

Shared Decision Making & Advance Care Planning: Using Decision Aids to Improve Patient Safety

Michigan ACP Conference
Lansing, MI • Oct. 11, 2018

Thaddeus Mason Pope, JD, PhD

Disclosures

I have **no** conflict of interest
to report.

I will **not** discuss any off-label
use of any product.

I have received **no** commercial
support for this presentation.

Objectives

1. Identify the limitations of traditional advance care planning.
2. Distinguish informed consent from shared decision-making.
3. Describe the advantages of patient decision aids (PDAs) over traditional informed consent.
4. State the importance of shared decision making for advance care planning.

Time

8:45 - 9:45

Break: 9:45 – 10:00

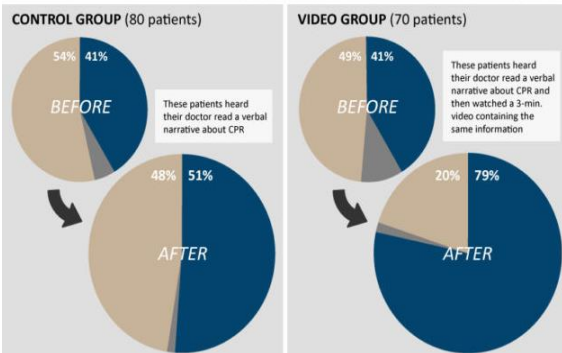
Core
thesis



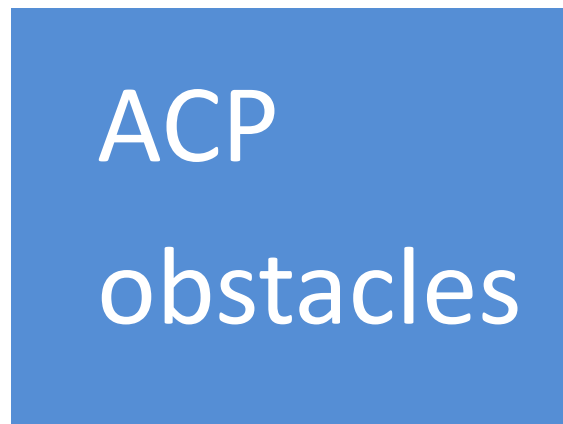
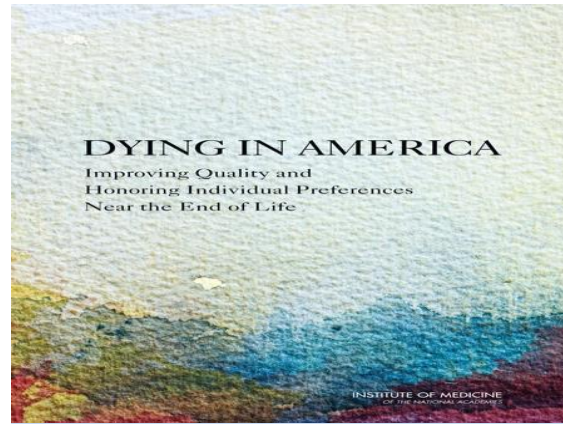
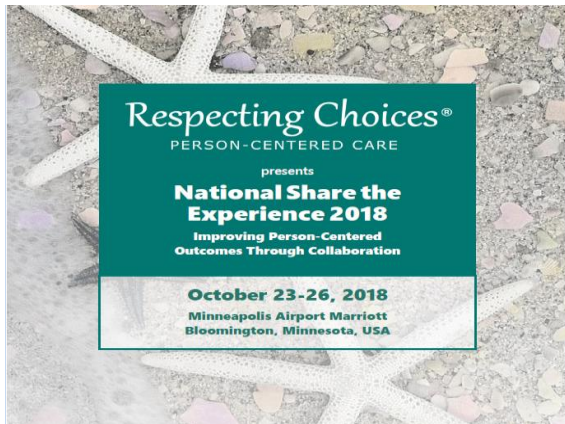
Powerful

Cancer patients who watched the video were less likely to opt for CPR

No to CPR | Yes to CPR | Uncertain Source: Volandes et al, Randomized Controlled Trial of a Video Decision Support Tool for Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation Decision Making in Advanced Cancer, J Clinical Oncology



Why use
more PDAs
in ACP



Promise of PDAs

PDAs for ACP

PDA certification

ACP Obstacles

Breakout Sessions by Topic

PACE Pre-Conference

This pre-conference workshop will bring together interdisciplinary staff from PACE organizations throughout the state for the purpose of:

- Knowledge sharing in Advance Care Planning work
- Education in Advance Care Planning
- Standardizing ACP Implementation
- Building community and fun, fun, fun!

Ethics:

- Competency, Capacity, and Caregiving: Oh My!
- Just One Word: Simple Tools for Healthcare Professionals that Can and Will Positively Impact Outcomes for Patients and Caregivers Experiencing Health Challenges
- Ethical Dilemmas in ACP
- The Grey Areas of ACP: The Collision of Law Versus Medicine

Disease-Specific/Chronically Ill

- "It Matters": Influences of Integrating Advance Care Planning for Those with Insistent Illness
- Dementia, Withholding Food and Water, and Overcoming Barriers to VSED by Advance Directive
- Destigmatizing Mental Health Advance Directives

Pediatric and Caregivers

- Conversation skills: A Gift to Your Loved Ones
- Conversational Coaching: Engaging the Cultural Conversation about Death
- Michigan Physician Orders for Scope of Treatment (MI-POST): New Form
- Dying to talk about it...

- Faith, Culture and Self-Care: The Miracles of ACP: How 3 Faith-Based Organizations Embrace Faith and Spirituality in the ACP process
- Care of the Arab/Muslim Patient
- Staying Fresh: Building Resiliency Into Your Practice

Implementation

- ACP in the Skilled Nursing Home: A Perfect Fit
- CMS Utilization: ACP Reimbursement
- A Program Model for Successful ACP Implementation
- Building Infrastructure for ACP in the Skilled Nursing Home
- ACP in the Community: The Experience of ACP Programs on What It Takes to Engage Others

Post-Conference Workshop: Art & Design of Successful ACP Implementation

This workshop will walk attendees through designing an ACP Program specific to your individual setting. At the end of the workshop, attendees will be able to:

- Describe the current state and address regulatory issues related to advance directives, treatment decisions, standing orders and code status in various healthcare work settings
- Design dyads with identification of needed partnerships for successful implementation of ACP programs and MI-POST
- Explore education plans, outreach and engagement techniques, and conversation challenges of ACP in various healthcare settings and communities.
- Identify at least three tools and/or templates that would be adaptable to ACP and MI-POST in present work setting

5

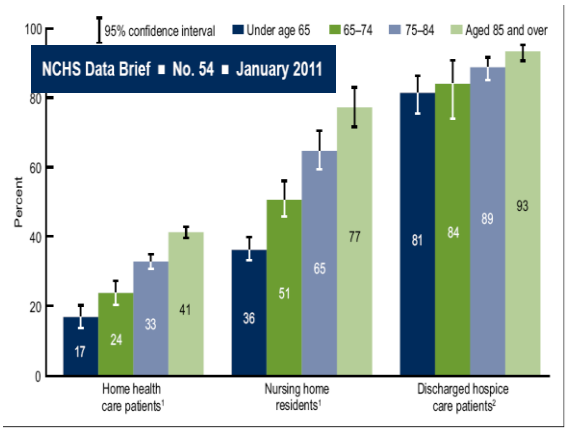
Not completed
 Not found
 Not understood
 Not followed
 Not i-actionable

**Not
 completed**

37%
 Systematic review of 150 studies
 (800,000 people 2011 to 2016
 Health Aff 2017 36(7):1244

70%
 Older Americans

**Even
 higher**



Higher
still



99497

99498

BUT

Even if
completed

Not
found

76% of physicians
whose patients **have**
ADs do not know
they **exist**




Completed
 ≠
 Have

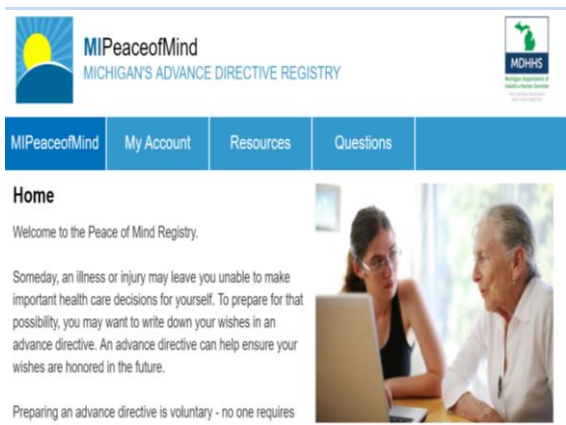
Fail to make & distribute copies

Primary agent	Attorney
Alternate agents	Clergy
Family members	Online registry
PCP	

Not enough to “write it down”
 Must be **available**



Only **1/3** advance directives used



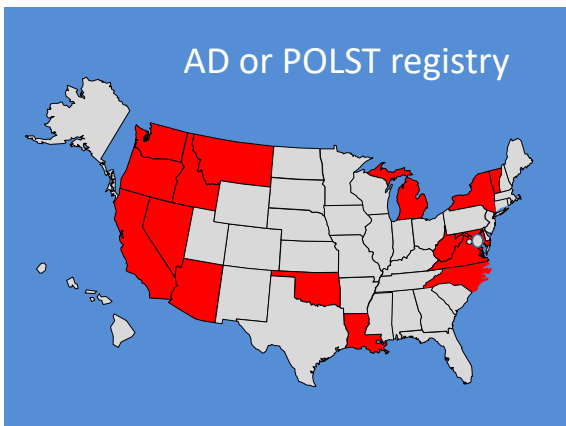
MIPeaceofMind MICHIGAN'S ADVANCE DIRECTIVE REGISTRY

Home

Welcome to the Peace of Mind Registry.

Someday, an illness or injury may leave you unable to make important health care decisions for yourself. To prepare for that possibility, you may want to write down your wishes in an advance directive. An advance directive can help ensure your wishes are honored in the future.

Preparing an advance directive is voluntary - no one requires





BUT

Even if
completed
& found

Not
understood

Not
clear

if _____,
then _____

If

triggering
condition

“Reasonable
expectation
of recovery”

75%
51%
25%
10%

?

Then

“No
ventilator”

Ever?

Even if temporary

Vague

Ambiguous

Limits

Enough

THE FAILURE OF THE LIVING WILL

by ANGELA FAGERLIN AND CARL E. SCHNEIDER

HASTINGS CENTER REPORT

March-April 2004

Annals of Internal Medicine

PERSPECTIVE

Controlling Death: The False Promise of Advance Directives

Henry S. Perkins, MD

Ann Intern Med. 2007;147:51-57.

Even worse

TRIAD
research

The
Realistic
Interpretation of
Advance
Directives



The Journal of Emergency Medicine, Vol. 42, No. 5, pp. 511-520, 2012
Copyright © 2012 Elsevier Inc.
Printed in the USA. All rights reserved.
0736-4679/\$ - see front matter

doi:10.1016/j.jemermed.2011.07.015

**Original
Contributions**

TRIAD III: NATIONWIDE ASSESSMENT OF LIVING WILLS AND DO NOT RESUSCITATE ORDERS

Ferdinando L. Mirarchi, DO, FAEM, FACEP, Erin Costello, DO, Justin Puller, MD, FACEP, Timothy Cooney, MS, and Nathan Kottkamp, JD, MA (BIOETHICS)

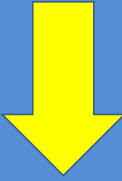
TRIAD IX: Can a Patient Testimonial Safely Help Ensure Prehospital Appropriate Critical Versus End-of-Life Care?

Mirarchi, Ferdinando FACEP, FAAEM; Cammarata, Christopher DO; Cooney, Timothy E. MS; Juhasz, Kristin DO; Terman, Stanley A. PhD, MD

Journal of Patient Safety: Post Author Corrections: June 16, 2017



Advance directive



DNR

DNR



Do Not Treat



TRIAD finds
patient safety
problems

Also identifies
solutions

TRIAD VIII: Nationwide Multicenter Evaluation to Determine Whether Patient Video Testimonials Can Safely Help Ensure Appropriate Critical Versus End-of-Life Care

“adding a **video testimonial/message** . . . significant . . . achieving interpretive consensus”

MIDeO™ Resuscitation Card (v)RSS

Thaddeus M. Pope

Code Status: Full Code

Organ Donation: Yes DOB: 08/02/1969

Living Will: Yes, with Appointed Agent

HealthCare Agent: Linda Pope (310) [REDACTED]

POLST: Not Indicated



Validated by



Scan my video message:
Password: 911



Issued: 12/08/2017
Expires: 12/08/2027

More
obstacles

Even if
completed
found, **and**
understood

Not
followed

Compliance with Advance Directives

Holly Fernandez Lynch J.D., M.Be., Michele Mathes J.D. & Nadia N. Sawicki J.D., M.Be.

Version of record first published: 28 May 2008.

The Journal of Legal Medicine, 29:133–178



The New York Times

The Patients Were Saved. That's Why the Families Are Suing.

Paula Span

THE NEW OLD AGE APRIL 10, 2017



Doctors
Hospital
Augusta
v.
Alicea
(Ga. 2016)

\$1,000,000

(plus appeal to SCOGA)

Last

obstacle

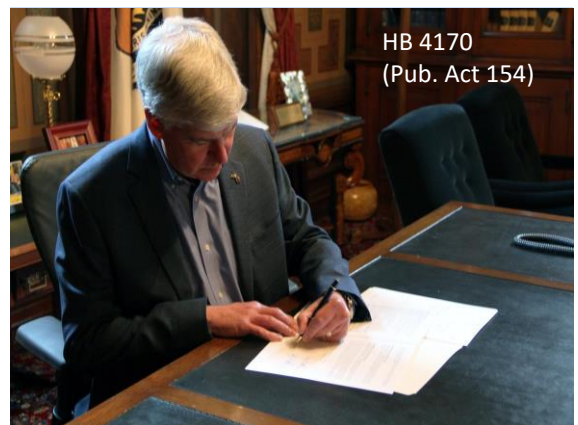
Even if
completed,
found,
understood,
and followed

Not
i-actionable

e.g. EMS
cannot
follow

Must
“translate”
ADs to **orders**

MI-POST



HB 4170
(Pub. Act 154)

Immediately
actionable

Recap

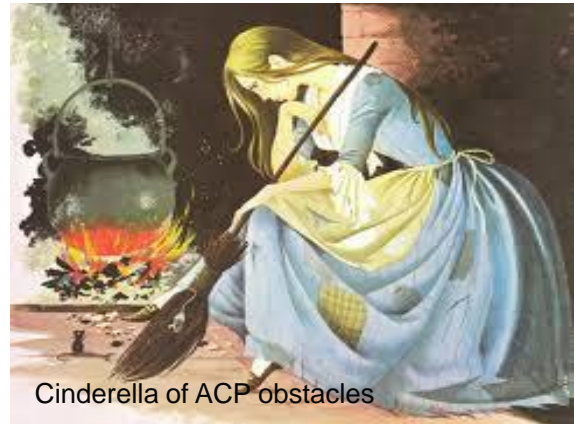
5 obstacles

Not completed
Not found
Not understood
Not followed
Not i-actionable

Working on
overcoming
these obstacles

One
more

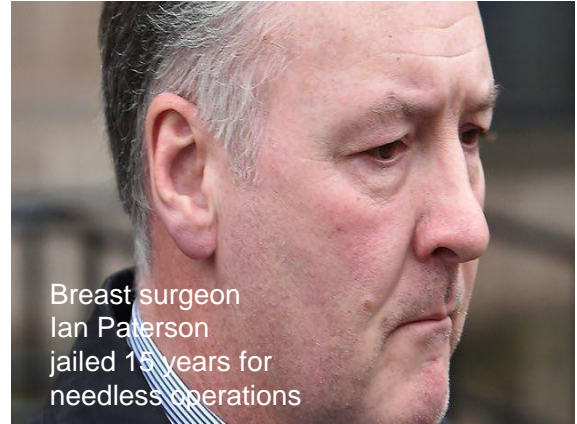
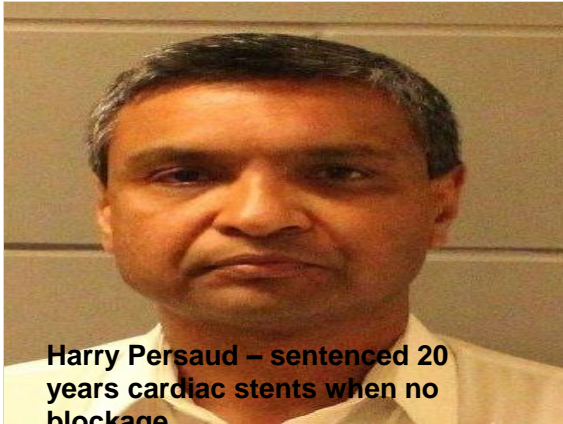
Comparatively
neglected



Not
informed



Treatment not
clinically
indicated

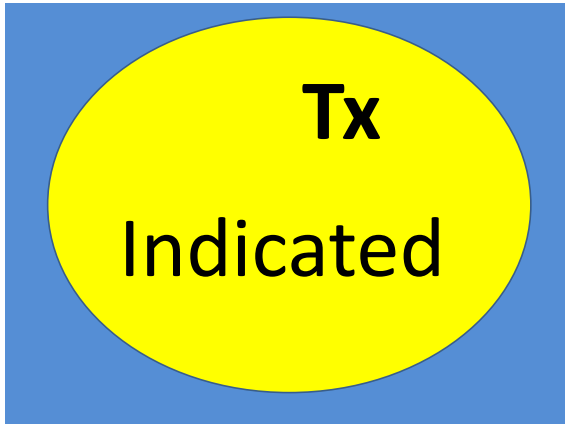


Unwanted
medical
treatment

Tx
Indicated

No patient
would want

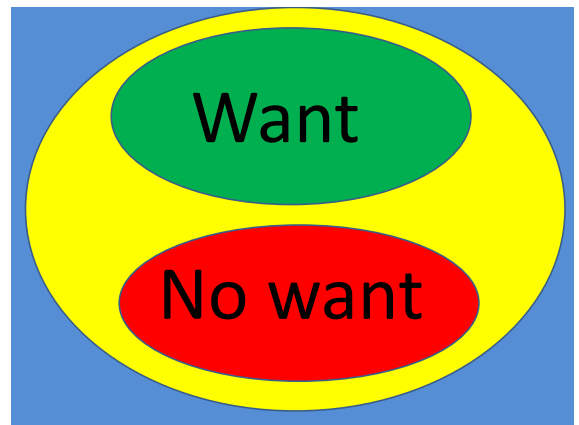
2nd type
UMT



Clinical **basis**
for treatment

BUT

Treatment not
preference
indicated



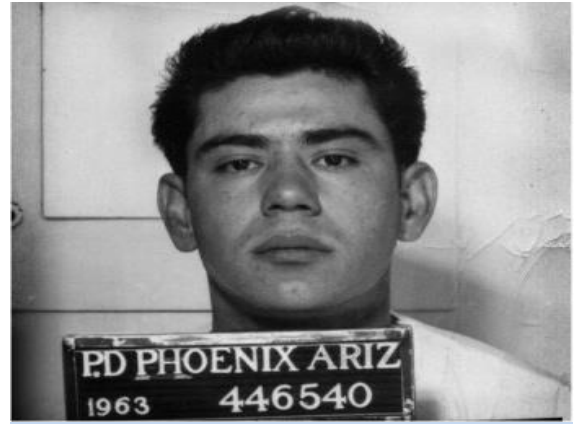
Reasonable
patient **might**
want this

But . . .
this patient
does not

Too little to
help patients
avoid this UMT

Medical consent
**Bad
Processes**

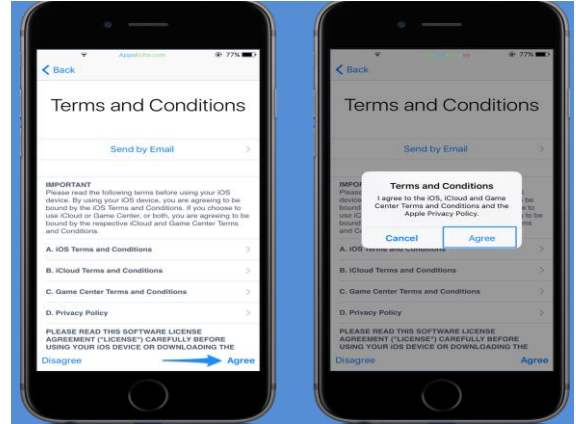




Informed consent
not done **with**
patients

It is done
to patients

“Consent the
patient!”

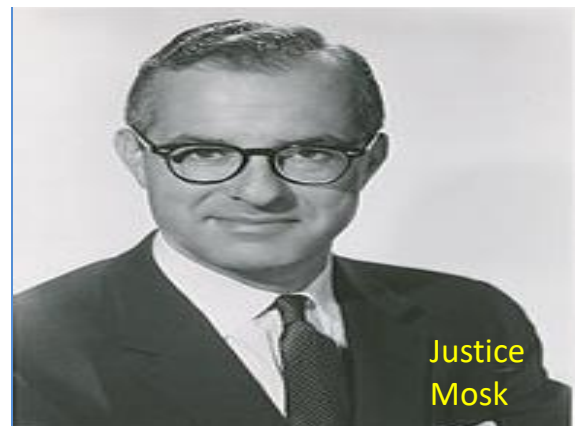


Disclosure was supposed to be a **means** to the goal of understanding

Today, disclosure **is** the goal

1972

Doctrine of informed consent



“lengthy
polsyllabic
discourse”

2018



“lengthy
polsyllabic
discourse”

Still



Stalled
50 years

Not only
bad **processes**

Medical consent
Bad
Outcomes

No
disclosure

Some patients
totally
uninformed

Health Care Costs in the Last Week of Life

Association With End-of-Life Conversations

Baohui Zhan, MS, Cecilia A. Frisvold, PhD, Haiden A. Huske, PhD, Matthew E. Nissen, BS, Matthew L. M. Mejevske, PhD, Craig C. Earle, MD, Susan D. Block, MD, Paul K. Maciejewski, PhD, Holly G. Prigerson, PhD

Background: Little is known about the extent to which patients with advanced cancer have end-of-life (EOL) discussions. Patient-physician discussions about EOL wishes are associated with lower rates of intensive interventions.

Methods: Funded by the National Institute of Mental Health and the National Cancer Institute, the Health Care Costs in the Last Week of Life study included 627 patients with advanced cancer who were interviewed at baseline and were followed up through death. Costs for intensive care unit and hospital stays, hospice care, and life-sustaining procedures (eg, mechanical ventilator use and resuscitation) received in the last week of life were analyzed. Propensity score matching was applied to control for baseline differences between patients who had EOL discussions and those who did not.

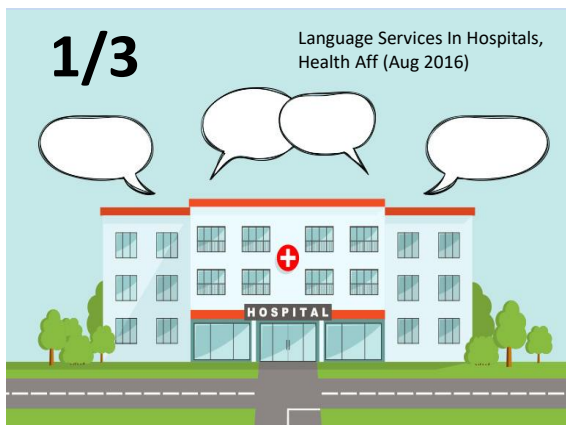
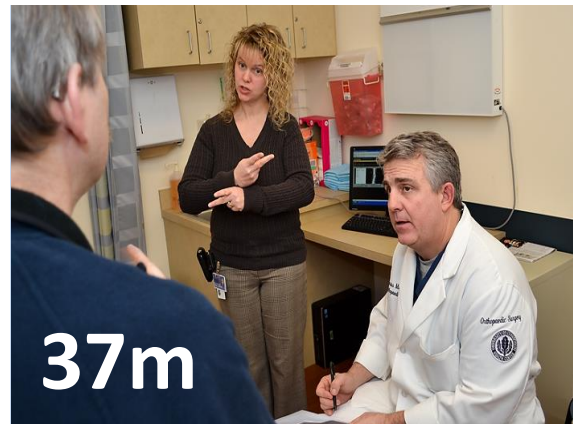
Results: Of 603 participants, 188 (31.2%) reported EOL discussions at baseline. After propensity score matching, the remaining 415 patients did not differ in socio-

demographic characteristics, recruitment sites, illness acuity, or treatment preferences. Further analyses, adjusted by quintiles of propensity scores and significant confounders, revealed that the mean (SE) aggregate costs of care (in 2008 US dollars) were \$1876 (\$177) for patients who had EOL discussions compared with \$2208 (\$285) for patients who did not, a cost difference of \$332 (35%) more among patients who had EOL discussions. Patients with higher costs had worse quality of death in their final week (Pearson production moment correlation partial $r = -0.17$, $P = .006$).

Conclusion: Patients with advanced cancer who reported EOL discussions with physicians had lower costs in their final week of life. Higher costs were associated with worse quality of death.

Arch Intern Med. 2009;169(5):480-488

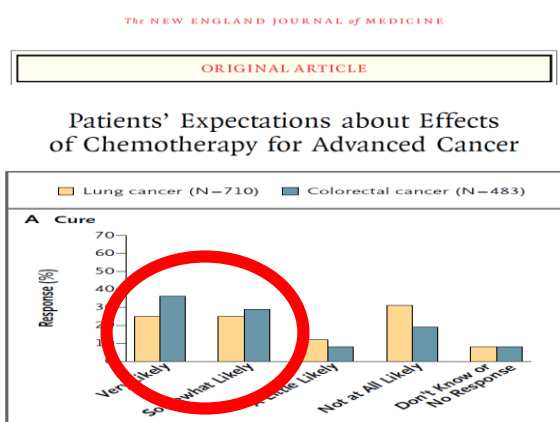
Only 31% advanced cancer had EOL discussions



Ineffective disclosure

Whether

How



1000 audiotaped encounters

9%

JAMA 282(24):2313

Not meaningfully conveyed

Not understood

The role of informed consent in patient complaints: Reducing hidden health system costs and improving patient engagement through shared decision making

By Karen L. Posner, PhD, Julie Severson, PhD, JD, and Karen B. Domino, MD, MPH

Introduction: Patient complaints about physicians are strongly associated with malpractice risk. Physicians at high risk for lawsuits

38 JOURNAL OF HEALTHCARE RISK MANAGEMENT • VOLUME 35, NUMBER 2



“potential risk of harm . . . included”

“but . . .
not clearly
understood”

“Risk of
dental injury
. . . disclosed”

“not **appreciate**
implications . . .
appearance . . .
(front teeth). . .”

“**Nerve injury**
. . . disclosed”

“**not understand**
. . . manifest as
pain or weakness
in an extremity”

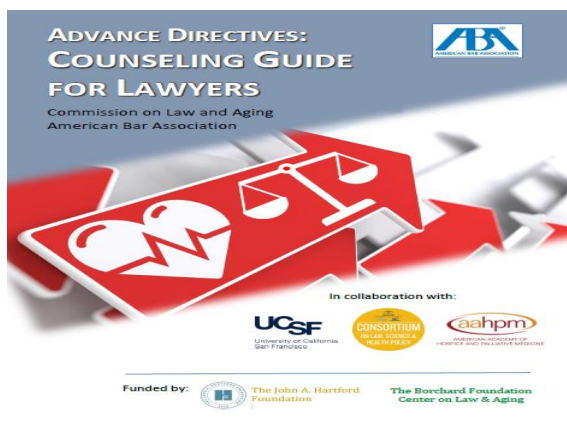
Who’s been out
to **dinner** in past
few weeks?

Too much
Too fast
Too complex

Also in
medicine

Also in
ACP

ACP



Older Adults More Likely to Discuss Advance Care Plans With an Attorney Than With a Physician

Gerontology & Geriatric Medicine
Volume 3: 1-5
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sagepub.com/journalsPermissions.nav
DOI: 10.1177/2333721417741978
journals.sagepub.com/home/ggm
SAGE

Mercedes Bern-Klug, PhD¹
and Elizabeth A. Byram, MSW¹

Attorney 38%

Physician 23%

Naming agent

Attorney

=

Physician

Less sure
about
goals of care

POLST

Problems



Physician Orders for Scope of Treatment (POST)
Executive Summary

Completion of a POST form
requires shared decision making between the health care professional . . . and the patient, or . . . representative.



Physician Orders for Scope of Treatment (POST)
Executive Summary

“must be a discussion of
. . . diagnosis and
prognosis . . . available
treatment options”

BUT

2 worrying
reports

(summer 2018)

Architects
& leaders

1

HealthAffairs

Counting POLST Form Completion Can Hinder
Quality

Susan W. Tolle, Joan M. Teno

JULY 19, 2018 DOI: 10.1377/hblog20180709.244065

“health plans . . .
**measure the
frequency** of
POLST form
completion”

Research Letter

January 2018

Palliative Care Eligibility, Symptom Burden, and Quality-of-Life Ratings in Nursing Home Residents

Caroline E. Stephens, PhD, GNP-BC¹; Lauren J. Hunt, MSN, FNP, RN²; Nhat Bui, MSN, AGNP, RN³, et al

➤ Author Affiliations

JAMA Intern Med. 2018;178(1):141-142. doi:10.1001/jamainternmed.2017.6299

98.5%
completion

“few patients or their family members recalled being counselled on . . .POLST”

2

Bifocal

A Journal of the ABA Commission on Law and Aging

**POLST:
Avoid the Seven Deadly Sins**

By Charlie Sabatino

Signing a POLST form **without** meaningful discussion

Providing **incentives** for completing more POLST forms.



Recap

ACP suffers
same patient
understanding
problems

ACP benefit
same
solutions

Solution

Problems

Patient decision aids

PDA's

What are PDA's?

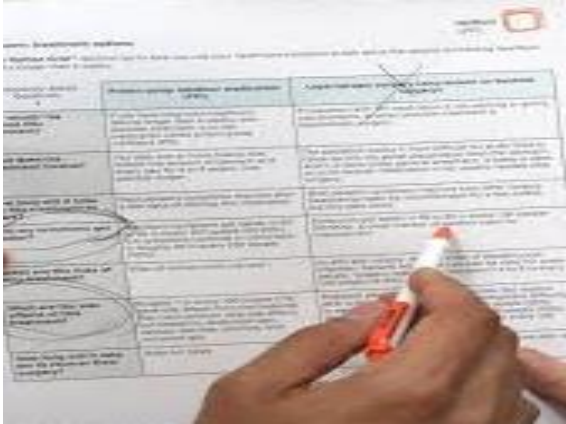
Evidence based educational tools

2

Before
encounter



During encounter



Present options clearly & graphically



THAI CUISINE

SOUP

1. **Tom Yum**
Chicken or Vegetable (S) 2.95 (M) 4.95
Seafood or Shrimp (S) 3.95 (M) 6.95
Thai hot & sour soup with pepper, lime juice, mushrooms, onion, lemongrass.
2. **Tom Kar**
Chicken or Vegetable (S) 2.95 (M) 4.95
Seafood or Shrimp (S) 3.95 (M) 6.95
Thai hot & sour soup in coconut milk, lime juice, lemongrass, mushrooms, onion & pepper.

APPETIZER

3. **Thai Spring Roll (4)** 4.95
Crispy Siamese spring roll with vegetable filling, served with unique sweet sour dipping sauce.
4. **Satay Chicken (4)** 6.95
Grilled chicken skewered fillets accompanied by peanut dipping sauce and mini salad of cucumber and onion in vinaigrette dressing.
5. **Duck Salad** 9.95
Roasted duck in Thai salad sauce (limeapple, red onion, scallion, green pepper).
6. **Beef Salad** 9.95
Grilled beef, red onion, tomatoes, cucumber, lime juice and special Thai sauce.

STIR FRIED

Traditional dishes, seasoned and herb dressed.

CURRY ENTREES

Traditional Thai curry each one: Unique each one can be ordered mild, medium or hot.

Shrimp or Beef \$11.95

Chicken, Vegetable or Tofu \$9.95

11. **1 Green Curry**
Green chili paste in coconut milk, pepper, basil, and eggplant.
12. **1 Red Curry**
Red curry paste in coconut milk, pepper, basil, and eggplant.
13. **1 Panang Curry**
Panang curry paste in coconut milk, string beans, basil, pepper.
14. **1 Yellow Curry**
Yellow curry paste in coconut milk, potatoes and onion.
15. **1 Massaman Curry**
Massaman curry paste in coconut milk, potatoes and onion & peanuts.

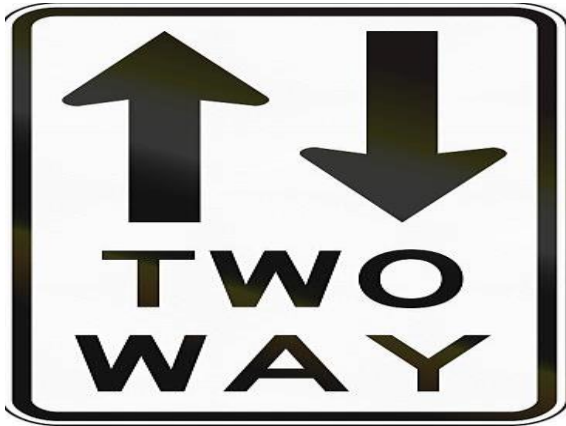
NOODLES

The most famous dish in Thailand

Shrimp or Beef \$9.95 / Chicken or Vegetables \$8.95

16. **1 Pad Thai**
Sautéed rice noodles with eggs, bean sprouts, scallions and ground peanuts.

<p>The Signature (Mild) *Wahlberg Green Food Award 2013 Winner - Best Hot Dish/Item</p> <p>MASSAMAN Curry Beef Authentic Thai Style Curry. Cooked gently with Lemongrass, Cardamom, and Coconut Juice.</p>	<p>Massaman Beef (Mild) *Wahlberg Green Food Award 2013 Winner - Best Hot Dish/Item</p> <p>MASSAMAN Curry Beef Authentic Thai Style Curry. Cooked gently with Lemongrass, Cardamom, and Coconut Juice.</p>	<p>Classic Pad Thai (Mild) Though some say that we invented the so-called "Pad Thai", the fact is that it is a traditional Thai dish. Our Pad Thai is made with the finest ingredients and served with our special sauce.</p>	<p>Toasted Sweet Chili (Mild/Medium) Combination of Thai Peppers at their peak, salt and sweet night color perfect for our Fried</p>	<p>Red Curry (Medium) One of the most popular dishes in Thailand. Creamy sauce made with aromatic blend of Thai Chili, Peppers, ginger, Lemongrass and Dried chili in coconut milk.</p>
<p>Green Curry (Medium) The most "Green Curry" dishes from the food of the East. It is served with plenty of green chili Peppers, Thai Onion, Lemongrass, Garlic, and Lime in coconut milk which give it a unique and pleasing aroma.</p>	<p>Tiger Tear Salad (Mild) Diced Grilled Top sirloin beef, salad with tomatoes, avocado, cucumber, tomato and red onion.</p>	<p>Basil Stir Fried (Mild) Traditional braised steak. Offering flavors singing beautifully with fresh Thai basil.</p>	<p>Spring Rolls Homemade Crispy spring roll made with premium vegetable filling of Peas, Carrot, Cabbage and Bean Thread noodles and duck pepper, mushrooms, served with yum sauce.</p>	<p>Thai Ice Tea/Coffee Brew It Strong!</p>



Do they
work?

Yes

Robust evidence
shows PDAs are
highly **effective**

> 130
RCTs

30,000 patients
50 conditions



Improved
knowledge

More accurate
expectations

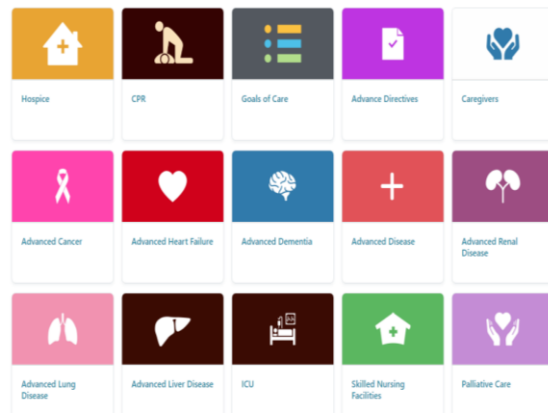
Lower
decisional
conflict

(less uncertainty)

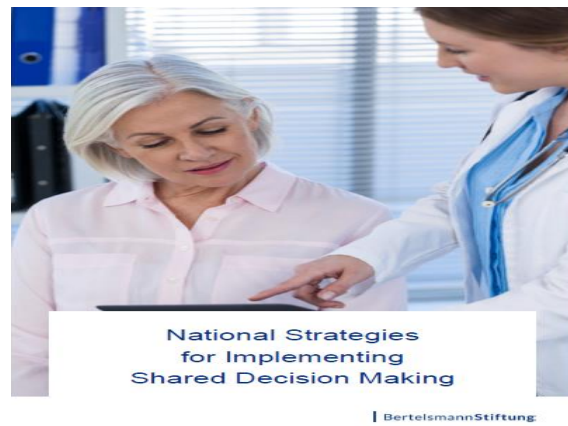
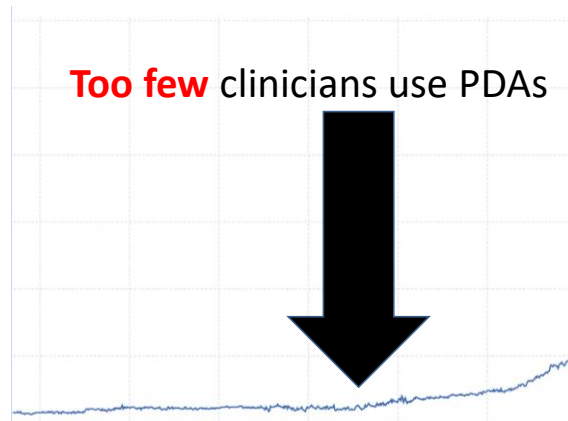
More value
congruent
choice

Great
evidence

ACP PDAs



What is the problem?



Australia

Canada

Denmark

Germany

Netherlands

Norway

Taiwan

UK

USA

“**More work** has been done on SDM in **the US** than in any other country.”

BUT

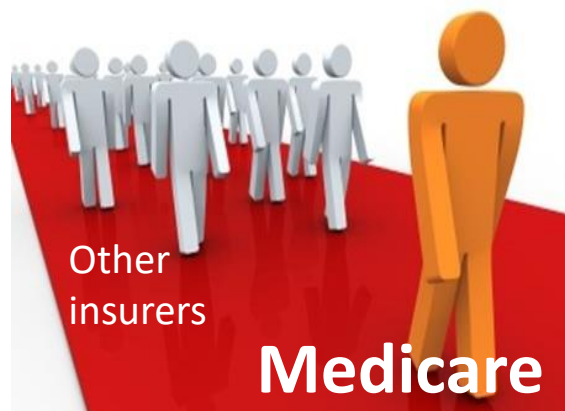
“**not** incorporated into mainstream care”

So:

Move PDAs from research to practice

From lab
to clinic

Payment
Tools



PDA use =
“condition
for payment”

No
PDA

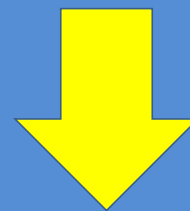


Logic

Medicare only pays
**“medically
 necessary”**

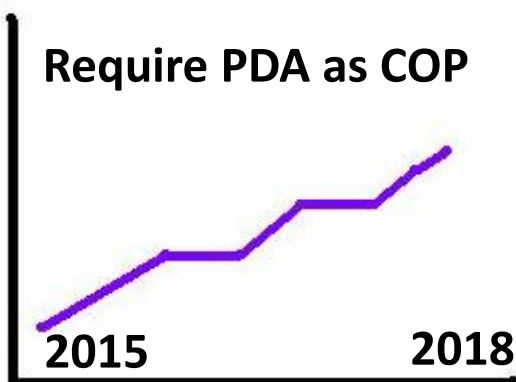
“Medically
 necessity” **not**
 purely clinical
 determination

Unwanted



Not med. necc.

Require PDA as COP



3 examples

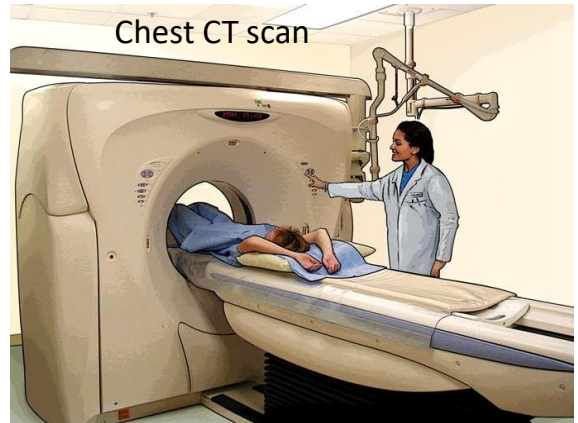
1

Screening for Lung Cancer with Low Dose Computed Tomography

30 pack year smoking history



Chest CT scan



Before
CT scan

“**must receive**
... SDM visit”

“include . . .
one or more
decision aids”



NATIONAL
CANCER
INSTITUTE



CENTERS FOR DISEASE
CONTROL AND PREVENTION



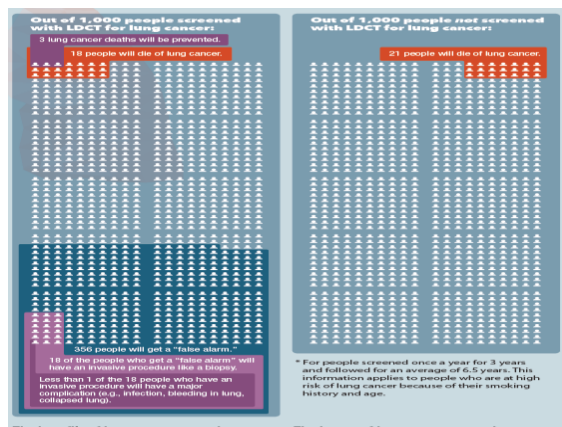
Memorial Sloan Kettering
Cancer Center™



Is Lung Cancer Screening Right for Me?

A decision aid for people considering lung cancer screening with low-dose computed tomography

If you have smoked for many years, you may want to think about screening (testing) for lung cancer with low-dose computed tomography (LDCT). Before deciding, you should think about the



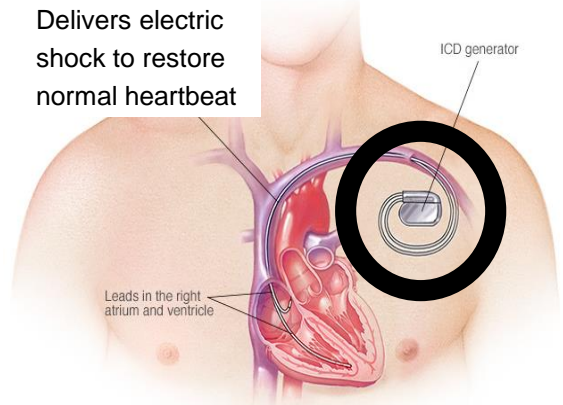
WHAT IS IMPORTANT TO YOU WHEN DECIDING ABOUT SCREENING FOR LUNG CANCER?

There are many things to think about when deciding whether lung cancer screening is right for you. Below is a list of questions that may help you decide.

	Favors Screening			Favors No Screening		
How important is:	Very Important			Not Important		
Finding lung cancer early when it may be more easily treated?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
How concerned are you about:	Not Concerned			Very Concerned		
Having a false alarm?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Having other tests if you have a positive screening test?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Being exposed to radiation from lung cancer screening?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Being treated for lung cancer that never would have harmed you?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Being harmed by the treatments you receive for lung cancer?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



Implantable Cardioverter Defibrillators



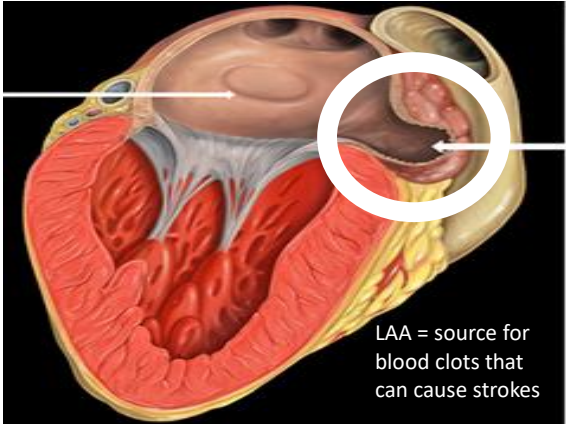
Before
implantation

“formal SDM
encounter
must occur”

“evidence-based
decision tool”

3

Percutaneous Left Atrial Appendage Closure Therapy



Warfarin NA (Coumadin)
2mg 90 Tablets

Thin blood with anticoagulant medication

Mfg. By: Bristol-Myers Squibb Company
Garden City, NY
Repackaged by Aphena Pharma
Cookeville, TN 38506

Batch:
Exp:
Lot:

RX Only

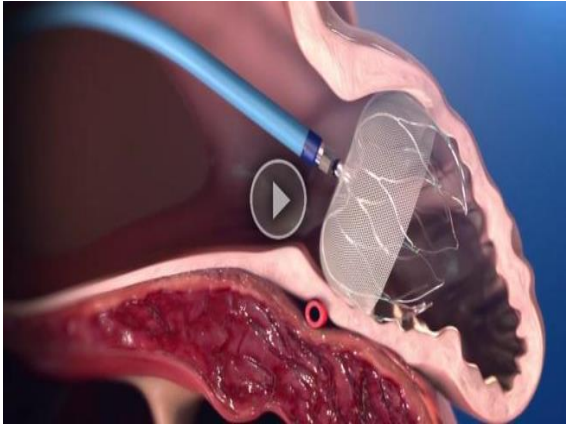
Warfarin NA (Coumadin) 2mg 90 Tablets

Boston Scientific
Advancing science for life*

PROFESSIONALS PATIENTS PRODUCTS ABOUT

THERE'S AN ALTERNATIVE TO WARFARIN

FOR PEOPLE WHO NEED ONE. IT'S CALLED WATCHMAN™.

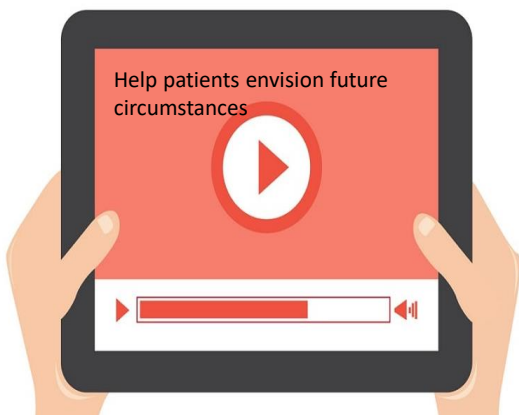


Before
implantation

“formal SDM
interaction”

evidence-based
decision tool”

ACP
PDAs



No intubation

Verbal
53%

Video
80%

Circulation 134:52

Adv. dementia comfort care

Verbal	Video
50%	89%

Deep 2010

Adv. cancer comfort care

Verbal	Video
22%	91%

El-Jawahri 2010

99497

99498



“formal SDM
interaction”

evidence-based
decision tool”



SENATE, No. 1891
STATE OF NEW JERSEY
218th LEGISLATURE

INTRODUCED FEBRUARY 15, 2018

Sponsored by:
Senator TROY SINGLETON
District 7 (Burlington)

Medicaid will
cover advance
care planning

BUT

“Advance care
planning shall
consist . . . **SDM** .
. . . **decision aids**”

Link ACP
reimbursement
to PDA use?



PDA's widely
varying
quality

ACP PDA too

Annals of Internal Medicine

REVIEW

Decision Aids for Advance Care Planning: An Overview of the State of the Science

Mary Butler, PhD, MBA; Edward Ratner, MD; Ellen McCreedy, MPH; Nathan Shippee, PhD; and Robert L. Kane, MD

Cannot
attach legal
consequences

Assure PDA
quality

Certification

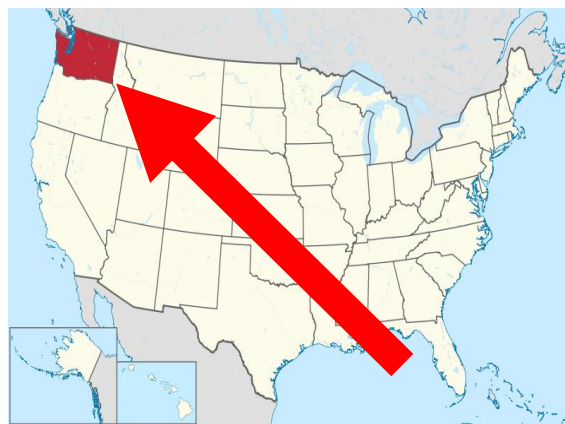
Accurate
Up to date
No bias, COI
Understandable

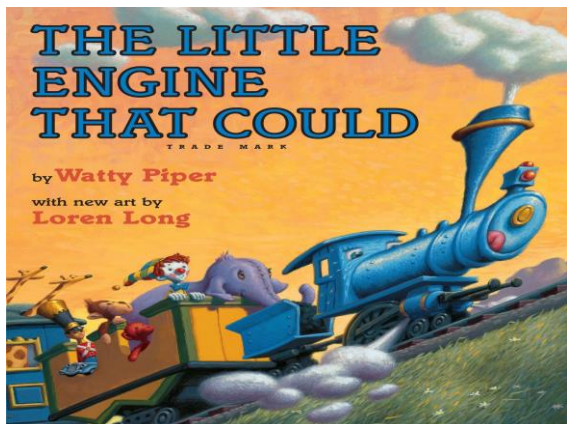
No **national**
certification
entity

2017



Contract with an
entity to “synthesize
evidence” and
establish “consensus
based standards”

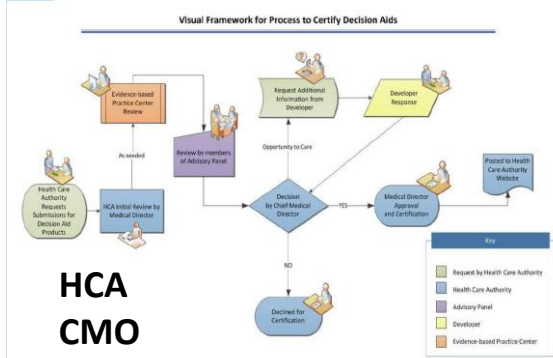




Final Set of Certification Criteria

Does the patient decision aid adequately:	Additional Criteria for Screening and/Testing, if applicable:
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Describe the health condition or problem 2. Explicitly state the decision under consideration 3. Identify the eligible or target audience 4. Describe the options available for the decision, including non-treatment 5. Describe the positive features of each option (benefits) 6. Describe the negative features of each option (harms, side effects, disadvantages) 7. Help patients clarify their values for outcomes of options by a) asking patients to consider or rate which positive and negative features matter most to them AND/OR b) describing each option to help patients imagine the physical, social (e.g. impact on personal, family, or work life), and/or psychological effects 8. Make it possible to compare features of available options 9. Show positive and negative features of options with balanced detail 10. Provide information about the funding sources for development 11. Report whether authors or their affiliates stand to gain or lose by choices patients make using the PDA 12. Include authors/developers' credentials or qualifications 13. Provide date of most recent revision (or production) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 14. Describe what the test is designed to measure 15. Describe next steps taken if test detects a condition/problem 16. Describe next steps if no condition/problem detected 17. Describe consequences of detection that would not have caused problems if the screen was not done 18. Include information about chances of true positive result 19. Include information about chances of false positive result 20. Include information about chances of true negative result 21. Include information about chances of false negative result <p>Does the Patient Decision Aid and/or the accompanying external documentation (including responses to the application for certification) adequately:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disclose and describe actual or potential financial or professional conflicts of interest? • Fully describe the efforts used to eliminate bias in the decision aid content and presentation? • Demonstrate developer entities and personnel are free from listed disqualifications in Attachment A? • Demonstrate that the Patient Decision Aid has been developed and updated (if applicable) using high quality evidence in a systematic and unbiased fashion? • Demonstrate that the developer tested its decision aid with patients and incorporated these learnings into its tool?

Certification Process



In use





23

CPR (6)

- Advanced cancer
- Advanced disease
- Advanced heart failure
- Advanced liver disease
- Advanced lung disease
- Closer look for people with a serious illness

Goals of care (5)

- Advanced cancer
- Advanced disease
- Advanced heart failure
- Advanced lung disease
- Family meetings in the ICU

Hospice (3)

- Advanced cancer
- Skilled nursing facility
- Introduction

Other

- Dialysis for patients 75+
- Long-term tube feeding
- Help with breathing
- Medical care for serious illness
- Advanced lung cancer patient

Other
vetted
ACP PDAs

Conclusion

Medicare does
not yet require
PDA ACP **yet**

BUT

Look at the
WA PDAs





Patient Decision Aid Certification Criteria

Does the patient decision aid adequately:



International Patient Decision Aid Standards (IPDAS)
Collaboration



Patient Decision Aids

Patient Decision Aids

For specific conditions

For any decision

Developed in Ottawa

Other KT Tools

A to Z Inventory of Decision Aids

Search all decision aids:

Thaddeus Mason Pope, JD, PhD

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Mitchell Hamline School of Law
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Saint Paul, Minnesota 55105
T 651-695-7661
C 310-270-3618
E Thaddeus.Pope@mitchellhamline.edu
W www.thaddeuspope.com
B medicalfutility.blogspot.com

315

Materials from the
cases discussed in
this presentation
are available at

<http://thaddeuspope.com>

Medical Futility Blog

Since 2007, I have been blogging, almost daily, to medicalfutility.blogspot.com. This blog focuses on reporting and discussing legislative, judicial, regulatory, medical, and other developments concerning end-of-life medical treatment conflicts. The blog has received **over 3 million** direct visits. Plus, it is redistributed through WestlawNext, Bioethics.net, and others.

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