefits of POLST treatment options not understood
- ✓ Patient/proxy wishes are significantly different than anticipated ✓ Other substantial conflicts arise during the POLST conversation

Refer to medical practitioner for additional, appropriate clinical information

IF NO -

Continue to discuss POLST Form



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# **Case Studies**

- A 60 y/o with metastatic cancer who was recently hospitalized, and a POLST conversation is being conducted before he is discharged home. He recognizes his illness is terminal and does not wish to undergo CPR in case of cardiac arrest. He also does not want to be intubated should he suffer a primary respiratory arrest. However, as his quality of life is still good, he is willing to attempt low burden, less-invasive measures to prolong his life. REFER FOR MORE INFO?
- A 78 y/o with late-stage COPD and frailty who, while hospitalized, was intubated and successfully extubated. A POLST conversation is conducted with the patient and, with his permission, his brother, who is also the patient's POAHC, before the patient returns to his skilled nursing facility. The patient believes that should he suffer a cardiac arrest, the odds of his surviving an attempt at resuscitation are slim, surier a cardiac arrest, the oods of nis surviving an attempt at resuscitation are sim and he does not wish to have CPR attempted. He is unsure about being intubated again should he suffer a potentially reversible condition, such as a pneumonia, but seems to prefer to stay at the SNF rather than go to the hospital. His brother feels very strongly that the patient should be full code, he survived the ICU once and will again. REFER FOR MORE INFORMATION?

# **Demonstrating That You Care**

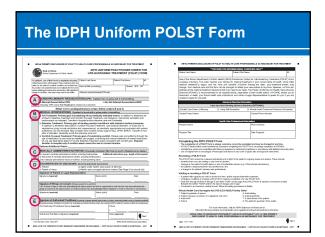
- Always approach with compassion
- Ask for permission to proceed with difficult discussions
- Encourage understanding between patients and family members
  - Hearing the information for the first time is hard.
  - It's normal to need time to think things through.
  - Use multiple conversations as needed.



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IDPH Uniform POLST:
II. The Form

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# **3 Primary Medical Order Sections**

- A. If NO pulse and NO breathing: CPR wishes
   Attempt resuscitation
   Do Not Attempt resuscitation (DNR)
- B. If pulse and/or breathing are present: Care wishes

  - Full TreatmentSelective Treatment
  - Comfort-Focused Treatment
- C. Medically Administered Nutrition

  - AcceptableTrial Period

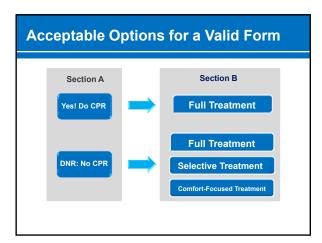
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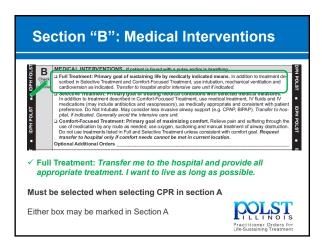


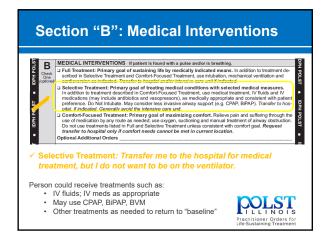
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# Section "A": Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation A CARDIOPULMONARY RESUSCITATION (CPR) If patient has no pulse and is not breathing. Check One (Selecting CPR means Full Treatment in Section B is selected) When not in cardiopulmonary arrest, follow orders B and C. Section A documents what a person wishes to occur if they are found with no pulse and not breathing. The presence of a POLST form <u>DOES NOT</u> mean DNR. Patients can use a POLST Form to indicate "Attempt Resuscitation" as well as "Do Not Attempt Resuscitation". If "Attempt Resuscitation/CPR" box checked: Start CPR and If "Attempt Resuscitation for its box since full cardiac arrest care per local protocol. **POLST** If "DNR" box checked: Do NOT begin CPR.

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# Section "B": Comfort Focused Treatment

"Comfort-focused treatment" requires a clear explanation to the patient/substitute decision-maker:

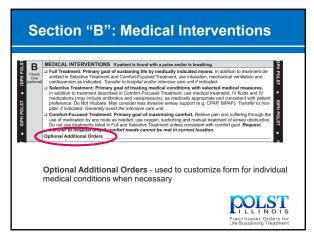
- Regardless of the option selected in section B, treatment for comfort is always provided – we never do nothing!
- For example, if a person is choking, suction, manual treatment of airway, Heimlich maneuver would be implemented:

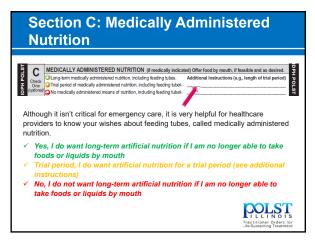
Choking is NOT COMFORTABLE!!

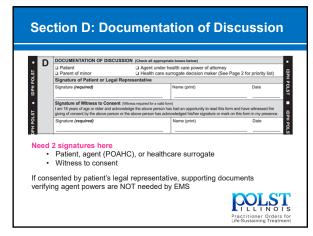


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# Another way to think about Sections A & B In the event of a cardiac arrest, do you want CPR? Yes No Full Treatment or Comfort Full Treatment Full Treatment Full Treatment Full Treatment Selective Treatment or Comfort







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# Case 1: John

A 60-year-old with metastatic prostate cancer who was previously able to live at home and manage his own ADLs. He has been in and out of the hospital frequently, and a Palliative Care consult has been ordered. Upon goals of care conversation with the patient, you learn that he recognizes his illness is terminal, and for that reason does not wish to undergo CPR in case of cardiac arrest. He also does not want to be intubated should he suffer a primary respiratory arrest. However, as his quality of life is still good, he is willing to attempt low burden, less-invasive measures to prolong his life.





# Case 2: Harold

A 75-year-old with late-stage COPD, who when recently hospitalized was intubated and successfully extubated and is being discharged to home. Upon conversation with the patient, you learn that the patient understands that should he suffer a cardiac arrest (no breathing, no pulse, unresponsive), the odds of his surviving an attempt at resuscitation are slim, and he does not want to have CPR attempted, However, he is willing to be intubated should he suffer a potentially reversible condition, such as pneumonia, that renders him temporarily unable to breath on his own.





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# Case 3: Ellen

An 85-year-old woman with advanced dementia who presents to the ED with increased confusion and lethargy. Her husband gives admission staff documents that show he is the POAHC. A social worker referral is placed to discuss health care wishes and plans. You find the husband is anxious to document her strong wishes that under no circumstances does she want to have artificial nutrition through a tube, even temporarily, and she doesn't want to be resuscitated for any reason.





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**Applying the POLST Program** 

# **Review and Revision of POLST**

- POLST forms should be reviewed and updated periodically when the patient:
  - is transferred between ICU and general medical unit;
  - has a substantial change in clinical condition;
  - changes treatment preferences or goals of care
- The POLST conversation should be repeated before documenting new treatment decisions or confirming current treatment decisions



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# **POLST in COVID-19 Pandemic**

COVID-19 is particularly risky for frail and chronically ill nursing home residents:

- POLST is for a limited population: facilities and providers should offer this population the opportunity to have or review a POLST form right away
- Specifically discuss the potential risks and benefits of treatments considering COVID-19, and revise the POLST form if desired
- Document patient treatment preferences even if it may not be possible to honor all preferences depending on available resources
- POLST forms should not have expiration dates even considering COVID-19
- POLST forms can be changed if lower/higher risk of COVID-19 effects goals of care

Practitioner Orders for

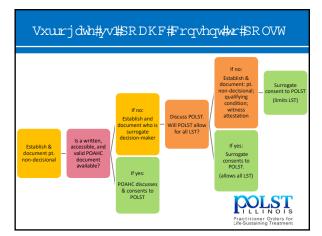
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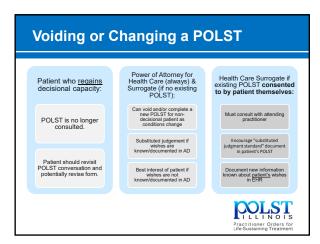
# NOT Recommended for Organizational POLST Policies

- 1. Mandating completion of POLST forms
- 2. Providing incentives for POLST form completion
- 3. Completing a form without meaningful conversation first
- 4. Giving a person a POLST form to complete for themselves
- Completing POLST form without patient/substitute decision-maker knowledge
- 6. Signing POLST form for patient/substitute decision-maker
- 7. Never reviewing completed POLST forms
- 8. Organizational failure to evaluate use of POLST









# **Valid POLST Forms**

- ✓ Properly executed prior versions of the IDPH Uniform DNR or the DNR/POLST Advance Directive are still valid. Most recently dated is followed.
- √ Photocopies of forms are valid.
- ✓ Picture of POLST form on electronic device is valid.



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# REQUIRED Patient Identifying Information Section A 3 Signatures: 1) Platient or legal substitute decision-maker 2) Willense legal substitute decision-maker 3) Practitioner Date of Practitioner Signature Date of Practitioner Signature

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# QUESTION & ANSWER

# **POLST Resources**

For POLST Illinois information: polstillinois@gmail.com www.polstil.org

National POLST Program www.polst.org



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# Resources for "the conversation"

- https://www.theconversationproject.org/
- https://respectingchoices.org/
- https://www.ariadnelabs.org/areas-of-work/seriousillness-care/resources/#Downloads&%20Tools
- https://pact.northwestern.edu/
- https://www.vitaltalk.org/

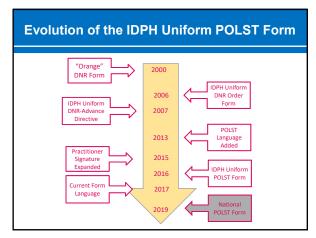


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# **Additional Criteria for Evaluating Appropriate Use of POLST**

Patients with a serious life-limiting medical condition or advanced frailty:

- whose health care professional would not be surprised if they died within 1-2 years; or
- who are at an increased risk of experiencing a medical emergency based on their current medical condition and who wish to make clear their treatment preferences, including about CPR, mechanical ventilation, ICU; or
- who have had multiple unplanned hospital admissions in the last 12 months, typically coupled with increasing frailty, decreasing function, and/or progressive weight loss.



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# National Support for POLST: Landmark Study JAGS 2014

- Study on the relationship between what POLST orders are selected and where people ultimately die. 18,000 death records (2010-2011) reviewed from Oregon's electronic POLST registry
- Relationship between options selected on the POLST form and where

  - Relationship between options selected on the POLST form and where people die:

     6.4% of persons who had a POLST Form specifying Comfort Measures Only treatment wishes died in a hospital 22.4% for persons who wished for Limited Additional Interventions died in a hospital 44.2% of persons whose POLST specified wishes for Full Treatment died in a hospital 34.2% of persons without a POLST Form died in a hospital

(Fromme, Erik, et.al., "Association Between Physician Orders for Life-Sustaining Treatment for Scope of Treatment and in-Hospital Death in Oregon", JAGS, Vol. 62, No. 7, July 2014, pp. 1266–1251.)

