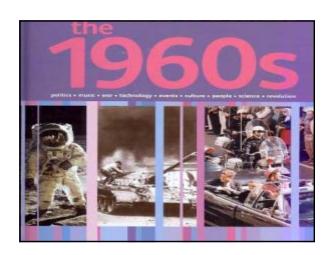
State Law Delegating Power to Healthcare Ethics Committees

Thaddeus Mason Pope, J.D., Ph.D. ASBH Annual Meeting
Minneapolis, MN ● October 16, 2011

Power of ethics committees



Gatekeepers Decision-makers

Therapeutic abortion

Dialysis allocation

IRB



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

De facto authority

"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

Futility dispute
Surrogate disputes

Role 1:

Adjudicate Futility Disputes

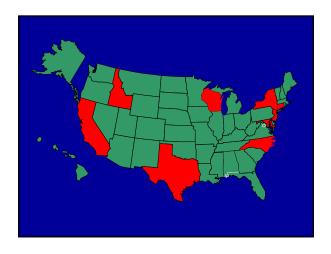


You may stop LST for any reason -- if your ethics committee agrees

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

No judicial review

HEC = forum of last resort



-	
-	
-	

Role 2:

Adjudicate Surrogate Disputes

Spouse
Adult child
Parent
Adult sibling







Gatekeeper

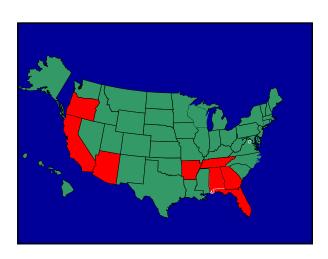
Unbefriended LST decisions

Role 3:

Gatekeeper for "un-befriended"

Attending = surrogate

HEC = check





Role 4:

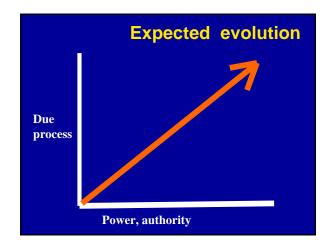
Gatekeeper for LST Decisions

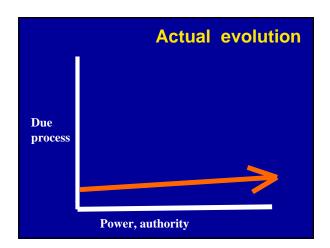


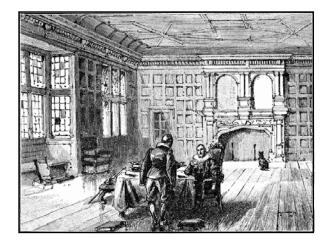


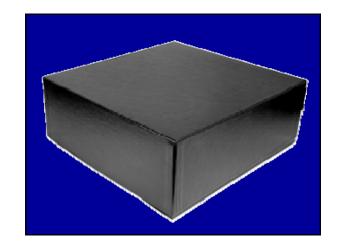


Competence of ethics committees





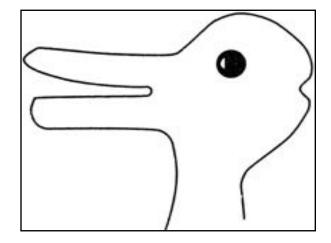












Minimize 4 risks



Corruption self-interest **Carelessness** ill-considered ill-supported Bias disparaging to certain class

Arbitrariness

Abuse of process norms like notice



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