What do we know from empirical studies on end-oflife decisions in the Netherlands?



Bregje Onwuteaka-Philipsen

1985	Report State committee on euthanasia	
1990	1 st national study on euthanasia and other end- of-life decisions	Developments
1993	Notification procedure euthanasia (through District Attorney)	pment
1995	2 nd national study	is in
1998	Euthanasia review committees	
2001	3 rd national study, (European study in 6 countries)	euthanasia
2002	Euthanasia law	
2005	4 th national study, 1 st evaluation of the law	pra
2010	5 th national study, 2 nd evaluation of the law	practice
2015	6 th nationale study, 3 rd evaluation of the law	

In the coming 15 minutes

Oversight of empirical data on end-of-life decisions in the past 25 years

With focus on:

- Euthanasia and physician assisted suicide
- The most recent results

First briefly:

- the law
- the methods used



- All cases have to be reported
- Reporting to euthanasia review committee
- Verdict on basis of 'criteria for due care'
- Verdict `non compliant' \rightarrow to public prosecutor
- Concerns about professional conduct → Health inspectorate

- content-

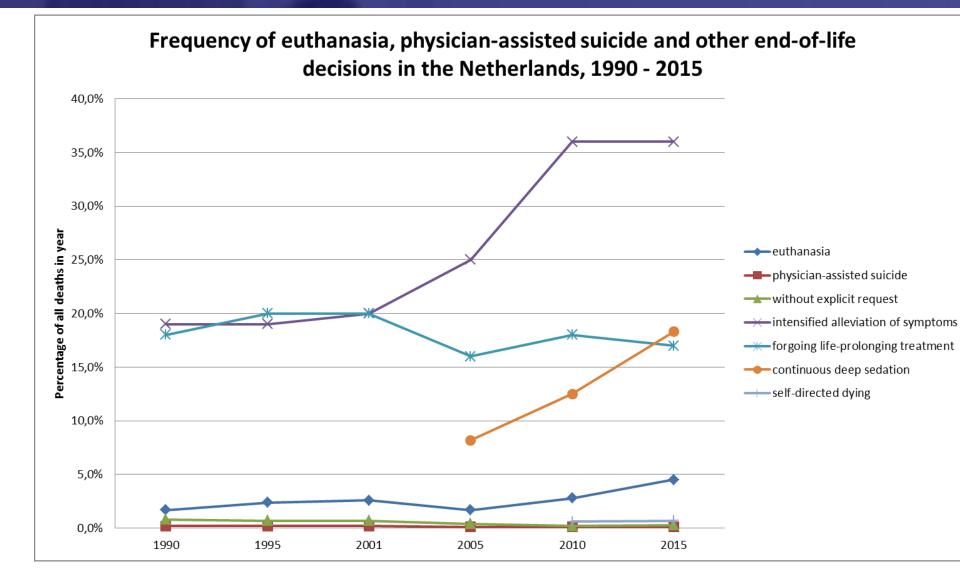
Criteria for due care:

- The patient has made a voluntary and wellconsidered request to die;
- The patient is suffering hopeless and unbearable
- The physician has informed the patient about his/her situation and prospects;
- There is no other reasonable solution;
- Consultation of an independent doctor;
- Administration with due medical care.

Methods – death certificate stdy

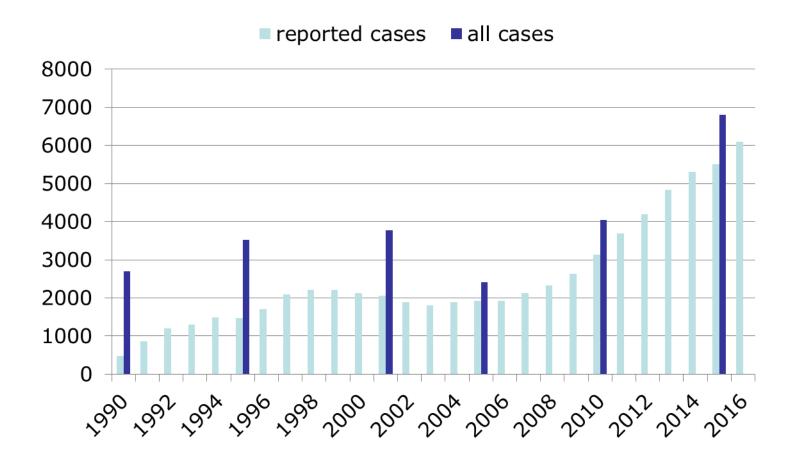
- Aim: to study incidence and circumstances of end-oflife decisions (including euthanasia and PAS) in the Netherlands
- Nationwide stratified sample of deaths through death registry
- Sample of about 6000 deaths between August 1 and December 1
- Written questionnaire to the attending physician
- Every 5 years: 1990, 1995, 2001, 2005, 2010, 2015
- Response between 74% -78%

25 years end-of-life decision-making



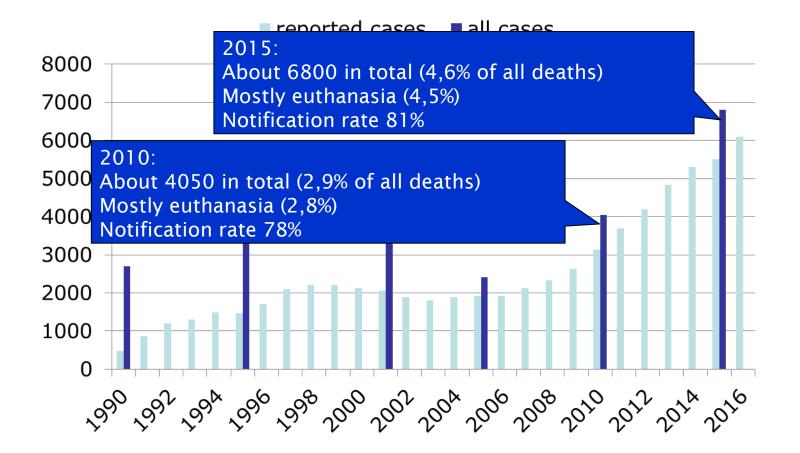
Source: van der Heide, van Delden, Onwuteaka-Philipsen, NEJM 2017

Number of cases of euthanasia and physician-assisted suicide (reported and total)

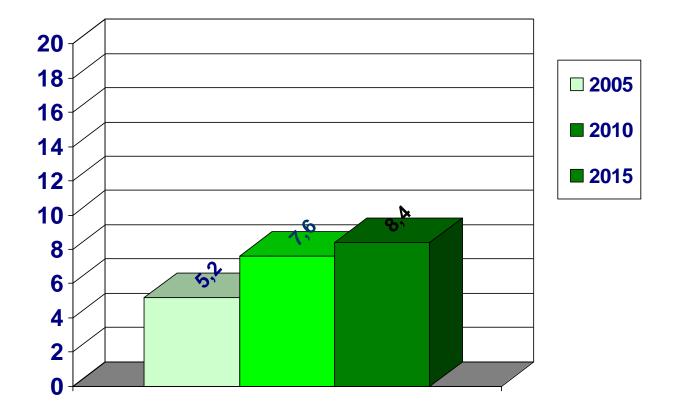


Source: Onwuteaka-Philipsen, Legemaate, van der Heide et al, Report on third evaluation of the euthanasia law, 2017.[in Dutch]

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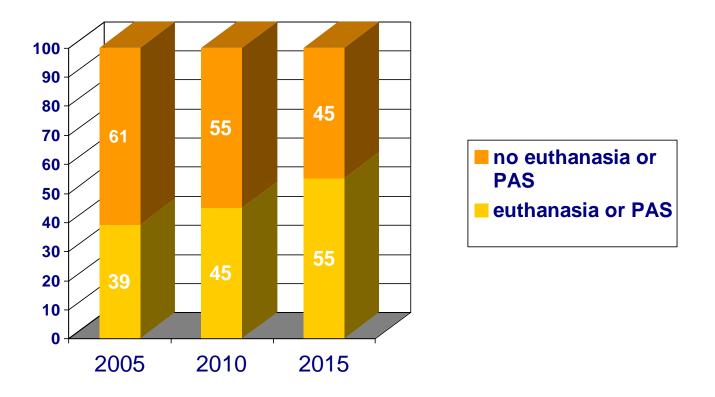


% of deaths preceded by a request for euthanasia or physician-assisted suicide



Source: van der Heide, van Delden, Onwuteaka-Philipsen, NEJM 2017

Requests that did / did not lead to euthanasia or PAS (% of all requests)



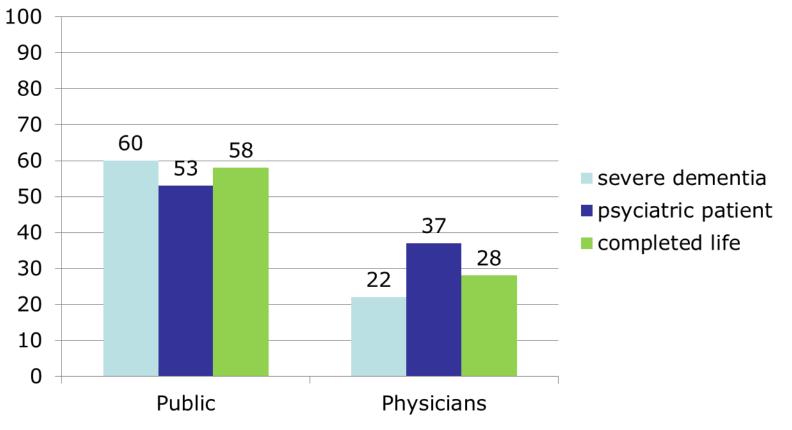
Source: van der Heide, van Delden, Onwuteaka-Philipsen, NEJM 2017

Background increase of euthanasia incidence

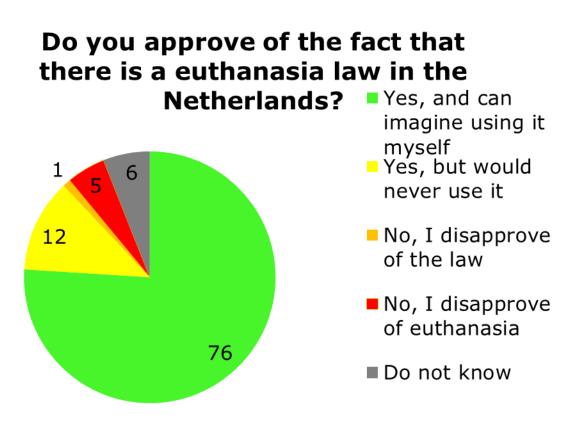
- Incidence of euthanasia increased somewhat in older people
- The estimated shortening of life increased somewhat (but rarely more than half a year)
- Most patients still have cancer or other serious somatic disease
- There is an increase in debate about euthanasia in patients with dementia, a psychiatric illness, or completed living

Opinions of public and physicians on euthanasia in different groups (%)

Public: *should this be allowed?* Artsen: *is it conceivable that you would ever grant a request?*



Source: Onwuteaka-Philipsen, Legemaate, van der Heide et al, Report on third evaluation of the euthanasia law, 2017.[in Dutch]



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Conclusions

- There are many empirical data available giving good oversight for policy
- Other research (e.g. qualitative) is needed too
- Insight in consequences of regulating euthanasia and physician-assisted suicide in the Netherlands
 - Cannot straightforwardly be translated to other countries
 - Can inform but not replace ethical debate

