

THE PERIL OF POLST: LESSONS FROM THE USA

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Objectives:

- Review rationale for POLST development in USA
- Discuss lessons learned
- Challenge of POLST as “solution” to EOL care
- Reflect on the continued need for conversation to understand intent and values



A case:

- 68 year old man is transferred from a rehab facility, one week after admission, following 1 month acute ICU stay for multi-organ failure from progressive rheumatoid disease, pneumonia and heart failure.
- Presents to another ED obtunded with hypercarbia, RR 6, being bagged by paramedics.
- He has a POLST form with him dated from 1st day at rehab after discharge.
 - Form filled out by nurse, cosigned.
 - The form states:
 - No CPR
 - “Limited” treatment, which includes: No Intubation
- His family has no knowledge of the POLST. They say “intubate” – they aren’t ready for him to “go.”

US Advance Care Planning History:

- Patient Self-Determination Act in US, 1991
- Development of Written Advance Directives:
 - Living Will
 - “Terminal State”
 - “Persistent Vegetative State”
 - CPR Directive
 - Medical Durable Power of Attorney (MDPOA)
- POLST-Paradigm Form, 1990s
 - Translation of wishes to physician ORDERS
 - Honored across settings
 - State-based, nationally authorized



POLST Purpose:

- Corrective near the end of life to abstract, procedure-based written ADs due to inability to:
 - Recognize adaptation to evolving limitations
 - Predict life circumstances or type of medical downturn
 - Extrapolate basic DNR/DNI wishes to other “peri-death” interventions

Sudore R, et al

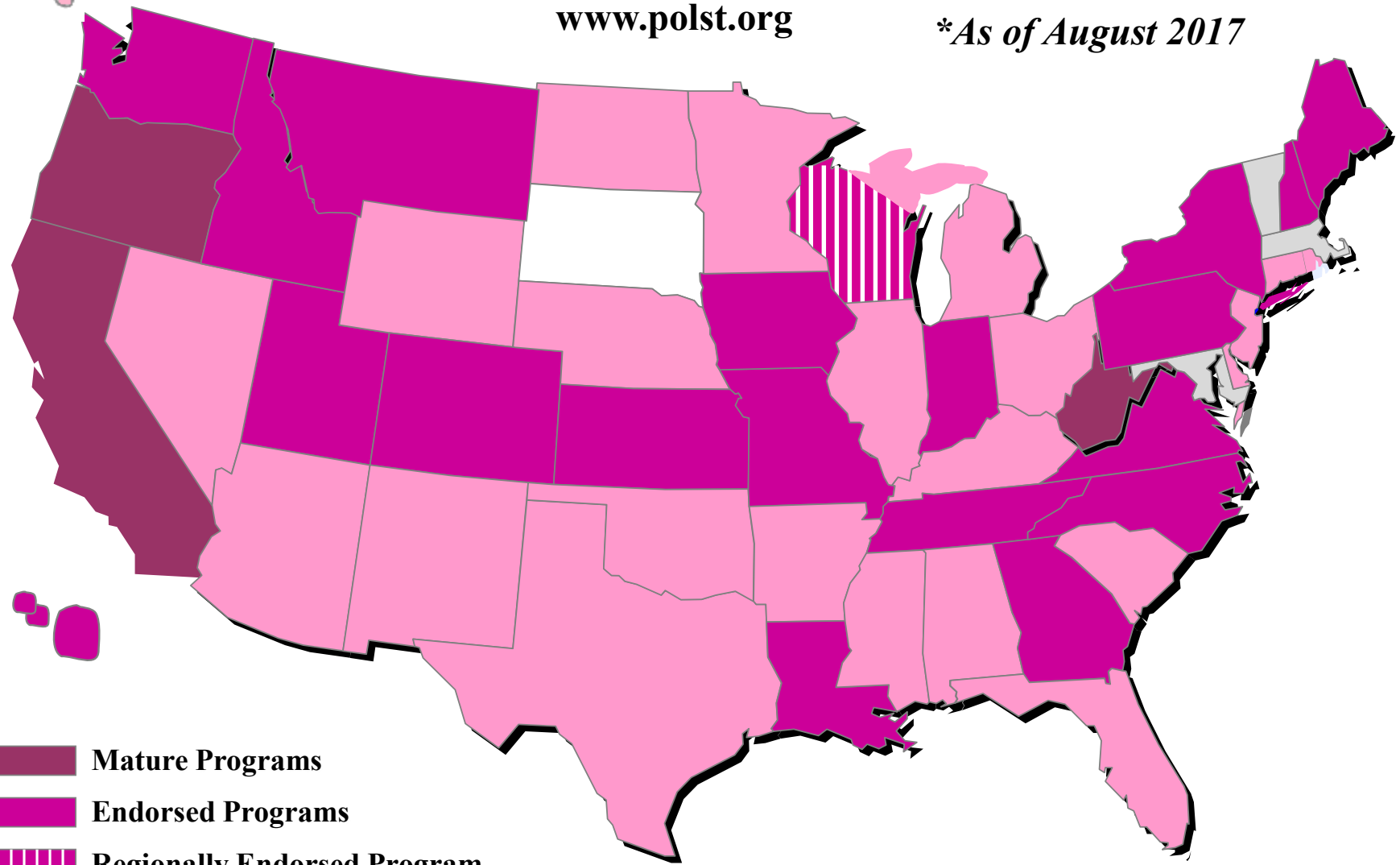
➤ ***Directions for Current Care***







- Terminal trajectory, frailty, incurable end-stage diseases, last year of life

National POLST Paradigm Programs

www.polst.org

**As of August 2017*



-  **Mature Programs**
-  **Endorsed Programs**
-  **Regionally Endorsed Program**
-  **Developing Programs**
-  **No Program**
-  **Programs That Do Not Conform to POLST Requirements**

MOST Form: British Columbia

Section 1: Code Status

Section 2: Most Designation based on document conversations. (Initial appropriate level.)

Medical Treatments Excluding Critical Care Intervention and Resuscitation	
M1: _____	Supportive care, symptom management and comfort measures. Allow natural death. Transfer to higher level of care only if patient's comfort needs not met in current location.
M2: _____	Medical treatments available within location of care. Current location: _____ Transfer to a higher level of care only if patient's comfort needs not met in current location.
M3: _____	Full medical treatments excluding critical care.
Critical Care Interventions Requested. Note: consultation will be required prior to admission.	
C1: _____	Critical Care Interventions excluding intubation.
C2: _____	Critical Care Interventions including intubation.

Section 3: Specific Interventions (Optional. Complete consent forms as appropriate)

Blood Products: Yes No

Dialysis: Yes No

Enteral Nutrition: Yes No

Non-invasive Ventilation: Yes No

Other Directions: _____

Surgical Resuscitation Order

WAIVE DNR for duration of procedure and per-operative period. Attempt CPR as indicated.

Do not attempt resuscitation during procedure.

POLST Positives:

- Translation of wishes into orders:
 - To avoid transport to hospital from residential living site
 - To avoid admission to hospital/ICU when not aligned with wishes
 - To limit interventions not aligned with patient's wish for arc of end of their life
 - To affirm aggressive treatment desires
 - To support family by making treatment choices clear
- Should be honored by EMS, Nursing Home, ED, Hospital
- Provider protection from liability

POLST: “Lessons Learned”

Oregon 2012: 31,000 forms

CPR ?	Comfort	Limited	Full
YES	0.04%	7.3%	23.9%
No (68%)	34.4%	29.7%	3.9%

Schmidt, et al. Resuscitation, 2014

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POLST: What Effect Does it Have?

- Most consistent effect: CPR directives (Part A) honored
- 31% of patients dying in Oregon had POLST
 - (2010-11)
- Death in hospital
 - 6.4%: if “Comfort care” with POLST
 - (hospitalize only for comfort management)
 - 44.2%: if “full treatment” with POLST
 - 34.2%: no POLST

POLSTs in the Emergent Situations:

Clemency, et al; JAMDA 2017

- ED Study of 100 POLST forms in Buffalo, NY
- ½ by patient, ½ by surrogate
- 100% had resuscitation instructions
- 82% had intubation instructions

- *66 forms – at least one blank section*
- *Only 56 forms had treatment guidelines (Part B)*
- *14% had “contradictory” treatment orders*

Other Concerning Challenges about POLST

- $\frac{3}{4}$ of forms are filled out by nurses, other non-physicians.
- Few studies on quality
- Mandated in some assisted living, NHs (???)
- EMS sometimes says “we will never honor”

Concerns in Acute Setting:

- Not accessible
 - Unclear what people intend
 - Unclear if people understand the meaning
-
- “I am here to save lives. If I do save them, they can sort it out in the ICU!” *Anon ED physician*
 - “Decisions by default: incomplete and contradictory.....”
Clemency, et al

A better way to think about POLST:

- *This is a step forward....*
 - For EMS, ED, nursing homes.....
- *Good to know whether patients want CPR*
- *Good to know intubation status*
- *Helpful for disposition*
- ***The rest requires a conversation***



National POLST Paradigm Organization: “Appropriate Use Policy” April 2017

- POLST use should always be voluntary
- Completion must include patient/surrogate
- “Only as good as the conversations preceding it.”
- Intended population
 - Seriously ill
 - Frail
 - Death within a year expected
- Don’t just hand to the patient
- Current – patient wishes are dynamic, therefore revisit.
- Importance of Section B (treatment preferences)

Questions?



"Because of your age, I'm going to recommend doing nothing."