

Advance Health Care Directives

Frequently Asked Questions for Consumers

1. What is an Advance Health Care Directive (AHCD)?

An AHCD is a way to make your healthcare wishes known if you are unable to speak for yourself or prefer someone else to speak for you. An AHCD can serve one or both of these functions:

- Power of Attorney for Health Care (to appoint an agent or decision maker)
- Instructions for Health Care (to indicate your wishes for future healthcare)

Here is a [link to the free Hawai‘i state AHCD](http://kokuamau.org/advance-directives/): kokuamau.org/advance-directives/

2. Is the AHCD different from a Durable Power of Attorney for Healthcare?

The AHCD includes the Durable Power of Attorney for healthcare as well as instructions for a wider range of health care decisions including decisions related to medical treatments, hospitalization, and other health care matters. We recommend that everyone 18 and older complete an AHCD.

3. Why should I complete an AHCD?

People of all ages may unexpectedly be in a position where they cannot speak for themselves, such as an accident or severe illness. In these situations, having an AHCD assures that your doctor knows your wishes about the kind of care you want and/or who the person is that you want to make decisions on your behalf.

4. Does this mean only one person can decide for me? What if I want others involved too?

Often many family members and loved ones are involved in decision making, and most of the time, that works well. Occasionally, people will disagree about the best course of action, so it is usually best to name one person as the agent (with a back-up, if you want). You may also indicate if there is someone who you do NOT want to make your decisions for you.

5. I thought the doctors make all those life-and-death decisions?

Doctors tell you about your medical condition, the different treatment options that are available to you and what may happen with each type of treatment. Though doctors provide guidance, you or your designated decision maker or agent makes the decision to have a treatment, refuse a treatment or stop a treatment.

6. What if something happens to me and no form has been completed?

In Hawai‘i, if you do not name a decision maker, the law does not have a specific designation for who should make decisions on your behalf. In such cases, your doctor and healthcare team will look to your family members or friends for guidance. This process can take a long time and cause stress

for your loved ones as they sort out who would be best to speak for you. The most appropriate decision maker is the one with a close, caring relationship with you, is aware of your values and beliefs and is willing and able to make the needed decisions. Documenting your preferred decision maker is essential to ensure that your wishes are respected, and the right person is making decisions for you based on your values and beliefs.

7. My “values and beliefs?” But I haven't talked with anyone about these!

It's a good idea to talk with family or close friends about the things that matter most to you and how you would want to spend your last days. Knowing the things that are most important to you will help your loved ones make the best decisions possible on your behalf. Kōkua Mau has good, free materials to help with these conversations including those from the Conversation Project kokuamau.org/the-conversation-project

8. What if I don't want to appoint an agent? Or don't have one to appoint?

You do not have to appoint an agent. You can still complete the Instructions for Health Care, and this will provide your doctors with some basic information to guide your care. Remember you can choose anyone you trust to be your agent. It doesn't need to be a relative. 70% of us will not be making decisions for ourselves at the end of our lives so having an agent is a good idea.

9. What kinds of things can I write in my Instructions for Health Care?

You can, if you wish, write your preferences about accepting or refusing life-sustaining treatment (like CPR, feeding tubes, breathing machines), receiving pain medication, making organ donations, indicating your main doctor for providing your care, or other things that express your wishes and values. If you have a chronic or serious illness, you may also want to talk with your doctor about specific treatments that you could face and ask him/her to document your decisions on a POLST form.

10. What is a POLST form?

POLST stands for Provider Orders for Life-Sustaining Treatment and was adopted in Hawai'i in 2009. It is a voluntary form, which must be signed by you (or your agent) and your doctor, an advance practice nurse or a physician assistant, and indicates the types of treatment you do or do not want if you are seriously ill. POLST asks for information about your preferences for CPR, feeding tubes, etc. POLST doesn't replace your AHCD, but when you are seriously ill, it helps translate it into medical orders that must be followed in all healthcare settings including by emergency medical personnel if you call 911. Learn more about POLST at kokuamau.org/polst

11. If I appoint an agent, what can that person do?

Your agent can make all decisions for you, just like you would if you could. Your agent can choose your doctor and where you will receive your care, speak with your healthcare team, review your medical record and authorize its release, accept or refuse medical treatments and make arrangements for you when you die. You should instruct your agent on these matters so he or she knows how to

decide for you. The more you tell your agent the better he or she will be able to make those decisions on your behalf.

12. When does my agent make decisions for me?

Usually, the agent makes decisions only if you are unable to make them yourself – such as, if you've lost the ability to understand things or communicate clearly. However, if you want, your agent can speak on your behalf at any time, even when you are still capable of making your own decisions. You can also appoint a "temporary" agent – for example, if you suddenly become ill, you can tell your doctor if there is someone else you want to make decisions for you. This oral instruction is just as legal as a written one.

13. Are there other oral instructions that don't involve a written form?

Yes. You can make an individual healthcare instruction orally to any person at any time, and it is considered valid. All healthcare providers must document your wishes in your medical record. But it is often easier to follow your instructions if they are written down.

14. Can I use a form from another state?

Every state has its own laws regarding Advance Directives so we recommend completing a Hawai'i form if you will be spending time in Hawai'i.

15. Do I need an attorney to help with this?

No. Completing an AHCD isn't difficult, and an attorney is not necessary. But the most important part of this is talking to your loved ones. Without that conversation, the best form in the world may not be helpful!

16. What should I do with the form after I complete it?

Make copies for all those who are close to you. Take one to your doctor to discuss and ask that it be included in your medical record. Photocopied forms are just as valid as the original. Be sure to keep a copy for yourself in a visible, easy-to-find location – not locked away.

17. What if I change my mind?

You can revoke your form or your oral instructions at any time. Also, it's a good idea to try to find old forms and replace them with new ones.

18. Can doctors or hospitals require a patient to have an AHCD?

No, they cannot require you to complete one. But doctors and hospitals should have information available to you and your family about the form and your right to make healthcare decisions.