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The Importance of Bioethics for Post-Acute Care:

Compliance and Risk Management Benefits

AHILA Long-Term Care and the Law 2018

New Orleans, LA

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Edited to now
start with
primer, synopsis

AHILA has
and will post
these too

Importance of
Bioethics for
Post-Acute Care

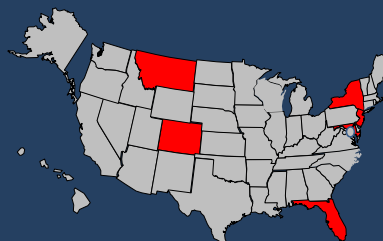
Prevalence

Bioethics is
rare in PAC

Some statutory mandates



Some statutory roles



But usually
not required

Consequently

Bioethics still
rare in PAC



17 facilities
responded
to survey

5/17

Ethics support in institutional elderly care: a review
of the literature

Sandra van der Dam,¹ Bert Molewijk,^{2,3} Guy A M Widdershoven,³ Tineke A Abma³

To cite: van der Dam S,
Molewijk B,
Widdershoven GAM, et al.
J Med Ethics 2014;**40**:
625–631.

“CECs are still an
uncommonly
used tool of
nursing homes”

Caring *for the Ages*

When There Is No Ethics Committee



By Jeffrey Nichols, MD

Some
exceptions

Regional Ethics Committees

New Jersey
L.I.C.O.
 Long-Term Care Ombudsman
 1-877-582-6995
 Guidance. Support. Advocacy.



Does **your** client
 have a bioethics
 committee?

Functions

Education
 Policies
 Consults

Case consults
 “main”
 function

Usually **prospective**
 also retrospective

Issues

What does a
PAC bioethics
committee **do**?

Resolve conflicts
Navigate uncertainty

About what?

4 areas

End of Life
Surrogates
Other healthcare
Everyday

1

End of Life

Advance directives

Completing

Interpreting

DNR / POLST

DNH

Stop dialysis

PEG / CANH

Other refusals

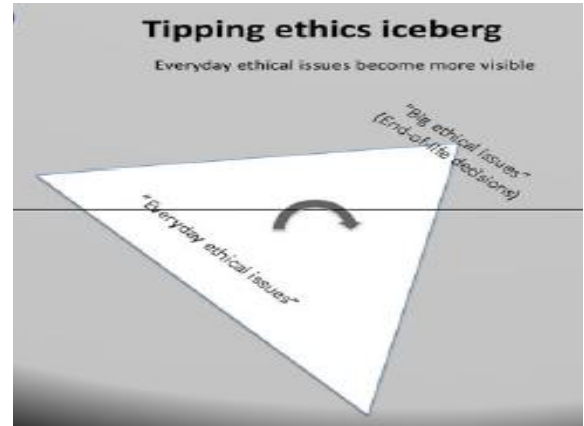
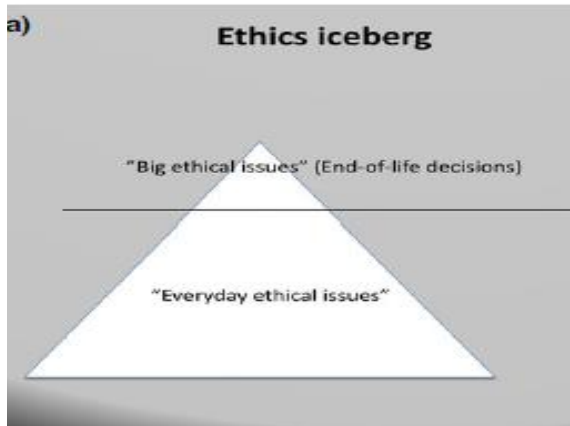
Antibiotics

Etc.

More controversial

VSED

MAID



2

Surrogate Decisions

Capacity

Identify surrogate

Support surrogate

Conflict among
surrogates

"Bad" surrogates

No available surrogate

AGS Position Statement: Making Medical Treatment Decisions
for Unbefriended Older Adults JAGS 65:14–15, 2017

Timothy W. Farrell, MD, AGSF,^{1,2} Eric Wadera, MD,^{3,4} Lisa Rosenberg, MD,⁵ Craig D. Rubin,

3

Healthcare

Covert medication
Coercion/restraints
Lack of time

4

**Everyday
ethics**

Sex

Noncompliance

Racist requests

Value

Little direct
research,
measurement

Extrapolate
research from
hospital setting –
where there is
more research

Outcomes of Ethics Consultations in Adult ICUs: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

Au, Selena S. MD, FRCPC, MSc¹; Couillard, Philippe MD, FRCPC^{1,2}; Roze des Ordon, Amanda MD, FRCPC, MMed^{1,3}; Fiest, Kirsten M. PhD^{1,4,5,6}; Lorenzetti, Dianne L. PhD⁴; Jette, Nathalie MD, FRCPC, MSc²

Critical Care Medicine: February 1, 2018 - Volume Online First - Issue - p
doi: 10.1097/CCM.0000000000002999

Meta-review looked at
16 studies 1988 to 2015

Assessed **outcomes** after
clinical ethics
consultations in the ICU

5 main
benefits

Higher
surrogate &
patient
satisfaction

Consensus
more often
achieved

Less litigation
But even if so,
courts **defer** to
HEC

Lower
resource
utilization

Lower staff
moral distress

That's **ICU**

where most
bioethics
consults go

There are **some**
PAC-specific
studies

show **same**
benefits


Scandinavian Journal of
Caring Sciences
EMPIRICAL STUDIES doi: 10.1111/scs.12211

Ethical challenges in nursing homes – staff's opinions and experiences with systematic ethics meetings with participation of residents' relatives

Georg Bollig MD, MAS (PhD Candidate, Consultant)^{1,2,3}, Gerda Schmidt RN, MAS (Ward Manager, Nursing Manager Representative)⁴, Jan Henrik Rosland MD, PhD (Professor, Director, Chief Physician)^{1,2,5} and Andreas Heller PhD, MA (Professor)⁶

“lead to **consent** on
acceptable decisions .
. . . **agreement**
acceptable for all
involved parties”

Value for PAC
recognized
exactly
20 years ago



THE SOCIETY
FOR POST-ACUTE AND
LONG-TERM
CARE MEDICINE™

amda

Resolution E98 (March 1998)


Back to
originally
posted
materials

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Health Care Decision Making in Long-Term Care

What Comes to Mind?


- End of Life Care
- Advance Directives
- POLST
- Withdrawal of Nutrition/Hydration



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Questions Raised


- “Irreversible”
- “Incurable”
- “Terminal”
- “Dementia” or “Alzheimer's”



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Advance Directives


- Some studies show that 50% of LTC residents may have
Galamos, C., Starr, J., Rantz, M. J., & Petroski, G. F. (2016). Analysis of advance directive documentation to support palliative care activities in nursing homes.
- Even then, what has been discussed directly with the agent?
- Family members may differ regarding resident's wishes
- Can the agent be found?
- Is the agent willing?



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Ethics Iceberg

Bollig, G., Schmidt, G., Rosland, J. H., & Heller, A. (2015). Ethical challenges in nursing homes – Staff's opinions and experiences with systematic ethics meetings with participation of residents' relatives. *Scandinavian Journal of Caring Sciences*, 29, 810-823. doi:10.1111/scs.12213






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AUTONOMY: A Legal As Well As An Ethical Concept


"No right is held more sacred or is more carefully guarded by the common law than the right of every individual to the possession and control of his own person, free from all restraint or interference of others unless by clear and unquestionable authority of law."

Union Pacific Railway Co. v Botsford, 141 U.S. 250, 251 (1891).




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- Jane has difficulty swallowing
- Jane is considered a **"choking risk."**
- Dietician recommends a pureed diet.



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- But Jane finds pureed food to be unappetizing.
- Jane requests a **regular diet.**



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- Jane has decision-making capacity.
- She understands the risks of choking, including death



Traditional risk management approach

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- Find a superficially credible reason to **decline** Jane’s request.
- Risk management concerns:
 - If Jane chokes and dies, will the facility get stuck with a **multi-million dollar verdict**?



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Manor Care v Douglas, 234 W. Va. 57, 763 S.E. 2d (2014).

Jury awarded \$11.5M in compensatory and \$80M in punitive damages; These were later reduced to \$6.5M compensatory and \$32M punitive.
[Note: Entirely different set of facts]



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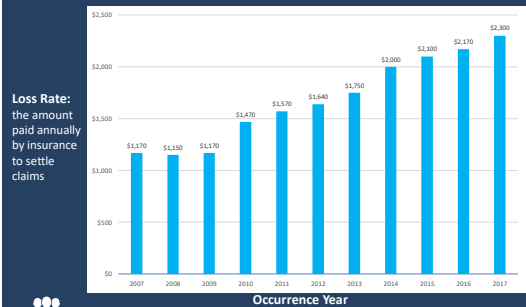
The average settlement amount paid to nursing home plaintiffs is **three times** the amount typically paid to medical malpractice plaintiffs.

Stevenson, D.G. & Studdert, D.M. (2003) The rise of nursing home litigation: Findings from a national survey of attorneys. *Health Affairs* 22(2), 219-229.



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LTC Loss Rates per Occupied Bed Limited to \$1M Occurrence



2016 CMS Regs. “Person- Centered” Care

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➤ 42 CFR 483.5

Focus on the resident as the locus of control and support the resident in making his or her own decisions and having control over his or her daily life.



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➤ 42 CFR 483.10(c)(2)
Resident or representative right to participate in development and implementation of person-centered plan of care.



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➤ 42 CFR 483.10(b)(3)

Unless adjudged incompetent, the resident has the right to appoint a representative.



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More regulations that bioethics resources support



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General Residents' Rights
42 CFR 483.10, F-550

Right to Be Fully Informed
42 CFR 483.10(c), F-552



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Right to Refuse: Formulate
Advance Directives

42 CFR 483.10(c)(6), F-578

Personal Privacy

42 CFR 483.10(h), F-583



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Dignity

42 CFR 483.10(a)(1), F-550,557

Self-Determination-Right to
Make Personal Choices

42 CFR 483.10(f), F-561



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Fundamental Principles of Health Care Ethics

- Respect for Autonomy
- Beneficence
- Non-Maleficence
- Justice



L.F. & Blustein, J. (2015). *Handbook for Health Care Ethics Committees*, 2nd ed. Johns Hopkins University
Baltimore, MD

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“Culture Change”

An intentional transformation of LTC
settings

- To become less institutional
- To provide care centered on and
directed by residents
- To be more empowering of care
workers



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“Culture Change”

For example:

- Honor a resident’s wake and sleep times,
dietary choices, and right to decline
recommended medical treatments.
- Culture change has been shown to
positively impact quality improvement



Miller, S. C., Lepore, M., Lima, J. C., Shield, R. & Tyler, D. A. (2014). Does the introduction of nursing home
culture change practices improve quality? *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society*, 62, 1675-1682.
doi:10.1111/jgs.12987

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“Culture Change”



Thomas Hamilton

Director,
CMS Survey &
Certification
2003-2016

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“Culture Change”

Noted the positive aspects of “culture change” in nursing homes and said that surveyors would help providers to incorporate culture change into regulatory compliance.

Pioneer Network. (2007, March 22). *Culture Change and CMS* [Video File]. Retrieved from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EI35aaByvY0&t=1s>



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Regulatory Interpretation

The Devil is in the Details

“Sometimes the greatest barrier to nursing home culture change is not the actual wording of the regulations or [CMS] interpretive guidelines, but instead the often inconsistent and incoherent manner in which those words are interpreted and enforced at the ground level by state employees who regularly survey facilities and issue them citations for perceived noncompliance.”



Kapp, M. B. (2012). Nursing home culture change: Legal apprehensions and opportunities. *The Gerontologist*, 53(5), 718-726 p. 724.

Back to Jane

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Back to Jane

A Person-Centered Care Plan

- Will this be enough if Jane comes to harm?
- Realistically, will this case likely even go to trial?
- What else might support her autonomy and her care plan?



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What About An Ethics Committee?

- Healthcare providers and others who:
 - Consider and discuss medical ethical issues
 - Educate facility staff
 - Mediate disputes related to patient care among family members
- Purpose: To support the decision-making process using ethical principles



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What About An Ethics Committee?

- Frequently available in hospitals
- **Not** commonplace in post-acute care



AHLA **Ethics Consultation**

“[A] set of services provided by an individual or group in response to questions from patients, families, surrogates, healthcare professionals or other involved parties who seek to resolve uncertainty or conflict regarding value-laden concerns that emerge in health care.”

American Society for Bioethics and Humanities. (2011). Core competencies for healthcare ethics consultation (2nd Edition, p. 2) Chicago, IL.

AHLA **Characteristics of Effective Ethics Committees**

- Multi-Disciplinary
 - Not just MDs
 - Other professionals such as nurses, social workers and others
- Ethicist
 - Individual with some formal background
 - Conversant with ethics literature
 - Educational resource

AHLA **Typical Ethics Committee Members**

- Physicians (at least one not involved in care)
- Administrator
- Nurses (including DON)
- Social workers
- Ethicist
- “Outside” perspectives: former patient, family members, others interested in bioethics
- Clergy member
- Attorney for facility

Table 2. Member of Ethics Committees in Long-Term Care Facilities (LTCFs) Surveyed (n = 5)

Members	1	2	3	4	5	%
Physician	x	x	x	x	x	100
Registered nurse	x	x	x	x	x	100
Social worker	x	x	x	x	x	100
Chaplain or clergy	x		x	x	x	80
LTCF administrator			x	x		40
LTCF resident				x		20
Community member	x					20
Admissions coordinator				x		20
Activities director			x			20
Ethicist						0
Attorney						0

AHLA **Characteristics of Effective Ethics Committees**

- Confidentiality
- Meaningful deliberation from all members
- Focuses upon relevant ethical principles and application to the case presented

AHLA **Ethics Committee Responsibilities (1)**

- **Seek information** from patients, their friends or family members, and the facility
- **Ask** relevant questions

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Ethics Committee Responsibilities (2)

- **Educate** facility staff, patients, and their families about bioethics and the role of the committee



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Ethics Committee Responsibilities (3)

- Review cases
- Make policy recommendations
- Be accessible and available to physicians, staff, residents and families



Meet Dorothy



Dorothy & daughter in Ireland

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Who was Dorothy?

- Loved Irish music and often seen at the pub singing along with a drink in her hand
- Loved by her family and had many friends with a wide variety of ages
- “Terminal” diagnosis – wanted “no heroics” at the end but not there yet!



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Dorothy & NPO Order

- Came out of surgery “NPO”
- Order continued based upon speech pathology assessment of some swallowing risk



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Dorothy & NPO Order

- Transferred to SNF with order still in place
- SNF MD **refused to change** order even after swallowing test at SNF and again at hospital both supported trial of fluids and soft foods



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No Meeting of the Minds

- MD
- Dorothy
- Dorothy’s family



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No Meeting of the Minds

- **MD:** As long as there is some risk, she might aspirate or choke.
- This could lead to pneumonia or death. Not on my watch.



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No Meeting of the Minds

- **Dorothy:** Hey, I’m realistic about my new diagnosis and I’ve had a good life.
- But I’m not ready to go yet!
I want to give treatment a try first.



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No Meeting of the Minds

- **Dorothy’s Family:** We can’t help but sneak mom some protein shakes and she is doing well so long as we feed her slowly.
- We can’t get the doctor to change his mind and we don’t want to get caught and have him raise a ruckus.
- Communication has already broken down.



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How Could An Ethics Committee or Ethics Consultant Have Helped Dorothy?

- Basic principles: Autonomy, beneficence, non-maleficence and justice
- Autonomy:** Facilitate by giving her the opportunity to discuss risks and benefits and make her own choice
- Beneficence/Non-Maleficence:** Even if not and potentially risky psychological benefit may be substantial
- Justice:** resident rights and recognition of her interests



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How Could An Ethics Committee or Ethics Consultant Have Helped Dorothy?

- Support for her decision beyond the care plan
- Possibly recommend transfer to a new physician
- Mediate issues between physician and patient on an equal playing field



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Ethics Committees & Resources in Long-Term Care

It's Time!



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Questions



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Two more cases



Meet John

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John is a long-term custodial nursing home resident who has intact decisional capacity.

Nursing staff are required by policy to check on him **every two hours** during the night.



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But because John is a light sleeper, this wakes him up.

John offers to sign a waiver of liability if the facility will agree to **leave him alone** for 8 hours of uninterrupted sleep



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Meet the Lawyers

Although John is competent, if there is an **adverse outcome**, then we will be on the defensive to prove this in hindsight.



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Meet the Lawyers

What about the **regulatory authorities**?

Will failing to check on him translate to neglect?



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Meet the Lawyers

If he is in the facility because he requires 24-hour care, how can we justify ignoring him for **one-third** of the time?



Meet Arturo

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Arturo has advanced Alzheimer's Disease.

He has progressed to the point where he is unable to take food and fluids orally.



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The only medical alternative to provide nutrition would be **artificial feeding by G-tube**.

But the medical benefit of this procedure in end stage Alzheimer's is known to be marginal, and there are also significant risks.

Arturo has no advance health care directive.



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Arturo has **two children**.

One child says that "my father would **never have wanted** to have an artificial feeding tube under these circumstances."

The other says "my father was **devoutly religious** and would believe that forgoing artificial nutrition and hydration is tantamount to the sin of suicide."

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Meet the Lawyers

Both children are involved in their father's care

There doesn't seem to be **any evidence** as to what Arturo actually wanted, or which child he would want to speak for him were he to become incapacitated.



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Meet the Lawyers

One child says he would **not have wanted** artificial nutrition and hydration

But the other makes a serious and credible argument allegedly based upon their father's **religious beliefs**.



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Meet the Lawyers

This is very difficult situation but, when in doubt, we ought to "**err on the side of life**"

The child who is opposed to tube feeding can **go to court** and we will, of course, advise the facility to comply with any court order.



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