

VA LIFE-SUSTAINING TREATMENT DECISIONS INITIATIVE



U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs

Veterans Health Administration National Center for Ethics in Health Care

VA Life-Sustaining Treatment Decisions Initiative

National quality improvement initiative to promote personalized, proactive, patient-driven care for Veterans with serious illness

Desired outcomes:

The values, goals, and life-sustaining treatment decisions of Veterans with serious illness are proactively elicited, documented, and honored

LST Decisions Initiative

- Promotes proactive, high quality goals of care conversations with high risk patients
- Promotes improved documentation of goals of care and life-sustaining treatment decisions



Proactive Goals of Care Conversations

Patients - "high risk"

- At risk for a life-threatening clinical event within the next 1-2 years
- Prior to medical crisis, in the outpatient setting whenever possible
- Can be identified through clinical judgment ("surprise" question) and objective screening tools (e.g., CAN* scores in Primary Care)
- Or patients who express the desire to limit life-sustaining treatment

Clinicians who care for high-risk patients

- Multiple disciplines: discuss values, goals, preferences with patients and surrogates
- Physicians, residents, APRNs, and PAs: confirm LST plan and write LST progress notes/orders

^{*} CAN = Care Assessment Need: indicates risk of hospitalization or death

New CPRS Documentation Tools



LST Progress Note

- To document goals of care conversations
- Accessible from CPRS Cover Sheet
- Launches LST orders

LST Orders

- Regarding a range of LSTs (not just DNR)
- At the top of the list on the CPRS Orders tab in 'Default' view
- Can be written for patients in any care setting
- Durable do not auto-discontinue when patient changes location of care
- Can be written by physicians, residents, APRNs and PAs, without need for follow-up attending orders*

*Supervision documented through co-signature or addendum to LST progress note

LST Progress Note Template

- Patient's capacity to make decisions about life-sustaining treatments*
- Surrogate information
- Whether documents reflecting patient's wishes (e.g., advance directives, state-authorized portable orders) were available and reviewed
- Patient's (or surrogate's) understanding of medical condition/prognosis
- Goals of care*
- Plan for use life-sustaining treatments

 - In the event of cardiopulmonary arrest* (CPR)
 In circumstances other than cardiopulmonary arrest (e.g., mechanical ventilation, feeding tubes, transfers to hospital/ICU)
- Consent for plan*

Template designed to launch matching LST orders

LST Progress Note

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- Accessible from the CPRS Cover Sheet
- Does not have to be re-written on each admission if there are no changes to patient's goals or preferences

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LST Orders

- In circumstances other than cardiopulmonary arrest:
 - Full scope of treatment
 - No life-sustaining treatment
 - Limit life-sustaining treatment as follows: (specify)

(for indicating limits to artificial nutrition, artificial hydration, mechanical ventilation, other life-sustaining treatments, transfers to the hospital or ICU)

• In the event of cardiopulmonary arrest:

• DNR: Do not attempt CPR.

DNR with exception: ONLY attempt CPR during the following procedure: (specify)

Facilities can use acronym "DNR" or "DNAR" For use when the patient would not want CPR unless they experienced a cardiopulmonary arrest during a specific planned procedure (e.g., surgery, dialysis)

LST Orders

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	Nursing	>> OOB as the		Start: 07/12/9 15:30	9 Dr. Sm	ith
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- Default to the top of the CPRS Orders tab
- Durable do not auto-discontinue upon discharge or transfer

When should a goals of care conversation be initiated for a high-risk patient who does not have an active LST Progress Note or LST Orders?

When clinically appropriate, including:

- In Primary Care/Home Based Primary Care, within 6 months after coming under the care of the PCP as a high-risk patient, or at the earliest opportunity if the prognosis is less than 6 months
- Upon admission to an inpatient unit
- Upon admission to the CLC
- Upon palliative care consultation
- Prior to referral to hospice
- Prior to initiating or discontinuing a treatment intended to prolong the patient's life when the patient would be expected to die soon without the treatment

Other Triggering Events for Goals of Care Conversations:

For patients with active LST Orders:

- When there is evidence the orders no longer represent the patients wishes
- Prior to a procedure involving general anesthesia, initiation of hemodialysis, cardiac catheterization, electrophysiology studies, or any procedure that poses a high risk of serious arrhythmia or cardiopulmonary arrest

For any patient:

- Prior to writing a Do Not Resuscitate Order or any other LST order
- When the patient (or surrogate) expresses a desire to discuss limiting or not limiting LST
- When the patient (or surrogate) presents with a state-authorized portable order for life-sustaining treatment (e.g., POLST, MOST), unless consistent LST orders are already in place

Proactively Identifying High Risk Patients



- How can high-risk patients be identified?
- If patient is admitted, who needs LST notes and who doesn't?



- Use clinical judgment (the surprise question) or objective measures (CAN scores, ePrognosis, end-stage disease)
- Who needs GOCCs and LST notes? High-risk patients and those who want to limit LST
- Resource:

http://vaww.ethics.va.gov/ETHICS/LST/IdentifyingHighRiskPati ents.pptx