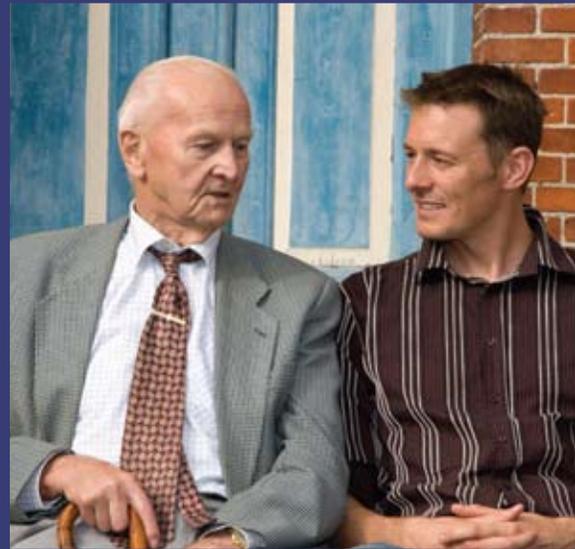


Speak Up

Start the conversation
about end-of-life care



Advance Care Planning Workbook

It's about conversations.
It's about decisions.
It's how we care for each other.

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For more information about advance care planning, please visit our website at:
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- Canadian Researchers at the End of Life Network (CARENET)
- Fraser Health Authority (British Columbia)

The information provided within this workbook is included as a public service and for general reference only. Every effort is made to ensure the accuracy of the information found here. However, this information is not considered legal, medical or financial advice and does not replace the specific medical, legal or financial advice that you might receive or the need for such advice. If you have questions about your health or about medical issues, speak with a health care professional. If you have questions about your or someone else's legal rights, speak with a lawyer or contact a community legal clinic.

Advance care planning is a process of reflection and communication, a time for you to reflect on your values and wishes, and to let others know what kind of health and personal care you would want in the future if you become incapable of consenting to or refusing treatment or other care.

Advance care planning means having discussions with family and friends, especially your Substitute Decision Maker(s) – the person or people who will speak for you when you cannot. It includes discussions with your healthcare providers to ensure that you have accurate medical information on which to make decisions. It can also include writing down your wishes, and may even involve talking with financial and legal professionals.

It's a way to give your loved ones the confidence to make decisions for you during a difficult time.

You may never need your advance care plan – but if you do, you'll be glad that you have had these conversations, to make sure that your voice is heard when you cannot speak for yourself.

This workbook contains tips for having conversations with others about your wishes for care at the end of life. It also includes information about making a plan, understanding medical procedures and a sample plan. You can use the workbook to help get the conversation started.

Why plan for end-of-life care?

Life can take many twists and turns. **Imagine:**

- One day, without any warning, you find yourself in a hospital with a life-threatening illness. You are unable to speak for yourself – you do not recognize your family or friends. Your doctors do not feel that you will leave the hospital alive. Do you want to be kept alive using machines? Does anyone know your wishes? Who will make decisions for you?
- Your mother has slipped into a coma - and you and your siblings need to make some decisions about her medical care. Which one of you will make those decisions? How do you know if they are the right choices for your mother?
- You are at the beginning stages of Alzheimer's, and you know that at some point you will not be able to recognize people or make your own decisions. How will you make your wishes known? Who will make decisions for you?

An advance care plan is more than a document outlining your wishes for care at the end of life. It's a conversation that you have with the person or people who will represent you if you cannot speak for yourself. It means thinking about what is important to you and what you value. It means talking to your loved ones about these things.

Having these conversations and making a plan are ways to give your loved ones the confidence to make decisions during a difficult time. It's how we care for each other.

Remember, this plan would only be used if you are not capable of speaking for yourself. You can also change it at any time.

The choices you make at the end of life – for yourself and others – are important. Make sure that your voice is heard and respected. Think about what you'd want – and start the conversation with others about your end-of-life care.

Let's get started: Making an advance care plan

Advance care planning is a process, not just a document. It's conversations that you have with close family and friends about your values and beliefs as well as the medical procedures that you want and don't want at the end of life. It's also about the experiences and people that you want around you at the end of life.

How to begin:

1. Think about what's right for you

Begin by reflecting on your values, beliefs and understanding about end-of-life care or specific medical procedures, such as drug therapies, cardiopulmonary resuscitation or dialysis. Think about any situations that you may have experienced with others and how it made you feel. You should also speak with your healthcare providers to ensure you have accurate information to make decisions about medical procedures.

Ask yourself:

- If possible, would I prefer to die at home, in a hospice or in the hospital? What might change my mind about my choice?
- Do I want or not want certain medical interventions (for example, resuscitation or feeding tubes) if I am unlikely to survive or live independently? Why would I want or not want these procedures?
- Do I have any fears about dying (e.g. I'll be in pain, I won't be able to breathe)? Is there someone that I can talk to about these fears, such as my doctor?
- What would be meaningful for me at the time of my death (such as family/friends nearby, music playing, etc.)?



Let's get started: Making an advance care plan (continued)

Start the conversation
about end-of-life care

It is important to know that when you are in pain or experiencing unpleasant symptoms such as dizziness or nausea, health care providers will always give you medicine and treatment to relieve those symptoms. There are other medical procedures, however, that you may or may not want at the end of life.

You should also consider documenting any other wishes for your care at the end of life (for example, dying at home, receiving hospice/palliative care, having music playing, specific religious rituals).

We've included a form in this workbook to help you document your wishes – but you may also choose to create your own plan or use a form provided by a legal or health professional. You could also make a recording or video of your wishes.



By learning more about common end-of-life terms and treatments, you can develop an advance care plan that truly reflects your wishes. You may also wish to include some of these terms in your advance care plan:

Allow natural death refers to decisions NOT to have any treatment or procedure that will delay the moment of death. It applies only when death is about to happen from natural causes.

Cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) refers to medical procedures used to restart your heart and breathing when the heart and/or lungs stop working unexpectedly. CPR can range from mouth-to-mouth breathing and pumping of the chest to electric shocks that restart the heart and machines that breathe for the individual.

Comfort Measures: treatments to keep you comfortable (for example, pain relievers, psychological support, physical care, oxygen, etc.) but not to keep you artificially alive or cure any illnesses.

Dialysis is a medical procedure that cleans your blood when your kidneys can no longer do so.

End-of-life care refers to health care provided at the end of a person's life. This type of care focuses on you living the way you choose during your last days or weeks and would include comfort measures until the time of death.

A **feeding tube** is a way to feed someone who can no longer swallow food.

Health care provider / Health care professional describes a person licensed, certified, or registered in their province/territory to provide health care. For example: a doctor, nurse or social worker.

Informed consent refers to the permission you give to health care providers that allows medical investigations and/or treatments. Health care providers give detailed explanations of the investigations/treatments and their risks and benefits before you give verbal consent or sign a consent form.

What health care always provides

When you are in pain or experiencing unpleasant symptoms such as dizziness or feeling sick, health care providers will always give you medicine and treatment to relieve those symptoms.

If you reach the point where you no longer want care that prolongs your life, medical treatment and nursing care will always be given to keep you comfortable. For example, you may receive:

- Surgery to control pain (such as the repair of a broken hip)
- Antibiotics
- Pain-relieving medicine
- Medication to ease breathing difficulties

NOTES



My Advance Care Plan

After you've filled out this plan, make sure to give it to your Substitute Decision Maker, family members, your doctor and any other health or legal professionals.

Most importantly – have conversations with your Substitute Decision Maker about your plan. They may have questions about your wishes.

First name: _____ Middle Initial: _____

Last name: _____

Date of birth: _____

Address: _____

Telephone number: _____ Mobile number: _____

e-mail address: _____

The following people have copies of this Advance Care Plan:
 (list all people who have copies, their relationship to you and their contact information)

Name	Relationship to me	Contact Information

My Advance Care Plan: My Substitute Decision Maker



I have discussed my wishes for future healthcare with the person named below.
My Substitute Decision Maker is:

Name: _____ Relationship: _____

Telephone: _____ Mobile number: _____

e-mail: _____

I have also discussed my wishes with the following people:

Name	Relationship to me	Contact Information

***note:** some provinces and territories require you to complete certain legal forms to identify your Substitute Decision Maker – you should discuss any requirements with your lawyer. Find out more by visiting our Advance Care Planning Resource Commons at <http://www.peolc-sp.ca/acp/english/>.

In case of a serious illness or injury, there are a number of medical procedures called interventions, which can prolong life and delay death. These could include mechanical ventilation, tube feeding, intravenous fluids or other treatments (see our Word List on pages 9 and 10 for more information). It is important to think about your wishes for these types of medical procedures.

You may also have other wishes related to your care at the end of life – such as specific spiritual rituals you may want to have performed, or having music playing. You can use the questions below to document your wishes for care.

Consider answering the following questions to help guide you and your Substitute Decision Maker(s) in discussions. Remember that you can change your mind at any time – just be sure that you communicate any changes to your Substitute Decision Maker(s).

1. What do I value most in terms of my mental and physical health? (For example, being able to live independently, being able to recognize others, being able to communicate with others)

2. What would make prolonging life unacceptable for me? (for example, not being able to communicate with those around me, being kept alive with machines but with no chance of survival, not having control of my bodily functions)

3. When I think about death, I worry about certain things happening (for example, struggling to breathe, being in pain, being alone, losing my dignity, etc.):

4. If I were nearing death, what would I want to make the end more peaceful for me? (for example, family and friends nearby, dying at home, having spiritual rituals performed, etc.)

5. Do I have any spiritual or religious beliefs that would affect my care at the end of life? (for example, certain beliefs about the use of certain medical procedures)

Congratulations on taking the first step!

Now that you've made your plan, it's time to tell others about it.

Start the conversation about end-of-life care.

Talk to your Substitute Decision Maker(s) about your plan and your wishes. They may have questions about your decisions or want more details about what you've written in your plan. That conversation can give them the confidence to make decisions during a difficult time.

Talk to your family members, friends and health care team too. They need to know your wishes if you cannot communicate for yourself. Talking now will help to reduce any anxiety and will help them better understand and honour your wishes at the end of life.

The choices you make at the end of life – for yourself and others – are important. Make sure that your voice is heard.

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