

Advance Directive – Your Right to Decide

It is the policy of Johnson Memorial Hospital to allow all adult patients with decision-making capacity (including emancipated minors) to participate in decision-making concerning their health care and medical treatment. Advance directives shall be followed by Johnson Memorial Hospital to the extent permitted and required by Indiana law.

There may be personal or moral reasons why individuals choose to prepare or not prepare advance directives. Johnson Memorial Hospital does not discriminate against an individual based on whether or not an advance directive has been prepared.

Johnson Memorial Hospital is committed to educating its employees and the community on issues concerning advance directives, and the right of individuals to consent to or refuse medical treatment.

YOUR RIGHTS TO DECIDE — ACCORDING TO INDIANA LAW YOU NEED TO KNOW

- You can decide, right now, what medical treatments you want or don't want.
- You can tell your doctor or loved ones these decisions, so that if you become too sick to tell them they'll know what you want them to do.
- You can choose someone you trust to make these decisions for you if you become unable to make them for yourself.
- You can write these decisions down on a paper called an advance directive.

For more information, keep on reading!

Federal law now says that you must also be informed of other ways that you can control the medical treatment you receive. That is the purpose of this section.

WHAT HAPPENS IF I BECOME UNABLE TO MAKE MY OWN MEDICAL DECISION?

Unless you do something, your health care decisions will be made by someone else if you become unable to consent to or refuse your medical treatments for yourself. In Indiana, these decisions may be made by whomever your doctor talks to in your immediate family (meaning your spouse, parent, adult child, brother or sister) or by a person appointed by a court.

In Indiana you can make and write down your own decisions about your future medical treatment if you wish, or you can appoint a person you choose to make these decisions for you, when you are not able to do so. You can even disqualify someone you don't want to make any health decisions for you. You can do these things by having what is called an advance directive. Advance

Directives are documents you can complete to protect your rights to determine your medical treatment and can help your family and doctor understand your wishes about your health care .

Your advance directive will not take away your right to continue to decide for yourself what you want. This is true even under the most serious medical conditions. Your advance directive will speak for you only when you are unable to speak for yourself, or when your doctor determines that you are no longer able to understand enough to make your own treatment decisions.

WHAT CAN I DO NOW TO EXPRESS MY WISHES IN CASE I LATER BECOME UNABLE TO TELL MY DOCTOR OR MY FAMILY?

There are three ways you can make your wishes known now, before you get too sick to tell what treatment you want or don't want:

1. you can speak directly to your doctor and your family;
2. you can appoint someone to speak or decide for you;
3. you can write some specific medical instructions.

DO I HAVE TO FILL OUT MORE PAPERS?

No. You can always talk with your doctor and ask that your wishes be written in your medical chart. You can talk with your family. You don't have to write down what you want but writing it down makes it clear, and sometimes, writing it down is necessary to make it legal. When you are no longer able to speak for yourself, Indiana law pays special attention to what you have written in your advance directive about your health care wishes and whom you appointed to carry them out.

DO I HAVE TO DECIDE ABOUT AN ADVANCE DIRECTIVE RIGHT NOW?

No. You have the right to make an advance directive if you want to, and no one can stop you from doing so. But, no one can force you to make an advance directive if you don't want to and no one can discriminate against you if you don't sign one.

WHICH ADVANCE DIRECTIVE SHOULD I USE?

That depends on what you want to do. If you want to put your wishes in writing, there are three Indiana laws that are important: The Health Care Consent Act, the Living Will Act, and the Powers of Attorney Act. These laws may be used singly or in combination with each other. These laws are complicated however, and it is always wise to talk to a lawyer if you have specific questions about your legal choices.

WHAT IS THE INDIANA HEALTH CARE CONSENT ACT?

The Indiana Health Care Consent Act is found in the Indiana Code at IC 16-36-1. This law lets you appoint someone to say "yes" or "no" to your medical treatments when you are no longer

able. This person is called your health care representative and he or she may consent to or refuse medical treatment for you in certain circumstances that you can spell out. To appoint a health care representative, you must put it in writing, sign it and have it witnessed by another adult.

Because these are serious decisions your health care representative must make them in your best interest. In Indiana, courts have already made it clear that decisions made for you by your health care representative should be honored. The decisions can determine which medical treatment you will or will not receive when you are unable to express your wishes. If you want, in certain circumstances and in consultation with your doctor, your health care representative may even decide whether or not food and water should be artificially provided as part of your medical treatment.

WHAT IS THE INDIANA LIVING WILL ACT?

The Indiana Living Will Act is found in the Indiana Code at IC 16-36-4. This law lets you write one of two kinds of legal documents for use when you have a terminal condition and are unable to give medical instructions. The first, the Living Will Declaration, can be used if you want to tell your doctor and family that life-prolonging medical treatments should not be used, so that you can be allowed to die naturally from your terminal condition. In a Living Will Declaration, you may choose whether or not food or water should be artificially provided as part of your medical treatment or whether someone else should make that decision for you. The second of these documents, the Life-Prolonging Procedures Declaration, can be used if you want all possible life-prolonging medical treatments used to extend your life.

For either of these documents to be effective, there must be two adult witnesses and the document must be in writing and signed by you or someone that you direct to sign in your presence. Either a Living Will Declaration or a Life-Prolonging Procedures Declaration can be canceled orally, or in writing, or by canceling or destroying the declaration yourself. The cancellation is effective, however, only when your doctor is informed.

WHAT IS THE INDIANA POWERS OF ATTORNEY ACT?

The Indiana Powers of Attorney Act is found in the Indiana Code at IC 30-5. This law spells out how you can give someone the power to act for you in a lot of situations, including health care. You do this by giving this person your power of attorney to do certain things you want this person to do. This person should be someone that you trust. He or she does not have to be an attorney, even though the legal term for this person you appoint is **attorney in fact**. The person you name as your **attorney in fact** is given the power to act for you in only the ways you specify.

Your power of attorney must be in writing and signed in the presence of a notary public. It must spell out who you want as your **attorney in fact** and exactly what powers you want to give to the person who will be your **attorney in fact**, and what powers you don't want to give. Since your **attorney in fact** is not required to act for you if he or she doesn't want to, you may wish to consult with this person before making the appointment.

If you wish, your power of attorney document may appoint the person of your choice to consent to or refuse health care for you. This can be done by making this person your health care representative under the Health Care Consent Act in your power of attorney document. You can also let this person have general power over your health care. This would let him or her sign contracts for you, admit or release you from hospitals or other places, look at or get copies of your medical records, and do a number of other things in your name. You can cancel a power of attorney at any time, but only by signing a written cancellation and having this actually delivered to your **attorney in fact**.

ARE THERE FORMS TO HELP ME WRITE THESE DOCUMENTS?

Although Indiana law provides limited forms for some of these purposes listed above, these may not be sufficient to accomplish everything you might want. Although these laws do not specifically require an attorney, you may wish to consult with one before you try to write one of the more complicated legal documents described above.

CAN I CHANGE MY MIND AFTER I WRITE AN ADVANCE DIRECTIVE?

Yes. As we mentioned above, you can change your mind about any of the types of appointments or about the living will. However, you need to make various people aware that you've changed your mind, like your doctor, your family or the person you've appointed, and you might have to revoke your decision in writing. Remember, however that you can always speak directly to your doctor. But be sure to state your wishes clearly and be sure they are understood.

WHAT IF I MAKE AN ADVANCE DIRECTIVE IN INDIANA AND I AM HOSPITALIZED IN A DIFFERENT STATE, OR VICE VERSA?

The law on honoring an advance directive in or from another state is unclear. However, because an advance directive tells your wishes regarding medical care, it may be honored wherever you are, if it is made known. But if you spend a great deal of time in more than one state, you may wish to consider having your advance directive meet the laws of those states as much as possible.

WHAT SHOULD I DO WITH MY ADVANCE DIRECTIVE IF I CHOOSE TO HAVE ONE?

Make sure that someone, such as your lawyer or a family member, knows that you have an advance directive and knows where it is located. You might consider giving a copy of your power of attorney document to the person you have appointed to serve as your **attorney in fact**. You may also decide to ask your doctor or other health care provider to make your advance directive a part of your permanent medical record.

Another idea would be to keep a second copy of the directive in a safe place where it can be easily found, and you might keep a small card in your purse or wallet which states that you have an advance directive and where it is located, or who your **attorney in fact** is, if you have named one.

FINAL THINGS TO REMEMBER:

- You have the right to control what medical treatment you will receive.
- Even without a lawyer or a form, you can always tell your doctor and your family what medical treatments you want or don't want.
- No one can discriminate against you for signing an advance directive.
- Using an advance directive is, however, your way to control your future medical treatment.

WHAT ABOUT ORGAN AND TISSUE DONATION?

Under certain circumstances, the State of Indiana requires that hospitals ask the family of a patient who has died about organ and tissue donation. If the patient has not indicated his or her wishes, then it is up to the patient's family to make the decision concerning donation. Such organs and tissues are used for persons needing organ and tissue transplants, thus allowing them to benefit from longer life and a much-improved quality of life.

Organ donation, such as heart, liver, lung, kidney or pancreas, takes place after a person is declared "brain dead." Brain death occurs when the brain stops working (there is no spontaneous breathing and brain functions have ceased). Individuals who are declared brain dead can be temporarily maintained with life-support to preserve the organs for transplantation. The age range for organ donors varies, but is usually zero (newborn) to 60 years.

Tissue donation involves donation of corneas, skin, bone, heart valves, and cartilage. The age range for tissue donors is usually three months to 70 years. Tissue donation can enable people blinded by corneal disease to see, provide burn victims with new skin, and persons with bone cancer to retain a limb.

The donor and donor's family do not pay any transplant-related costs; the recipient pays all expenses. Additionally, organ and/or tissue donation does not delay funeral arrangement nor prevent an open casket for viewing.

CONCLUSION

It is difficult for people to make good decisions when they are under pressure or emotional stress in areas where there are no clear-cut answers such as the use of life-support treatment and organ donation. These issues require a great deal of discussion and careful thought. This information has been presented in hopes that you will discuss it with your doctor and others, and come to a decision that is right for you or someone you love.