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THE ROLE OF ETHICS IN MEDICAL DECISION-MAKING

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WHAT IS ETHICS?

HOW DO WE DISTINGUISH IT FROM OTHER DISCIPLINES

Ethics:

- Addresses question of morality -what is right thing to do? what ought we to do?

Law:

- Codifies those actions society deems right or wrong and has system of courts and jurisdictions to enforce and penalize

Medicine:

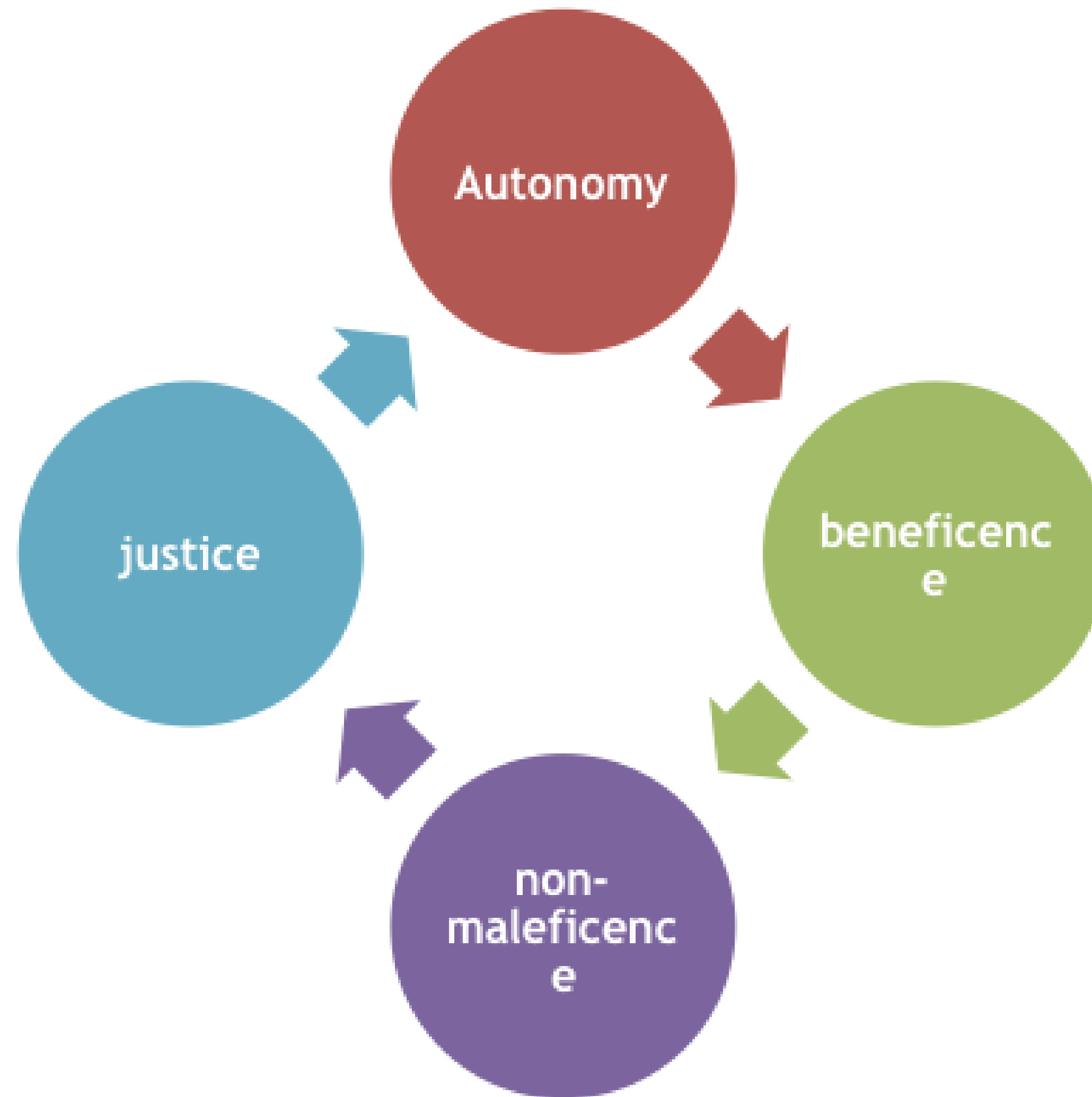
- Provides diagnosis, prognosis and treatment options based upon scientific research and evidence-based medical practice



- **What is the Role of Ethics in Health Care?**
 - **Ethics Committees: Quinlan case (1976) - hospitals, nursing homes, health care agencies. Role: (1) Education, (2) Policy and (3) Consultation**
 - **Ethics Consultation: Bedside, Individuals/families/providers**
 - **Role of ethical input in Covid-19 planning:**
 - **Allocation of scarce resources protocol; DNR policies, Visitor restrictions, triage of patients; system level priorities; protection of vulnerable populations; protection of medical providers**

Basic Cornerstone Principles

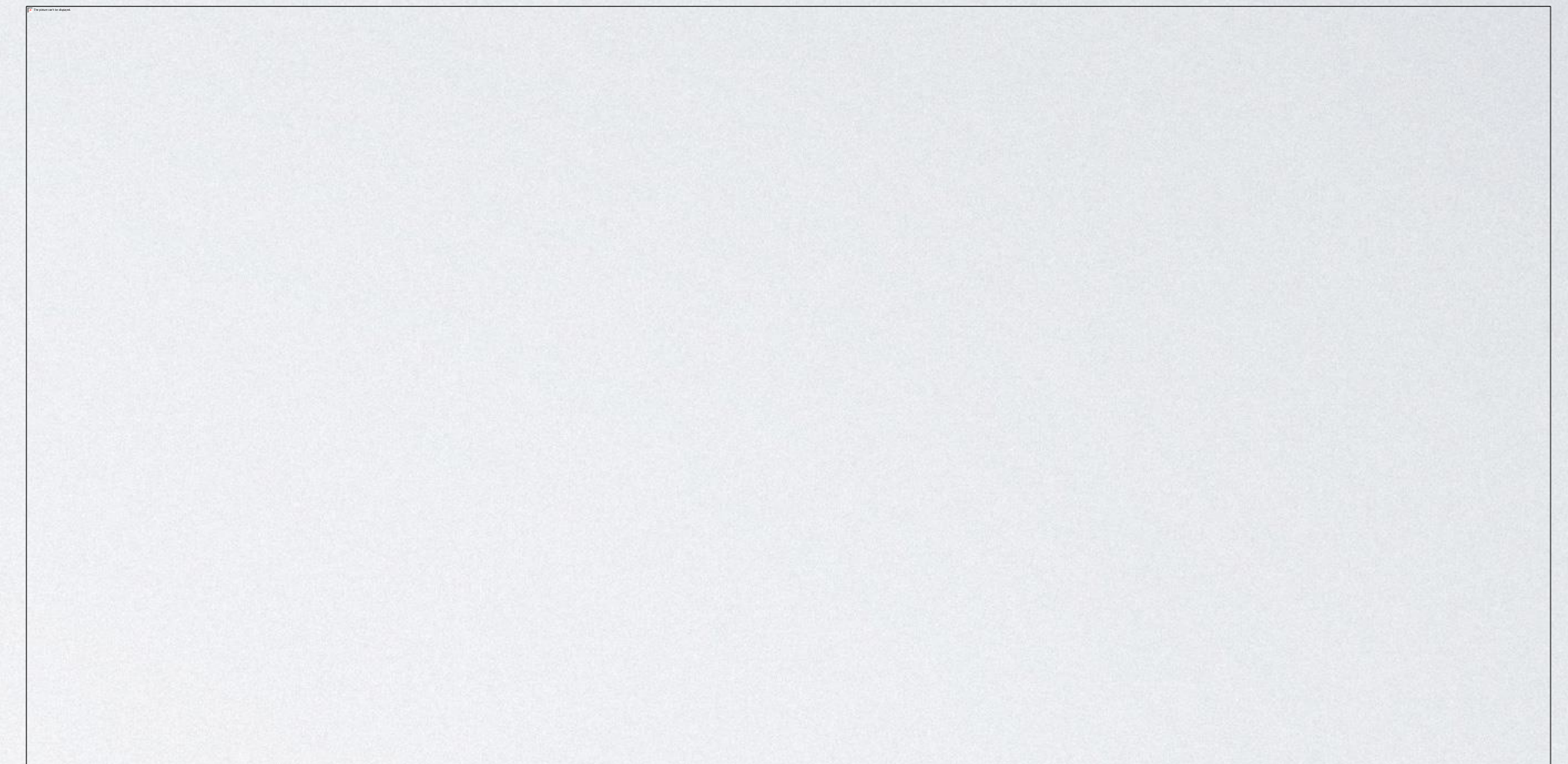
Reference: *Principles of Biomedical Ethics*, by Beauchamp & Childress



WHY IS ETHICS SO IMPORTANT IN HEALTH CARE TO THE I/DD AND DEMENTIA POPULATIONS?

- **Vulnerabilities:**

- Decisional capacity
- Understanding choices
- Judgmental views of others about “quality of life”
- Underlying chronic conditions - shorter life “expectancy”
- Decisions of “others” (family, guardians, unrepresented)
- Lack of advance care planning discussions and documents to protect preferences/values



Who will decide for her?

HOW DO ETHICS CONSULTANTS HELP IN ORDINARY TIMES?

- Consultation with patients and families struggling with decisions
- Consultation with legal guardians prior to medical decisions (mandated in some states)
- Education for caregivers/guardians about medical choices, prognosis, expectations (CPR), options, benefits and burdens/risks
- Resource for medical providers about policy, patients' rights, laws
- Facilitate advance care planning for I/DD and dementia patients and caregivers

ETHICAL FRAMEWORK

ORDINARY TIMES VS PANDEMIC CRISIS

Principle: All persons are treated as equal on the basis of their humanity alone

In Ordinary Times:

Respect for individual autonomy and self-determination

Decisions made by patient/surrogate/physician in keeping with the patient's preferences and best interests

Patient/Surrogate/Physician - Shared decision-making

In Pandemic:

Utilitarian Model: “Greatest good for the greatest number” - Respect for the Common Good, not just the sum of the individual good... an integral sense of the common good

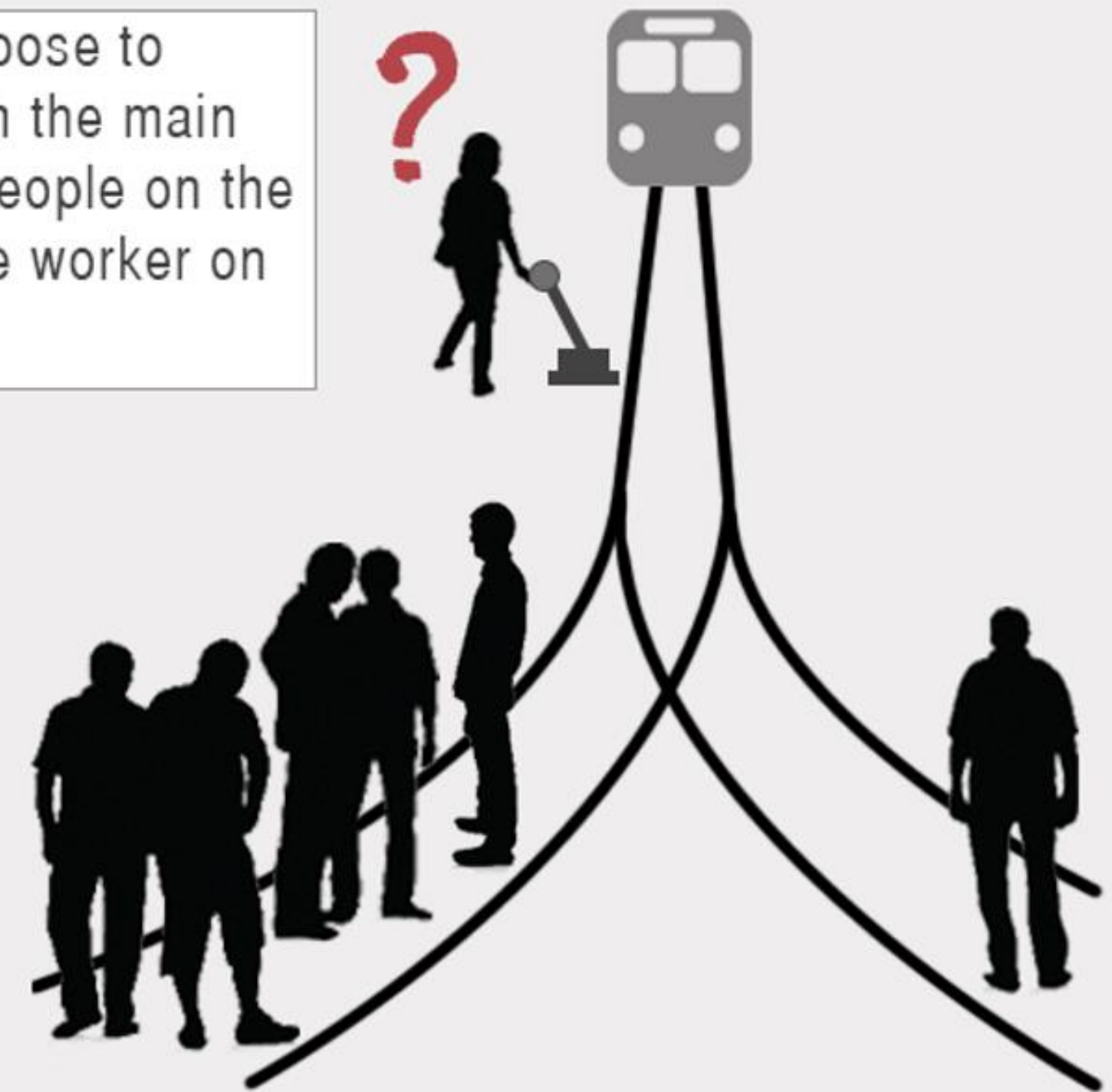
“The good of the whole partly determines each individual's good”

The Trolley Car Example of Utilitarian Model of Ethics....

- What would you do?

The trolley problem

The person can choose to divert the tram from the main track, saving five people on the track, but killing the worker on the other track.



THE ROLE OF ETHICS IN A PANDEMIC



ROLE OF ETHICS IN PANDEMIC

- Preparation:

- Critical role of **ethics consultants** to be on Triage Allocation Planning Teams
- Recognition of “**exclusion criteria**” and “**co-morbidities**” unfair as absolute barriers; rather than methods to “prioritize” **all** patients based on **objective medical criteria** that does **not discriminate** against those with disabilities
- Adoption of protocol with **ethical structure/principles** that have pro-active protections for the disabled and other vulnerable populations

What should an Allocation Protocol Look Like?

Process/Protocols for allocation of scarce resources must be:

Reasonable

Objective

Transparent

Applicable to *all patients*

WHAT DOES THAT TRIAGE PROTOCOL LOOK LIKE?

SAVING LIVES AND SAVING LIFE-YEARS ENSURING MEANINGFUL ACCESS FOR ALL PATIENTS

- Protocols *only enacted* when State/Regional authority declares State of Medical Emergency *and* facility calls for Crisis Standard of Care (not enough ICU beds, ventilators for number of patients needing them)
- Individualized patient assessments based on objective medical knowledge (SOFA scores)
- Patients more likely to survive with ICU care prioritized over those less likely to survive with ICU care
- Patient with severe limited life expectancy (even if they survive the acute illness) given lower priority over those with greater life expectancy - no examples listed of conditions that limit life expectancy - such lists run risk of becoming “blanket” judgments
- Absence of rigid categorical “exclusion criteria”

ETHICAL ISSUES FOR I/DD AND DEMENTIA WE FOUND DURING...

- **Sense of urgency to “triage” prematurely (ED/ICU)**
- **“life expectancy” “life years” assessment - sometimes biased judgment**
- **Staff and home care providers expected to shelter in place if Covid + (no PPE)**
- **Lack of staff to accommodate increased needs (cancelled day programs, activities)**
- **Behavioral difficulties (difficult to isolate residents, wear masks, - keep safe)**
- **Lack of testing for asymptomatic infection (staff and residents);**
- **Visitation policies for hospitalized patients; (family, support person)**
- **Dying alone - grief, bereavement services, funerals, staff impact - complicated grief**



The Covid-19 Cloud

WHAT IS NEXT?



- **Review State/Hospital allocation protocols**
- **Community grass roots efforts to increase PPE and awareness of needs in group homes, nursing homes and congregant living**
- **Examine State/Hospital visitation policies for hospitals (NJ - example)**
- **Prepare for expanded facility options for separation of Covid + patients**
- **Work with State & Guardian services to expedite decision-making process**
- **Recognition and value of staff in congregant homes and home settings**

WHAT MORE CAN WE DO?

- **Review the data** (what happened; to whom; where; mortality rates; infection rates) - how can we do it better? how can we be **better prepared**?
- **Stories and experiences** from caregivers and patients
- Increase conversations about “**what if**” **advance care planning** - for all of “us”. ([POLST.org](https://www.polst.org)) (“Life Story” by Teepa Snow)
- Build community awareness and collaboration - lessons from Covid-19

RESOURCES

- “Hospitalized Patients & Designated Support Staff Policy Statement”, Committee on Public Policy and Advocacy. April 2020. AADMDCONFERENCE.com. AADMD.org
- “Confronting Disability Discrimination During the Pandemic” by Katie Savin and Laura Guidry-Grimes, www.thehastingscenter.org, April 2, 2020.
- “Evaluation Framework for Crisis Standard of Care Plans” by Ari Ne’eman, and Sam Bagenstos. April 8, 2020.
- POLST.org, “Guide for I/DD individuals”
- EndofLifeWA.org (dementia advance directive)
- *[The Art of Dying Well](#)* by Katy Butler

THANK YOU!!

