



Choices

Living Well at the End of Life

Advance Directives Packet
Second Edition

The Ohio Hospice & Palliative Care Organization expresses deep appreciation and gratitude for the cooperation of the Ohio State Medical Association, the Ohio Hospital Association and the Ohio Osteopathic Association for their efforts in the development and distribution of this Advance Directives Packet: Choices, Living Well at the End of Life. We also thank the Ohio State Bar Association for developing the enclosed forms. The packet includes information regarding Hospice and Do-Not-Resuscitate Orders, a Uniform Organ Donation card and one copy each of Ohio's Living Will and Health Care Power of Attorney forms. The Living Will and Health Care Power of Attorney forms conform with the requirements of Ohio's Living Will Law, as amended effective March 15, 2001.

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Introduction

Today, advances in medicine and medical technology save many lives that only 60 years ago might have been lost. Unfortunately, sometimes this same technology also artificially prolongs life for people who have no reasonable hope of recovery.

No one likes to think about death and dying, but they are inescapable realities of life. Armed with the information and forms in this packet, you can take control of choices regarding your medical future.

In 1991 Ohio recognized your right to have a Living Will. This was in addition to Ohio's other recognized advance directive at that time, the Health Care Power of Attorney. In 1998, Ohio recognized yet another tool to help you and your physician do effective health care planning called a DNR (Do-Not-Resuscitate) Comfort Care or Comfort Care Arrest Order. All of these measures help put control over future medical choices in your hands.

The Living Will allows you to decide and document, in advance, the type of care you would like to receive if you were to become permanently unconscious or terminally ill and unable to communicate. The Health Care Power of Attorney

enables you to select someone to make decisions for you.

A person who does not wish to have Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) performed may make this wish known through a doctor's order called a DNR Order. A DNR Order addresses the various methods used to revive people whose hearts have stopped functioning (cardiac arrest) or people who have stopped breathing (respiratory arrest). In 1998 a DNR Law was established to help people communicate their wishes about resuscitation to medical personnel inside or outside a hospital or nursing home setting. It allows emergency medical workers to honor a person's physician-written DNR Order in the home, nursing home or various other settings. The 1998 DNR Law also protects emergency squads and other health care providers from liability if they follow a person's DNR Order.

Following the establishment of the 1998 DNR Law, the Ohio Department of Health established two DNR Comfort Care orders which allow people to choose the extent of the treatment they wish to receive at the end of life. A person with a "DNR Comfort Care Arrest Order" will receive all the appropriate medical treatment until the



person has a cardiac or respiratory arrest, at which point only comfort care will be provided. By requesting the broader “DNR Comfort Care Order,” a person is choosing to have only comfort care measures provided should an event occur that is life threatening or ending. Your physician or health care provider can explain the differences in DNR Orders.

In addition to the Living Will and Health Care Power of Attorney forms, you will find a copy of the Uniform Organ Donation card in this packet. This card should be used to indicate your desire to be an organ donor upon your death. Also included in this packet is information about DNR Orders and about hospice choice, which offers further information about end-of-life issues and options.

It is important to understand what Ohio’s laws do or do not do in regards to expressing your desires, goals and wishes by using tools such as Ohio’s Advance Directives. This packet is meant to educate you about Ohio’s Living Will, Health Care Power of Attorney, Organ Donation and the new 1998 DNR Law. The goal is to provide you with the information you need to document your future health care decisions. The information and forms in this packet are made available to you through the collaborative effort of the Ohio Hospice & Palliative Care Organization, the Ohio State Medical Association, the Ohio Hospital Association and the Ohio Osteopathic Association. The Ohio State Bar Association prepared the forms.

After reviewing the contents of this packet, you might have additional questions or concerns specific to your personal situation. In such a case, it is important that you discuss your concerns with your family, your physician and your lawyer.

If you choose, you can fill out the Living Will or Health Care Power of Attorney forms by yourself; you are not required to use a lawyer. However, since these are important legal documents, you might wish to consult a lawyer for advice.

In contrast, a DNR Order cannot be completed without the help and skill of a physician. A physician, certified nurse practitioner or clinical nurse specialist, as appropriate, must complete a DNR Order. If you would like to indicate that you do not wish to have cardiopulmonary resuscitation, you will need to have a discussion with your physician. Your physician can explain the differences between DNR Orders and their application.

The issues involved in drafting or determining one’s wishes regarding a DNR Order, Living Will or Health Care Power of Attorney are very important. We hope this information and these materials are useful in helping you to make a decision that is comfortable for you and your family.

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Your Questions Answered

“Living Will and Health Care Power of Attorney”

Q: Aren't Living Wills or Health Care Powers of Attorney just for older people?

A: It is important for anyone over age 18 to think about filling out one or both of these documents. Serious illness or injury can strike at any stage of life. A Living Will or Health Care Power of Attorney will help to ensure that your wishes regarding life-sustaining treatment are followed regardless of age, and that when you are no longer able to voice your own wishes, your prior decisions are followed or made for you by the person you choose.

Q: Can I include the fact that I wish to donate my organs after death through a Living Will or Health Care Power of Attorney?

A: The best way to ensure that your organs will be donated after death is to complete the Uniform Organ Donation card included in this packet.

Q: If I state in my Living Will that I don't want to be hooked up to life support equipment, will I still be given medication for pain?

A: Yes. A Living Will affects only care that artificially or technologically postpones death. It would not affect care that eases pain. For example, you would continue to be given pain medication and other treatments necessary to keep you comfortable.

The same is true with a Health Care Power of Attorney. The person you name to make your health care decisions would not be able

to order the withholding of treatments that provide you comfort or alleviate pain.

Q: If I have a Living Will, won't my physician be more likely to give up on me if I become really sick?

A: No. Physicians have a duty to maintain life as long as there is hope of recovery. A Living Will simply allows you to determine how much life-sustaining treatment you wish to receive in order to postpone dying once two physicians have determined that you will not recover.

Q: Which is better to have, a Living Will or a Health Care Power of Attorney?

A: Actually, it is a good idea to fill out both documents because they address different aspects of your medical care. A Living Will applies only when you are terminally ill and unable to communicate your wishes or if you are permanently unconscious.

A Health Care Power of Attorney becomes effective even if you are only temporarily unconscious and medical decisions need to be made. For example, if you were to become temporarily unconscious due to an accident or surgery, the person you name in your Health Care Power of Attorney could make medical decisions on your behalf.

If you have both documents and become terminally ill and unable to communicate or become permanently unconscious, the Living Will would be followed since it speaks to your wishes in these situations.



Q: When does a Living Will or Health Care Power of Attorney become effective?

A: A Living Will becomes effective if you are terminally ill and unable to express your wishes regarding health care or if you are permanently unconscious. In both cases, two physicians, not just one, must agree that you are beyond medical help and will not recover. If you have indicated that you do not want your dying to be artificially prolonged and two physicians say that there is no reasonable hope of recovery, your wishes will be carried out.

A Health Care Power of Attorney becomes effective whenever you lose the ability to make your own decisions, even if only temporarily. At these times, health care decisions will be made by the person you designate.

Q: Can I draft a Living Will or Health Care Power of Attorney that says if I become critically ill, I want everything possible done to keep me alive?

A: Yes. But you can't use the standard forms in this packet. You would need to speak with an attorney about drafting a special document. You also may want to discuss this approach with your personal physician.

Q: If I name someone in my Health Care Power of Attorney to make decisions for me, how much authority does that person have and how can I be certain that he or she is doing what I want done?

A: The person you name as your attorney-in-fact has the authority to make decisions regarding aspects of your medical care if you become unable to express your wishes. For this reason, you should tell the person you name how you feel about life-sustaining

treatment, being fed through feeding and fluid tubes, and other important issues.

Also, it is important to remember that a Health Care Power of Attorney is not the same as a financial Power of Attorney, which you might use to give someone authority over your financial or business affairs.

Q: If my condition becomes hopeless, can I specify that I want my feeding and fluid tubes removed?

A: Special instructions are needed to allow for the removal of feeding or fluid tubes if you become permanently unconscious and if the feeding and fluid tubes aren't needed to provide you with comfort.

If you want to make certain that the tubes are removed should you become permanently unconscious, you need to place your initials on the space provided on the Living Will or Health Care Power of Attorney form. If you don't want the tubes removed when you are permanently unconscious, then don't initial the forms.

Q: Do I have to use the standard forms for a Living Will or Health Care Power of Attorney or can I draw up my own documents?

A: The enclosed forms, which were produced jointly by the Ohio State Bar Association, the Ohio State Medical Association, the Ohio Hospital Association and the Ohio Hospice & Palliative Care Organization, comply with the requirements of Ohio law, but you do not have to use these forms. You may wish to consult an attorney for assistance in drafting a document or you may draft your own. However, in either case, the documents must comply with the specific language spelled out in the Ohio Revised Code.





Ohio's Living Will

What you should know about Living Wills:

A **Living Will** is a document that allows you to establish, in advance, the type of medical care you would want to receive if you were to become permanently unconscious, or if you were to become terminally ill and unable to tell your physician or family what kind of life-sustaining treatments you want to receive.

- ◆ A **Living Will** is used only in situations where you are unable to tell your physician what kind of health care services you want to receive. Before your **Living Will** would go into effect, you either must be:

(1) terminally ill (that means two physicians have determined that you have no reasonable chance of recovery) and unable to tell your physician your wishes regarding health-care services;

OR

(2) permanently unconscious. To be considered permanently unconscious, two physicians (one of whom must be a medical specialist in an appropriate field) must decide that you have no reasonable possibility of regaining consciousness.



Regardless of your condition, if you were able to speak and tell your physician what you want to do about life-prolonging treatments, then the **Living Will** wouldn't be used – your physician would just talk directly with you about your wishes. A **Living Will** is used by the physician only if you are unable to tell him or her what you want done.

- ◆ A **Living Will** gives your physician the authority to withhold all life-sustaining treatment and permit you to die naturally and take no action to postpone your death, providing you with only that care necessary to make you comfortable and relieve your pain. This may include writing a DNR Order or withdrawing life-sustaining treatment such as CPR.

Such “comfort care” also may include removing nutrition and hydration (food and water) that is administered through feeding tubes or intravenously. If you wish to give your physician this authority if you become permanently unconscious, there is a space on the **Living Will** form that you must initial. If you want nutrition and hydration to be continued, regardless of the circumstances, don't initial this space.

- ◆ A **Living Will** can be honored only if your attending physician and others know about it. It is important to let your physician and your family and friends know that you have a **Living Will** before you become ill. After all, a **Living Will** can't be enforced if people don't know that it exists. In fact, it is a good idea for you to give your attending physician a copy of your **Living Will**. It also is important to give copies to family and friends so that, if necessary, they can advise your physician that you have a **Living Will**. In addition, it is important that you notify a health care facility that you have a **Living Will** when you are admitted as a patient. Please note: You **do not** have to go to court to put your **Living Will** into effect.
- ◆ Once the decision to withhold life-sustaining treatment is made, your physician must make a reasonable effort to notify the person or persons you designate in your **Living Will** or your closest family member.
- ◆ The law allows your family members to challenge a physician's determination that you have a terminal illness or that you are in a permanently unconscious state. This challenge is limited in nature and may be made only by your closest relatives. The law does not, however, allow your family members to challenge your own legally-documented decision not to be resuscitated.
- ◆ If you have both a **Living Will** and a **Health Care Power of Attorney** (a **Health Care Power of Attorney** lets you appoint someone to make health care decisions for you if you become unable to express your wishes), the physician must comply with the wishes you state in your **Living Will**. In other words, your **Living Will** takes precedence over your **Health Care Power of Attorney**. There is a space on the **Living Will** form that you may check to let your physician and family and friends know that you have a **Health Care Power of Attorney**.
- ◆ You can revoke your **Living Will** at any time. You can do this by simply telling your physician and family that you have changed your mind and wish to revoke your **Living Will**. It is a good idea to ask anyone who has a copy of the document to return it to you.



How to fill out the Living Will form:

You should use this form to let your physician and your family know what kind of life-sustaining treatments you want to receive if you become terminally ill or permanently unconscious and unable to express your wishes.

NOTE:

1. Read over all information carefully. Definitions are included as part of the form.
2. On the first two lines of the form, print your full name and birth date.
3. On the fourth page of the form, written in bold type face under *Special Instructions* is the statement that will give your physician permission to withhold food and fluids in the event you are permanently unconscious. If you want to give your physician permission to withhold food and water in this situation, then you must place your initials on the line indicated in number 3.
4. The next section of the form (immediately below the *Special Instructions*) provides space for you to list the names, addresses and phone numbers of the contacts (usually family members and close friends) that you want your physician to notify when the **Living Will** goes into effect. **Remember, the Living Will goes into effect only when you are terminally ill or permanently unconscious and you cannot express your own wishes about the health care you receive.**
5. Following the “list contacts” is a space to check whether or not you have completed a **Health Care Power of Attorney**. Immediately below this space is where you date and sign the form. **Remember, the Living Will is not considered valid or effective unless you do one of the following:**

First Option – Date and sign the **Living Will** in the presence of two witnesses, who also must sign and include their addresses and indicate the date of their signatures.

OR

Second Option – Date and sign the **Living Will** in the presence of a notary public and have the **Living Will** notarized on the appropriate space provided on the form.

The following people may **not** serve as a witness to your **Living Will**:

- ◆ Anyone related to you by blood, marriage or adoption (this includes your husband or wife and your children);
- ◆ Your attending physician;
- ◆ If you are in a nursing home, the administrator of the nursing home.

6. Once you have filled out the **Living Will** and either signed it in the presence of witnesses or in the presence of a notary public, then it is a good idea to give a copy to your personal physician and any family members you have listed in the **Living Will**. In Ohio, people are allowed (but not required) to register their **Living Wills** with the county recorder. Formally registering a **Living Will** helps make certain that a copy will be available when it is needed. However, it is important to keep in mind that a registered **Living Will** form becomes a public record.



State of Ohio Living Will Declaration Notice to Declarant

The purpose of this Living Will Declaration is to document your wish that life-sustaining treatment, including artificially or technologically supplied nutrition and hydration, be withheld or withdrawn if you are unable to make informed medical decisions and are in a terminal condition or in a permanently unconscious state. This Living Will Declaration does not affect the responsibility of health care personnel to provide comfort care to you. Comfort care means any measure taken to diminish pain or discomfort, but not to postpone death.

If you would not choose to limit any or all forms of life-sustaining treatment, including CPR, you have the legal right to so choose and may wish to state your medical treatment preferences in writing in a different document.

Under Ohio law, a Living Will Declaration is applicable only to individuals in a terminal condition or a permanently unconscious state. If you wish to direct medical treatment in other circumstances, you should prepare a Health Care Power of Attorney. If you are in a terminal condition or a permanently unconscious state, this Living Will Declaration controls over a Health Care Power of Attorney.

You should consider completing a new Living Will Declaration if your medical condition changes, or if you later decide to complete a Health Care Power of Attorney. If you have both documents, you should keep copies of both documents together, with your other important papers, and bring copies of both your Living Will and your Health Care Power of Attorney with you whenever you are a patient in a health care facility.

State of Ohio Living Will Declaration of

(Print Full Name)

(Birth Date)

I state that this is my Ohio Living Will Declaration. I am of sound mind and not under or subject to duress, fraud or undue influence. I am a competent adult who understands and accepts the consequences of this action. I voluntarily declare my wish that my dying not be artificially prolonged.

If I am unable to give directions regarding the use of life-sustaining treatment when I am in a terminal condition or a permanently unconscious state, I intend that this Living Will Declaration be honored by my family and physicians as the final expression of my legal right to refuse health care.

Definitions. Several legal and medical terms are used in this document. For convenience they are explained below.

Artificially or technologically supplied nutrition or hydration means the providing of food and fluids through intravenous or tube “feedings.”

Cardiopulmonary resuscitation or **CPR** means treatment to try to restart breathing or heartbeat. CPR may be done by breathing into the mouth, pushing on the chest, putting a tube through the mouth or nose into the throat, administering medication, giving electric shock to the chest, or by other means.

Declarant means the person signing this document.

Do Not Resuscitate or **DNR Order** means a medical order given by my physician and written in my medical records that cardiopulmonary resuscitation or CPR is not to be administered to me.

Health care means any medical (including dental, nursing, psychological, and surgical) procedure, treatment, intervention or other measure used to maintain, diagnose or treat any physical or mental condition.

Health Care Power of Attorney means another document that allows me to name an adult person to act as my agent to make health care decisions for me if I become unable to do so.

Life-sustaining treatment means any health care, including artificially or technologically supplied nutrition and hydration, that will serve mainly to prolong the process of dying.

Living Will Declaration or **Living Will** means this document that lets me specify the health care I want to receive if I become terminally ill or permanently unconscious and cannot make my wishes known.

Permanently unconscious state means an irreversible condition in which I am permanently unaware of myself and my surroundings. My physician and one other physician must examine me and agree that the total loss of higher brain function has left me unable to feel pain or suffering.

Terminal condition or **terminal illness** means an irreversible, incurable and untreatable condition caused by disease, illness or injury. My physician and one other physician will have examined me and believe that I cannot recover and that death is likely to occur within a relatively short time if I do not receive life-sustaining treatment.

[Instructions and other information to assist in completing this document are set forth within brackets and in italic type.]

Health Care if I Am in a Terminal Condition. If I am in a terminal condition and unable to make my own health care decisions, I direct that my physician shall:

1. Administer no life-sustaining treatment, including CPR and artificially or technologically supplied nutrition or hydration; and
2. Withdraw such treatment, including CPR, if such treatment has started; and
3. Issue a DNR Order; and
4. Permit me to die naturally and take no action to postpone my death, providing me with only that care necessary to make me comfortable and to relieve my pain.

Health Care if I Am in a Permanently Unconscious State. If I am in a permanently unconscious state, I direct that my physician shall:

1. Administer no life-sustaining treatment, including CPR, except for the provision of artificially or technologically supplied nutrition or hydration unless, in the following paragraph, I have authorized its withholding or withdrawal; and
2. Withdraw such treatment, including CPR, if such treatment has started; and
3. Issue a DNR Order; and
4. Permit me to die naturally and take no action to postpone my death, providing me with only that care necessary to make me comfortable and to relieve my pain.

Special Instructions. By placing my initials at number 3 below, I want to specifically authorize my physician to withhold or to withdraw artificially or technologically supplied nutrition or hydration if:

1. I am in a permanently unconscious state; and
2. My physician and at least one other physician who has examined me have determined, to a reasonable degree of medical certainty, that artificially or technologically supplied nutrition and hydration will not provide comfort to me or relieve my pain; and
3. I have placed my initials on this line: _____

Notifications. [Note: You do not need to name anyone. If no one is named, the law requires your attending physician to make a reasonable effort to notify one of the following persons in the order named: your guardian, your spouse, your adult children who are available, your parents, or a majority of your adult siblings who are available.]

In the event my attending physician determines that life-sustaining treatment should be withheld or withdrawn, my physician shall make a reasonable effort to notify one of the persons named below, in the following order of priority:

[Note: If you do not name two contacts, you may wish to cross out the unused lines.]

First Contact:

Name: _____

Address: _____

Telephone: _____

Second Contact:

Name: _____

Address: _____

Telephone: _____

No Expiration Date. This Living Will Declaration will have no expiration date. However, I may revoke it at any time.

Copies the Same as Original. Any person may rely on a copy of this document.

Out of State Application. I intend that this document be honored in any jurisdiction to the extent allowed by law.

Health Care Power of Attorney. I have completed a Health Care Power of Attorney:

_____ Yes _____ No

SIGNATURE

[See below for witness or notary requirements.]

I understand the purpose and effect of this document and sign my name to this Living Will Declaration on _____, 20_____, at _____, Ohio.

DECLARANT

[You are responsible for telling members of your family, the agent named in your Health Care Power of Attorney (if you have one), and your physician about this document. You also may wish to tell your religious advisor and your lawyer that you have signed a Living Will Declaration. You may wish to give a copy to each person notified.]

[You may choose to file a copy of this Living Will Declaration with your County Recorder for safekeeping.]

WITNESSES OR NOTARY ACKNOWLEDGMENT

[Choose one.]

*[This Living Will Declaration will not be valid unless it either is signed by two eligible witnesses who are present when you sign or are present when you acknowledge your signature, **or** it is acknowledged before a Notary Public.]*

*[The following persons **cannot** serve as a witness to this Living Will Declaration: the agent or any successor agent named in your Health Care Power of Attorney; your spouse; your children; anyone else related to you by blood, marriage or adoption; your attending physician; or, if you are in a nursing home, the administrator of the nursing home.]*

Witnesses. I attest that the Declarant signed or acknowledged this Living Will Declaration in my presence, and that the Declarant appears to be of sound mind and not under or subject to duress, fraud or undue influence. I further attest that I am not an agent designated in the Declarant's Health Care Power of Attorney, I am not the attending physician of the Declarant, I am not the administrator of a nursing home in which the Declarant is receiving care, and I am an adult not related to the Declarant by blood, marriage or adoption.

_____ residing at _____
Signature

_____, _____
Print Name

Dated: _____, 20_____

_____ residing at _____
Signature

_____, _____
Print Name

Dated: _____, 20_____

OR

Notary Acknowledgment.

State of Ohio
County of _____ ss.

On _____, 20_____, before me, the undersigned Notary Public, personally appeared _____, known to me or satisfactorily proven to be the person whose name is subscribed to the above Living Will Declaration as the Declarant, and who has acknowledged that (s)he executed the same for the purposes expressed therein. I attest that the Declarant appears to be of sound mind and not under or subject to duress, fraud or undue influence.

Notary Public

My Commission Expires: _____

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Ohio's Health Care Power of Attorney

What you should know about a Health Care Power of Attorney:

A **Health Care Power of Attorney** is a document that allows you to name a person to act on your behalf to make health care decisions for you if you become unable to make them for yourself. **This person becomes an attorney-in-fact for you.**

- ◆ A **Health Care Power of Attorney** is different from a financial power of attorney that you use to give someone authority over your financial matters.
- ◆ The person you appoint as your **attorney-in-fact** by completing the **Health Care Power of Attorney** form has the power to authorize and refuse medical treatment for you. **This authority is recognized in all medical situations when you are unable to express your own wishes.** Unlike a **Living Will**, it is not limited to situations in which you are terminally ill or permanently unconscious. For example, your physician or the hospital may consult with your attorney-in-fact should you be injured in a car accident and become temporarily unconscious.



- ◆ There are **five limitations** on the authority of your attorney-in-fact:

1. An attorney-in-fact has limited authority to order that life-sustaining treatment be withdrawn from you. Your attorney-in-fact may order that life-sustaining treatment be refused or withdrawn only if you have a terminal condition or if you are in a permanently unconscious state. And even then, the attending physician and, if applicable, the consulting physician must confirm that diagnosis and your attending physician(s) must determine that you have no reasonable possibility of regaining decision-making ability.

2. Your attorney-in-fact does not have the authority to order the withdrawal of “comfort care.” Comfort care is any type of medical or nursing care that would provide you with comfort or relief from pain.

3. If you are pregnant, your attorney-in-fact cannot order the withdrawal of life-sustaining treatment unless certain conditions are met. Life-sustaining treatment cannot be withdrawn if doing so would terminate the pregnancy unless there is substantial risk to your life or two physicians determine that the fetus would not be born alive.

4. Your attorney-in-fact may order that nutrition and hydration be withdrawn only if you are in a terminal condition or permanently unconscious state and two physicians agree that nutrition and hydration will no longer provide comfort or alleviate pain. If you want to give your attorney-in-fact the authority to withhold nutrition and hydration if you were to become permanently unconscious, you must indicate this in the appropriate section of the **Health Care Power of Attorney** form. If you also have a **Living Will**, it should be consistent with your **Health Care Power of Attorney** regarding the withholding of nutrition and hydration. In other words, if you indicate in your **Health Care Power of Attorney** that it is permissible for your attorney-in-fact to order that nutrition and hydration be withheld, then you also should indicate in your **Living Will** that it is permissible for your physician to withhold nutrition and hydration.

5. If you previously have given consent for treatment (before becoming unable to communicate), your attorney-in-fact cannot withdraw your consent unless certain conditions are met. Either your physical condition must have changed and/or the treatment you approved is no longer of benefit or the treatment has not been proven effective.



If you have a **Health Care Power of Attorney** and a **Living Will**, health care workers must go by the wishes you state in your **Living Will**, once the **Living Will** becomes effective. In other words, your **Living Will** takes precedence over your **Health Care Power of Attorney**.

You can change your mind and revoke your **Health Care Power of Attorney** at any time. You can do this simply by telling your attorney-in-fact, your physician and your family that you have changed your mind and wish to revoke your **Health Care Power of Attorney**. In this case, it is probably a good idea to ask for a copy of the document back from anyone to whom you may have given it.

How to fill out the Health Care Power of Attorney form:

You should use this form to appoint someone to make health care decisions for you if you should become unable to make them for yourself.

NOTE:

1. Read over all information carefully. Definitions are included as part of the form.
2. On the first two lines of the form, print your full name and birth date.
3. Under, "Naming of My Agent," fill in the name of the person you are appointing as your attorney-in-fact, the agent's current address and telephone number. You may name alternative agents on the indicated spaces following but do not need to do so. If you choose not to name alternative agents, you may wish to cross out the unused lines. You may not name your attending physician or the administrator of any nursing home where you are receiving care as your attorney-in-fact.
4. On the fifth page of the form, written in bold face type under **Special Instructions** is the statement that will give your physician permission to withhold food and water in the event you are permanently unconscious. If you want to give your physician permission to withhold food and water in this situation, then you must place your initials on the line indicated in number 3.
5. The form provides a section where you may write additional instructions and impose additional limitations that you may consider appropriate to document. You may attach additional pages if needed. You should include all attached pages with any copy(ies) you make and you should note the attached pages on the form itself in the related area.



6. Following “Additional Instructions or Limitations” is a section where you indicate whether or not you have a **Living Will**. Immediately below this area is where you date and sign the form. Remember, the **Health Care Power of Attorney** is not considered valid or effective unless you do one of the following:

First Option – Date and sign the **Health Care Power of Attorney** in the presence of two witnesses, who also must sign and include their addresses and indicate the date of their signatures.

OR

Second Option – Date and sign the **Health Care Power of Attorney** in the presence of a notary public and have the **Health Care Power of Attorney** notarized on the appropriate space provided on the form.

The following people may **not** serve as a witness to your **Health Care Power of Attorney**:

- ◆ The Agent and any successor agent named in this document;
- ◆ Anyone related to you by blood, marriage, or adoption, including your spouse and your children;
- ◆ Your attending physician or, if you are in a nursing home, the administrator of the nursing home.

7. NOTE: The section titled NOTICE TO ADULT EXECUTING THIS DOCUMENT is required by law to be part of the document and must accompany it and its copies.



State of Ohio Health Care Power of Attorney of

(Print Full Name)

(Birth Date)

I state that this is my Health Care Power of Attorney and I revoke any prior Health Care Power of Attorney signed by me. I understand the nature and purpose of this document. If any provision is found to be invalid or unenforceable, it will not affect the rest of this document.

This Health Care Power of Attorney is in effect only when I cannot make health care decisions for myself. However, this does not require or imply that a court must declare me incompetent.

Definitions. Several legal and medical terms are used in this document. For convenience they are explained below.

Agent or attorney-in-fact means the adult I name in this Health Care Power of Attorney to make health care decisions for me.

Artificially or technologically supplied nutrition or hydration means the providing of food and fluids through intravenous or tube “feedings.”

Cardiopulmonary resuscitation or CPR means treatment to try to restart breathing or heartbeat. CPR may be done by breathing into the mouth, pushing on the chest, putting a tube through the mouth or nose into the throat, administering medication, giving electric shock to the chest, or by other means.

Comfort care means any measure taken to diminish pain or discomfort, but not to postpone death.

Do Not Resuscitate or DNR Order means a medical order given by my physician and written in my medical records that cardiopulmonary resuscitation or CPR is not to be administered to me.

Health care means any medical (including dental, nursing, psychological, and surgical) procedure, treatment, intervention or other measure used to maintain, diagnose or treat any physical or mental condition.

Health Care Power of Attorney means this document that allows me to name an adult person to act as my agent to make health care decisions for me if I become unable to do so.

Life-sustaining treatment means any health care, including artificially or technologically supplied nutrition and hydration, that will serve mainly to prolong the process of dying.

Living Will Declaration or Living Will means another document that lets me specify the health care I want to receive if I become terminally ill or permanently unconscious and cannot make my wishes known.

Permanently unconscious state means an irreversible condition in which I am permanently unaware of myself and surroundings. My physician and one other physician must examine me and agree that the total loss of higher brain function has left me unable to feel pain or suffering.

Principal means the person signing this document.

Terminal condition or terminal illness means an irreversible, incurable and untreatable condition caused by disease, illness or injury. My physician and one other physician will have examined me and believe that I cannot recover and that death is likely to occur within a relatively short time if I do not receive life-sustaining treatment.

[Instructions and other information to assist in completing this document are set forth within brackets and in italic type.]

Naming of My Agent The person named below is my agent who will make health care decisions for me as authorized in this document.

Agent's Name: _____

Agent's Current Address: _____

Agent's Current Telephone Number: _____

Naming of Alternate Agents [Note: You do not need to name alternate agents. You also may name just one alternate agent. If you do not name alternate agents or name just one alternate agent, you may wish to cross out the unused lines.]

Should my agent named above not be immediately available or be unwilling or unable to make decisions for me, then I name, in the following order of priority, the following persons as my alternate agents:

First Alternate Agent:	Second Alternate Agent:
Name: _____	Name: _____
Address: _____	Address: _____
_____	_____
Telephone: _____	Telephone: _____

Any person can rely on a statement by any alternate agent named above that he or she is properly acting under this document and such person does not have to make any further investigation or inquiry.

Guidance to Agent. My agent will make health care decisions for me based on the instructions that I give in this document and on my wishes otherwise known to my agent. If my agent believes that my wishes as made known to my agent conflict with what is in this document, this document will control. If my wishes are unclear or unknown, my agent will make health care decisions in my best interests. My agent will determine my best interests after considering the benefits, the burdens, and the risks that might result from a given decision. If no agent is available, this document will guide decisions about my health care.

Authority of Agent My agent has full and complete authority to make all health care decisions for me whenever I cannot make such decisions, unless I have otherwise indicated below. This authority includes, but is not limited to, the following:
[Note: Cross out any authority that you do not want your agent to have.]

1. To consent to the administration of pain-relieving drugs or treatment or procedures (including surgery) that my agent, upon medical advice, believes may provide comfort to me, even though such drugs, treatment or procedures may hasten my death. My comfort and freedom from pain are important to me and should be protected by my agent and physician.
2. If I am in a terminal condition, to give, to withdraw or to refuse to give informed consent to life-sustaining treatment, including artificially or technologically supplied nutrition or hydration.
3. To give, withdraw or refuse to give informed consent to any health care procedure, treatment, intervention or other measure.
4. To request, review, and receive any information, verbal or written, regarding my physical or mental health, including, but not limited to, all my medical and health care records.
5. To consent to further disclosure of information, and to disclose medical and related information concerning my condition and treatment to other persons.
6. To execute for me any releases or other documents that may be required in order to obtain medical and related information.
7. To execute consents, waivers, and releases of liability for me and for my estate to all persons who comply with my agent's instructions and decisions. To indemnify and hold harmless, at my expense, any third party who acts under this Health Care Power of Attorney. I will be bound by such indemnity entered into by my agent.
8. To select, employ, and discharge health care personnel and services providing home health care and the like.
9. To select, contract for my admission to, transfer me to, or authorize my discharge from any medical or health care facility, including, but not limited to, hospitals, nursing homes, assisted living facilities, hospices, adult homes and the like.
10. To transport me or arrange for my transportation to a place where this Health Care Power of Attorney is honored, should I become unable to make health care decisions for myself in a place where this document is not enforced.

11. To complete and sign for me the following:

- (a) Consents to health care treatment, or the issuance of Do Not Resuscitate (DNR) Orders or other similar orders; and
- (b) Requests for my transfer to another facility, to be discharged against health care advice, or other similar requests; and
- (c) Any other document desirable to implement health care decisions that my agent is authorized to make pursuant to this document.

Special Instructions. By placing my initials at number 3 below, I want to specifically authorize my agent to refuse, or if treatment has commenced, to withdraw consent to, the provision of artificially or technologically supplied nutrition or hydration if:

- 1. I am in a permanently unconscious state; and
- 2. My physician and at least one other physician who has examined me have determined, to a reasonable degree of medical certainty, that artificially or technologically supplied nutrition and hydration will not provide comfort to me or relieve my pain; and
- 3. I have placed my initials on this line: _____

Limitations of Agent's Authority I understand that under Ohio law, there are five limitations to the authority of my agent:

- 1. My agent cannot order the withdrawal of life-sustaining treatment unless I am in a terminal condition or a permanently unconscious state, and two physicians have confirmed the diagnosis and have determined that I have no reasonable possibility of regaining the ability to make decisions; and
- 2. My agent cannot order the withdrawal of any treatment given to provide comfort care or to relieve pain; and
- 3. If I am pregnant, my agent cannot refuse or withdraw informed consent to health care if the refusal or withdrawal would end my pregnancy, unless the pregnancy or health care would create a substantial risk to my life or two physicians determine that the fetus would not be born alive; and

No Expiration Date This Health Care Power of Attorney will have no expiration date and will not be affected by my disability or by the passage of time.

Guardian. I intend that the authority given to my agent will eliminate the need for any court to appoint a guardian of my person. However, should such proceedings start, I nominate my agent to serve as the guardian of my person, without bond.

Enforcement by Agent My agent may take for me, at my expense, any action my agent considers advisable to enforce my wishes under this document.

Release of Agent's Personal Liability My agent will not incur any personal liability to me or my estate for making reasonable choices in good faith concerning my health care.

Copies the Same as Original Any person may rely on a copy of this document.

Out of State Application I intend that this document be honored in any jurisdiction to the extent allowed by law.

Living Will. I have completed a Living Will _____ Yes _____ No

SIGNATURE

[See next page for witness or notary requirements.]

I understand the purpose and effect of this document and sign my name to this Health Care Power of Attorney on _____, 20____, at _____, Ohio.

PRINCIPAL

[You are responsible for telling members of your family and your physician about this document and the name of your agent. You also may wish, but are not required to tell your religious advisor and your lawyer that you have signed a Health Care Power of Attorney. You may wish to give a copy to each person notified.]

[You may choose to file a copy of this Health Care Power of Attorney with your County Recorder for safekeeping.]

WITNESSES OR NOTARY ACKNOWLEDGMENT
[Choose one.]

[This Health Care Power of Attorney will not be valid unless it either is signed by two eligible witnesses who are present when you sign or are present when you acknowledge your signature, or it is acknowledged before a Notary Public.]

[The following persons cannot serve as a witness to this Health Care Power of Attorney: the agent; any successor agent named in this document; your spouse; your children; anyone else related to you by blood, marriage or adoption; your attending physician; or, if you are in a nursing home, the administrator of the nursing home.]

Witnesses. I attest that the Principal signed or acknowledged this Health Care Power of Attorney in my presence, that the Principal appears to be of sound mind and not under or subject to duress, fraud or undue influence. I further attest that I am not an agent designated in this document, I am not the attending physician of the Principal, I am not the administrator of a nursing home in which the Principal is receiving care, and I am an adult not related to the Principal by blood, marriage or adoption.

_____ residing at _____
Signature

_____, _____
Print Name

Dated: _____, 20_____

_____ residing at _____
Signature

_____, _____
Print Name

Dated: _____, 20_____

OR

Notary Acknowledgment.

State of Ohio

County of _____ ss.

On _____, 20_____, before me, the undersigned Notary Public, personally appeared _____, known to me or satisfactorily proven to be the person whose name is subscribed to the above Health Care Power of Attorney as the Principal, and who has acknowledged that (s)he executed the same for the purposes expressed therein. I attest that the Principal appears to be of sound mind and not under or subject to duress, fraud or undue influence.

Notary Public

My Commission Expires: _____

[This notice is included in this printed form as required by Ohio Revised Code § 1327.17.]

NOTICE TO ADULT EXECUTING THIS DOCUMENT

This is an important legal document. Before executing this document, you should know these facts:

This document gives the person you designate (the attorney in fact) the power to make MOST health care decisions for you if you lose the capacity to make informed health care decisions for yourself. This power is effective only when your attending physician determines that you have lost the capacity to make informed health care decisions for yourself and, notwithstanding this document, as long as you have the capacity to make informed health care decisions for yourself, you retain the right to make all medical and other health care decisions for yourself.

You may include specific limitations in this document on the authority of the attorney in fact to make health care decisions for you.

Subject to any specific limitations you include in this document, if your attending physician determines that you have lost the capacity to make an informed decision on a health care matter, the attorney in fact GENERALLY will be authorized by this document to make health care decisions for you to the same extent as you could make those decisions yourself, if you had the capacity to do so. The authority of the attorney in fact to make health care decisions for you GENERALLY will include the authority to give informed consent, to refuse to give informed consent, or to withdraw informed consent to any care, treatment, service, or procedure to maintain, diagnose, or treat a physical or mental condition.

HOWEVER, even if the attorney in fact has general authority to make health care decisions for you under this document, the attorney in fact NEVER will be authorized to do any of the following:

- (1) Refuse or withdraw informed consent to life-sustaining treatment (unless your attending physician and one other physician who examines you determine, to a reasonable degree of medical certainty and in accordance with reasonable medical standards, that either of the following applies:
 - (a) You are suffering from an irreversible, incurable and untreatable condition caused by disease, illness, or injury from which (i) there can be no recovery and (ii) your death is likely to occur within a relatively short time if life-sustaining treatment is not administered, and your attending physician additionally determines, to a reasonable degree of medical certainty and in accordance with reasonable medical standards, that there is no reasonable possibility that you will regain the capacity to make informed health care decisions for yourself.

[This notice is included in this printed form as required by Ohio Revised Code § 17.17.]

(b) You are in a state of permanent unconsciousness that is characterized by you being irreversibly unaware of yourself and your environment and by a total loss of cerebral cortical functioning, resulting in you having no capacity to experience pain or suffering, and your attending physician additionally determines, to a reasonable degree of medical certainty and in accordance with reasonable medical standards, that there is no reasonable possibility that you will regain the capacity to make informed health care decisions for yourself);

(2) Refuse or withdraw informed consent to health care necessary to provide you with comfort care (except that, if the attorney in fact is not prohibited from doing so under (4) below, the attorney in fact could refuse or withdraw informed consent to the provision of nutrition or hydration to you as described under (4) below). (You should understand that comfort care is defined in Ohio law to mean artificially or technologically administered sustenance (nutrition) or fluids (hydration) when administered to diminish your pain or discomfort, not to postpone your death, and any other medical or nursing procedure, treatment, intervention, or other measure that would be taken to diminish your pain or discomfort, not to postpone your death. Consequently, if your attending physician were to determine that a previously described medical or nursing procedure, treatment, intervention, or other measure will not or no longer will serve to provide comfort to you or alleviate your pain, then, subject to (4) below, your attorney in fact would be authorized to refuse or withdraw informed consent to the procedure, treatment, intervention, or other measure.);

(3) Refuse or withdraw informed consent to health care for you if you are pregnant and if the refusal or withdrawal would terminate the pregnancy (unless the pregnancy or health care would pose a substantial risk to your life, or unless your attending physician and at least one other physician who examines you determine, to a reasonable degree of medical certainty and in accordance with reasonable medical standards, that the fetus would not be born alive);

(4) Refuse or withdraw informed consent to the provision of artificially or technologically administered sustenance (nutrition) or fluids (hydration) to you, unless:

(a) You are in a terminal condition or in a permanently unconscious state.

[This notice is included in this printed form as required by Ohio Revised Code § 17.17.]

(b) Your attending physician and at least one other physician who has examined you determine, to a reasonable degree of medical certainty and in accordance with reasonable medical standards, that nutrition or hydration will not or no longer will serve to provide comfort to you or alleviate your pain.

(c) If, but only if, you are in a permanently unconscious state, you authorize the attorney in fact to refuse or withdraw informed consent to the provision of nutrition or hydration to you by doing both of the following in this document:

(i) Including a statement in capital letters or other conspicuous type, including, but not limited to, a different font, bigger type, or boldface type, that the attorney in fact may refuse or withdraw informed consent to the provision of nutrition or hydration to you if you are in a permanently unconscious state and if the determination that nutrition or hydration will not or no longer will serve to provide comfort to you or alleviate your pain is made, or checking or otherwise marking a box or line (if any) that is adjacent to a similar statement on this document;

(ii) Placing your initials or signature underneath or adjacent to the statement, check, or other mark previously described.

(d) Your attending physician determines, in good faith, that you authorized the attorney in fact to refuse or withdraw informed consent to the provision of nutrition or hydration to you if you are in a permanently unconscious state by complying with the above requirements of (4)(c)(i) and (ii) above.

(5) Withdraw informed consent to any health care to which you previously consented, unless a change in your physical condition has significantly decreased the benefit of that health care to you, or unless the health care is not, or is no longer, significantly effective in achieving the purposes for which you consented to its use.

Additionally, when exercising authority to make health care decisions for you, the attorney in fact will have to act consistently with your desires or, if your desires are unknown, to act in your best interest. You may express your desires to the attorney in fact by including them in this document or by making them known to the attorney in fact in another manner.

When acting pursuant to this document, the attorney in fact GENERALLY will have the same rights that you have to receive information about proposed health care, to review health care records, and to consent to the disclosure of health care records. You can limit that right in this document if you so choose.

[This notice is included in this printed form as required by Ohio Revised Code § 17.17.]

Generally, you may designate any competent adult as the attorney in fact under this document. However, you CANNOT designate your attending physician or the administrator of any nursing home in which you are receiving care as the attorney in fact under this document. Additionally, you CANNOT designate an employee or agent of your attending physician, or an employee or agent of a health care facility at which you are being treated, as the attorney in fact under this document, unless either type of employee or agent is a competent adult and related to you by blood, marriage, or adoption, or unless either type of employee or agent is a competent adult and you and the employee or agent are members of the same religious order.

This document has no expiration date under Ohio law, but you may choose to specify a date upon which your durable power of attorney for health care will expire. However, if you specify an expiration date and then lack the capacity to make informed health care decisions for yourself on that date, the document and the power it grants to your attorney in fact will continue in effect until you regain the capacity to make informed health care decisions for yourself.

You have the right to revoke the designation of the attorney in fact and the right to revoke this entire document at any time and in any manner. Any such revocation generally will be effective when you express your intention to make the revocation. However, if you made your attending physician aware of this document, any such revocation will be effective only when you communicate it to your attending physician, or when a witness to the revocation or other health care personnel to whom the revocation is communicated by such a witness communicates it to your attending physician.

If you execute this document and create a valid durable power of attorney for health care with it, it will revoke any prior, valid durable power of attorney for health care that you created, unless you indicate otherwise in this document.

This document is not valid as a durable power of attorney for health care unless it is acknowledged before a notary public or is signed by at least two adult witnesses who are present when you sign or acknowledge your signature. No person who is related to you by blood, marriage, or adoption may be a witness. The attorney in fact, your attending physician, and the administrator of any nursing home in which you are receiving care also are ineligible to be witnesses.

If there is anything in this document that you do not understand, you should ask your lawyer to explain it to you.

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Ohio's Do-Not-Resuscitate Law

Ohio's Do-Not-Resuscitate (DNR) Law gives individuals the opportunity to exercise their right to limit care received in emergency situations in special circumstances. "Special circumstances" include care received from emergency personnel when 911 is dialed. The law authorizes a physician to write an order letting health care personnel know that a patient does not wish to be resuscitated in the event of a cardiac arrest (no palpable pulse) or respiratory arrest (no spontaneous respirations or the presence of labored breathing at end of life).

The following information is included as a brief overview of some of the more common questions, issues and concerns regarding Ohio's Do-Not-Resuscitate Law. It is not meant to provide all information needed to make the decision to have a Do-Not-Resuscitate Order written. An individual is enrolled in the DNR Comfort Care (DNRCC) Program after **consultation** with his or her physician regarding end-of-life issues. Upon enrollment the individual will receive a special identification form. Other DNRCC identifications, such as a wallet identification card, also may be used.

The DNR Comfort Care Program allows this specific DNR Comfort Care Order to be used in multiple settings and practice areas including but not limited to nursing facilities, residential care facilities, hospitals, outpatient areas, home, and public places. For a DNR Comfort Care Order to be useful in multiple settings it must be recognizable by health care workers. The Ohio Department of Health has developed a standard order form that is generally recognized.

Unlike a Living Will and Health Care Power of Attorney, a DNR Order must be written and signed by a physician or an advanced-practice nurse after consultation with the patient.

DNR Comfort Care is a legally-sanctioned program that is implemented according to a standardized protocol. The DNRCC Order is implemented at different points, depending upon the patient's wishes and must be consistent with reasonable medical standards.

The two options within the DNR Comfort Care Protocol are the DNR Comfort Care (DNRCC) Order and the DNR Comfort Care-Arrest (DNRCC-Arrest) Order. With a DNRCC Order, a person receives any care that eases pain and suffering, but no resuscitative measures to save or sustain life. With a DNRCC-Arrest Order, a person receives standard medical care until the time he or she experiences a cardiac or respiratory arrest.



DNR Comfort Care: The Facts

Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) has a broad meaning. It includes any or all of the following:

- ◆ Administration of chest compressions;
- ◆ Insertion of an artificial airway;
- ◆ Administration of resuscitation drugs;
- ◆ Defibrillation or cardioversion;
- ◆ Provision of respiratory assistance;
- ◆ Initiation of a resuscitative intravenous line;
- ◆ Initiation of cardiac monitoring.

CPR is a life-saver, but some people may not want it to be administered in certain cases.

In some cases, CPR saves lives. In other cases, it is not effective. A person who is revived can be left with permanent or painful injury. Resuscitation also can include other treatment, such as drugs, tubes and electric shock. People with terminal illnesses or other serious medical conditions may prefer to focus on comfort care at the end of life rather than receiving CPR when the time comes. For more information about the pros and cons of CPR and whether it is right for you, ask your physician.

It is easy to make your wishes about CPR known.

If you want to receive CPR when appropriate, you do not need to do anything. Health care providers are required to perform CPR when necessary. If you **do not** want CPR, your best bet is to discuss your wishes with your physician and ask your physician to write a DNR Order. If your physician agrees that you should not get CPR, he or she can fill out the required form to make your wishes known in case of an emergency.

Even if you are healthy now, you might want to state that you do not want to receive CPR if you ever become terminally ill.

Ohio has a standard Living Will Declaration form. This form specifically allows you to direct your physician not to administer life-sustaining treatments, including CPR, and to issue a DNR Order if two physicians have agreed that you are either terminally ill or permanently unconscious.

DNR Comfort Care does not mean “Do Not Treat.”

The DNR Comfort Care protocol is very specific in terms of what treatment is to be given and what treatment is to be withheld. Only those items listed on the “will not” list are to be withheld. The items listed on the “will” list, along with any other treatment that may be needed for the patient’s condition, may be provided as appropriate.

DNR Orders may be revoked.

You always have the right to change your mind and request CPR. If you do change your mind, you should speak with your physician right away about revoking your DNR Order. You also should tell your family and care givers about your decision and throw away any DNR identification items you might have.

If you have a DNR Order or identification, your family cannot demand that CPR be provided.

You have the right to make your own decisions about your health care. You should make sure your family knows your desires about CPR.



Does Ohio have a law concerning Do Not Resuscitate (DNR) Orders?

Yes. Ohio adopted a law concerning DNR Orders in 1998.

Can I sign my own (DNR) Order?

No. Unlike Living Wills and Health Care Powers of Attorney, DNR Orders must be written and signed by a physician or advanced practice nurse after consultation with the patient.

Where should my Living Will, Health Care Power of Attorney and DNR be kept?

Copies of these forms should be kept in easily accessible places where others can find them. You also should give copies of your Living Will, Health Care Power of Attorney and/or DNR Order to your physician, family members and any close friends who might serve as caretakers.

What does DNR mean?

DNR stands for “do not resuscitate.” A person who does not wish to have cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) performed may make this wish known through a physician’s order called a DNR Order. A DNR Order addresses the various methods used to revive people whose hearts have stopped functioning or who have stopped breathing. Examples of these treatments include chest compressions, electric heart shock, artificial breathing tubes, and special drugs.

Under its DNR Comfort Care Protocol, the Ohio Department of Health has established two standardized DNR Orders. When completed by a physician (or certified nurse practitioner or clinical nurse specialist, as appropriate),

these standardized DNR Orders allow patients to choose the extent of the treatment they wish to receive at the end of life. A patient with a “DNR Comfort Care-Arrest Order” will receive all the appropriate medical treatment, including resuscitation, until the patient has a cardiac or pulmonary arrest, at which point only comfort care will be provided. By requesting the broader “DNR Comfort Care Order,” a patient may reject other life-sustaining measures such as drugs to correct abnormal heart rhythms. With this order, only comfort care would be provided at a point even before the heart or breathing stops. Your physician can explain the differences in DNR Orders.

Can anyone else override my wishes about CPR?

No. You have the right to make your own decisions about your health care. If you are not able to express your wishes, other people such as a legal guardian, a person you named in a Health Care Power of Attorney, or a family member can speak for you. You should make sure these people know your desires about CPR.

What if I change my mind after my physician writes a DNR Order?

You always have the right to change your mind and request CPR. If you **do** change your mind, you should talk with your physician right away about revoking your DNR Order. You should also tell your family and caregivers about your decision, mark “cancelled” on the actual DNR Order, and destroy any DNR wallet cards or other identification items you may have.





The Hospice Choice

When choices seem few and unpleasant...

Life is full of choices. We all want to be in control, capable of making our own decisions, determining how we live our lives. When confronting a life-threatening illness and cure no longer is possible we experience fear, frustration and confusion. We can feel as if we have lost control of our lives. Hospice restores our ability to make decisions, to put life back on track by offering positive choices as we confront life's end.

What assurances do I have if I choose hospice?

You can be assured that your wishes will be respected and that you will be allowed to die, pain free, surrounded by those who love you, and with the utmost respect and dignity. Hospice will focus on comfort measures and quality of life needs and allow you to die naturally rather than prolong your life beyond its natural ability to continue.

When does hospice become a part of my choice?

People who choose hospice have medical conditions that no longer can be cured. Hospice, with more than 25 years of experience in caring for the terminally ill, offers tremendous advances in pain management that dramatically improve quality of life. One of the most life-affirming

forms of health care, hospice provides comfort, support and respect for the patient, the family and friends. Traditional medical care focuses almost solely on patients' physical needs. Hospice addresses the physical, emotional and spiritual needs of patients facing the end of life, along with the needs of their caregivers.

By making the hospice choice, what can I expect?

Hospice caregivers and volunteers join together, around the clock if necessary, to provide hospice care for patients, family and friends. Physicians, nurses, home health aides, social workers, bereavement counselors, chaplains and volunteers collaborate to assure the physical, emotional, mental and spiritual needs that are especially important at the end of life, are met. Hospice caregivers realize how deeply family members and friends are affected by a terminal illness.

How does hospice impact the quality of my life?

A significant reassurance is that hospice services are provided in the soothing, familiar surroundings of your home where you are most comfortable and where loved ones can be involved more easily. And, if you live in a nursing home or assisted living facility, hospice care is provided in those locations as well.



If I choose hospice care, how will I pay for the services?

Medicare, Medicaid and most private insurance companies recognize hospice care, which generally is a cost savings in health care. Care is provided in the home instead of a hospital, with the family helping as caregivers, and there is no expensive high-tech equipment to escalate your health care costs. Hospice care need not be a financial burden to anyone. Local hospices will work closely with you to identify possible sources of payment. Hospice, the ultimate expression of caring, support and love, has served millions of people of all income levels, races, creeds, ages and medical circumstances. Hospice is here to help you when needed.

Can a hospice patient who shows signs of recovery be returned to regular medical treatment?

Certainly. If improvement in the condition occurs and the disease seems to be in remission, the patient can be discharged from hospice and return to aggressive therapy or go on about his or her daily life. If a discharged patient should later need to return to hospice care, Medicare and most private insurance would allow additional coverage for this purpose.

What does the hospice admission process involve?

One of the first things hospice will do is to contact the patient's physician to make sure he or she agrees that hospice care is appropriate for this patient at this time. (Hospices may have medical staff available to help patients who have no physician.) The patient also will be asked to sign consent and insurance forms. These are similar to the forms patients sign when they enter a hospital.

Isn't hospice care just for people who have cancer?

No. Hospice care is available for patients with many terminal illnesses such as amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), dementia, heart disease, HIV/AIDS, liver disease, pulmonary disease, stroke, coma and other conditions. Inquire at your local hospice to learn more.

What specific assistance does hospice provide home-based patients?

Hospice patients are cared for by a team of physicians, nurses, social workers, counselors, home health aides, clergy, therapists, and volunteers who all provide assistance based on their areas of expertise. In addition, hospices help provide medications, supplies, equipment, hospital services and additional helpers in the home, as appropriate.

How do I make the hospice choice?

By speaking to your physician, clergy, hospital discharge planner, social worker, nurse or local/state hospice organization. When you and your family realize that care instead of cure is most important to you, that is when to ask for hospice.

If I make the hospice choice and need more information about Ohio's hospices, who can help me?

The Ohio Hospice & Palliative Care Organization, whose mission is to promote the development and delivery of highest quality, end-of-life care through advocacy of hospice philosophy and standards, can help you with this.





Organ & Tissue Donation

INSTRUCTIONS FOR MAKING AN ANATOMICAL GIFT (Organ or Tissue Donation)

1. Insert your full legal name in the first blank on the donation card.
2. Under Ohio law, the following may be donees of an anatomical gift: hospitals; surgeons; physicians; Ohio nonprofit recovery agencies (organ procurement organizations, eye banks and tissue banks); and accredited medical or dental schools, colleges, or universities. In the second blank on the donation card, insert the name of the donee to whom you wish to make an anatomical gift. For organ, tissue and eye donation, the local recovery agencies will facilitate the gift if a donee is not named on the donation card.
3. In the third blank on the donation card insert the name(s) of any and all organs/tissues you wish to donate. If you wish to donate all organs/tissues, insert the term “all body parts” on this line. Organs/tissues that may be donated include, but are not limited to, the liver, kidneys, heart, heart valves, lungs, pancreas, digestive organs, eyes, corneas, skin, middle ear, vertebral bodies, long bones and hips (fascia, ligaments), ribs, veins, humerus, brain, and other bones and ligaments.
4. Under Ohio law, an anatomical gift may be used for transplantation, therapy, research, education, or advancement of medical or dental science. All of these uses are listed on the donation card. If any of these uses is not acceptable to you, you should mark through the use or uses to which you object.
5. You must sign and date the donation card and insert your date of birth and the city and state in which the donation card is signed in the presence of two witnesses. If you are not able to sign the donation card, it may be signed for you at your direction in the presence of two witnesses who have no affiliation with the donee.



6. Each of the two witnesses present at the time you sign the donation card also must sign the donation card in your presence. The card does not need to be notarized.
7. If you are under the age of 18, your parent or guardian must sign the donation card as one of the witnesses.
8. Carry your donation card near your license or state identification card in your purse or wallet where it easily can be found. Register your decision about organ/tissue donation with the Bureau of Motors Vehicles (BMV) when you renew your driver's license. Your driver's license then will reflect your decision and your decision will be on file with the BMV.
9. Share your decision to make an anatomical gift with your family and loved ones. Discussing your wishes ahead of time will avoid unnecessary pressure on your family during a very difficult time and allow them to affirm your decision to donate if documentation is not readily available.

For more information contact your local organ procurement organization:

Lifeline of Ohio
 770 Kinnear Rd. Suite 200
 Columbus, OH 43212
 (614) 291-5667
 (800) 525-5667
www.lifelineofohio.org

LifeBanc
 20600 Chagrin Blvd., Suite 350
 Cleveland, OH 44122-5343
 (216) 752-5433
 (800) 558-LIFE
www.lifebank.org

Life Center
 2925 Vernon Place, Suite 300
 Cincinnati, OH 45219-2425
 (800) 981-5433
www.lifecnt.org

**Life Connection of Ohio
 Dayton Regional Office**
 40 Wyoming St.
 Dayton, OH 45409
 (937) 223-8223
 (800) 535-9206
www.lifeconnectionofohio.org

**Life Connection of Ohio
 Toledo Regional Office**
 1545 Holland Rd., Suite C
 Maumee, OH 43537-1694
 (419) 893-1618
 (800) 262-5443
www.lifeconnectionofohio.org

ANATOMICAL GIFT OF

 ("Donor").
[Print or type name of Donor.]

In the hope that I may help others upon my death, I hereby make the following anatomical gift as written and specified below, if medically acceptable, to take effect upon my death. In making this anatomical gift, I understand and acknowledge that this anatomical gift card constitutes a legal document under the Uniform Anatomical Gift Act and/or similar laws.

I hereby give and donate to _____ ("Donee"),
[Please insert name of qualified donee under Ohio law or leave blank if you do not wish to specify the Donee.]

and any other party selected by the Donee that also qualifies as a donee under Ohio law, the following body parts:

[Please specify all organs/tissues you wish to donate or indicate "all body parts."]

for any purpose authorized by law: transplantation, therapy, research, education, or advancement of medical or dental science.

[Please mark a line through any purpose(s) that are not acceptable to you.]

Signed by the Donor and the following two witnesses in the presence of each other:

 (Signature of Donor) (Date of Birth)

 (Date Signed) (City & State)

 (Witness)

 (Witness)

[If Donor is under the age of 18, one of the witnesses must be his/her parent/legal guardian.]

This is a legal document under Ohio law and the Uniform Anatomical Gift Act or similar laws.

Cut and fold along dotted line.

Ohio
Hospice &
Palliative Care Organization

