

# Understanding WA's new Advance Health Directive & Advance Care Planning resources

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# Acknowledgement of Country

I would like to acknowledge the traditional owners of the land we meet on today, the Wadjuk people of the Noongar nation. I would also like to pay my respect to Elders past, present and emerging.



#### What I'll cover

- What is Advance Care Planning?
- The benefits of Advance Care Planning
- A model for Advance Care Planning
- Overview of the revised AHD
- New resources
- How to be hopeful <u>and</u> prepared
- How you can help

### Some facts...

- Death and dying are a normal part of life
- 15,891 deaths in WA in 2021 (171,469 in Australia)
- In WA, more than 80% due to 5 causes:
  - Cancers (29%), heart & other circulatory diseases (25%), dementia (10%), respiratory diseases (8%), external causes (9%)
- Only a small % of deaths were unpredictable
  - Stroke (4%), heart attack (4%), accidents and injuries (4%) and suicide (2%)



Most of us will have some warning...

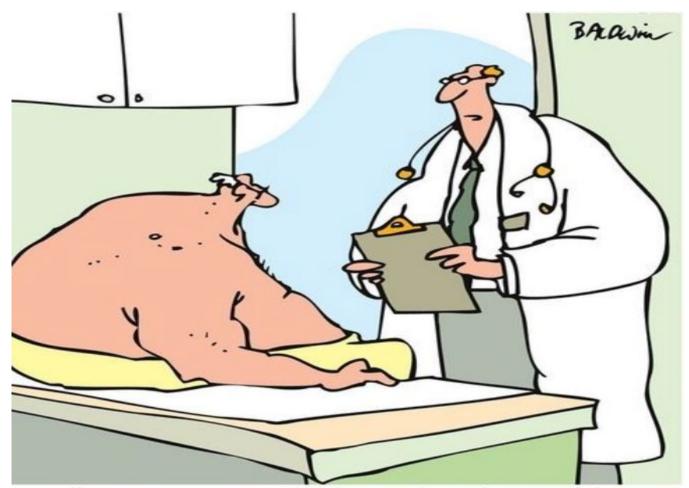
# What is advance care planning?

A voluntary process of planning for future health and personal care whereby the person's values, beliefs and preferences are made known to guide decision-making at a future time when that person cannot make or communicate their decisions.

National Framework for Advance Care Planning Documents

### **Benefits of ACP**

- Opportunity to plan
- Guides health professionals and substitute decision makers
- Helps ensure care provided is consistent with the person's beliefs, values, needs and preferences
- Families experience less anxiety, depression, and stress
- Reduces non-beneficial transfers to acute care.



"You've got six months, but with aggressive treatment we can help make that seem much longer."



"Yes, early palliative care is better...like, before it hits 4:30 on Friday afternoon!"

## **ACP** model for consumers

#### 1. Think

- What matters most to me now?
- What will matter when I become less well?

#### 2. Talk

- Family, friends and carers
- My GP and other professionals
- Others

# ME

## 4. Share

- Family, friends and carers
- My GP and other professionals
- My Health Record

## 3. Write

- Values and preferences
- Making a will
- Organ and tissue donation
- Financial decision maker
- Health and lifestyle decision maker





# Triggers to start or revisit ACP conversations

- Discussions of current or future treatment goals
- Scheduled health assessments
- Diagnosis of, or change in, a chronic or life-limiting illness, especially if individual may lose capacity
- Changes in care arrangements or applications for assistance
- If you would not be surprised if the person died within 12 months
- Recent hospital admission.

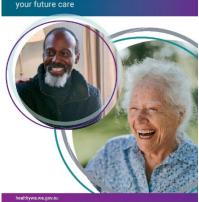


## **During the discussion**

Your Guide to Advance Care
Planning in Western Australia

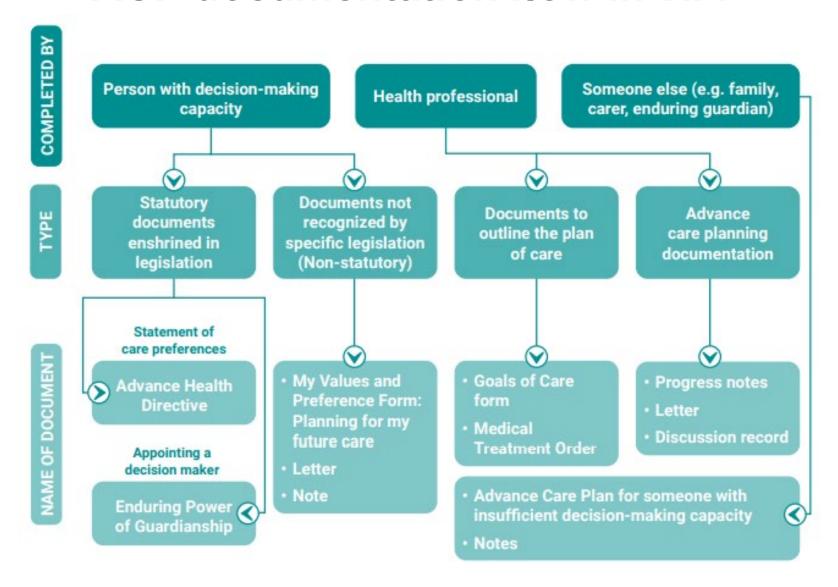
A workbook to help you plan for your future care

- Explain what ACP is
  - Provide or direct them to reliable, easy to read information
- Review any existing ACP documents.
- Consider current health/history and concerns/worries/fears about future health care
- Encourage the person to talk with family and friends
- Acknowledge and respect the person's own beliefs and values
- Plan time to continue the conversations in the future.



3. WRITE

## **ACP** documentation flow in WA



WRITE.

# Documents completed by a person with decision-making capacity

- Statutory (Recognised under legislation and generally must be followed)
  - Advance Health Directive
  - Enduring Power of Guardianship
- Non-statutory (do not carry the same legal force but may guide future decision-makers)
  - Values and Preferences Form

WRITE.

# Documents that can be made on behalf of a person without decision-making capacity

 Advance care plan for a person with insufficient decision-making capacity



## **Storing ACP documents**

- Record details of ACP discussions
  - Place written documentation in person's file
  - Include copies of documents and discussions in referrals where relevant
- Advise to store:
  - Original in safe place
  - Upload to My Health Record
- Encourage to share with:
  - Family/friends/carers
  - Enduring guardian (EPG)
  - GP/specialist/ health professional
  - Local hospital
  - Residential aged care home
  - Legal professional



# OVERVIEW OF REVISED ADVANCE HEALTH DIRECTIVE

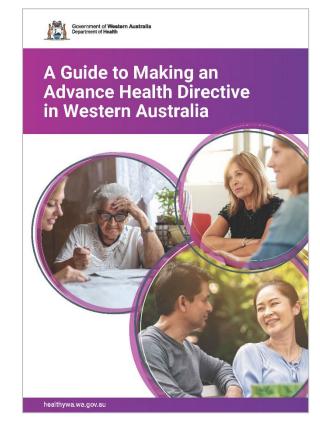
#### **Revised AHD & Guide**

Revised Advance Health Directive

Guide to Making an Advance Health Directive in Western

Australia





### Features of the revised AHD

- Includes the individual's values and preferences, in addition to treatment decisions
- Combines tick box and free text questions so it is easier to complete
- More guidance and examples
- Includes consent to medical research
- Greater focus on person-centred care

## What an AHD cannot be used for

- Request voluntary assisted dying (VAD)
- Request or authorise a health professional to take active steps to unnaturally end life
- To compel health professionals to provide medical treatments that may be considered futile or are not clinically indicated
- Record wishes about organ and tissue donation

### When should an AHD be enacted?

- An AHD would come into effect only if:
  - it applied to the person's circumstances and the treatment required AND
  - the person was unable to make reasoned judgements about a treatment decision at the time that the treatment was required.

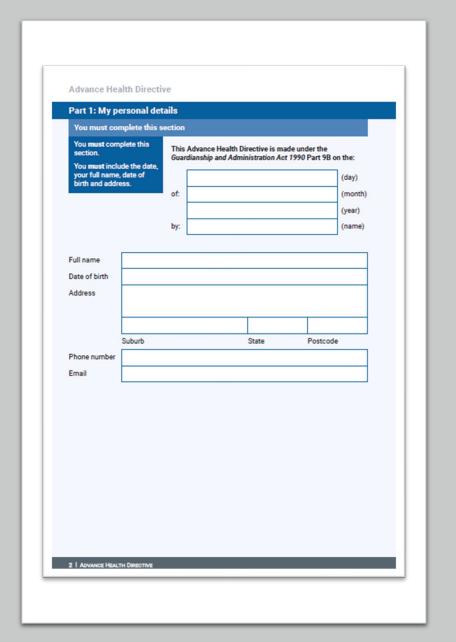
## Hierarchy of treatment decision-makers



# PARTS OF THE REVISED AHD

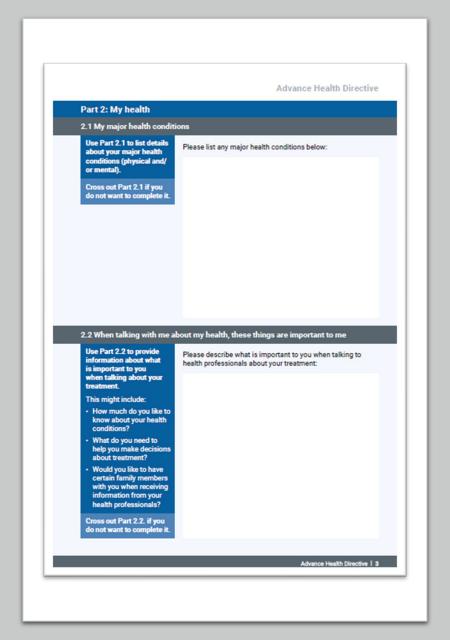
# Part 1 – My personal details

- Respondent needs to specify when the AHD was made (date/month/year)
- Covers the standard demographic questions.



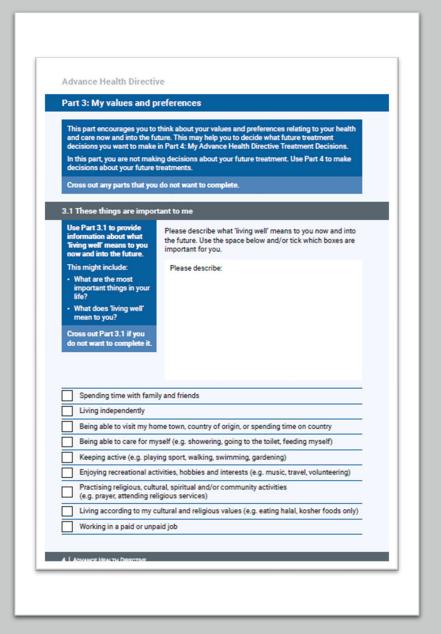
# Part 2 – My health

- Includes questions relating to:
  - Major health conditions
  - What is important to the individual when talking to them about their health



# Part 3 – My values and preferences

- Includes questions relating to:
  - What 'living well' means
  - Future health worries
  - End of life questions –
     preferred place of death,
     comfort measures



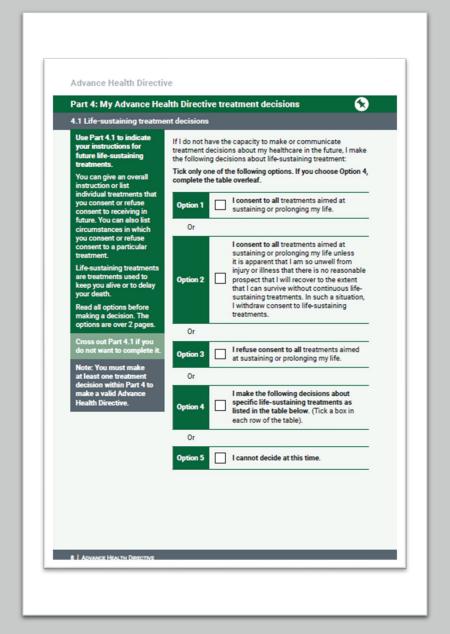
# Part 4 – My Advance Health Directive treatment decisions

- Treatment decision definition.
- At least one treatment decision MUST be made in Part 4 to make a valid Advance Health Directive.



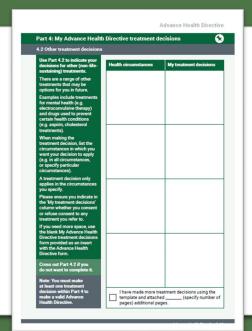
#### Part 4 cont.

- Part 4.1: Life-sustaining treatment decisions
  - Includes 5 options can select
     ONLY 1 option
  - Option 4 allows the respondent to specify:
    - under which circumstances they consent to each lifesustaining treatment
    - to outline any other lifesustaining treatments they consent or do not consent to receiving



#### Part 4 cont.

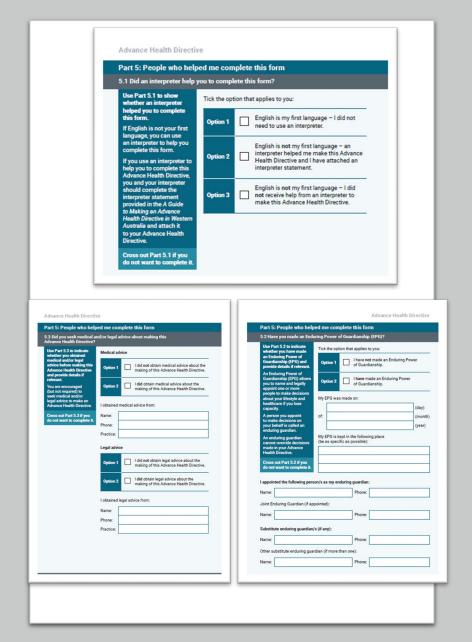
- Part 4.2: Other treatment decisions
  - Allows respondent to indicate their decisions for other (non life-sustaining treatment decisions).
- Part 4.3: Medical research
  - Allows respondent to provide treatment decisions about the types of medical research they consent or do not consent to participating in, and the circumstances in which these treatment decisions apply



	I consent to taking part in the following circumstance(s):				
Research Activities	Where I require urgent treatment to save my life, or to prevent serious damage to my health, or to prevent me suffering or continuing to suffer significant pain and distress.	Where the medical research may improve my condition or illness.	Where the medical research may not improve my condition or illness but may lead to a better understanding of my condition or illness in the future.	Where there are no other treatment options.	I do not consent
The administration of pharmaceuticals or placebos (inactive drug)					
The use of equipment or a device					
Providing health care that has not yet gained the support of a substantial number of practitioners in that field of health care					
Providing health care to carry out a comparative assessment					

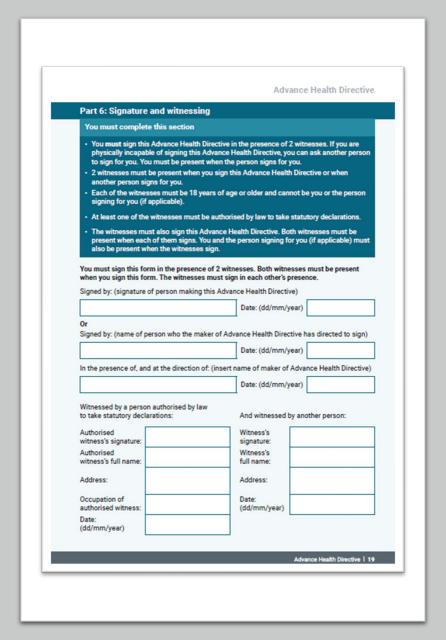
# Part 5 – People who helped me complete this form

- Part 5.1 Services of a translator
  - May need to complete an attach a translator statement
- Part 5.2 Enduring
   Power of Guardianship
- Part 5.3 Medical or legal advice sought



# Part 6 – Signature and witnessing

- Respondent must sign their AHD in the presence of 2 witnesses.
- Both witnesses must be present when each of them and the respondent signs.
- Witnesses must be 18 years of age or older.
- At least one of the witnesses must be authorised to take statutory declarations.
- Options available for people who can't sign.



## **Additional documents**

The Guide to Making an AHD in WA comes in a presentation folder that includes the instructional guide, AHD Form and:

- Translator statement;
- Additional responses to Part 4.1 other life-sustaining treatments
- Additional responses to Part 4.2 other treatment decisions;
- Marksman clause
- AHD alert card.

# Health professionals role in caring for patients with an AHD?

#### **Enact & follow**

- If patient does not have decision-making capacity, refer to their AHD and:
  - comply with the treatment decisions outlined within the AHD
  - provide care in accordance with their values and preferences
  - engage with the social work team to support families/carers with patient values and preferences
- If the AHD does not cover the treatment decision required or they do not have an AHD:
  - refer to the <u>Hierarchy of treatment decision-makers</u>

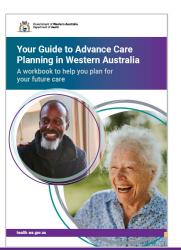
#### Review

 Encourage person to review their AHD when their health changes or at least every 2 - 5 years.

# **OTHER NEW RESOURCES**

#### New resources for consumers

- Your Guide to Advance Care Planning in WA: A workbook
- Values & Preferences Form
- Advance Care Plan for a person with insufficient decision-making capacity
- Advance Care Planning brochure and A4 factsheet
- Your Choice to make an AHD and EPG brochure
- Advance Care Planning brochure for the Aboriginal community
- HealthyWA webpages with AHD and ACP videos









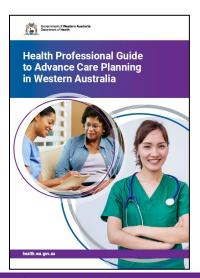






## New resources for health professionals

- Health Professional Guide to ACP in WA
- Take 5 Getting to know WA's NEW Advance Health Directive
- Template advance care planning slides for health professionals
- Quick reference Advance care planning resources in WA
- Health Professional AHD & ACP videos and webpages
- ACP Health Pathway
- Resources order form









## **ACP HealthPathway**



**Western Australia** 



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#### Advance Care Planning (ACP)

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Mature Minors

Statutory Medical Notifications

Taking Medical Photographs

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Q Search HealthPathways



Legal and Ethical / Advance Care Planning (ACP)



#### Advance Care Planning (ACP)

#### **Background**

About advance care planning (ACP) ✓

#### **Assessment**

Advance care planning is relevant for people at any stage of life. General practitioners play an important role in these discussions and in supporting patients and their families through this process.

- 1. Identify whether the patient might benefit from ACP discussions. Consider using:
  - the Supportive and Palliative Care Indicators Tool (SPICT) of the help identify if the patient may benefit from ACP discussions.
  - other triggers for ACP conversations ✓.
- 2. Take a history **∨**.
- 3. Consider reviewing the ACP discussion if:
  - · the patient, carer, or family requests changes.
  - · the patient's medical condition or individual circumstances changes.
  - the patient has a hospital admission.
  - · there are changes to treatment options or medical care available.
- 4. Be aware that while there are no specific ACP Medicare item numbers, certain MBS item numbers can be used to support advance care planning [2].

## **Goals of Residential Care (Form)**

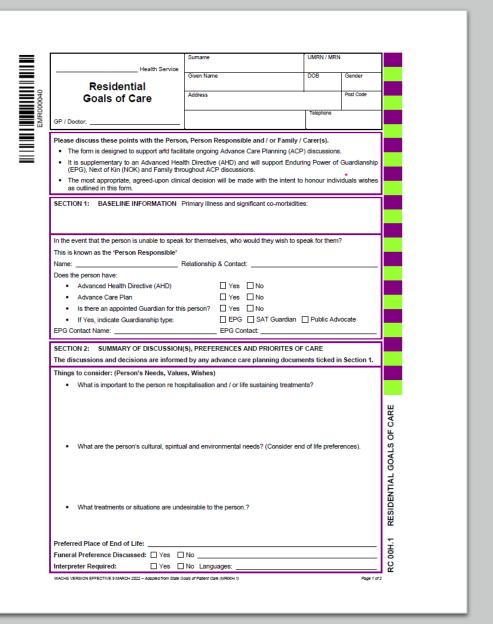
- Pilot adaptation of Goals of Care (GoC) form in WACHS RACFs
- Supports continuity of clinical care and complements advance care planning.
- Promotes conversations about GoC, limits of escalation of care, whether the resident wants to go to hospital, and may trigger ACP.

#### **Metropolitan Roll-out**

- The Department of Health is scoping the implementation of Goals of Residential Care Form in private RACFs in metropolitan region.
- The form has been socialised with the other NPA projects and RACF reference group.

#### **Next steps**

- The Department will send a letter package – including the current form (RC00H.1) and FAQs.
- Options for education and training packages regarding goals of residential care are being investigated.



# The Seven Keys to Being Hopeful AND Prepared

Dr Hsien Seow and Dr Samantha Winemaker

### 1. Walk two roads

From the moment of diagnosis of a life changing illness, hope for the best and plan for the worst

Make contingency plans – always have a Plan B



## 2. Zoom out

Understand what the beginning, middle and end of the illness might look like

Find out about the help that is available to you if you need it in the future, and how to access it



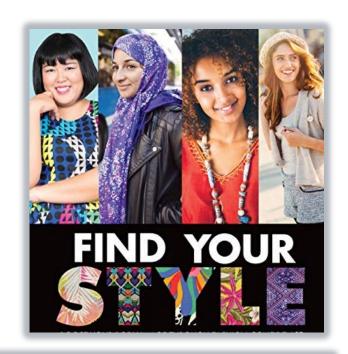
## 3. Know your style

Identify your coping strategies

- What has worked for you and those around you in the past?
- What new strategies will you try?

Let people know how you like to receive information

- Direct and to the point?
- A 'softer' approach?



Jour style. your rules.

## 4. Customise your order

What is most important to you?

Consider your preferences and how they are impacted by those around you.

Write them down and discuss them with your family, carer and professionals involved in your care.



## 5. Expect ripples

Remember the people around you have a parallel illness journey

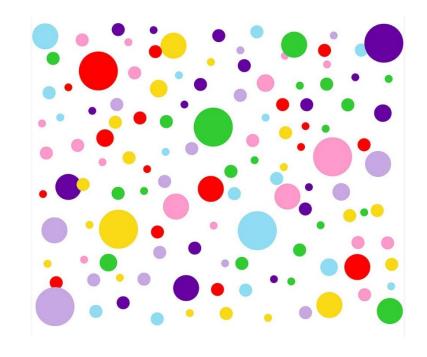
Plan support for your carer(s) to avoid carer burnout



#### 6. Connect the dots

Compassionate communities – who do you have around you who may be able to help you?

Link with your GP and know what wider services you can access



## 7. Invite yourself

Ask as many questions as you need to!



## How can YOU help?

- Let your patients, colleagues, and family and friends know about the revised Advance Health Directive and ACP resources
- Refer people to the Department of Health webpages for easy to find and consistent information on advance care planning
- Support your patients to use these resources
- Talk about the importance of being hopeful AND prepared

#### Services and education

Residential Aged Care Excellence in Palliative Care (RACEPC) - Cancer Council WA Provides targeted education to RACF staff with a focus on communication, and recognising and responding to the deteriorating resident. It aims to develop RACF workforce capability to provide quality EOL&PC to residents, families and carers.

Metropolitan Palliative Care Consultancy Service (MPaCCS) - Bethesda Health Care Expansion of the specialist in-reach model to build RACF staff capability using patient-based care episode and scenario training. The expanded model aims to increase RACF residents' access to quality specialist EOL&PC in the outer east metropolitan region and support the metropolitan-wide coordination of integrated EOL&PC across hospitals and RACFs.

Residential Care Line (RCL) interim expansion - North Metropolitan Health Service (NMHS) Provides acute clinical support to RACFs including palliative-related care, symptom management, advance care planning and Goals of Care discussions. It aims to improve the coordination and provision of services across the system with complex palliative care referrals made to MPaCCS or Silver Chain as required.

## Further information and to order resources

#### **Department of Health WA Advance Care Planning Information Line:**

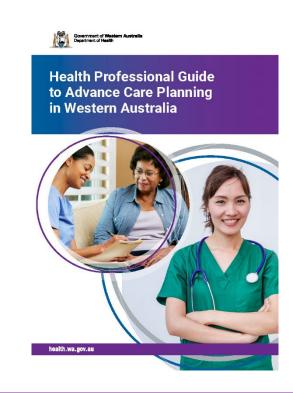
(08) 9222 2300 ACP@health.wa.gov.au

#### **Consumer information:**

healthywa.wa.gov.au/AdvanceCarePlanning healthywa.wa.gov.au/AdvanceHealthDirectives Palliative Care WA Helpline:1800 573 299, 9am-5pm

#### **Health professional information:**

health.wa.gov.au/ACP health.wa.gov.au/AHD



## **Any questions?**

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