

Medical Futility: Top Two Formal Mechanisms for Resolving Intractable Disputes

Department of Population Health, NYU Langone Medical Center • Feb. 26, 2015

Thaddeus Mason Pope, J.D., Ph.D.
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Must a Death Panel be a Star Chamber?

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Should we delegate the resolution of treatment disputes to a tribunal **other** than a court?

Quinlan yes

Saikewicz no

“questions of life and death . . . require . . . detached but passionate investigation and decision that forms the ideal on which the **judicial branch** . . . was created . . . not to be entrusted to any other group”

What do we want that alternative tribunal to look like?



Prefatory Remarks

No relevant conflicts to declare

ThaddeusPope.com

Roadmap

Background & Context

- Definition
- Prevalence
- Typical dispute resolution (informal)



TADA CCB

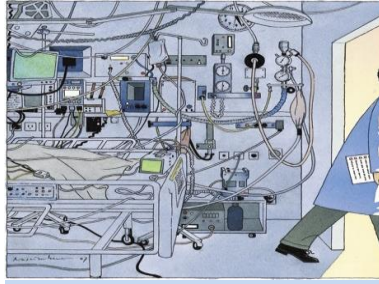
What is a medical futility dispute



Surrogate driven over-treatment



3 key attributes



Clinician	Surrogate
CMO	LSMT

Disputed treatment **might** keep patient alive.


Value laden

E.g. dialysis for permanently unconscious patient

But . . . is that chance or that outcome **worthwhile**

Prevalence

“Conflict . . .
in ICUs . . .
epidemic
proportions”



Critical Care Medicine

29

13%
ethics consults



**MEMORIAL SLOAN-KETTERING
CANCER CENTER**

J. Oncology Practice (June 2013)

29

> 33%
ethics consults



**University of Michigan
Health System**

Physician Executive Journal (37 no. 6)

30

> 50%
ethics consults

**Lucile Packard
Children’s Hospital
AT STANFORD**



Am. J. Bioethics (Apr. 2009)

31

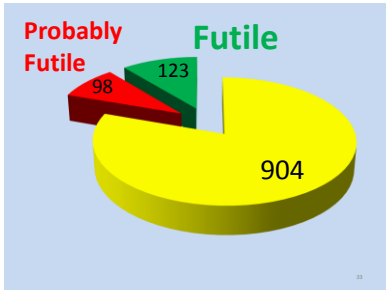
Original Investigation

**The Frequency and Cost of Treatment Perceived
to Be Futile in Critical Care**

Thanh N. Huynh, MD, MSHS, Eric C. Kleerup, MD, Joshua F. Willey, MA, Terrance D. Savitsky, MBA, MA, PhD,
Diana Guse, MD, Bryan J. Garber, MD, Neil S. Wenger, MD, MPH

JAMA Intern Med. 2013;173(20):1887-1894. doi:10.1001/jamainternmed.2013.10261
Published online September 9, 2013.

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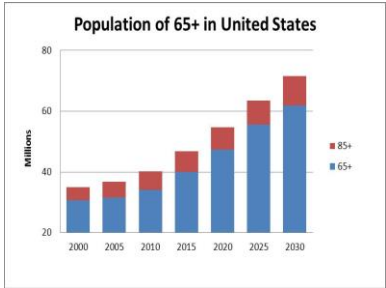


Views About End-of-Life Treatment Over Time

% of U.S. adults

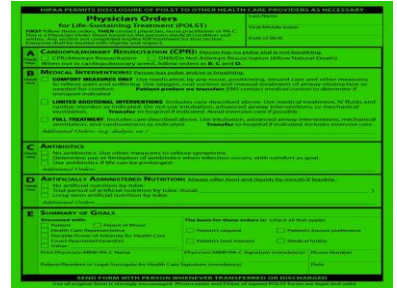
	1990	2005	2013	Diff. 90-13
Which comes closer to your view? There are circumstances in which a patient should be allowed to die	73	70	66	-7
Doctors and nurses should do everything possible to save the life of a patient in all circumstances	15	22	31	+16
Don't know	12	8	3	-9
	100	100	100	

31



Prevent Disputes

Most patients do **NOT** want futile treatment



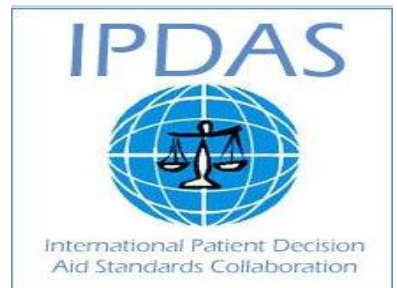
PewResearchCenter
NUMBERS, FACTS AND TRENDS SHAPING THE WORLD

NOV. 21, 2013

Views on End-of-Life Medical Treatments

Growing Minority of Americans Say Doctors Should Do Everything Possible to Keep Patients Alive

PCIA



18-29	15%
30-49	33%
50-64	38%
65-74	61%
75+	58%

30%
want LSMT

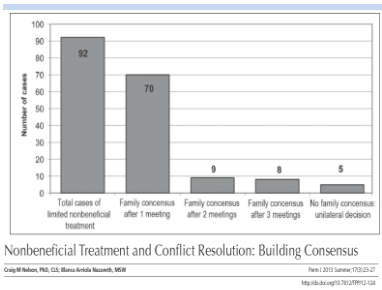
Disputes
will arise

**Typical
dispute
resolution**

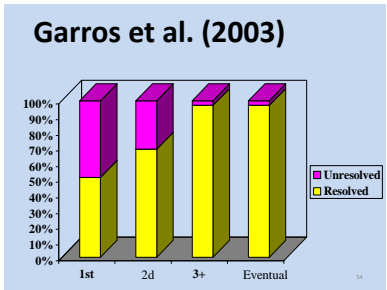
Consensus
Intractable

**Negotiation
Mediation**

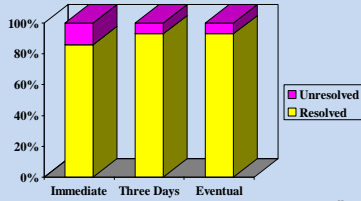
95%



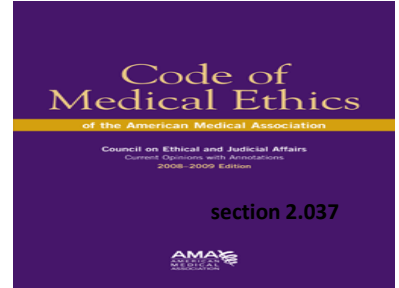
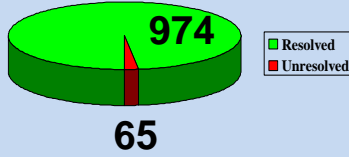
Prendergast (1998)
 57% agree immediately
 90% agree within 5 days
 96% agree after more meetings



Fine & Mayo (2003)

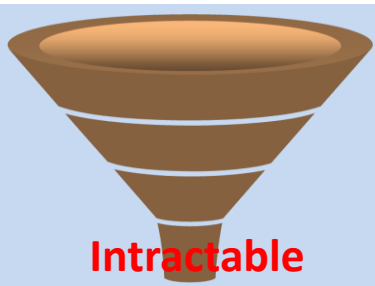
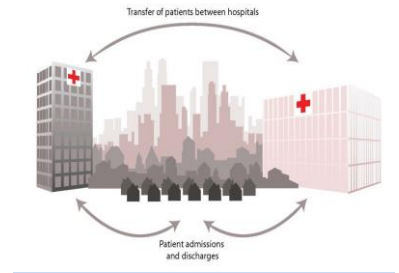


Hooser (2006)



5%

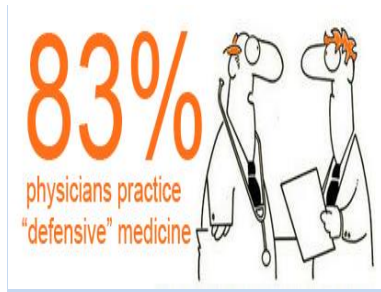
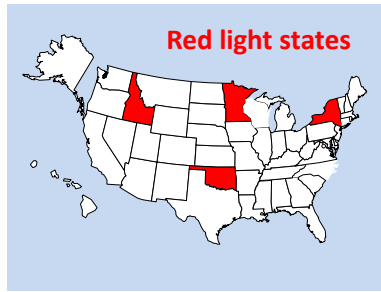
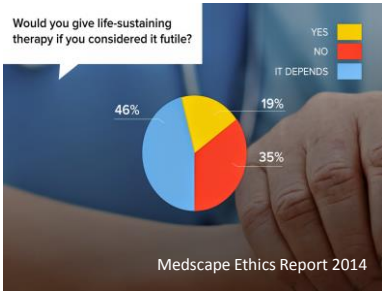
Transfer



Cave-in

“follow the . . .
SDMs instead of
doing what they feel
is appropriate . . .”

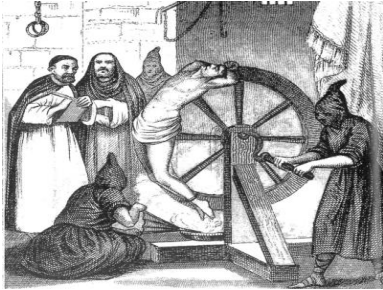
CMAJ 2007;177(10):1201-8



Patient will die soon
 Provider will round off
 Nurses bear brunt



Bad results



"This is the Massachusetts General Hospital, not Auschwitz."




"not . . . much difference . . . atrocities in Bosnia"



ED patients boarded & denied / delayed ICU

Community hospital patients denied / delayed ICU



Feb 2015

700 acute care clinicians

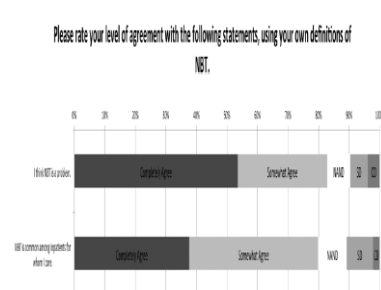


TABLE 3. Support for Proposed Solutions to Nonbeneficial Treatment

Proposed Solution	Effective (% "Somewhat" or "Completely" Agree)	Morally Acceptable (% "Somewhat" or "Completely" Agree)
Creating and implementing committees (with medical and nonmedical representatives) who could be consulted to resolve cases that are felt to be NBT. These committees would issue binding decisions about the care to be provided	61	60

DOI: 10.1097/CCM.0000000000000704

**Clinicians
want
Adjudicators**

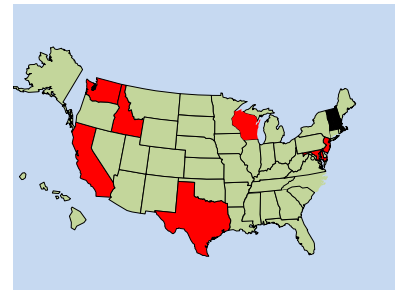


Cumbersome
Time consuming
Expensive



Custom
designed
mechanism

Faster
Cheaper
Better



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

Author: H. Hugh Vincent, MD;
William Andreck, MD

Introduced by: District 8 Delegation

Endorsed by: District 8 Delegation

CA

Reference Committee

October 4-6, 2008

WASHINGTON STATE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
HOUSE OF DELEGATES

WA

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

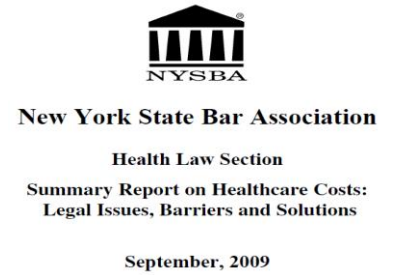
RESOLUTION 1 - 2004
(read about the action taken on this resolution)

WI

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 1993.





M.D. may stop LSMT for
any reason
with immunity
if HEC agrees

Tex. H&S 166.046

6 steps

Step 1

Attending refers to
“review committee”

HEC

MARC

Step 2

Hospital provides
notice to surrogate

Step 3

Open meeting

Step 4

Review committee
decides & serves
“written explanation”

Step 5

Attempt to
transfer (10 days)

Step 6

Treating hospital
may stop LSMT

Safe harbor
legal immunity



Fairness problems

There are few **substantive**
criteria for identifying
inappropriate EOL treatment

- Brain death
- Anencephaly
- Physiological futility

No substantive criteria



Pure procedural justice

If process is **all** you
have, it must have
**integrity &
fairness**

TADA's 6 steps
are **not**
adequate

TADA decisions
too vulnerable
to **4 risks**

Corruption

self-interest

Carelessness

ill-considered

ill-supported

Bias

disparaging to
certain class

Arbitrariness

Abuse of process
norms like notice

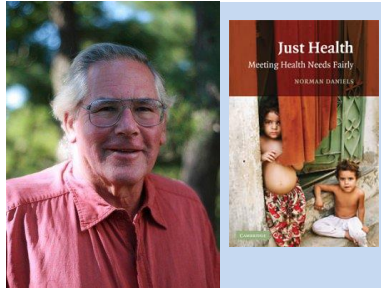
Procedural Due Process

Life
Liberty
Property

Notice
Opportunity to present
Opportunity to confront
Statement of decision
Independent decision-maker
Judicial review



Fundamental
fairness



Neutral &
independent
decision maker

Who Makes the decision?

Intramural institutional ethics
committee

But the HEC is controlled by the
hospital

TADA recognizes need for
some "independent" check
Requires HEC review
Prohibits referring
physician from serving
on HEC

1-5 members 48%
5-10 members 34%

Mostly physicians,
administrators, nurses

No community member
requirement, like IRB

< 10% TX HECs have
community member

COI

More documented

More targeted



Ruben Betancourt (NJ)
Brianna Rideout (PA)
James Bland (TX)
Kalilah Roberson-Reese (TX)

Statement of Decision

Provide rationale
Factual basis
Considered, supported

Issues that were identified and considered:



- The treatment team is in agreement that this terminal and irreversible condition which will result in his death.
- There is significant concern that this patient is suffering from pain related to his clinical condition.
- Dr. Wilson, Emilio's current attending physician, other physicians and other members of the patient care team believe Emilio is suffering and that the burdens associated with his current plan of care far outweigh any benefits that Emilio may be receiving.

Dear Mrs. Ella Davis and Family:

MEMORIAL HERMANN
Memorial City

This is to inform you of the decision of the Medically Inappropriate/Tutile Treatment Review Committee that met on January 21, 2009 at 5:30 p.m. As a reminder, this Committee was composed of independent clinicians who had not been involved in the treatment of Mr. Davis or any bioethics consult that was requested.

The attending and consulting physicians of Mr. Davis presented the clinical case to this Committee, after which the Committee and family were given the opportunity to ask questions. After reviewing the medical record and having had all questions asked and answered, the Committee is in agreement with the attending physicians that the current artificial life sustaining interventions are medically inappropriate. Please see the enclosed documentation.

We understand that the patient advocate has given you information from the Texas Advance Directive Act regarding the right to seek transfer of the patient to another facility and the listing from the TOSIS registry of healthcare providers.

If we can be of further assistance please let us know.

Sincerely,
Harold Kurlander
Harold Kurlander, MD
Review Committee Chair

Robert Hermann
Robert Hermann, MD
Review Committee Facilitator

Memorial Hermann Memorial City Medical Center
Decision of the Medically Inappropriate Treatment Review Committee

Date JANUARY 21, 2009 Time 7 PM

Patient Name MURPHEE DAVIS Medical Record # 28646826-830

Background:
MULTIPLE ORG'S, MULTISYSTEM FAILURE, SEPSIS, UNRESPONSIVE

Intervention(s) under review:
PHYSICS, LAB, MEDICATIONS EXCEPT COMFORT MEASURES, NUTRITION

Committee's conclusion:
The committee unanimously affirms the following intervention(s) is/are medically inappropriate treatment in this case:
PHYSICS, LAB, MEDICATIONS EXCEPT COMFORT MEASURES, NUTRITION

TADA specifies
no minimum form
or content

Other due process problems

Only **48 hours** to prepare for the review committee meeting – notice often on FRI

Surrogate may **attend**.
But unclear right to **participate**

TADA is **silent** not only on substantive criteria but also on procedures and methodology

- E.g.* quorum
- E.g.* voting

No judicial review

HEC is forum of last resort

CCB



Consent and Capacity Board

1995

- Health Care Consent Act
- Mental Health Act
- Substitute Decisions Act
- Long-Term Care Act



Surrogate replacement



Substituted judgment
Best interests

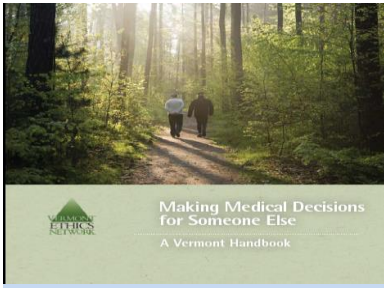
154

~ 60%
accuracy



More
aggressive
treatment

155



Consent
and
Capacity
Board

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Surrogate	Advance directive
GO	STOP

157

Surrogate	Known wishes
GO	STOP

158

Surrogate	Best interests
GO	STOP

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Responsive

**APPLICATION TO DETERMINE SDM COMPLIANCE
WITH REGARD TO TREATMENT
(FORM G)**

The Applicant believes that the SDM is not complying with the principles for giving or refusing substitute consent. (See s. 21 (1), (2), HCCA)

How is the SDM not complying with the principles for giving or refusing substitute consent?

**Hearing
within
7 days**


**Decision
within 1 day
of hearing**

**Independent
Neutral**

**Psychiatrist
Lawyer
Public member**

**Board
members
are trained**

**Rules of
procedure**



**CONSENT AND CAPACITY BOARD
RULES OF PRACTICE**

5.4 If it appears to the Board, prior to the commencement of or at any time during the hearing, that the subject of the application will not have legal representation at the hearing, the Board may exercise its powers under section 81 of the Health Care Consent Act, 1996 to arrange legal representation for that person.

High quality
written
decisions

172

**Judicial
review**

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Limits

175

Surrogates
loyal & faithful



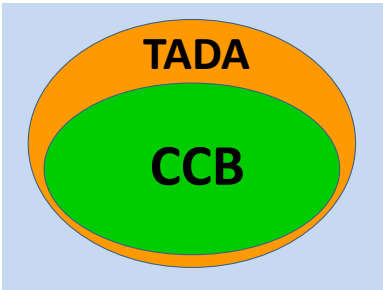
CCB can only
replace “bad”
surrogates

180



Under TADA can determine a “good” surrogate has made a “bad” decision

CCB evaluates only the decision **maker** not the decision itself

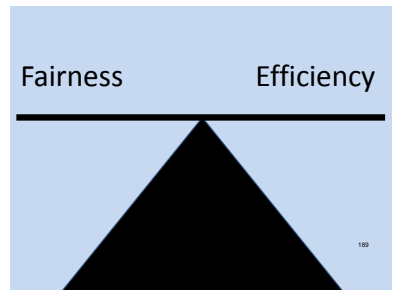


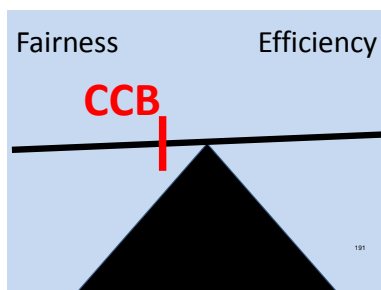
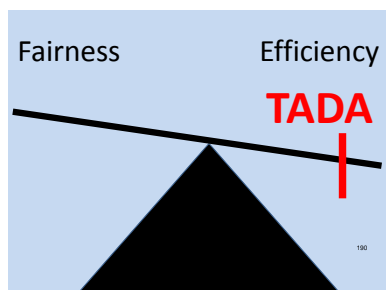
CA IL
NY NJ
DDNC
accommodation

Most benefits TADA **without** the affront to principles

Conclusion

2 objectives for DR mechanisms
Fair
Efficient





As states look for models to follow, CCB beats TADA

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B medicalfutility.blogspot.com

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References

Medical Futility Blog

Since July 2007, I have been blogging, almost daily, to medicalfutility.blogspot.com. This blog is focused on reporting and discussing legislative, judicial, regulatory, medical, and other developments concerning medical futility and end-of-life medical treatment conflict. The blog has received over 750,000 direct visits. Plus, it is distributed through RSS, email, Twitter, and re-publishers like Westlaw, Bioethics.net, Wellsphere, and Medpedia.

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