Advance Care Planning Conversation Guide

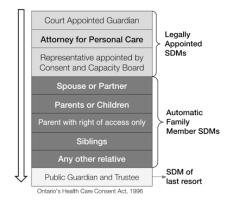
Patient Name: _____

PART 1. CLARIFYING THE SUBSTITUTE DECISION-MAKER (SDM)

A Substitute Decision Maker is the person or people who will make healthcare decisions on behalf of a person if he/she lacks the capacity to make them for themselves. In Ontario, a person's SDM is automatically determined by following the below list:

Confirm automatic SDM(s) Or

Choose SDM(s) and Complete a Power of Attorney for Personal Care document



Most people will rely on their automatic SDM. If there are *multiple people at the same level*, they *ALL have the authority* to make decisions. If there are multiples, be sure to record this information. If someone other than the automatic SDM is preferred, the person should legally appoint an Attorney for Personal Care.

Today's Date:	(MM/DD/YYY)
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ARE SDMs RIGHT FOR THE ROLE?

Ask if the future SDM(s) are:

- Willing to make future healthcare decisions for the patient
- Willing to talk with patient to understand his/her wishes, values & beliefs
- Willing to understand care needs and patient's condition when consent needs to be provided
- Willing to honour and follow patient's wishes to the extent possible when they apply
- Able to ask guestions and advocate for patient
- · Able to make hard decisions

Highest equal ranking SDM(s)

Name	Contact Number

Next highest ranking SDM(s)

Name	Contact Number

Is this the initial ACP conversation? \square Yes \square No
Have any previous wishes been communicated to the SDM? \square Yes \square No \square Unsure

PART 2. DETERMINE CAPACITY TO PARTICIPATE IN ACP CONVERSATION

A person understands and appreciates that:

- These responses provide guidance for the SDM(s). The SDM may need to provide consent for future (not current) health care decisions if the person is not capable of decision-making for him or herself.
- Their SDM(s) will be required to interpret all wishes they express to determine (1) which are the most recent (2) if the person was capable when they expressed the wishes (3) if they apply to the decision that needs to be made. Finally, the SDM(s) must interpret what the wishes mean in the context of the person's heath status and healthcare decision that needs to be made
- As long as the person remains capable, he or she will be asked to make his or her own decisions
- These responses can be updated or changed at any time as long as the person has capacity for advance care planning at the time of updating or changing
- Healthcare wishes expressed by the capable person at a future date will take precedent over relevant wishes that are documented here, regardless of how wishes are expressed i.e. verbal, written, in a video etc.



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Patient Name:	Today's Date:
	MM DD YYYY
	ument serves to record wishes, values and beliefs for <i>future</i> healthcare. It is NOT consent for treatment. It representation of a person's capable thoughts and reflections therefore please use their own words.
Understanding	What do you understand about your current health or if you have any illnesses what have you been told by your healthcare providers? What do you expect to happen over time?
	et to get better, be cured, or is your illness expected to get worse over time? Do you think you may with memory, swallowing, walking or other things that are important to you?)
Information	If you have illnesses and are unsure about what might happen over time, what information about the illness and treatments would be helpful to you? Is there information that you don't want to know?
Values, Beliefs & Quality of life	What brings quality to your life? What is important to you and gives your life meaning? (E.g. being able to live independently, being able to recognize important people in your life, being able to communicate, being able to enjoy food, spending time with friends & family etc.)
	w might this influence the person's healthcare decision making? How would an SDM use this e healthcare decisions in the future?
person to consider nearing the end of	he questions require the person to consider future hypothetical situations. They are meant for the what might be important in the event of a sudden critical illness (e.g. accident) or as they are their life from a serious illness. This is a chance for the person to tell SDMs what is important and buld like SDMs to make decisions.
	Think about the care you might need if you have a critical illness or if you are near the end of your life. What might you worry about or what fears come to mind? creathe, being in pain, being alone, losing your dignity, depending entirely on others, being a hilly/friends, being given up on too soon etc.)
ITAUC - OIIS	If you became critically ill, life support or life extending treatments might be offered. Describe for your SDM the state you consider unacceptable to keep living in.
communicate,	e person be willing to tolerate? To possibly gain more time? (E.g. would you trade the ability to the ability to control of your bodily functions) ge for the person if the condition is permanent or if there is little or no chance of recovery?
Hour the one	If you were near the end of your life, what would be important you? (E.g. family and friends nearby, dying at home, having spiritual rituals performed, listening to music etc.) hat might make the end more meaningful or peaceful for the person?
providing informed of	Providers: capacity to make healthcare decisions in the future, this conversation may be used to guide SDM(s) in consent. It may outline information about prior capable wishes and best interests of the patient. Therefore, include healthcare provider interpretations.
	this applies has reviewed this document and is in agreement with its contents. I have provided copies to $SDM(s)$. \square I agree with this statement
	er Name:Health Care Provider Signature:

