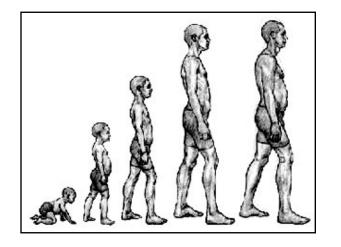
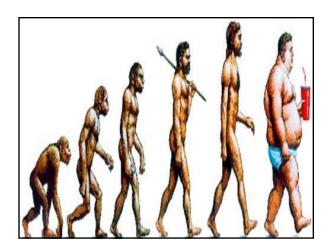
Ethics Committee Operation and Function: Current Challenges

Thaddeus Mason Pope, J.D., Ph.D. 2011 AMBI Clinical Ethics Conference Albany, NY ● November 18, 2011

- 1. Evolution + History
- 2. Traditional roles
- 3. Growing power
- 4. Future directions
- 5. Challenges

EvolutionHistory





Therapeutic abortion

Dialysis allocation

IRB

Gatekeepers

Decision-makers

	Result	Result
	Optional	Mandatory
Use		
Optional		
Use		
Mandatory		

	Result Optional	Result Mandatory
Use Optional	1	3
Use Mandatory	2	4

	Result Optional	Result Mandatory
Use Optional	1	3
Use Mandatory	2	4

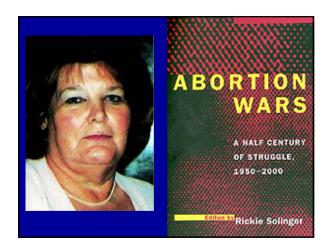




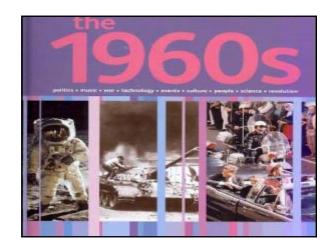
Endanger . . . life of the pregnant woman

Seriously and permanently injure her health

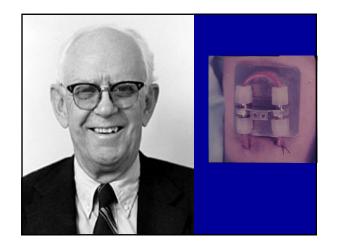
Fetus . . . grave, permanent, and irremediable . . . defect

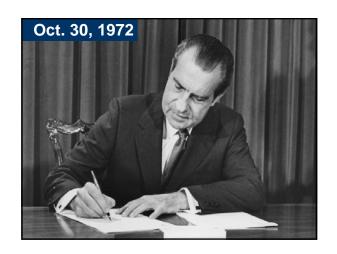


1960's

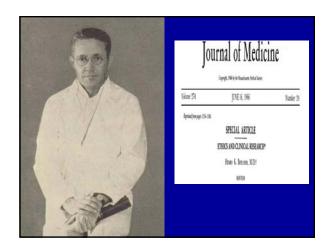






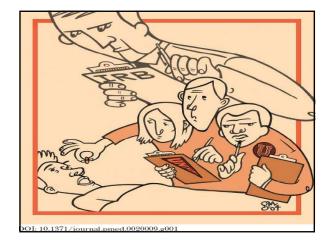








Surgeon General William H. Stewart



Ancestors

Abortion
Dialysis
IRB

Ancestry to birth



THE PHYSICIAN'S DILEMMA A DOCTOR'S VIEW: WHAT THE LAW SHOULD BE

Dr. Karen Teel*

It is a fairly recent phenomenon that we find ourselves discussing death with this kind of openness and it is, without question, long





"shall consult with the hospital's 'Ethics Committee' If [it] agrees . . . life-support system . . . without any civil or criminal liability"

Help screen cases
"contaminated by
less than worthy
motivations of family
or physician"

Making Health Care Decisions

Volume One: Report

The Ethical and Legal Implications of Informed Consent in the Patient-Practitioner Relationship



President's Commission for the Study of Ethical Problems in Medicine and Biomedical and Behavioral Research

1984

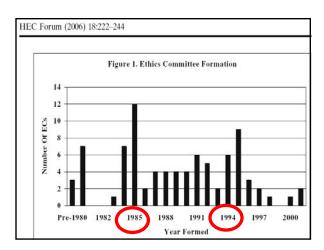


Infant Care Review Committee

1991









RI.1.10

Develop and implement a "process to handle . . . ethical issues that are prone to conflict"

LD.04.02.03

The hospital has [and uses] a **process** that allows staff, patients, and families to address ethical issues or issues prone to conflict.



Ethical & Religious Directives for Catholic Health Care Services #37

"An ethics committee or some alternate form of ethical consultation should be available . . ."



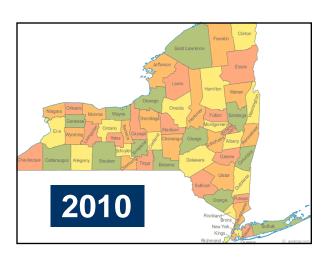
Universal Declaration Bioethics and Human Rights, Art. 19

"Independent, multidisciplinary and pluralist ethics committees should be established, promoted and supported . . . to . . . provide advice on ethical problems in clinical settings"

State mandates







Traditional Roles

Who does the HEC serve

Patients

Institution

Staff

Community

Education

Policies

Cases

Educate Self Staff Community **Policies DNAR** Informed consent **Cases** Capacity Surrogate designation Surrogate objection to reliance on prior wishes Disagreement about major or LST for patient alone

Prospective

Retrospective



Proactive Preventive

	Result Optional	Result Mandatory
Use Optional	1	3
Use Mandatory	2	4

Growing Power

	Result Optional	Result Mandatory
Use Optional	1	3
Use Mandatory	2	4

De facto authority







PROVINCE DE QUÉBEC DISTRICT DE MONTRÉAL

No : 500-17-048988-094

MARIE-ÉVE LAURENDEAU taut personnellement qu' às quatité de tutrice de a fille nimeure, Phebé Mantla, résidant et domiciliée au 392, rue Lafontaine. Châteauguay, Québec, district judiciaire de Beauharmois, est. MANTHA, taut ser production de la fille nimeure, Phebé Mantla, résidant et domicilié au 392, rue Lafontaine. Châteauguay, Québec, district judiciaire de Beauharmois, Québec, district judiciaire de Beauharmois,

CENTRE HOSPITALER DE LASALLE, corporation légalement constituée et ayant so place d'affaire au 8588, terrasse Champlain, Lasalle, Québec, HSP ICI, district judiciaire de Montréal; etc. (1987) etc. (

Défenderesses.







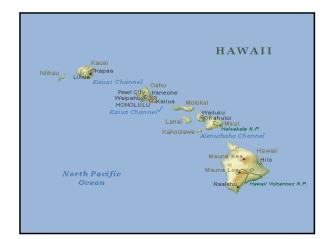


"Lumping"

Resource barriers

Judicial deference

De jure authority



"function . . . make decisions regarding ethical questions, including . . . lifesustaining therapy"

Haw. Rev. Code 663-1.7(a)

Adjudicator Gatekeeper

Adjudicator

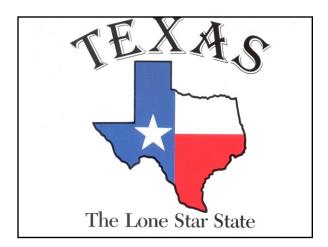
Disputes

Futility

Surrogate

Role 1:

Adjudicate
Futility Disputes



You may stop LST for any reason -- if your ethics committee agrees

"not civilly or criminally liable or subject to . . . disciplinary action"

- 1. 48hr notice
- 2. HEC meeting
- 3. Written decision
- 4. 10 days to transfer
- 5. Unilateral WH/WD



ADDI 14 2006

Classifiana Gonzales 407 Neches St. Lockhart, Texas 78644

Step 1: Notice HEC meeting

Dear Ms. Gonzales;

We, the physicians and other members of the healthcare team, appreciate you taking your time to attend the patient care conferences regarding your son.

At the last conference, your son's physician discussed his brain condition and the poor prognosis for any further neurological improvement. As you know, the physicians involved in the care of your son believe that his condition is irreversible and that to continue certain treatments will serve to prolong his suffering without the possibility of cure. We understand that you do not agree with this position and want the hospital to continue to provide all current treatments for your son.

When disagreements of this nature arise, Texas law allows hospitals to call the hospital ethics committee meeting to review whether certain treatments are medically appropriate. A meeting has been called for the Seton Family of Hospitals Pediatric Ethics Committee to consider Emilio Gonzales's care. This meeting will be held on February 16, 2007 at 09:00 a.m. in the 3th floor boardroom at Brackernidge Hospital of Austin. The physicians providing care for your son, as well as the ethics committee members will attend the meeting. Under Texas law you have the right to attend and participate in this meeting. While that is not legally required, we strongly encourage you to be present for this discussion. You will be given the opportunity to ask questions regarding your son's care and to provide input into the committee's decision-making process.



Step 3: HEC written decision

The Ethics Committee further recommends that

- The treatment plan for the patient be modified to allow only comfort measures (such as hydration, pain control and other interventions designed to decrease the patient's suffering).
- New complications that develop should not be treated, except with additional palliative measures, as appropriate.
- additional palliative measures, as appropriate.

 The patient's code status be changed to a DNR.
- Appropriate spiritual and pastoral care resources should be provided to Emilio's mother and family members.

In summary, the consulted members of the Ethics Committee concur with the recommendation by the Attending Physician and patient care team to withdraw aggressive care measures, including use of the ventilator, and to allow palliative care only. The Attending Physician, with the help of the Children's Hospital of Austin, will continue to assist the patient's family in trying to find a physician and facility willing to provide the requested treatment. The family may wish to contact providers of their choice to get help in arranging a transfer.

Step 4: Attempt transfer



Step 5: Unilateral withdrawal

No transfer



No judicial review

HEC = forum of last resort

Resolution 505-08 TITLE: LEGAL SUPPORT FOR NONBENEFICIAL TREATMENT DECISIONS

Author: H Hugh Vincent, MD; William Andereck, MD Introduced by: District 8 Delegation

Endorsed by: District 8 Delegation

Reference Committee

 \mathbf{E}

October 4-6, 2008

This resolution constitutes a proposal for consideration by the California Medical Association House of Delegates and does not represent official CMA policy.

WHEREAS, it is still common for physicians who feel non-beneficial or futile treatments are being provided or considered to feel threatened by legal action by the patient's family or other surrogates, and thus continue to provide such care against their best medical judgment; and

	WASHINGTON STATE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION HOUSE OF DELEGATES	
		Resolution: C-5 (A-09)
Subject:	Legal Protection for Physicians When Treatment is Considered Futile	
Introduced by:	King County Medical Society Delegation	
Referred to:	Reference Committee C	
	WASHINGTON STATE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION HOUSE OF DELEGATES	
		Resolution: A-2 (A-10)
Subject:	WSMA Opinion on Medical Futility in End-of-Life O	Care
Introduced by:	Shane Macaulay, MD, Delegate	

Reference Committee A

RESOLUTION 1 - 2004

(read about the action taken on this resolution)

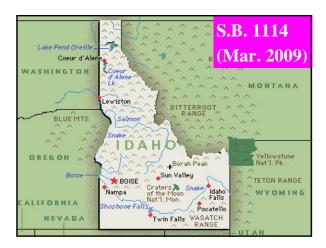
Subject: Futility of Care

Introduced by: Michael Katzoff, MD and the Medical Society of Milwaukee County RESOLVED, That the Wisconsin Medical Society, concurrent with a recommendation of the American Medical Association, Medical Futility in End-of-Life Care policy E-2.037, supports the passage of state legislation which establishes a legally sanctioned extra-judicial process for resolving disputes regarding futile care, modeled after the Texas Advanced Directives Act of 1999.







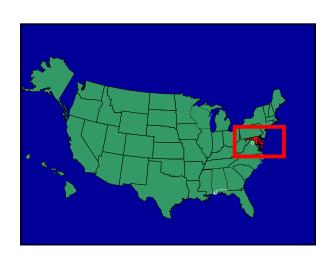


Role 2:

Adjudicate Surrogate Disputes

Spouse Adult child Parent Adult sibling



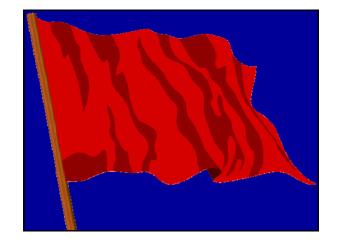


"A physician who acts in
accordance with the
recommendation of the
committee is not subject
to civil or criminal liability
or to discipline"

16 Del. Code 2507(b)(7)

Gatekeeper





Unbefriended

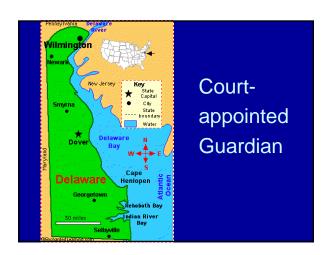
LST decisions

Role 3:

Gatekeeper for "un-befriended"









Attending = surrogate

HEC = check

"If [no] surrogate . . . is reasonably available. . . physician may make health care decisions . . . after . . . consults with and obtains the recommendations . . . institution's ethics mechanism"

Tenn. Code Ann. 68-11-1706(c)(5)

Role 4: Gatekeeper for LST Decisions







"In any proceedings related . . . to withdrawal lifesustaining medical treatment, the department shall require a written opinion from . . . the ethics committee of the hospital at which the child is a patient . . ."



Mandatory - optional

Disagree capacity 2994-c(3)(d)

MD object 2994-d(1), -(h)(6)

Surrogate object 2994-f(2)



"Recommendations and advice by the ethics review committee shall be advisory and nonbinding, except"

N.Y. Pub. Health Code 2994-m(2)(c)

Stop LST (other than CPR) in LTC

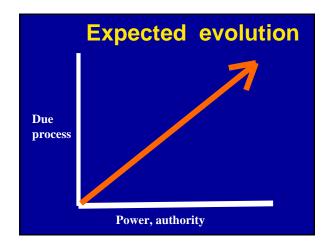
MD objects to surrogate decision to stop **CANH**

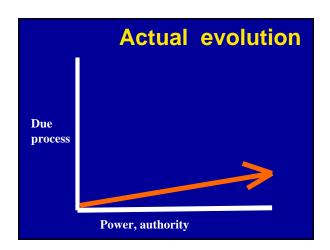
Emancipated minor decision to stop LST

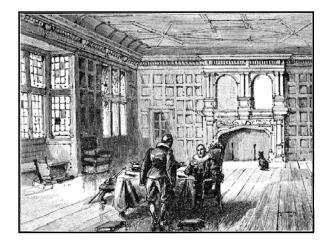
2994-d(5)(b); 2994-d(5)(c) 2994-e(3)

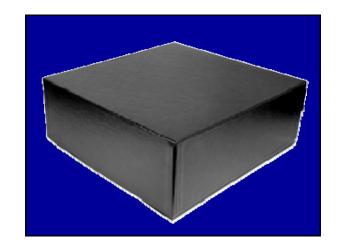
Competence of ethics committees

Power, authority



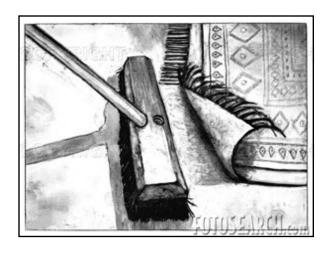
















Minimize 4 risks

1. Corruption

self-interest





2. Bias

disparaging to certain class



Solution:
Composition

"Ethics Committee, as an institution, is an illdefined, amorphous body" In re Eichner 426 N.Y.S.2d 517 (N.Y.A.D., 1980) At least 5 members 3 health or social service 1 MD 1 RN 1 no relationship to hospital No person connected to case Broader Quorum

3. Carelessness

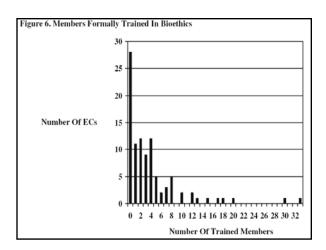
ill-considered ill-supported

Refuse to credit EC

In re Gianelli 834 N.Y.S.2d 623 (Supreme Court, Nassau County, 2007)

Solution: Training

"demonstrated an interest in or commitment to patient's rights or to the medical, public health, or social needs of those who are ill."



4. Arbitrariness

Abuse of process norms like notice

Solution: Procedures

Presentation by persons connected with case, who may be accompanied by advisor

Notification to patient and others
Pending case
Information about ERC
Committee response



Select Bibliography 1

"Legal Briefing: Healthcare Ethics Committees," 22(1) J. CLINICAL ETHICS 74-93 (2011).

"Multi-Institutional Healthcare Ethics Committees: the Procedurally Fair Internal Dispute Resolution Mechanism," 31 CAMPBELL L. REV. 257-331 (2009).

Select Bibliography 2

GUIDANCE FOR HEALTHCARE ETHICS COMMITTEES (Micah D. Hester & Toby Schonfeld eds., Cambridge University Press forthcoming 2012).



Thaddeus Mason Pope, J.D., Ph.D. Widener University School of Law 4601 Concord Pike, Room L325 Wilmington, Delaware 19803

T: 302-477-2230 F: 901-202-7549

E: tmpope@widener.edu W: www.thaddeuspope.com