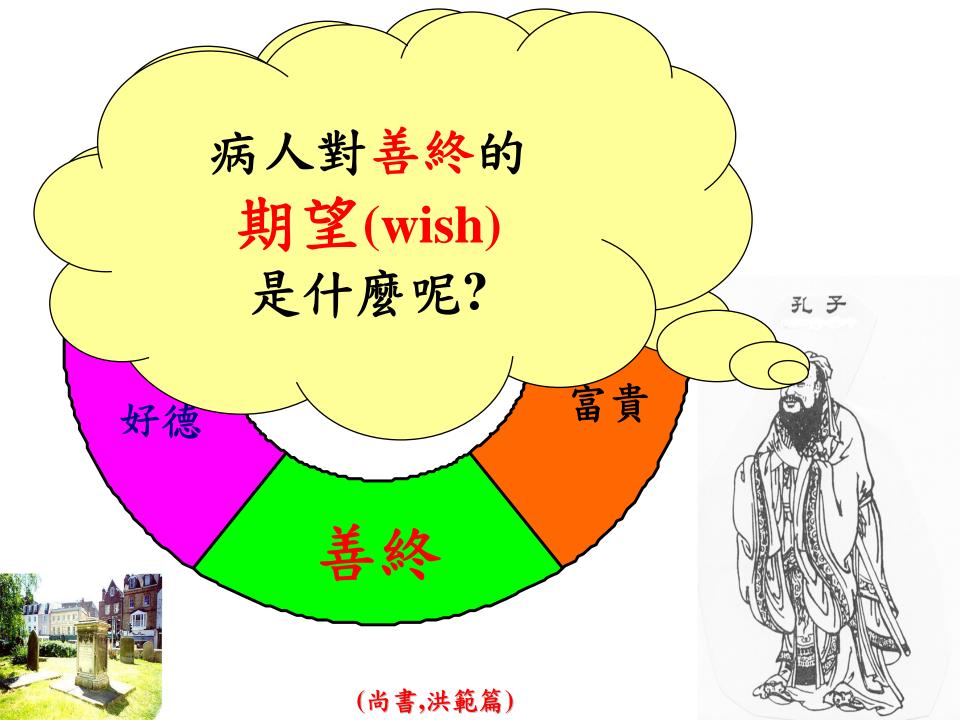
預立醫療照護計畫預約善終



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Quality of Dying and Death

臨終與死亡品質量表 (QODD)

(Patrick、Curits、Engelberg等人, 2001

- 六個層面 (31項)
- 1. 症狀與個人照護
- 2. 死亡準備
- 3. 死亡場所的選擇
- 4. 家屬(配偶或小孩)陪伴
- 5. 末期醫療的偏好
- 6. 全人的關懷(身心靈及社會)

病人對於臨終及死亡的偏好方式與實際死亡發生時的一致程度高

Table 1

Conceptual Domains and Items for Measuring the Quality of Dying and Death (QODD)

Symptoms and Personal Care

- 1. Having pain under control
- 2. Having control over what is going on around you
- 3. Being able to feed oneself
- 4. Having control of bladder, bowels
- 5. Being able to breathe comfortably
- 6. Having energy to do things one wants to do

Preparation for Death

- 1. Feeling at peace with dying
- 2. Feeling unafraid of dying
- 3. Avoiding strain on loved ones
- 4. Having health care costs covered
- 5. Having visits from a religious leader
- 6. Having a spiritual service or ceremony before death
- 7. Having funeral arrangements in order
- 8. Saying goodbye to loved ones
- 9. Attending important events
- 10. Clearing up bad feelings

Moment of Death

- 1. Dying in the place of one's choice
- Dying in the state of one's choice (i.e., asleep, awake, unconscious)
- Having desired people present at the time of one's death

Family

- 1. Spending time with spouse/partner
- 2. Spending time with children
- 3. Spending time with family, friends
- 4. Spending time alone
- 5. Spending time with pets

Treatment Preferences

- 1. Have discussed end-of-life wishes with your doctor
- 2. Avoid using a ventilator or dialysis
- 3. Have the means to end life, if desired

Whole Person Concerns

- 1. Being able to laugh and smile
- 2. Being touched and hugged
- 3. Finding meaning and purpose
- 4. Keeping one's dignity and self-respect

Good Death Inventory (GDI)

■ 18 個面向 (57 題)

- 1. 身體及心理的舒適
- 2. 死於喜歡的地方
- 3. 與醫護人員關係良好
- 4. 保有希望與愉悅
- 5. 不成為別人之負擔
- 6. 與家人關係良好
- 7. 身體及認知皆能控制
- 8. 環境舒適
- 9. 能受尊重
- 10.生命之完成
- 11.接受足夠的治療
- 12. 自然死
- 13.死亡準備
- 14.掌控未來
- 15.預知死之將至
- 16.美好的外觀
- 17.感覺生命存在的意義
- 18. 宗教或信仰的平安

Good Death Inventory (GDI)

How do you think the patient felt during the end-of-life period? Please place the appropriate number next to each statement: 1: absolutely disagree, 2: disagree, 3: somewhat disagree, 4: unsure, 5: somewhat agree, 6: agree, 7: absolutely agree.

I. Physical and psychological comfort

Patient was free from pain.

Patient was free from physical distress.

Patient was free from emotional distress.

II. Dying in a favorite place

Patient was able to stay at his or her favorite place.

Patient was able to die at his or her favorite place.

The place of death met the preference of the patient.

III. Maintaining hope and pleasure Patient lived positively.

Patient had some pleasure in daily life.

Patient lived in hope.

IV. Good relationship with medical staff

Patient trusted the physician.

Patient had a professional nurse with whom he or she felt comfortable.

Patient had people who listened.

V. Not being a burden to others

Patient was not being a burden to others (*). Patient was not being a burden to family members (*).

Patient had no financial worries (*).

VI. Good relationship with family

Patient had family support.

Patient spent enough time with his or her family.

Patient had family to whom he or she could express feelings.

VII. Independence

Patient was independent in moving or waking up.

Patient was independent in daily activities.
Patient was not troubled with excretion.

VIII. Environmental comfort

Patient lived in quiet circumstances. Patient lived in calm circumstances. Patient was not troubled by other people.

IX. Being respected as an individual

Patient was not treated as an object or a child.

Patient was respected for his or her values. Patient was valued as a person.

X. Life completion

Patient had no regrets.

Patient felt that his or her life was completed.

Patient felt that his or her life was fulfilling.

XI. Receiving enough treatment

Patient received enough treatment.

Patient believed that all available treatments

ere used.

Patient fought against disease until the last moment.

XII. Natural death

Patient was not connected to medical instruments or tubes.

Patient did not receive excessive treatment. Patient died a natural death.

XIII. Preparation for death

Patient met people whom he or she wanted

Patient felt thankful to people.

Patient was able to say what he or she wanted to dear people.

XIV. Control over the future

Patient knew how long he or she was expected to live.

Patient knew what to expect about his or her condition in the future.

Patient participated in decisions about treatment strategy.

XV. Unawareness of death

Patient died without awareness that he or she was dying.

Patient lived as usual without thinking about death.

Patient was not informed of bad news.

XVI. Pride and beauty

Patient felt burden of a change in his or her appearance (*).

Patient felt burden of receiving pity from others (*)

others (*).
Patient felt burden of exposing his or her

Patient felt burden of exposing his or her physical and mental weakness to family (*).

XVII. Feeling that one's life is worth living

Patient felt that he or she could contribute to others.

Patient felt that his or her life is worth living.

Patient maintained his or her role in family or occupation.

XVIII. Religious and spiritual comfort

Patient was supported by religion.

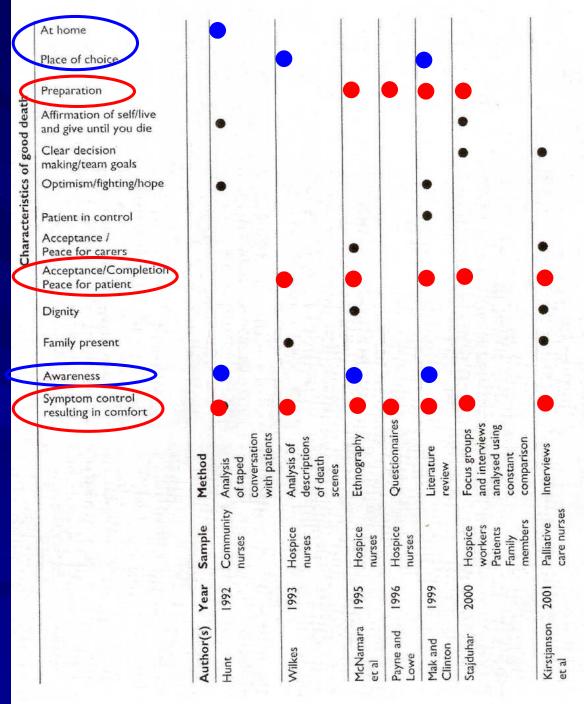
Patient had faith.

Patient felt that he or she was protected by a higher power.

(*) Inverse items.

Characteristics of good death

- 18 個面向 (57 題)
 - 1.居家照顧
 - 2.死亡場所的選擇
 - 3.死亡準備
 - 4.自我或生命與他人的連結
 - 5.清楚的末期醫療決策與目標
 - 6.有希望的最適狀態
 - 7.病人能自我掌控
 - 8.接受/與照顧者良好的相處
 - 9.接受/自我完成
 - 10.有尊嚴
 - 11.家人在旁陪伴
 - 12.預知死之將至
 - 13.舒適的身體症狀控制



本土化之善終指標指標

(滿分15分) 項目\分數 0分 1分 2分 3分 □相當了解 □ 完全不知 □ 完全了解 略知 1.了解死之將近 (awareness) 完全不能 急性調適 慢性調適 完全接受 2.心平氣和接受 (acceptance) □ 完全沒交代 □ 病人有安排 病人及家屬 □ 完全符合安排 3.後事交代安排 有安排 (propriety) 完全沒準備 病人有準備 | 病人沒準備 □ 完全準備好 4.時間恰當性 家人有準備 家人沒準備 (timeliness) 臨終很痛苦 □相當痛苦 些許痛苦 □ 很安詳 5.舒適性

(comfort)

(臺大醫院緩和醫療病房)

(曾韻如等, 2005;程紹儀等,1996)



「安詳的去世,

是一項重要的人權。|

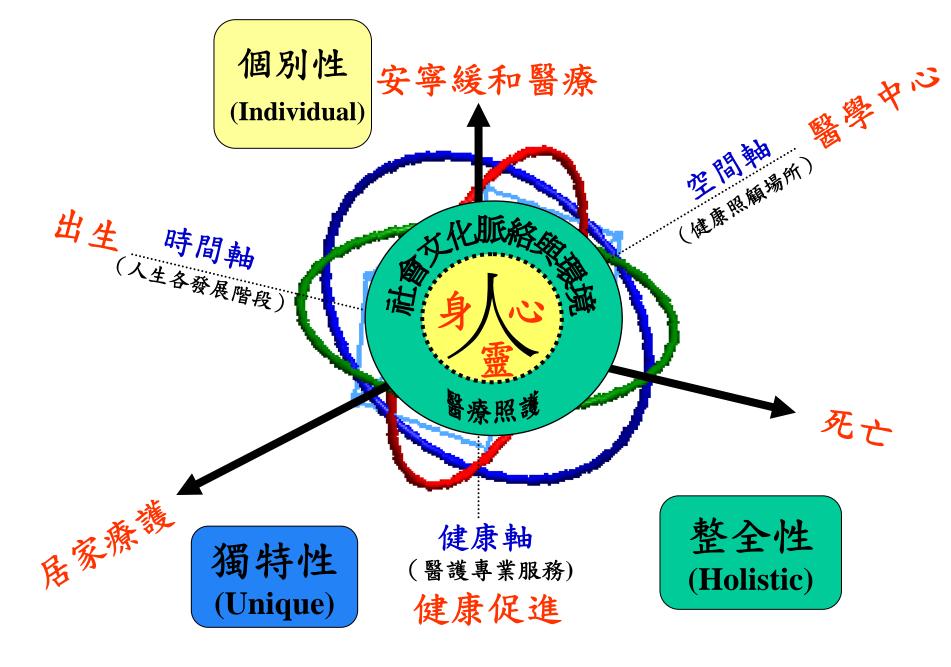
~索甲仁波切,西藏生死書



人存在的價值信念

- ■人的權利
- ■尊重生命
- ■生命尊嚴

- ■『善終』隱含著個體所處的<u>時代背景、社會文化</u>以及<u>個人</u> 價值觀與信仰的內涵
- ■**醫療照顧體系**應有**符合現代普世價值**所能接受的定義與共識,作為醫療照護的臨床實務工作指引。



【醫療的本質】

(胡文郁, 2008)

善終的定義(Definition)

- A gradual process that allows time for personal growth and acceptance, spiritual exploration, life review, and the opportunity to mend relationships and say good-byes. (Long, 2003)
- One that is free from <u>avoidable distress and</u>
 <u>suffering</u> for <u>patients</u>, <u>families</u>, <u>and caregivers</u>; in
 general <u>accord with patient's and family's wishes</u>;
 and reasonably consistent with <u>clinical</u>, <u>cultural</u>, <u>and</u>
 <u>ethical</u> standards. (Institute of Mediine,1997; Wenger & Rosenfeld, 2001)
- Pain free, dignified, and one in which active resuscitation never occurs. (Jones & Willis, 2003)
- Patients' wants and needs are met. (Mak & Clinton, 1999)

生命末期的歷程



End of life Supportive Palliative Terminal Death care care care



- **■Dignity death**
- ■Appropriate death
- ■Peaceful death

Status (狀態)

數週、數月 重視生病 或數年

(illness)

重視 全人照護 或數天

數小時

死亡前 48小時

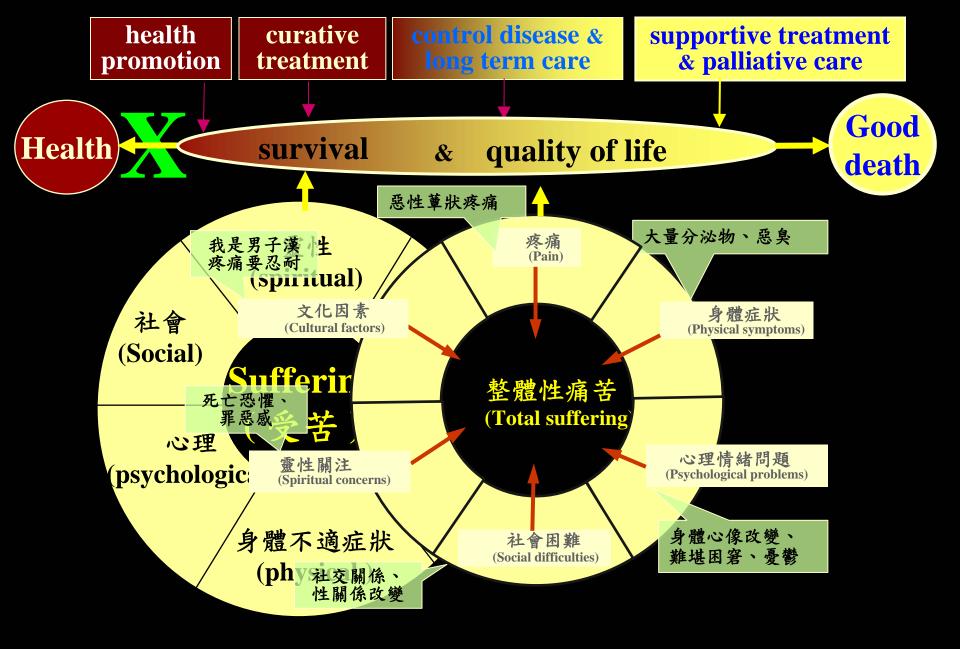
End of lifeSupportive Palliative TerminalImminent Death death care care care care 死

Good dying process or Dying well

Process (過程)

台大善終服務評價指標(團隊善終會議共同討論)

- ■身體照顧(症狀控制、病人家屬滿意度)
- 自 主性(自主能力、參與照護意願得到尊重)
- ■情緒穩定度(焦慮、憂慮緩解度)
- ■溝通 (語言、非語言支持)
- ■生活連續性(與過去親友溝通聯絡、對過去生活肯定)
- ■結束(心願完成、家人哀慟輔導)



帶有「惡性蕈狀傷口」生命末期病人的整體性痛苦

(多項本土研結果)

疾

病人、家屬或醫療團隊於各疾病期會遭遇到....

病 診 断時 治療期 治療無效期

- ■健康照顧議題
- ■生命末期醫護倫理困境
- ■病人或家屬的照護需求

生命轉彎處~我看見您。

居家善終

時

- ■忌談死亡
- ■簽署預立醫療指示
- 身體不適症狀 疼痛、疲憊、蕈狀傷口、營養不良等
- 心理情緒狀態差 不確定感、焦慮、憂鬱
- 靈性困擾 死亡的陰霾、無意義感..等
- 社會隔離感

生命末期

治療期

治療無效期

上命轉學和

- ■末期醫療決擇的倫理兩難 選擇臨床試驗或安寧緩和醫 療、簽署DNR、出院返家等
- ■死亡恐懼、無力感
- ■遺族的哀慟撫慰

■ 末期病情告知 的倫理議題

■ 尋求偏方與民 俗療法

■照顧者的身心靈 及社會負荷

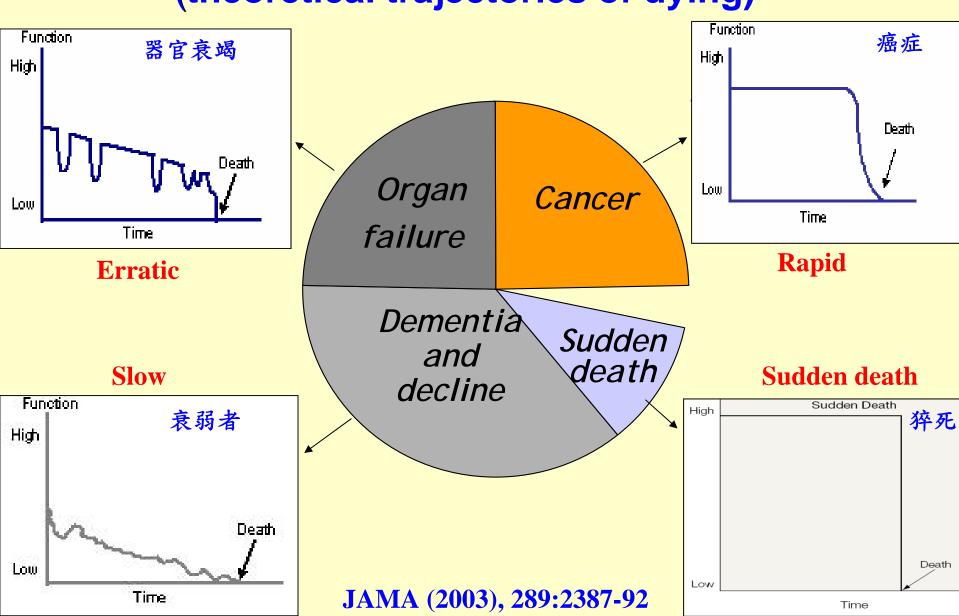
■健保資源的公平 正義分配





不同健康狀態死亡軌跡

(theoretical trajectories of dying)



Physician survival & prognosis prediction?

- clinical uncertainty as to medical treatment (Masuda et al., 2003)
- difficulties in <u>assessment of life expectancy</u> and in determination of the <u>onset of dying process</u> for patients (Masuda et al., 2003)

Barriers for health care professionals to initiate communication or execute ADs



Dialysis Quality of Dying Apgar (QODA)

透析病患臨終品質量表 (Cohen, et al.,2001)

DIALYSIS QUALITY OF DYING APGAR (QODA)

Physical (symptom management) dimensions:

1. Pain (during the last week of life)

0 = severe & distressing pain

1 = the pain distressed the patient somewhat

2 = no pain, or the pain did not distress the patient

2. Nonpain symptoms (last week of life)

i.e.: confusion, dyspnea, spiritual distress, etc.

0 = severe & distressing symptom

1 = the symptom distressed patient somewhat

2 = no symptom or the symptom did not distress patient

Psychosocial (peace) dimensions:

3. Advance care planning

During the last week of life, to what extent were patient's wishes followed-regarding a course of treatment that focused on extending life as much as possible even if it meant more pain and discomfort - or, on a plan of care that focused on relieving pain and discomfort as puch as possible even if it meant not living as long.

- 0 = formal health care proxy or living will had not been completed, documented, or communicated to staff who managed the terminal care.
- 1 = intermediate
- 2 = formal health care proxy or living will had been completed, documented, and communicated to staff who managed the terminal care

4. Peace/Dignity

During the last wk of life, did the patient die on his/her own terms? (Consider the following information, if available):

Was the patient lucid, coherent, able to take leave of loved-ones or have them say good-bye, complete most of the desired tasks, attend to spiritual matters, die where the patient chose, and leave the family united?

0 = mostly not peaceful/dignified

1 = mostly peaceful/dignified intermediate

2 = peaceful/dignified

5. Duration dimension

Time—Dying was prolonged or brief?

- 0 = prolonged—in that the dying period lasted 6 months or more. If dialysis was discontinued, then death occurred 3 weeks or more after the last dialysis treatment
- 1 = intermediate-in that the dying period (terminal period) less than 6 months but more than 1 month. If dialysis discontinued, death occurred between 2 and 3 weeks after the last dialysis session
- 2 = brief—the dying took place in sleep/suddenly/unexpected, or occurred within one month of being in a terminal state. If dialysis was discontinued, then death took place 2 weeks or less from the time of the last treatment.

TOTAL DIALYSIS QODA SCORE ____

(Mark the score with an asterisk*, if some aspect was unusual and warrants a narrative)

預立醫療照護計畫 Advance Care Planning (ACP)

健康照護專業人員與病人、家屬,針對「病人價值觀以及未來醫療目標、所偏好或期望受到的醫療照護方式」,共同進行深思和溝通的過程,而簽署預立醫療指示(ADs)可能是最終結果之一。(Kolarik, Arnold, Fischer & Hanusa, 2002; Tulsky, 2005)



末期病人整體性照顧的主要核心理念 (Emanuel, 2000; Marguis, 2001; Walling et al., 2008)



醫療預立指示

(Advance Directives; ADs)

■定義

個人為其將來可能失去決定能力的情況, 在自己仍具清楚意識及決策力時,為自身的醫 療處置預做規畫。特指一個載明病人喜好及正 式委任醫療決策代理人的法律文件

■目的:尊重個人自主權和顧及醫療倫理決策

(Kolarik, Arnold, Fischer & Hanusa, 2002)



Right to Die

- 1975 Karen Ann Quinlan Case
 - removal of the ventilator
 - •Quinlan's case led to the development of ethics committees in healthcare institutions as well as the development of advance directives



- **1989/1990** Nancy Cruzan Case
 - removal of her feeding tube
 - •new evidence presented by three more friends constituted "clear and convincing" evidence that Nancy would not want to continue existing in a persistent vegetative state.



- Patient Self-Determination Act; Natural Death Act (USA)
- ■安寧緩和醫療條例 (Hospice-Palliative Care Act) (Taiwan, 2000)

第一條 立法目的第二條 主管機關

Core values

■ Respects-patients可能

「為尊重不可治癒 末期病人之醫 辛願及保障其權益」

健保IC等套達

「二十歲以上具有 完全行

「醫師為末期病人實施安寧緩和醫療時, 應將治療方針告知病人或家屬。但病人有 明確意思表示欲知病情時,應予告知。」



醫療預立指示之種類

■ Instructive directives (指示性)

指有決定能力的成人,在某種健康狀況下(如:疾病末期或無法回復的昏迷時),所希望或不希望接受(偏好)的醫療處置之書面敘述。

例如:選擇安寧緩和醫療意願書

■ Proxy directives (代理性)

指有行為能力的成人,在其行為能力喪失前,預先書面指定某人代為行使醫療決定權,在他們喪失決定能力時,允許醫療委任代理人具有法律所賦予的權利,為其做出醫療的決定。例如:醫療委任代理人委任書

(Brown, 2003; Klein, 2005; Navarro Michel, 2005; Randall & Downie, 2006; Ulrich, 1999)

預立醫療指示 (ADs in Taiwan)

(2000年8月12日衛生署公告修正)

- 1. 醫療委任代理人委任書
- 2. 預立選擇安寧緩和醫療意願書
- 3. 不施行心肺復甦術同意書
- 4. 選擇安寧緩和醫療意願撤回聲明書

2011年1月10日 一 衛生署公告修正

- 全民健康保險憑證 (簡稱健保卡)註記 安寧緩和醫療意願
- |該註記的效力等同 意願書正本
- 原施予末期病人之心肺復甦術, 得經配偶、成人子女、孫子女、 父母及醫療委任代理人共同簽署 「終止或撤除心肺復甦術同意書」
- ■經「醫學倫理委員會」審查通過

一切都不得違背病人昏迷前的意願

醫療委任代理人委任書

茲委任為醫療委任代理人,當本人	
罹患嚴重傷病,經醫師診斷認為不可治癒,且病程進展	
至死亡已屬不可避免而本人無法表達意願時,同意由其	
依安寧緩和醫療條例第五條第二項之規定,代為簽署	
『選擇安寧緩和醫療意願書』。	
立意願人	
簽 名:	
住(居)所: 電話:	
受任人	
簽 名:國民身分證統一編號:	
住(居)所:電話:	
後補受任人(一)(得免填列)	
簽 名:	
住(居)所:電話:	
後補受任人(二)(得免填列)	
簽 名:國民身分證統一編號:	
住(居)所:	
中 華 民 國年月日	

預立選擇安寧緩和醫療意願書

本人		重傷病,
經醫師診斷認	為不可治癒,而且病程進展至死亡已屬不	可避免,特
依安寧緩和醫療	療條例第四條、第五條及第七條第一項第	二款之規
定,簽署本意愿	願書並同意加註於本人之全民健康保險憑	證(健保 I
C卡)內,選打	擇接受安寧緩和醫療,於臨終、瀕死或無	生命徵象
時,願接受緩絕	解性、支持性之醫療照護及不接受施行心	肺復甦術。
簽署人:(簽名	3) 國民身分證統一編號:	
住(居)所:		
電 話:		
出生年月日:	中華民國 年 月 日	
在場見證人(-	一):(簽名)國民身分證統一編	a號:
住(居)所:		
電話:	I Ab an an	
出生年月日:	中華民國 年 月 日	
	二):(簽名)國民身分證統一編	a號:
住(居)所:		
電話:		
出生年月日:	中華民國 年 月 日	
	(簽署人未成年方須填寫)	
簽 名:		虎:
住(居)所:		火车队加
凿漈安任代理 》	人: (簽署人為醫療委任代理人方須填寫	亚應檢附
簽 名:	醫療委任代理人委任書) 國民身分證統一編號	ė.
发 石· 住(居)所:		νυ •
	中 華 民 國年月日	

不施行心肺復甦術(Do Not Resuscitate) 同意書

病人	因罹患	·嚴重傷》	病,經醫	師診斷認為
不可治癒,而且病程進展	至死亡	已屬不可	J避免 ,	茲因病人已
意識昏迷或無法清楚表達	意願,	特由同意	人依安	寧緩和醫療
條例第七條第三項之規定	,同意	在臨終、	瀕死或	無生命徵象
時,不施行心肺復甦術。				
同意人: 國民身分證統一編號: 住(居)所:	(簽	名)		
電話: 出生年月日: 中華民國 與病人之關係:		. 年	月	日
中華民國		_年	月	日

選擇安寧緩和醫療意願撤回聲明書

本人	於民國_	年	月日]
簽署「預立選擇安寧 聲明撤回上開意願之				
*聲明人				
姓名:	_(請親筆	簽名)		
國民身分證統一編號				
出生年月日:中華民	.國	年	月 ।	日
地址:				
聯絡電話:				
填寫日期:中華民	.國	年	月 ।	日

末期病人終止或撤除心肺復甦術同意書

病人因罹患嚴重傷病,經醫師診斷認為不可治癒,且有醫學上之證據,近期內病程進行至死亡已不可避免,為了減輕病人痛苦及減少無效醫療,希望能終止或撤除維生治療。但因病人本人意識昏迷或無法清楚表達意願,依據安寧緩和醫療條例第七條規定,同意在臨終、瀕死或無生命徵象時,不施行心肺復甦術。需由病人之醫療委任代理人或親屬(包括配偶、成年子女、成年孫子女及父母)一致共同簽署「末期病人終止或撤除心肺復甦術同意書」,並經臨床倫理委員會審查通過後,才能予以終止或撤除維生治療。

希望病人之醫療委任代理人或親屬能夠充份瞭解此同意書的意義及內容,所以請仔細閱讀簽署注意事項處;如果還有對此同意書有任何疑問,請在簽名前再與病人之醫師充份討論,醫師會很樂意為你們解答,謝謝。

馬人					
經醫師診斷	為末期病人,	要終止或	撤除維生治	療為	
				m .h + 41	
醫師:	(簽名) _	_年月 _	日時	署定專科 醫師證號:	
醫師:	(簽名) _	_年月 _	_日時	署定專科 醫師證號:	

西元2012年3月23日 病歷委員會審查通過 MR19-306

(末期病)	人終止或撤除心肺復甦術	同意書承上頁)	
本人姓名:		出生於西元 年	- 月 日,
	岛末期病人,立同意書人(醫		
	上命末期照顧計畫,經充分日		
療。			
· 答罢「預立選擇安寧經	爰和醫療意願書」,惟本人	現 	賃願之音思表
示,特簽署本聲明書。			
/			
立同意書人簽名	身分證	與病人	年月日
(醫療委任代理人)	字號:	關係:	—
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		阴	
立同意書人簽名	身分證	與病人	年月日
(親屬) : -	字號:	關係:	年月日
(1907)	4 %3	DI4 64:	
立同意書人簽名	身分證	與病人	年 日 日
(親屬) :		兴 州人	年月日
· (nt/ g / · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	字號:	關係:	
立同意書人簽名	身分證	與病人	年 月 日
(親屬) :	字號:	關係:	年月日
・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・		朔· / ·	
立日辛妻 1 然 夕	身分證	與病人	年月日
立同意書人簽名	字號:	_ 關係:	— 時 分
(親屬) :	1 %/0	- 121/1 1/4	·
<i>师礼 A T 从 中 世 却 1 、</i>	长祖凤阳龙东迎。刘十八号。		— (ダカ)
一	述親屬關係無誤,社工人員:		(簽名)

【三次善終機會】

- **意識清楚時,<u>病人</u>自主決定**
 - ■預立選擇安寧緩和醫療意願書
 - ■預立醫療委任代理人委任書

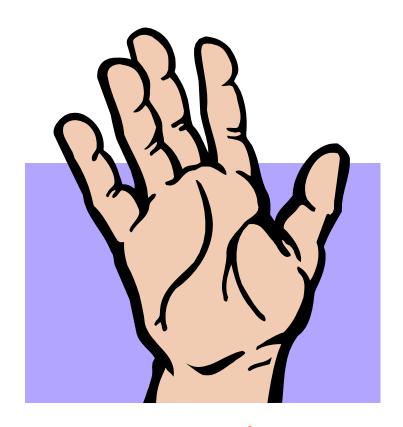


- ■選擇安寧緩和醫療意願撤回聲明書 (或代理人)
- 2 病人昏迷時,<u>家屬</u>代言 ■不施行心肺復甦術同意書

 - **人** 病人已經進行心肺復甦術
 - ■終止或撤除心肺復甦術同意書,經倫委會通過 (配偶、成人子女、孫子女及父母共同簽署)

預約善終

Have You Completed Your Advance Directive?



您預約善終了嗎?

■ 60% of general public: preference in consultation with the doctor (Miyata, Shiraishi, & Kai, 2006) ■ 45% of patients:
more likely to establish ADs

(Gordon & Shade, 1999; Seymour, Gott, Bellamy, Ahmedzai, & Clark, 2004)

many physicians
may not want to participate in
the decision making process
(Cherniack, 2002)

only 15% of patients report having been asked about their advanced care preferences by a physician or nurse

the important issue

to initiate or participate in the communication of end-of-life care decisions or to execute ADs

安寧緩和條例第八條

醫師為末期病人實施安寧 緩和醫療時,應將治療方針 告知病人或其家屬。但病人 有明確意思表示欲知病情 時,應予告知。

尊重病人的自主意願

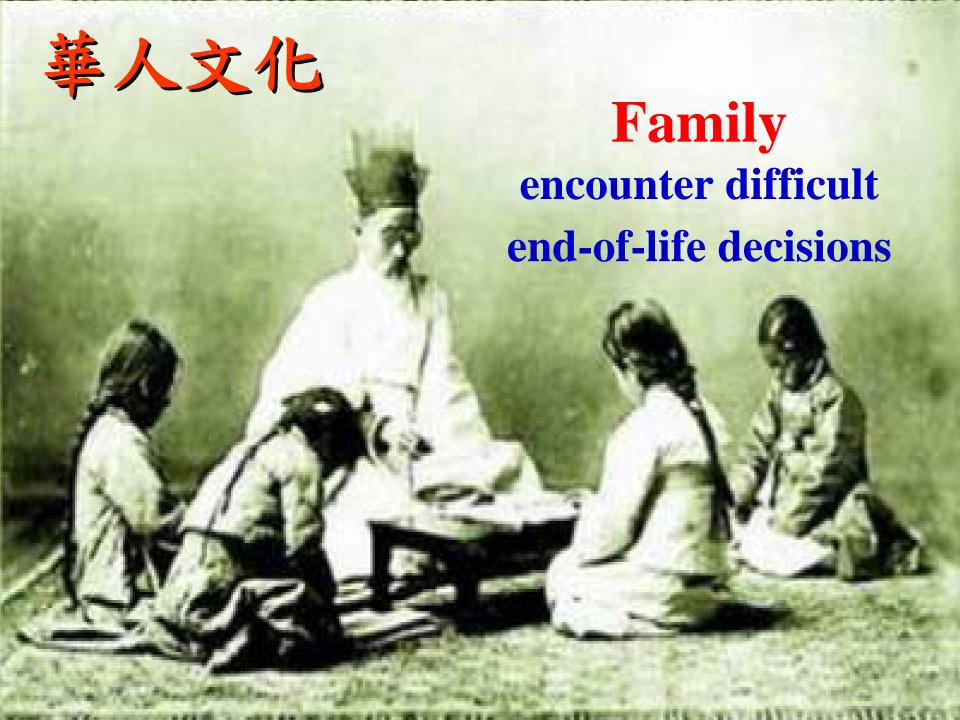
末期病人家屬憂心地告訴護理人員:

「我們不敢告訴他傷口狀況 及病情,因為怕說了他就會 失去意志,太姐說他現在就 像站在懸崖邊的人,如果 誰先告訴他,那誰就是推他 到懸崖下的人」

Family distress



Patient autonomy



醫護人員

■台灣82.6%醫護人 員認為自己不完全 了解安寧緩和醫療 條例內容 (Hu, Chiu, Lue, Chen, Hsieh, & Chen, 2001)

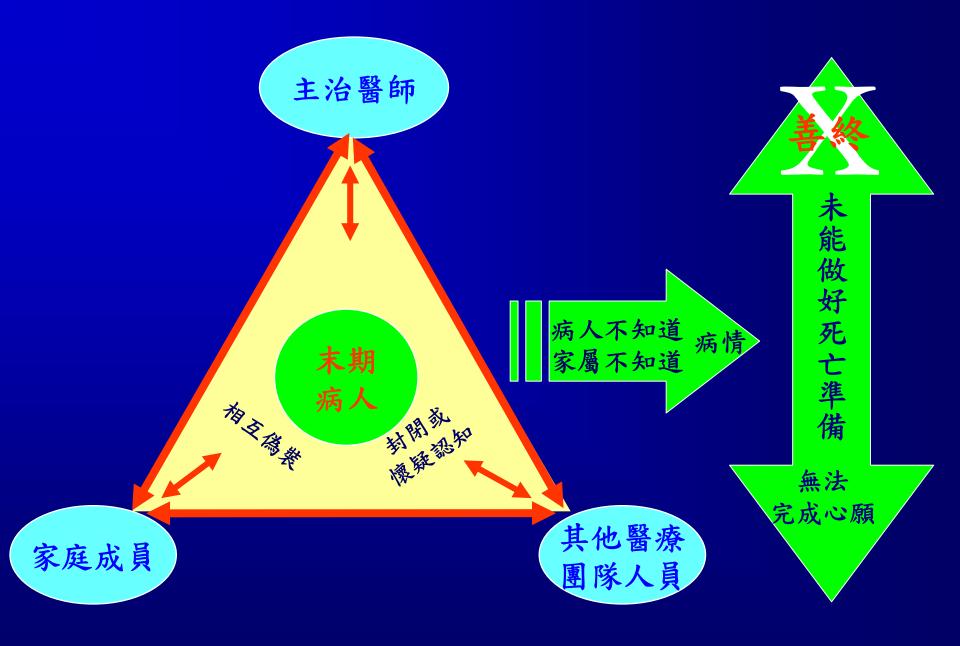
■逾四到五成的醫護人員會自覺在告知癌末病人病情及談論DNR的簽署方面感到相當困擾(胡、戴、陳、邱、鄭,2004)

■絕大數病人及家屬希望臨床人員不要迴避討論死亡,想 要完整的被告知病情

(Jenkins, Fallowfield & Saul, 2001; Wenrich, et al., 2001; Twohig & Byock, 2004; Moore, 2007 Starks, Vig, & Pearlman, 2007; Thomas & Lobo, 2011)



台灣: 末期病情告知困境 (Hu, 2008; Chiu et al., 2000)



末期病情真相告知的臨床現況

病人不知道或不清楚病情

如何做出

一個如打頭適堪燃蛇選擇?

簽署ADs的態度

Western countries (culture)

- based on **individualism**,
- ADs are acceptable, regarded as basic rights

Eastern countries (Confucian culture)

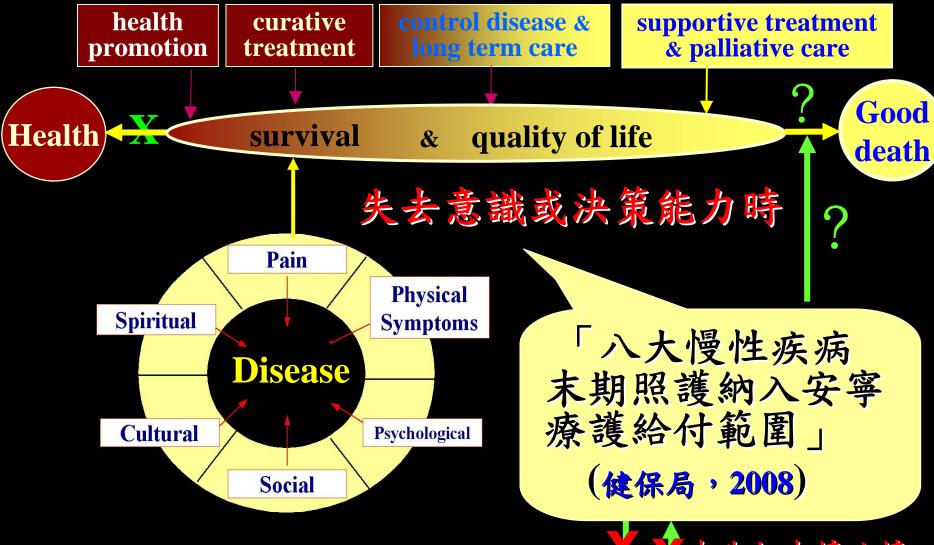
- **■** family-centered model
- family member might become the designated medical agent.

■國人在病情較嚴重且更接近臨終時,才簽署ADs,逾八成是由<u>家屬</u> 簽署DNR同意書(Liu, 1999; 邱等, 1998)





台灣:預立照護計劃已成為刻不容緩的重要議題



提供預立醫療照護計畫(ACP)→ ★未告知末情病情

簽署ADs的法律文件 (Advance directives)

Family

fear of abuse of ADs by medical staffs (Sahm, Will, & Hommel, 2005)

- ■一半以上的醫護人員表示未經病人同意而執行DNR
- ■家屬經常高估病人接受急救或治療的期望 家屬比病人較傾向接受急救、維生設備及積極治療

(Shalowitz, Garrett-Mayer, & Wendler, 2006; Tang, Liu, Lai, Liu & Chen, 2007)



魔雞的對醫機醫唆药面您對生命到省思為對??

Withholding/Withdrawing Futile Life-Supports Systems (不予或徹除無效醫療)



推展ACP的Barriers?

- 1. 健康照護系統的影響
- ■臨床醫療的不確定性
- ■生命存活期評估的困難
- ■醫療照護人員缺乏相關的知識與經驗
- 認為病重或病危才需討論

2.溝通

- ■溝通意願或技巧訓練不足
- 過度使用專業術語
- 親密及信任專業醫病關係不足

3.心理障礙

■ 病人、家屬以及醫療人員對死亡的焦慮和害怕

4.社會文化的迷思

■ 忌諱談死

(Kolarik et al., 2002; Lorenz, 2004; Tulsky, 2005; Wilkinson, et al., 42007)



Withholding/Withdrawing Futile Life-Supports Systems

- It can lead to the inappropriate continued use of invasive technology.
- Often it is not prolonging life, it is merely prolonging the dying process
- Removal of futile treatment is good medical practice However, no definition of futility in law; generally agreed, when burden outweighs benefits but "burden" and "benefit" should be from patient's viewpoint.

Are We Killing The Patient

When we stop life supports?

- Killing refers to actions which are the direct causation of another's death (ex: IV push KCL)
- Allowing dying is the intentional avoidance of interventions in situations in which disease or injury causes a natural death.
- While letting die is acceptable, allowing a natural death means to withhold or withdraw life-sustaining devices and interventions, also known as life supports.
- Doing nothing is not an option.

Advance Care Planning in USA

Traditional model	Developing model
Purpose prepare for incapacity	Purpose prepare for death achieved control in health system relieve burden strengthen relationships
Focus written advance directives	Focus written advance directives only one aspect
Context doctor/patient relationship	Context doctor/patient/family



ACP對醫療照護的影響

- 提升ADs完成率 (Ramsaroop & Reid et al., 2007)
- 生命末期時
 - 1.「住加護病房住院天數」較短,獲得「疼痛及舒適照護」 較高 (Brown, 2003; Taylor & Cameron, 2002)
 - 2. 「接受呼吸輔助設備或CPR比率」較低 (Teno, Gruneir, Schwartz, Nanda, & Wetle, 2007)
 - 3. 「家中或護理之家」死亡的比率較高 (Degenholtz, et al., 2004; Teno, et al., 2007)
 - 4. 「接受緩和及安寧照護」的比率較高 (Stuart, et al., 2003)
- 降低醫療照護的費用 (Connolly,2005; Kish et al.,2001)



ACP執行過程

1.呈現、說明並引發病人討論ADS相關的醫療主題

(presenting and illustrating topic)

2.促進結構性討論病人的價值觀與期望醫療方式

(facilitating a structured discussion)

- 3.完成ADS書面文件簽署 (completing document with advanced directives)
- 4. 再審視、修改或更新ADS內容 (reviewing and updating the ADs)
- 5. 實際落實ADS於臨床照護決策情境

ACP是一個持續討論的溝通過程



2. 討論期 望的醫療 方式

3.完成 ADs書面 文件簽署 4.再審視 或修改 ADs內容

落實
 ADs於臨
 床情境

Process to determine the general direction of care choices...

"Which way is the wind blowing in the approach to care?"

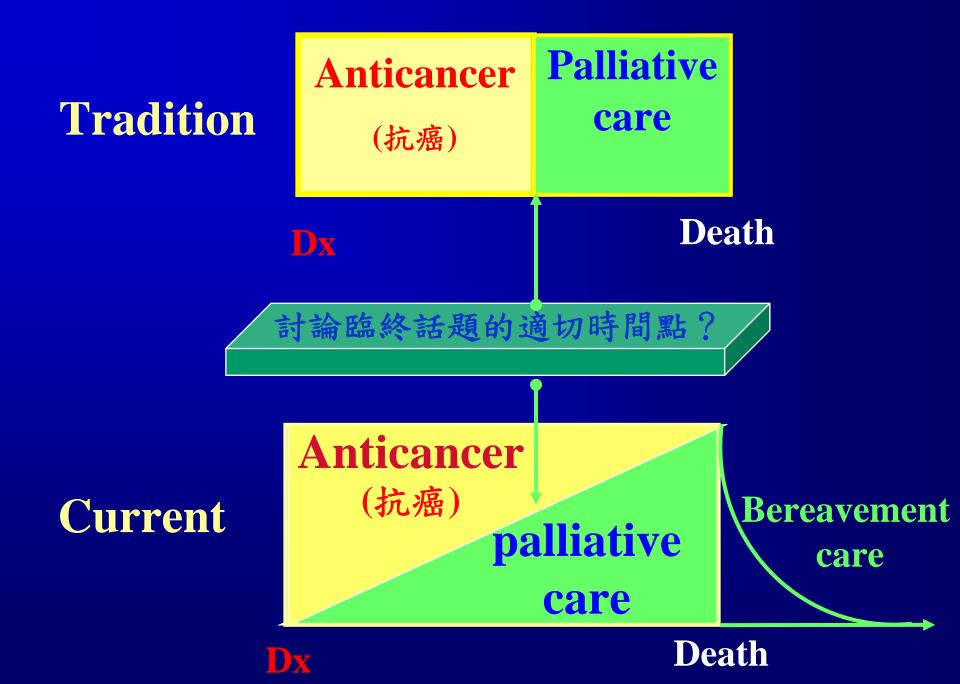
ACP discussion

- How?
 - * opportunistic informal conversation
 - * Formalized systematic

when

- What?
 - * What matters to you?

 - * What do you wish to happen?
 * What do you do not want to happen?
- Who?
 - * Named spokesperson (informal)
 - * Lasting power of Attorney (formal)
- Where?
 - * Preferred place of care
 - * Carer's preferred place of care.....
- Others?
 - * Special instructions-organ/tissue donation



When?

談論臨終話題的時機

- ■當身體健康時(84%)
- ■經歷生命事件時 (ex: 經歷配偶、家人或親近友人死亡)
- ■被診斷罹患生命威脅疾病時 (ex: 癌症)
- ■<u>疾病進展</u>時

(如:復發、病情惡化或對治癒性治療不佳或無反應)

- ■需<u>轉換醫療目標</u>時
- ■重複入院時
- ■當病人主動提及或詢問時(個人需求)

(NHS, 2007; Thomas, 2011; Maxfield, Pohl et al., 2003)

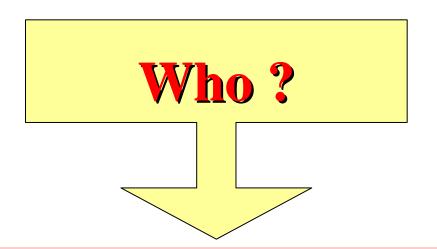


以癌症病人為例

- ■病人診斷或進展至癌症晚期
- ■預期病人近期(6個月)死亡不可避免
- ■中樞神經系統轉移或開始轉換新的化學治療療程時
- ■開始給予較高劑量嗎啡類藥物時
- 當病人健康狀況發生新的轉變而需要特殊醫療時 例如:透析、人工水份營養

(Walling et al ., 2008)





- ■老年人 (ex:罹患慢性病或獨居)
- ■罹患退化性疾病或慢性病者 (ex:失智症)
- ■罹患生命威脅疾病者 (ex:癌症、末期心、腎衰竭等)
- ■健康具有決策力成人

(Gulati, Bhan et al., 1983; Murphy, Murray et al., 1989; Weiss & Hite, 2000; Costello, 2002; Vanpee & Swine, 2004)







3.完成 ADs書面 文件簽署 4.再審視 或修改 ADs內容

5. 落實 ADs於臨 床情境

How?



- ■正式會談 (Ex:病人對疾病的瞭解與醫療照護偏好目標)
- ■病人與「家人、醫療委任代理人、健康照護提供者」進行溝通 (Starks, Vig, & Pearlman, 2007)



- ■評估病人對病情的了解,並注意病人的感受
- ■說明ACP和ADs的目的、種類與內容,並瞭解 病人對上述相關資料知道多少
- ■提供相關資料予病人閱讀,以利後續討論
- 建議病人與重要它人共同討論,並依其意願邀請 他們參加後續討論
- ■確認病人」醫療委任代理人能正確了解相關內容
- ■病人選擇醫療委任代理人的考量及偏好,如何傳 遞訊息

■解除家屬的誤解或迷思

病人

- 1 我還有沒有機會?
- 我是不是沒救了?
- 我還能活多久?

■不需要急著回答



溝通的力量



儘量瞭解病人<u>知道了什麼</u>?或<u>想知道什麼</u>? 瞭解病人希望如何度過生命中的<u>最後一段時光</u>?

同理溝通



◆靜默(Silence)

●傾聽 (listening)



ACP 過程

面對病人家屬情緒激動時

- 同理、接納情緒與支持(empathy and support)
 - 1.承認情緒激動的情感反應
 - 2.確認失落
 - 3.讓感受正常化
 - 4.提供支持
 - 5.探究



(Tulsky, 2005)

技巧之一

Sliding & Sustain hope (推下與扶住)

not "all or none"

not "all at once"

讓病人決定速度,給一個希望及緩和空間



癌末病情告知動態流程圖

敏感地覺查病人或家屬進行末期醫療決策時所考量的重點與障礙為何?



Team

Family conference

Nurse is an advocate and coordinator physician - patient – family

個案基本資料表

個案別	個案一	個案二	個案三	個案四
年龄	39	28	52	60
性別	女	女	女	女
教育程度	大學畢	二技畢	高職畢	大專畢
婚姻狀態	未婚	未婚	已婚	已婚
住院前職業	貿易公司職員	護理人員	報關行職員	退休教師
主要照顧者	三位姐姐輪替	妹妹(護理人員)	先生	先生
主要醫療決策者	病人	妹妹	病人、先生、兒子	病人、 先生
疾病診斷 (癌症轉移)	大腸癌 (骨、肝轉移) Colon Ca. & liver, bone meta	甲狀腺癌 (骨、肺轉移) Thymic Ca. & lung, pleural meta	子宮頸癌 (多處轉移) Liposarcorma & multiple meta	胸腺癌 (骨、肝、肺 及多處轉移) Thymic Ca. & lung, pleural, liver,bone meta
歷經治癒性治療	OP, C/T	OP, C/T, R/T	OP, C/T, Target	OP, C/T
現行治療	Support care	palliative C/T	palliative C/T	Support care
接受安寧共照	是	是	是	否
簽署接受安寧緩和醫療意願書(同意書)	否	否	否	撤銷
簽署拒絕心肺復甦意願書(同意書)	意願書	同意書(妹妹)	否	撤銷
目前狀態	往生	往生	往生	往生

1)是否歷經長時間抗癌治療?

2) 是否經歷過治愈性治療方式?

3) 是否知道疾病末期病情?

4) 醫師是否告知現行積極性治療(C/T)反應不佳?

5)是否經感受到治愈性治療反應不佳?

6)是否感受到疾病持續惡化?

7) 醫師是否建議接受標靶治療或臨床試驗



癌症晚期病人ADs簽署與否 - 決策樹雛形圖

8) 是否經歷親友接受過標靶治療或臨床試驗? ✓ No Yes 不簽署 9)是否對治療對控制腫瘤的成效與經濟花費的衡量? No ↓Yes 不簽署 10) 是否自覺已盡力對抗疾病? No √Yes 不簽署 11)是否認知對停止治療結果? No ↓Yes 不簽署 12) 是否決定不採行積極治癒性治療? No ↓Yes 不簽署 13)是否參與決策家庭成員能提供支持? No Yes 不簽署 14)是否醫療人員主動提起ADs? No ↓Yes 不簽署 15) 是否經歷親友依賴維生系統維生 No ↓Yes 不簽署 16) 是否認同以此方式維生 ✓ No Yes 不簽署

17) 是否安寧病房能接受口服化療藥物?

18) 是否了解末期病情及治癒性治療的限制?

19) 是否面對死亡的不可避免?

20)自己簽署ADs (安寧緩和醫療及DNR)

經歷痰哽住突發狀況

意識清楚、可自行活動

同意插管

重新澄清對插管及急救措施的認知

認為簽署單張內容選項, 不符合目前身體狀況及個人需求

,醫生與家庭成員重新討論DNR內容及時機

撤除ADs

口頭向決策代理人(先生),說明ADs內容

必要時,由決策代理人代行決定

病情告知與ADs的簽署

- 1) 結構式訪談 (Structured interviews)
- 2) 會議 (Meetings)
- 3) 錄影帶的使用(Use of videotapes)
- 4) 小册子或預立醫療指示文件(Booklets or written ADs)

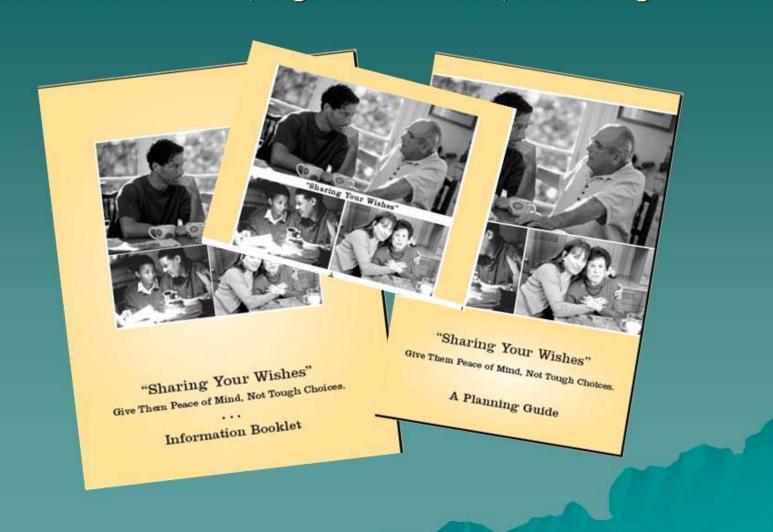






Communication skills

Sharing Your Wishes Materials Information Booklet, Agent Invitation, Planning Guide



■ Taiwan: nationwide guidelines for truth telling

Assess and preparation

(告知前的評估與準備)

Communication with family

(與家屬進行充份地溝通)

Truth telling process

(告知過程的方式與內容)

Support and follow up

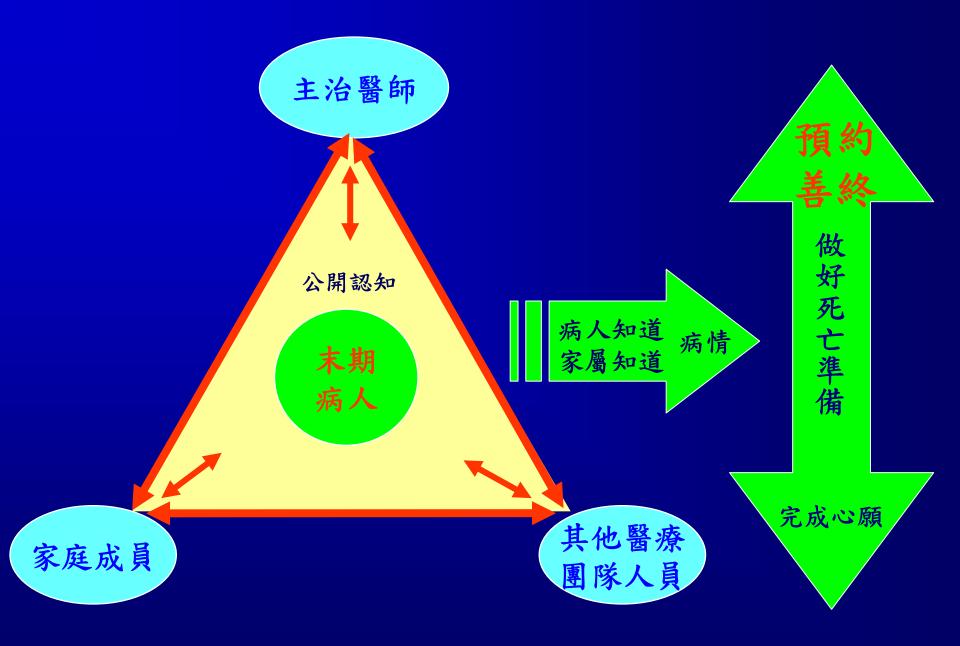
(告知後的支持與追蹤)



網址: http://health99.doh.gov.tw/educZone/edu_detail.aspx?Catid=21568&Type=SEARCH

末期病情告知簡要四原則: ACTs

- Assess and preparation (告知前的評估與準備)
 - 1.評估病人的特性與意願
 - 2.病情告知內容的計畫與自我準備
 - 3.與病人談論的時機
 - 4. 準備適切地會談環境
- •Communication with family (與家屬進行充份地溝通)
 - 1.同理家屬的情緒
 - 2.並協助家屬處理低潮或負面的情緒與行為反應
 - 3.醫護人員與家屬間的互動與共識
- •Truth telling process (告知過程的方式與內容)
 - 1.告知內容
 - 2.告知的方式與態度
 - 3.分次告知
 - 4.處理病人或家屬的反應
- •Support and follow up (告知後的支持與追蹤)
 - 1.鼓勵病人表達並同理病人的情緒
 - 2.確認病人對資訊瞭解的程度
 - 3.紀錄會談的內容並予以追蹤 摘自:胡文郁(2008)癌末病情真相告知指引



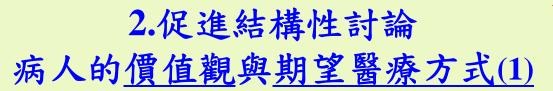
知道末期病情以預約善終

ACP是一個持續討論的溝通過程

1. 引發討 論ADs相 關主題 2. 討論期 望的醫療 方式 3.完成 ADs書面 文件簽署 4.再審視 或修改 ADs內容

5. 落實 ADs於臨 床情境





What?

- ■瞭解病人生活的目標與生命價值觀
- 病人對疾病、死亡與瀕死的經驗
- ■病人的價值信念與醫療照護目標
- ■病人對生命與生活品質看法
- ■與病人深入討論曾經歷過「危及生命的重大事件」
- ■詢問病人過去相關經驗以及在不同情境下的想法
- ■運用手冊、表格單張或影片,呈現或寫出自己(病人)
- 在各種常見情境的想法(什麼狀態是病人所不能接受的?)

工具一:個人態度

問題

在以下康復機會下,你能忍受上述提及的嚴重副作用嗎? (請圈選出一個答案)

■高 (多於八成績會)	會	不肯定	不會
■中等 (一半機會)	會	不肯定	不會
■低 (少於兩成機會)	會	不肯定	不會
■非常低(少於百分之二機會)	會	不肯定	不會
■極低 (少於千分之一機會)	會	不肯定	不會
■其他意見/想法			



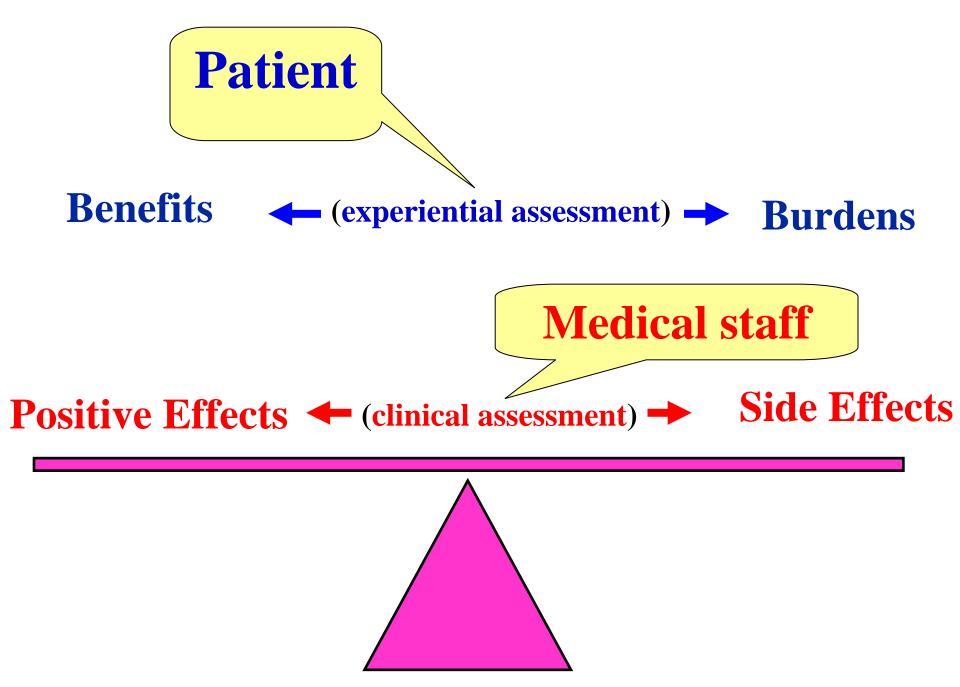
2.促進結構性討論 病人的價值觀與期望醫療方式(2)

- 他想要任何延長生命的醫療?或只要維持其舒適的醫療? 為什麼?
- 澄清病人不切實際的期待或決定
- 什麼是短暫使用且可被接受的治療,但長期使用是不 能接受的?
- 讓病人能具體瞭解:未來不同的情境,可能會使用不同的處理方式及其好處與限制,進而為病人及代理人增能賦權
- 鼓勵提問,如:靈性/存在的問題
- ■說明醫護團隊人員願意積極完成病人的心願

工具二:對不同重大狀況的想法

指示:請在1-5中圈出你對使用維生治療的意願。你亦以可以在意見欄中寫出你的考慮因素。

			對使用維生器的意願				
假如你(考慮因素)		絕對不 接受	不可能 接受	不清楚	可能 接受	絕對 接受	
a.	不能再認出家人朋友或與他們溝通。	1	2	3	4	5	
b.	不能再做清晰思考或清楚地說話。	1	2	3	4	5	
c.	不能再對指令或要求要求做出反應。	1	2	3	4	5	
d.	不能再走路,只能靠輪椅代步。	1	2	3	4	5	
e.	不能在外出,只能整天待在家中。	1	2	3	4	5	
f.	大部分時間都要承受嚴重而不能治癒的痛楚。	1	2	3	4	5	
g.	大部分的時間身體都處於嚴重不適(如作嘔、肚瀉等)	1	2	3	4	5	
h.	要長期依靠喉管提供營養以維持生命。	1	2	3	4	5	
i.	要長期依靠洗腎機維持生命。	1	2	3	4	5	
j.	要長期依靠呼吸器維持生命。	1	2	3	4	5	
k.	需要別人每天二十四小時照顧。	1	2	3	4	5	
l.	小便失禁。	1	2	3	4	5	
m.	大便失禁。	1	2	3	4	5	
n.	永久待在療養院。	1	2	3	4	5	
0.	其他(請註名):	1	2	3	4	5	





簽署醫療預立指示:好處(1)

1. 簽署者個人

- ■增加個人對瀕死過程的認識,內心的平和
- 避免受到不必要的醫療,促進生命的價值與品質
- ■自我期望、價值及信念受到尊重及自主
- ■增進與家人、健康照護人員間溝通
- 提升個人的醫療決策權及控制權





簽署醫療預立指示: 好處 (2)

2. 家屬

- 降低在醫療決策時的負荷
- 降低道德上的譴責
- 維護生活品質
- 減少相關花費

3.醫療人員及醫療環境

- ■降低醫療決策時的壓力 ` 衝突與倫理困境
- ■降低可能的法律訴訟(litigation)
- ■降低醫療資源的支出
- ■有限資源有效應用與分配

(Brown, 2003; Taylor & Cameron, 2002; Ulrich, 1999)



簽署醫療預立指示:缺點

■ 簽署者必須預想可能遭遇的情境與結果, 較難就當前情況或經驗加以判斷,增加其 不確定感及困難性

■醫療委任代理人可能須面臨與他人的意見 相左的情形,甚或代理人也失去決策能力

ACP是一個持續討論的溝通過程

1. 引發討 論ADs相 關主題 2. 討論期 望的醫療 方式 3.完成 ADs書面 文件簽署 4.再審視 或修改 ADs內容

5. 落實 ADs於臨 床情境





3.完成ADs書面文件簽署

- 確認病人充分思考,並和家人/醫療委任代理人討論過, 在病人有決策能力下簽署ADs
- ■依據安寧緩和醫療條例規範檢視內容
- 說明醫療代理人的角色,是表達病人的個人意願,而非使用其個人想法為病人做決策
- 與病人·家人/醫療委任代理人一起檢視內容
- 提供可尋求資源
- 後續照護的再保證
- ■說明安寧緩和醫療條例
- ■提供醫院或衛生署的各種意願書及同意書
- ■如何完成IC健保卡註記

工具三:最適合的代理人選應當符合以下能力

(請填上心目中人選的名字)

	江 0 0	胡OO	張00
● 願意代表你去說話			
有能力去分辨你的意願和他/她的自身感受, 並確實執行你的指示			
● 當你有需要時,能及時伴在你身邊			
● 十分瞭解你和明白什麼對你很重要			
● 是你能夠信任的人			
● 敢於與你討論敏感話題			
● 願意聆聽你的意願			
● 能和你的家人、朋友和醫護人員有良好的溝通			
有能力處理你的家人、朋友和/或醫護人員間的 意見衝突			
● 可以長期做你的委託人			

請選出首名和第二名理想人選,當首名委託人未能為你履行預設醫療指示時,第二位委託人會代為執行。



(CACCC)

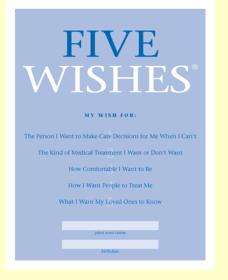
Mission

"生命之聲 (Voices of Life)"

- 尊重、關愛, 傾聽生命的呼吸

Vision (宗旨)

為在美華人提供一個能夠有尊嚴、被尊重及有意義的面對生命末期的社群。



五個願望

Aging with Dignity

- ■在我無法做出醫療決定時,替我作主的人 ____
- ■我想接受或不想接受的治療,_____
- ■我想要的舒適, ______
- ■我希望別人對待我的方式 ______
- ■我想對我心愛的人說的話 ______

【加護病房案例】

- 81歲,女性直腸癌,只能吃標靶藥物(xeloda)治療,無法開刀、 化療或電療,有心臟衰竭、糖尿病、高血壓、巴金森氏症。
- ■第一次住院 (98.11/26~98.12/25)

有急救放過氣管內管,<u>兒子曾簽署「不施行心肺復甦術同意</u> 書」,內容為不施行氣管內插管、體外心臟按摩、心臟電擊、 人工呼吸,並由女兒當見證人。順利出院後在家療養,兒子和 太太互相輪流照顧母親

- ■第二次住院 (100.6.23 ~ 100.7.21) 此次住院病人或家屬未再重新簽署「意願書」或「同意書」
- ■第三次住院(100.12.21~12.27)

12/21因呼吸、心跳停止送到OO急診,經過急救後送到OO加護病房,身上有氣管內管、鼻胃管、尿管,呼吸器是設定完全無病人自呼狀態,還有暫時的心臟節律器,昏迷指數3。

~....因我媽媽不舒服也同意到醫院,.....我很緊張的開車送到oo急診,醫師給予急救、心臟按摩、電擊災

有了心跳~

IC健保卡 註記,

家屬:「不要插管」。 ○

醫師:「我都電擊了,你不要插管等於我只做一半,

先插管啦!後續動作,你再和加護病房說。」

~...無形中醫師把我媽媽推向<u>要「氣切」</u>的路上, 難道你們就不能先告訴我,如果<u>缺氧了二十分鐘</u>,且我媽媽81歲了,即使救起來也是重<u>殘</u>,問我要不要做心肺復甦術?.....~

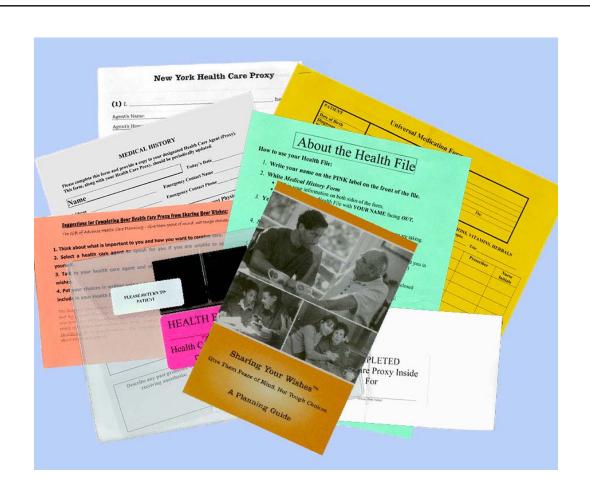


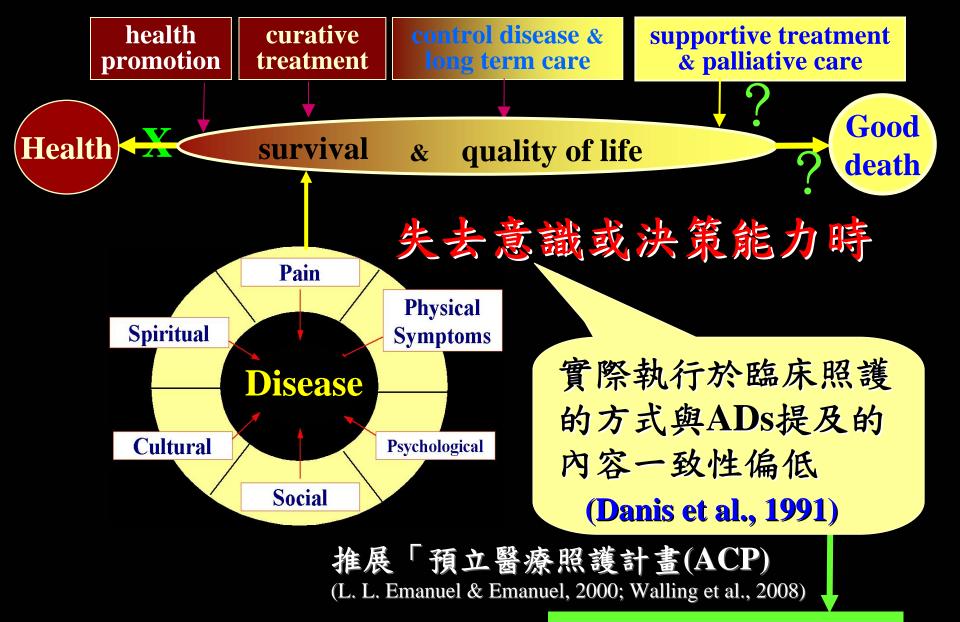
4.再審視、修改或更新ADs內容

- ■定期重新審視病人的意願
- ■可以隨時更改內容
- ■必要時,更新預立醫療照護計劃及ADs
- ■健康狀況有改變時

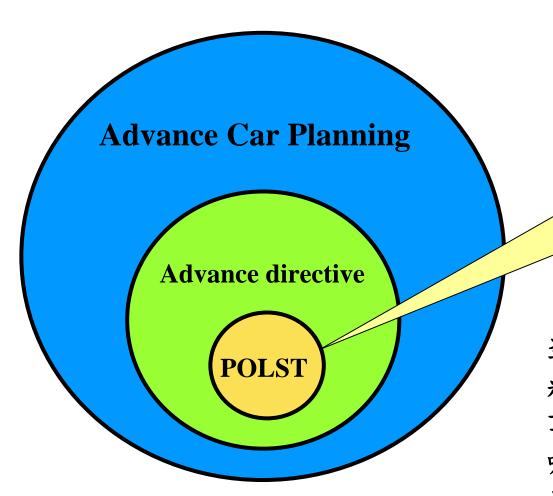


Systems Change: Health Files





分享決策 (shared decision making) ■ 安寧療護利用率(癌症病人)
 由7% (2000年) →39 % (2010) → 50% (2011) → 70%



維持生命治療醫囑 (Physician of Life Support Treatment)

如: DNR order

這是一份醫師處方,印刷在 粉紅卡紙上的表格,需由當 事人和醫師共同簽署的醫 囑。給予病人在生命末期療 護上更多的自主權。



PLOST

Last Name of Patient/ Resident **Physician Orders** for Life-Sustaining Treatment (POLST) First Name/ Middle Initial of Patient/ Resident This is a Physician Order Sheet. It is based on patient/resident medical condition and wishes. It summarizes any Advance Directive. Patient/ Resident Date of Birth Gender ANY SECTION NOT COMPLETED INDICATES FULL TREATMENT FOR THAT SECTION. WHEN THE NEED OCCURS, FIRST FOLLOW THESE ORDERS, THEN CONTACT PHYSICIAN. Treatment options when the patient/resident is not breathing and has no pulse. Resuscitate Do Not attempt or continue any Resuscitation (DNR) Box Only Section Treatment options when the Patient/Resident has pulse and/or is breathing. Comfort Measures Only. The patient/resident is treated with dignity, respect and kept clean, warm and dry. Reasonable measures are made to offer food and fluids by mouth, and attention is paid to vygiene. Medication, positioning, wound care, and other measures are used to relieve pain and suffering. Oxygen, suction and manual treatment of airway obstruction may be used as needed for comfort. These measures are to be used where the patient/resident lives. If comfort measures tail, contact physician. Limited Additional Interventions: Includes care above, May include careful monitor and oral/IV nedications. Transfer to hospital if indicated, but no endotracheal intubation of long term life support mea-Aggressive Treatment: Includes care above plus endotracheal intubation, advanced airway, and ardioversion/automatic defibrillation. Other Instructions: Antibiotics Section No antibiotics except if needed for comfort (e.g. dental infection) No Invarive (IMIV) antibiotics Aggressive Treatment Artificially Administered Fluids and Nutrition Comfort measures are always provided. No feeding tube/IV fluids D Defined trial period of feeding tube/IV fluids Long term feeding tube/IV fluids Other Instructions: Discussed with: Patient/Resident Health Care Agent Court-appointed Guardian Section Other (specify): Name of agent/guardian: Phone #: THE BASIS FOR THESE ORDERS IS: Signature of Physician/Nurse Practitioner (mandatory) Physician/NP Name (type or print) ORIGINAL FORM MUST ACCOMPANY PATIENT/RESIDENT WHEN TRANSFERRED OR DISCHARGED. La Crosse Area Advanced Directive Task Force[®] PACE 608-791-4394 March 2002

MOLST

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POLST (1997)

(Respecting Choices, it is effective in determining and implementing "what the patient wants for their end-of-life care")





DNR Order

(Entered into law in 1998)

Allows an individual to communicate their wishes about resuscitation to medical personnel inside or outside a hospital or nursing home setting.

MOLST

(Medical Orders for Life Sustaining Treatment)

Based on the POLST paradigm Used to describe programs that have consistent components but different names



www. malat and

POLST / MOLST

- Discussion involves
 - Patient
 - Durable health care power of attorney
 - Caregiver
 - Anyone else the patient may wish to include

- Discussion includes
 - CPR wishes
 - Medical interventions
 - Antibiotic use
 - Artificial nutrition/hydration





Goals of the POLST / MOLST

- For patients with serious, life-limiting illnesses, terminal illness or advanced frailty. To provide timely opportunities for informed end-of-life treatment decisions
- Advance care planning is not a "one size fits all" discussion. Must be <u>individualized</u> to each patient and their goals, values, stage of health, and readiness.
- ■Discussion involves more than just checking off a list of questions. Serves as a set of medical orders.
- ■A portable document that transfers with the patient from one setting to the next.
- Requires advanced care planning facilitation skills to address the appropriate stage of planning. Requires presenting options and discussing potential outcomes of decisions. Provides directions for providing or forgoing aggressive treatment.

Role of Advance Care Planning Facilitator

- Introduce the MOLST Program to patient/caregiver
- **Explore** the understanding of the role of the durable power of attorney (DPOA)
- Explore the patients goals/values regarding
 - •Their medical condition
 - Potential complications
 - •Past experiences
 - Concept of what it means to live will
- Support and validate the patient as he/she makes informed treatment decisions
- Make referrals, as necessary for the patient to feel comfortable with his/her treatment decisions

Statement of Desire

- **Special requests**
- **Express life values**
- What gives life meaning
- What quality of life means



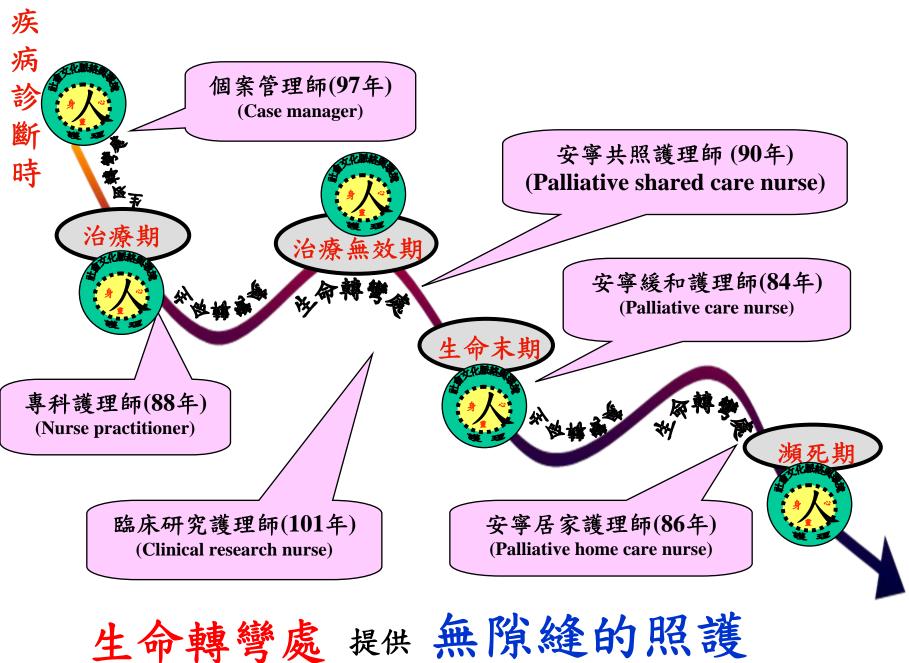
5. 實際落實ADs於臨床照護決策情境

■病人的願望(已簽署的ADs)落實於實際臨床 照護的情境

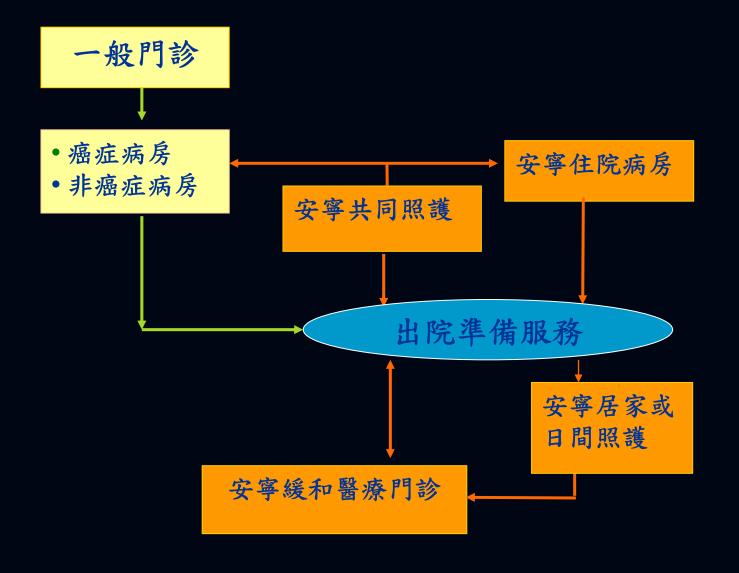
■文化的議題可能影響預立醫療照護計畫

■病人有其個別性需求





居家善



安寧緩和醫療照護模式與網絡

安寧共同照護效益

■NTU非安寧病房簽署DNR率

每年平均明顯提高 36.6%

年項目	2008	2009	2010
收案時(%)	43.9%	43.8%	46.6%
結案時(%)	84.5%	89.6%	80.2%

■健康促進的方式在門診部、健康教育中心舉辦團體衛教或演講,向民眾推廣預立醫療指示(ADs)的觀念與預立醫療計畫(ACP)



年代	2011年	2012年
項目		(1-6月)
ACP	2895張	1328張
IC卡註記	787張	390張



以病人為中心的照護 (Patient-centered care)

融合下列特性的照護:

- 尊重病人的價值觀與喜好
- 提供讓病人<u>清楚且可理解的</u>說明
- 促進決策過程中病人的自主性
- 滿足身體舒適及心理情緒支持的需求

(Hewitt & Simone, 1999)

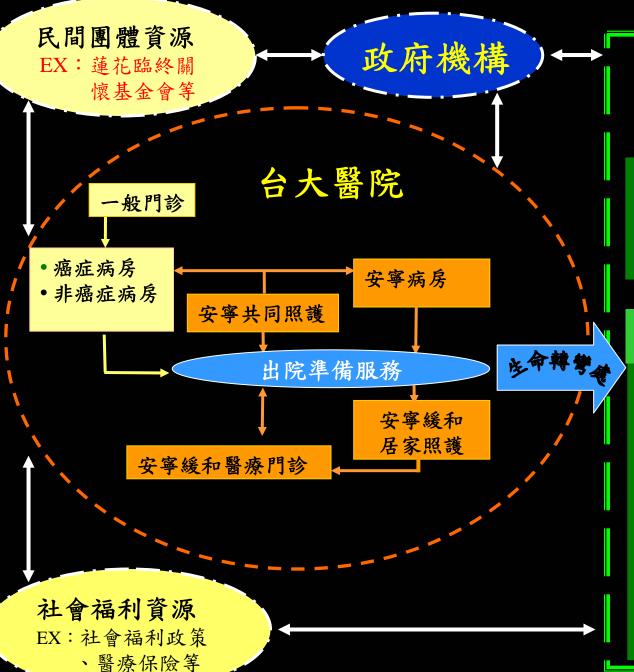
不同健康狀態下之預立醫療照護計畫

健康狀態	討論議題	行 動	領導行動的人
健康 (Healthy)	代理人	建議完成指定代理人	照顧者
	健康考量	討論可能的醫療緊急狀況	照顧者及病人
	偏好或信念	與代理人討論其價值觀與偏好,完成書面文件置於病歷中	病人
診斷罹患 嚴重疾病 (serious illness)	代理人	完成指定代理人	病人
	預後及選擇	討論所選擇之醫療照護方式相關可能的結果	照顧者、病人、家人
	偏好或信念	討論緊急情況之價值觀與偏好,完成書面文件置於病歷中	照顧者、病人
診斷危及 生命 (life- threatening illness)	代理人	依據狀況及地點來簽署醫療代理人的文件	照顧者、病人、家人
	偏好	討論並寫下對生命末期照護的期望及適當的準備	照顧者、病人、家人
	目標	討論在生命最後階段的希望與期望	照顧者、病人
	可能狀況之計畫	特定針對可能發生之合併症及緊急狀況的計畫	照顧者、病人、家人
年邁 (advanced age)	代理人	依據狀況及地點來簽署醫療代理人的文件	照顧者、病人、家人
	偏好	討論並寫下對生命末期照護的期望及適當的準備	照顧者、病人、家人
	目標	討論在生命最後階段的希望與期望	照顧者、病人
	可能狀況之計畫	特定針對可能發生之合併症及緊急狀況的計畫	照顧者、家人
			(Teno, 2003)

Respecting Patient Choices (Austin)

(Deterring, K Hancock, A Reade, M Silvester, W 2010, "The impact of advance care planning on end of life care in elderly patients: randomised controlled trial," BMJ vol. 340)

- RCT of ACP in 308 patients over 80 admitted to medical wards
- **■** Intervention: formal advance care planning
- Outcomes
 - End of life wishes were known and respected in 86% of patients who died in the intervention group compared with only 30% of controls
 - Family of intervention group patients had less post traumatic stress, depression and anxiety and were more likely to be satisfied with the quality of death (83% to 48%)



社區醫療與照護

- 社區醫療群
- 台北縣市各衛生所

居家

• 長期照護系統

外展式:1.居家照護

2.在宅服務

3.送餐服務

4.老人活動中心等

機構式:1.護理之家

Ex:春寧護理之家

- 2.長期照護機構
- 3.慢性病醫院等

Ex:

■醫學院及大專院校安寧緩和醫療專業課程

以人為中心·家庭社會文化為脈絡

- 生命末期照護醫學教育

研究團隊



■編著安寧緩和之本土化多媒體教學教材與教師手冊

■建置e化網路課程

以「實際個案」為基礎,拍攝「生命末期醫療照護」 之「多媒體E化」輔助教材

- ■預立醫療照護計畫
- ■癌症影片
- ■非癌症影片
 - ① 急重症影片之規劃
 - ②慢性末期阻塞性肺疾病影片之規劃
 - ③ 末期腎病影片之規劃

- ■14堂基礎團隊照護課程
- ■18堂進階醫學系課程
- ■18堂進階護理學系課程







圖-多媒體輔助教材影片之片段







國外、內長照機構執行ACP的現況

國外研究結果

- ■約89-93%的人表達想要簽署至少一 種ADs (Matsui, 2007)
- ■高達93%老人認為DNR的簽署該自 己決定 (Frank et al., 2003)
- ■ADs在護理之家直正的簽罗

(Suri, et.,

■ DM

國內研究結果

■2000年通過安寧緩和醫療條例,但 機構老年住民有關醫療照護決策仍 處於被動狀態(曾,2011)

圆山

Pc有關內容仍以

0/0 : 其

"當然是聽家屬的,尤其是急不急救這種事, 因為就算他(指住民)生前告訴我們不想被急救, 但是他的家屬堅持要救到底,我們也一定聽家屬 的,要簽那一張一定要有家屬簽,這樣比較安 台,沒辦法啊,這就是台灣社會啊…外國人講自 主權那一套這裡行不通啦,家屬最大…我們很怕 被告啊…"(安養中心負責人)

國外、內長照機構執行ACP的瓶頸

國外研究結果

- 對於ADs 和ACP相關知識不熟悉 (主因)
- 認為ADs<u>執行不易</u>
- <u>不想談論</u>與"死亡"和生命末期相關 議題
- 將<u>ADs的簽署</u>認為是一份不可改變的 文件

國內研究結果

- 1.老年住民因素
- 對於ADs 和ACP相關知識不熟悉
- ■認知功能障礙,無法簽署
- 不想談論與生命末期相關議題
- 交由子女或家人決定
- 順其自然,交由命運決定

(Hsin & Darry, 2006; Liu, 2001)

2.家屬因素

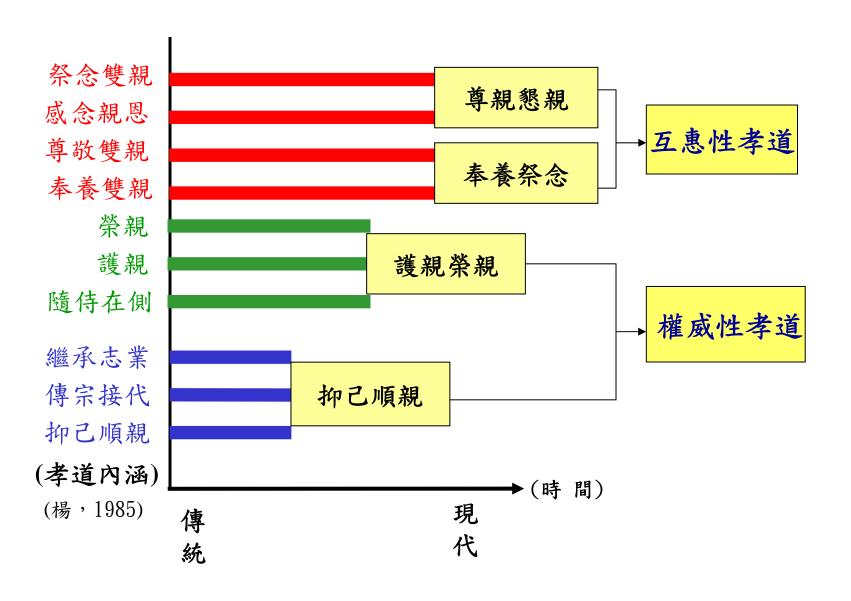
■不想和年長父母談論?死亡"議題,

"死以前不要被急救很重要,歷些智要舊成讖(主要)如果可以沒有痛苦的過去是最好了擔心不過為一次之事的罪名,傾向選擇積那個文件還是要顧慮我兒子的想趣的解查群症(主要)這裡住的錢都是他付的…現在我所有的事都交應有歲數對長者很重要給他了…那個文件還是給我兒子簽就好或活,他應有歲數對長者很重要

會知道我要甚麼···"(安養中心住民■對於ADs和ACP相關知識不熟悉

(羅, 2009; Hsin & Darry, 2006)

台灣民眾孝道觀念之變遷(葉, 2008)



華人孝道文化及家庭主義對自主權影響 -關係式主權(relational autonomy)

- 西方講求個別性自主權,華人社會重視家庭和關係主義
- 華人文化價值系統中最大的目標是「大我優先」價值觀(洪、陳,2005)
- · 對個人自主權的文化信念是"個人為團體(家庭)中的一部分,個人做決定 時必須顧及個人的行為和決定對該團體的影響,必須以"大局為重" 會將個案自主權擴及至家人(McLaughlin & Braun, 1998)
- ●長者為求家庭和諧(團體),通常會捨棄自己想法而將決定權轉移給子女
- ●表現出「家族」和「關係」取向的觀點與行為
- ●提出醫師-家屬-病人之「關係式主權」(李 & 洪, 2008; Cong, 2004; Ho, 2008)
 - ■關係式自主的特點 (李, 2008; Fan, 1997)
 - ●個體不能無視家庭利益而獨斷獨行
 - ●家庭成員對個體的決定有參與的權利和義務

The difference between the Western / Eastern principle of autonomy (Fan, 1997)

■ "For Western people, the issues of life and death are too important to be left with others, even if they are members of one's family"

"For Eastern people, these issues above are too important to be left only with oneself, even if one is competent"

is competent"



老年人決策型態

- 依自主權所佔的比例 (Cicirelli, 1991)
- 1.直接自主(direct autonomy)

由自己完全做主

華人社會的家庭決策者, 大多數(83%)是該老年人

成年的小孩(劉,2005)

2. 諮詢自主(consulta

詢問他人意見後,由自己做最後

- 3. 聯合自主(joint autonomy) 由長者和別人一起做出的決定
- 4. 委任自主(delegated autonomy):最常見 尚有自行決策能力的長者,在決策過程中卻將決策權移轉給他人
- 5. 代理自主(surrogate autonomy)

無自決能力的長者,由家中主要決策者以長者之意圖做決定

推展長期照護機構高齡住民 簽署DNR決定自主權的反思?

- ■台灣老人多數不考慮自己簽署ADs來表達其臨終需要, 反而交由子女為他們做最好的考量 (Hsin & Darry,2006)
- 基於孝道文化,目前機構住民相關的治療決策(如<u>接受</u> 维生處置或簽署**DNR**),仍多數由家屬(98%)決定與代簽 (謝,2004;Cheng, Hu, Liu, Yao, Chen 2008;羅,2009)

【反思】將所有個體視為一個獨立的個體,而要求老年人自行做決策,是 否也有可能會加深老年病人產生無助

和被隔離的感受呢? (Ho,2008)

ACP 掌握的原則

- ■病人與臨床人員間的互信關係
- ■病人準備好要討論,無法被強迫
- ■是一個過程 (process), 而非單一件事 (event)
- ■循序漸進 (step-by-step)
- ■隱私與舒適的討論環境
- ■以病人為中心的對話:保密與尊重
- ■引導討論者必須具備:溝通、法律、倫理及醫療專業知識與技巧
- ■建立引導ACP 討論的工具

Sharing Your Wishes



Advance Care Planning





What is GSF?

- **■** Enabling generalists in end of life care
- Frameworks to deliver a "gold standard" of care for all people nearing the end of life.
- Every organization involved in providing end of life care will be expected to adopt a coordination process, such as the GSF.

1 The Gold Standard

"The care of ALL dying patients is raised to the level of the best."



(NHS Cancer Plan 2000)

Vision

Its about living well until you die.

(好活至死)



Ranking care for the dying by Country

(Economist Intelligence Unit, 2010)



Mexico

Source: Economist Intelligence Unit.

37 China

38 Brazil

39

"End-of-life care" in this report includes palliative care (WHO definition) but also refers to broader social, legal and spiritual elements of care relevant to quality of death.

Public awareness of end of life care

Highest ranking (excellent)				Lowest ranking (poor)
5	4	3	2	1
Belgium	Australia	Canada	Brazil	China
Ireland	Austria	Czech Republic	Finland	
UK	France	Denmark	Greece	
	Hungary	Germany	India	
	Japan	Hong Kong	Italy	
	South Korea	Iceland	Luxembourg	
	Netherlands	Malaysia	Mexico	
	New Zealand	Poland	Portugal	
	Norway	Singapore	Russia	
	Taiwan	Slovakia	Switzerland	
	Taiwan	South Africa	Turkey	
	Uganda	Spain		
		US		

Source: Economist Intelligence Unit ranking, based on input from Ministries of Health, country palliative care advocacy organisations.

(Economist Intelligence Unit, 2010)

資源整合

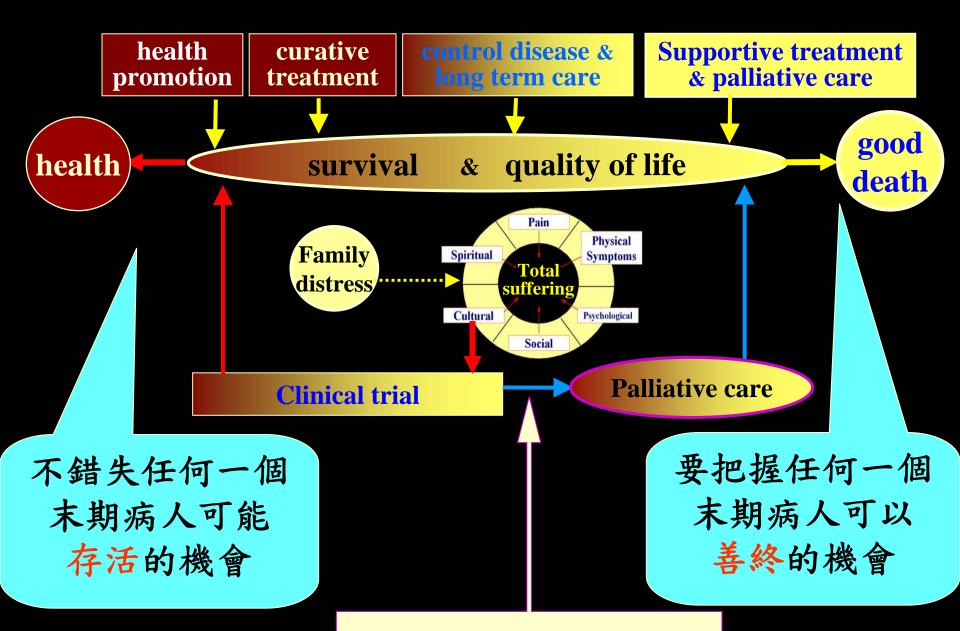
- ■與各公益團體密切合作
- 1. 靈性照護在文化上有其殊異性,蓮花臨終關懷基金會推展辦理本土化靈性照顧課程
- 2. 規劃民眾安寧療護與生命教育宣導課程
- 各基金會製作安寧療護理念宣導品











Advance care planning
Advance directives



做出

一個病人自主且適切的選擇







老來健康

死能安詳



建構優質生命末期照護 如蝴蝶"破繭而出" 的成長之美 感謝各位的聆聽

Questions?

Thank You!



3 Simple Steps



5 Goals of GSF

Patients are enabled to have a 'good death'

- 1. Symptoms controlled (症狀控制)
- 2. Preferred place of care (偏好照顧場所)
- 3. Safe + secure with fewer crises (安全且減少危險)
- 4. Carers feel supported, involved, empowered, and satisfied. (照顧者覺得被支持、參與、賦權及滿足感)
- 5. Staff confidence, teamwork, satisfaction, co-



Different places of change

GSF mainly as organisational change

- Individual workforce staff
- Organisation -team GSF :practice, care home, ward
- Community local area
- National regulation + policy

GSF Training programmes

- Cross boundar care

1.Home

Primary Care Domiciliary Care





2.Care Home



GSF

3.Acute Hospital



gold standards