

Advance Care Planning in Canada: **National Framework**

for Consultation
February, 2010



Canadian Hospice Palliative Care Association

Association canadienne de soins palliatifs

Advance Care Planning in Canada: National Framework



This Advance Care Planning in Canada: National Framework and Implementation was developed by the following members of the project Task Group:

Sharon Baxter
Canadian Hospice Palliative Care Association
Executive Director

Karen Chow
The GlaxoSmithKline Foundation
Vice President

Bert Enns
Alberta Health Services - Calgary Area
Manager, Palliative/ End of Life Care

Darren Fisher
The Lung Association
Manager, National Lung Health Framework

Romayne Gallagher
Canadian Society of Palliative Care Physicians

Debbie Gravelle
Palliative Care Nurses Interest Group
Bruyère Continuing Care
Manager, Regional Palliative Care Community Services

Leslie Greenberg
Canadian Partnership Against Cancer
Director of Strategy

Louise Hanvey
Canadian Hospice Palliative Care Association
Project Manager, Advance Care Planning in Canada

Daren Heyland
Kingston General Hospital
Director, Clinical Evaluation Research Unit

Melody Isinger
Canadian Medical Association
Office of Ethics, Professionalism and International Affairs

Larry Librach
University of Toronto
Director, Temmy Latner Centre for Palliative Care

Liliane Locke
Bruyère Continuing Care
Director, Care of the Elderly, Rehabilitation and Palliative Care Programs

Denise Page
Canadian Cancer Society
Health Policy Analyst

Lonny Rosen
Canadian Bar Association
Partner, Gardiner Roberts LLP

Carolyn Tayler
Fraser Health Authority
Director, Hospice Palliative/End of Life Care Division



Advance Care Planning in Canada: National Framework

Advance Care Planning in Canada: National Framework

for Consultation

February, 2010

The Advance Care Planning in Canada:
National Framework Project
has been made possible through
financial contributions from:

The GlaxoSmithKline Foundation



Health Canada, through the Canadian Partnership Against Cancer

CANADIAN **PARTNERSHIP**
AGAINST **CANCER**



PARTENARIAT CANADIEN
CONTRE LE **CANCER**



Advance Care Planning in Canada: National Framework

Table of Contents

Preamble and Assumptions	1
I. Introduction	2
1. What is Advance Care Planning?.....	2
2. Why is Advance Care Planning Important?.....	4
II. Why Do We Need a National Framework for Advance Care Planning?	6
III. Goal of this National Framework	8
1. Guiding Principles Related to Advance Care Planning.....	8
IV. The Framework.....	10
1. Engagement	11
1.1 Engage the healthcare system	12
1.2 Engage the legal system	14
1.3 Engage professionals/providers	16
1.4 Engage the general public	18
2. Education.....	20
2.1 Education and training of professionals/providers	20
2.2 Education of the public	22
3. System Infrastructure	23
3.1 Policy and program development	23
3.2 Tools to support conversations and documentation	25
4. Continuous Quality Improvement.....	27
Endnotes.....	28



Advance Care Planning in Canada: National Framework

Preamble and Assumptions

This document is the beginning of a national framework for advance care planning in Canada. Over the next months, this Framework outline will be revised and populated based on consultations with stakeholders across the country.

The national framework is being developed through a national consultative process that remains flexible and facilitates collaboration across sectors. This first draft of the Framework was developed by the Advance Care Planning in Canada: National Framework Project Task Group — who, along with experts in the field, are a group that represents national professional organizations and non-governmental groups concerned with advance care planning. The members of this group are found on the inside of the front cover.

In Canada, we have a number of different systems and jurisdictions that are responsible for health, justice, and social services. Therefore, there is a need for the Framework to be flexible enough to be adapted for these various systems and/or jurisdictions. However, no matter what the system or jurisdiction, there are common principles that underlie advance care planning. Therefore, these guiding principles are articulated in the Framework.

This advance care planning Framework is seen through a health lens. It is important that this Framework give guidance to how we would operationalize advance care planning in a defined healthcare system. In addition, the Framework will attempt to articulate how this health lens articulates with the legal and ethical systems/frameworks across the country and across professions.

The Framework includes a number of recommendations for action. These recommendations are addressed to a wide audience — governments at all levels, the non-governmental sector, and health-care, legal, and social services professionals. All of whom have a responsibility in supporting advance care planning in Canada.



Advance Care Planning in Canada: National Framework

I. Introduction

I. What is Advance Care Planning?

Advance Care Planning (ACP) is a process of reflection and communication in which a person with decision-making capacity makes decisions regarding their future health and/or personal care in the event that they become incapable of consenting to or refusing treatment or other care. The process may involve discussions with healthcare providers and family and friends with whom the person has a relationship.

Advance Care Planning is a Process¹

- A *process* of reflection and communication about values, beliefs and goals of care
- A *process* of planning for a time when you cannot make your own medical decisions
- A *process* that involves discussions with healthcare professionals and significant others
- A *process* that may result in an advance directive

Source: Tayler C. Advance Care Planning in Canada: National Roundtable – Presentation. March 2009.

Advance care planning requires a number of conversations so that patients can clarify and articulate their wishes for future care with their families. These conversations which can happen at various times and stages are fluid and dynamic. What is important is that advance care planning should be a process rather than a single event.^{2 3 4} Some think that a *DNR* or *do not resuscitate* order constitutes advance care planning. Though it is part of ACP, ACP is much more than that. ACP involves conferences, and defined wishes for the goals of medical treatment, the continuation of treatment, and the discontinuation of treatment. Advance care planning may result in the creation of an advance directive or living will or it may simply be a verbal account of previously expressed wishes.⁵

Advance care planning also involves making choices about personal care, including wishes related to where one decides to be at the end of their life – for example, at home or in an institution.

Here is a summary of what the process of facilitating advance care planning involves.⁶ With support from healthcare providers, the person doing advance care planning may engage in some or all of these process steps:

Exploring values

- Identify the values and beliefs around end-of-life issues that are important such as:
 - Considering what makes their life meaningful;
 - Determining under what circumstances the burdens of treatment would outweigh any benefits of prolonging their life; and
 - Assessing the quality of life that the treatment offers.

Advance Care Planning in Canada: National Framework

Considering personal care choices

- Determine what options for care and treatment could be considered along a disease trajectory.
- Use structured discussions with the care team and other resources to learn about the implications of possible medical treatments for the very ill or injured — artificial ventilation, nutritional support, hydration, and cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR).
- Take into consideration the person's state of health and their goals for future healthcare including comfort care and life sustaining or prolonging measures, contemplate how treatment choices would reflect his or her values, culture, beliefs and goals, and affect quality of life.
- Participate in decision making regarding their goals of care so that the care the person receives honours their values, beliefs, wishes, culture, and faith.
- Choosing a substitute decision maker (SDM)
- Choose someone to act as a substitute decision maker if the time comes when he or she cannot make their own medical decisions.

Documenting choices

- Document or have documented in the medical record, the discussions and the advance care plan. (This would have to be done following the requirements of the legislation of the province/territory in which the person lives.)

Discussing choices

- Provide him or her with an opportunity to express their wishes for future treatment decisions and which wishes are to be followed by SDMs.
- Discuss these choices and wishes with those closest to him or her, particularly those who would be called upon to give or refuse consent to treatment and make healthcare decisions for the person in the event of incapacity. This discussion enables loved ones to know the individual's wishes in different situations.

The healthcare provider can help the person establish their treatment goals. The provider should also:

- Document discussions and decisions related to the person's advance care plan in the medical record and provide the person with a copy of any such plans to share, as they choose, with their family, loved ones, or substitute decision maker.
- Implement a process for periodically reviewing and updating the advance care plan and treatment decisions as the goals of care change.⁷

Advance Care Planning is often misunderstood and is not meant to be

- *One conversation* about treatment options with a physician or other healthcare professional
- *A strict refusal* of medical treatments
- *A document/form* family or healthcare professionals are unaware of nor have access to
- Conversations with only a closest family member that are not shared with others

Source: Tayler C. Advance Care Planning in Canada: National Roundtable – Presentation. March 2009.



Advance Care Planning in Canada: National Framework

2. Why is Advance Care Planning Important?

There have been many advances in medical technology. In addition, people with many complex diseases are living longer. As a result, healthcare decisions are becoming increasingly complex. In this complicated environment, discussions regarding values, wishes, and preferences for care — on an ongoing basis — are critical. Furthermore, advance care planning may result in cost savings. However, while cost savings is a foreseeable consequence, it is not the primary intent of advance care planning.

Why is Advance Care Planning Important?

- Most people will die while receiving care from health professionals.
- The majority of Canadians die of a chronic illness.
- A large proportion of persons cannot make their own decisions when they are near death.
- Health professionals typically treat when uncertain of treatment wishes.
- Loved ones have a significant chance of not knowing a person's views without discussion.

Adapted from: Tayler C. Advance Care Planning in Canada: National Roundtable – Presentation. March 2009.

Under the law in Canada, all individuals have the right to make their own care decisions. That is, individuals have the right to engage in or refuse interventions and treatment as long as they are capable and regardless of previously documented plans or directives. Furthermore, capable adults have the right to express wishes through oral or written advance directives that provide instructions about their healthcare choices during a time of future incapacity.

Professionals across Canada have identified the importance of providing patient-centred care.⁸ Advance care planning promotes patient-centred care that focuses on respecting the patient's perspective on what matters most and then tailoring the care provided to support those perspectives. Patient-centred care offers people choices. It also supports patients' rights to either consent to or refuse the treatment and care that is offered. In addition, because advance care planning decreases the necessity for crisis decision-making, it may decrease distress and anxiety for families and moral distress for healthcare providers.

There is evidence in the literature that among a number of patient populations, advance care planning discussions increase patient satisfaction with their care. This includes patients with long-term conditions^{9 10 11 12 13} and patients receiving care at the end of their lives.^{14 15 16 17 18} A recent systematic review of the evidence concluded that advance care planning can affect patient outcomes such as the completion of advance directives or powers of attorney for personal care, improvements in adherence to patient's wishes, and patient and substitute decision maker satisfaction, understanding, and comfort.¹⁹

Advance Care Planning in Canada: National Framework

In recent studies, end-of-life conversations between patients and physicians were associated with fewer life-sustaining procedures and lower rates of intensive care unit (ICU) admissions. The absence of ACP, in all its forms, was associated with worse patient ratings of quality of life in the terminal phase of the illness, and worse ratings of satisfaction by the family during the terminal illness or in the months that follow death.²⁰ The researchers concluded that increasing communication between patients and their physicians is associated with better outcomes and with less expensive medical care. Furthermore, these results were consistent with other studies showing that the greatest cost differences come from a reduction in acute care services at the end of life.²¹ The studies also reported that patients with advanced cancer who had end-of-life conversations with physicians had significantly lower healthcare costs in their final week of life. Higher costs were associated with worse quality of death.²² A Canadian study found that systematically implementing an advance directive program in nursing homes resulted in fewer hospitalizations and less resource use.²³



Advance Care Planning in Canada: National Framework

II. Why Do We Need a National Framework for Advance Care Planning?

There is considerable evidence that advance care planning is poorly done, often happening only at the very end of life when crises occur, or when life-sustaining treatments have been instituted despite issues of poor prognosis.

In 2000, the Canadian Senate report updating the *Quality End-of-Life Care: The Right of Every Canadian* identified that there were many problems with preparing advance directives in Canada, that the difficulties were primarily with the singular focus on advance directives, and it suggested moving towards the process of conversation or advance care planning. The report recommended that advance directions should be seen as part of an overall planning and communication process that helps people prepare for death in the context of being supported by, or making decisions with, their loved ones. The report stated, “The preparation of an advance directive can facilitate discussions between people and their family, and provide guidance and support for substitute decision makers who must make the difficult decisions regarding life-sustaining treatment. If loved ones and medical professionals have engaged in a process of serious communication, the problems associated with the interpretation and application of advance directives are much less likely to occur. The passage to death is eased, the level of comfort rises, and the burden of care is lightened for the substitute decisions-maker.”²⁴

In Canada, though there is general public support for advance care planning, only a minority engage in it. According to a 2004 poll conducted by Ipsos-Reid on behalf of the Canadian Hospice and Palliative Care Association and GlaxoSmithKline:²⁵

- Eight in ten Canadians agreed that people should start planning for end of life when they are healthy.
- 70% of Canadians had not prepared a *living will*.
- 47% of Canadians have not designated a substitute decision maker to make healthcare decisions for them if they are unable.
- Fewer than 44% Canadians have discussed end-of-life care with a family member.
- Although Canadians felt that end-of life care was an important discussion to have with a physician, only 9% had done so.

The literature supports these findings. A recent review of the literature²⁵ found that most of the general public (60-90%) is supportive of advance care planning^{27 28 29 30 31 32} but only 10 to 20% of the public in the US, Canada, and Australia have completed an advance care plan document of any kind.^{33 34 25 36}

Advance Care Planning in Canada: National Framework

A number of groups across Canada are just beginning to understand the importance of ACP. A review of the status of advance care planning across Canada has concluded that there are pockets of strong expertise across Canada but other pockets with little knowledge. Information sharing is important across all of those jurisdictions.^{37 38} These reviews concluded that raising the subject of advance care planning with people can be difficult for professionals/healthcare providers. Nevertheless, there is evidence to suggest that many consumers are eager to discuss advance care planning if they are given the opportunity in a supportive environment. Education, user-friendly tools, and resources are needed by professionals in all sectors and by consumers. There is a need to foster ongoing dialogue about advance care planning among the legal sector (including those who develop legislation), policy makers, healthcare providers and consumers so that legislation, law and policy can be both legally and medically sound and socially responsive.

Existing written advance directives³⁹ are not adequately prepared or utilized which indicates that many patients and professionals have not participated in *effective* advance care planning. A review conducted in the U.S. found that less than 50% of the severely or terminally ill patients studied had an advance directive in their medical record; only 12% of patients with an advance directive had received input from their physician in its development; and having an advance directive did not increase documentation in the medical chart regarding patient preferences.⁴⁰



Advance Care Planning in Canada: National Framework

III. Goal of this National Framework

The goal of this national framework is to provide a model for advance care planning that can be used to guide all related activity, program development, and standards of practice across Canada.

Implementing key recommendations in the framework will result in providing professionals/healthcare providers with the tools they need to facilitate and engage in the process of advance care planning with their clients. It will raise the awareness of Canadians about the importance of advance care planning and equip them with the tools they need to effectively engage in the process. It will guide health system leaders/health authorities in their efforts to implement Advance Care Planning programs and services.

I. Guiding Principles Related to Advance Care Planning

The following principles guide all aspects of advance care planning:

Individual respect

- Each person is intrinsically valuable, unique, and has the moral right to autonomous decision-making.
- Advance care planning is guided by the quality of life individuals have assessed for themselves.
- Healthcare professionals enter into a therapeutic relationship with patients and families based on mutual respect for the inherent dignity and integrity of all parties.
- Advance care planning must occur within the context of, and with respect for, an individual's (patient's) and family's personal, cultural, and religious values, beliefs and practices regarding the quality of life and dying, their developmental state, and preparedness to deal with the dying process.
- Advance care planning is only facilitated when the patient and family are prepared to accept it.

Benefits

- There are benefits from advance care planning for the person involved, their family, and the healthcare team/system.

Access

- All individuals (patients) and families should have access to advance care planning.
- All individuals (patients) and families should have access to accurate and relevant information regarding healthcare and advance care planning, and informed consent.

Advance Care Planning in Canada: National Framework

Need for support and collaboration

- Advance care planning conversations can be difficult and support is often needed for individuals (patients), families, substitute decision makers and care providers so that they can engage in these discussions in a meaningful way.
- Advance care planning requires collaboration and integration across many sectors — health, social, and legal.

Ethical and legal responsibilities

- Whenever possible, professional healthcare providers should engage in conversations regarding advance care planning with individuals (patients) and families, according to the ethical/legal framework of their profession and the laws of their jurisdictions.
- Healthcare providers have a responsibility to practice within the policies and laws/legal framework of their institution and jurisdiction. Whenever possible, they should inform themselves of the laws/legal framework surrounding advance care planning in their jurisdiction.

Self-reflection

- The ability for healthcare providers to engage in meaningful advance care planning will be influenced by their ability to reflect on their own experiences and values.

Quality of advance care planning activities

- Advance care planning programs and tools should be informed by the highest quality of available evidence and, ongoing evolution of advance care planning programs should be guided by emerging research in this area.
- All advance care planning activities are guided by the following:
 - The ethical principles of autonomy, beneficence, nonmaleficence, justice, truth-telling and confidentiality;
 - Standards of practice that are based on nationally accepted principles and norms of practice, and standards of professional conduct for each discipline;
 - Policies and procedures that are based on the best available evidence or opinion-based preferred practice guidelines; and
 - Data collection/documentation guidelines that are based on validated measurement tools.

Ongoing education

- Introductory and ongoing education of individuals (patients), families, caregivers, professionals and stakeholders is integral to the continuing provision and progression of quality advance care planning.

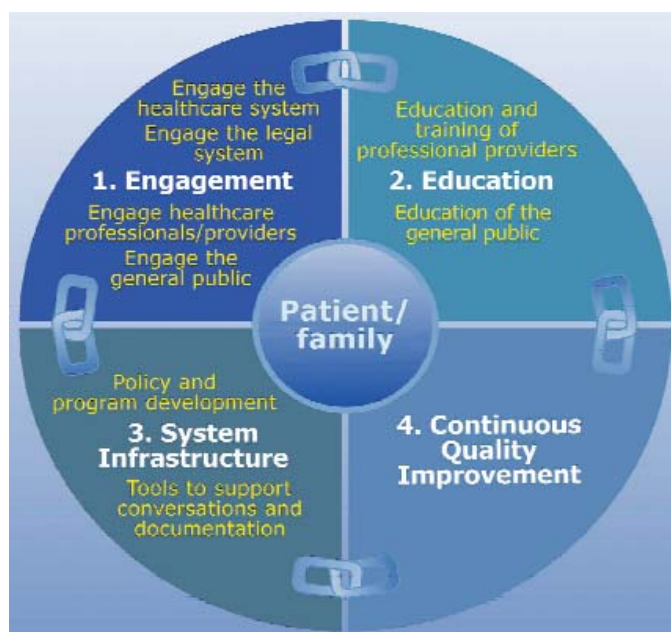
Advance Care Planning in Canada: National Framework

IV. The Framework

The Framework builds on work that has been done in Canada regarding advance care planning. The former Calgary Health Region (now Alberta Health Services) and Fraser Health Authority, with financial support from Health Canada, led the development of a guide for healthcare authorities implementing advance care planning. A working group established this model in March 2008. They proposed a model with the patient and family featured at the centre and four basic building blocks⁴¹ — engagement; education; system infrastructure; and continuous quality improvement.

This Framework is based on this model.

Framework for Advance Care Planning in Canada



Adapted with permission from Health Canada. Implementation Guide to Advance Care Planning in Canada: A Case Study of two Health Authorities. March, 2008. http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/hcs-sss/alt_formats/pdf/pubs/paliat/2008-acp-guide-pps/acp-guide-pps-eng.pdf

Each block of the model is essential and all blocks must connect and function together in order for the model to be effective. The Framework includes key activity areas under each of the blocks:

1. Engagement
 - 1.1 Engage the healthcare system
 - 1.2 Engage the legal system
 - 1.3 Engage healthcare professionals/providers
 - 1.4 Engage the research community
 - 1.5 Engage the general public

Advance Care Planning in Canada: National Framework

2. Education
 - 2.1 Education and training of professionals/providers
 - 2.2 Education of the general public
3. System Infrastructure
 - 3.1 Policy and program development
 - 3.2 Tools to support conversations and documentation
4. Continuous Quality Improvement

I. Engagement

GOAL:

To engage all relevant systems/organizations/governments, professionals, providers, and the general public in planning for, and implementing, advance care planning in Canada.

In order for advance care planning to be successfully implemented, engagement of key organizations, communities, and professionals is critical. This engagement is important at the following levels

- Systems/Organizations/Governments
 - Policy and decision makers
 - Federal/provincial/territorial and regional/local health authorities responsible for healthcare
 - Federal/provincial/territorial government departments responsible for seniors' care
 - Provincial/territorial/regional cancer agencies
 - Federal/provincial/territorial government departments responsible for the design and enactment of laws
 - Institutions and agencies providing healthcare and programs/services for seniors.
- Professionals and Providers
 - Healthcare professionals including physicians, nurses, social workers, spiritual care workers
 - Lawyers
- General Public

Advance Care Planning in Canada: National Framework

I.I Engage the healthcare system

Key Messages

- Advance care planning can be integrated into the continuum of care — primary care; diagnosis of a chronic illness; diagnosis of a serious and progressive illness and when there is a change in function/condition of an individual.
- Leadership and organizational support within the healthcare system are critical to the implementation of advance care planning.
- Advance care planning is best facilitated by a combination of professionals — including physicians — initiating and having discussions repeatedly that are combined with educational materials.
- While research is developing regarding advance care planning, there remain many unanswered questions.

Background

It is important for advance care planning to be integrated consistently across the continuum of care of the healthcare system.

There are a number of settings and places along the continuum of care where advance care planning can be integrated.

- Diagnosis of, and/or hospitalization for, a serious and progressive illness or a life-limiting illness provide another opportunity.^{42 43 44 45 46}
- Diagnosis of a chronic illness is another critical time to engage an individual in advance care planning conversations.^{47 48 49 50 51 52}
- At the time of a change in function/condition of an individual.
- Primary care is an important setting where advance care planning can be integrated into routine care.^{53 54 55 56} Family physicians and nurse practitioners are in the ideal position to discuss advance care planning with their patients by introducing it into routine visits and following-up at subsequent visits.^{57 58} These visits provide an opportunity to initiate a conversation with healthy capable adults that will create awareness, normalize advance care planning, and start the planning process.

Therefore, advance care planning conversations can be held in a number of settings – of course, always with capable adults: primary care in the offices of family physicians and health clinics; home health settings; acute care; chronic care clinics and residential care.

Experience in Canada has demonstrated that organizational support is critical to the implementation of advance care planning. This involves development and implementation of related policy and procedures, dedicated human and fiscal resources to support program development, and the identification of champions within the organization to take on leadership roles.⁵⁹ Senior administrators need to be supportive of advance care planning development and implementation within their organization. There is a need for ongoing investment of time, energy and resources in order for program implementation to be successful.⁶⁰

Advance Care Planning in Canada: National Framework

Experience has also confirmed that advance care planning initiatives support many existing organizational policies and priorities in the healthcare system. These include provincial/territorial policy and regulatory frameworks, accreditation, and a variety of health and social service frameworks, for example chronic disease management, interprofessional practice, and patient safety.⁶¹ It is important to demonstrate these connections.

Research and experience has demonstrated the following.

- Advance care planning is best facilitated by a combination of professionals initiating and having the discussions, combined with educational materials.^{62 63 64 65 66 67 68}
- The process may unfold over multiple sessions.^{69 70 71 72}
- Physician involvement is key.^{73 74 75}
- As advance care planning is dynamic, healthcare professionals should be routinely reminded to offer advance care planning discussions at an appropriate time to their patients.^{76 77 78 79}

While research is developing regarding advance care planning, addressing the barriers and enablers to its implementation and the impacts and outcomes of engaging in advance care planning, there remain many unanswered questions.⁸⁰

Recommendations to engage the healthcare system

- 1.1.1 Provincial/territorial ministries of health develop strategies to implement advance care planning programs within their jurisdictions that are modeled after the National Framework and reflect their own legislative environments and health and social service frameworks.
- 1.1.2 Advance care planning be integrated into the healthcare delivery system at the local level among local/regional health authorities at all points along the continuum and in all settings.
- 1.1.3 Funding must be available to encourage healthcare professionals — particularly those who bill on a fee for service basis — to spend the requisite time engaging in this process with patients and family members. A specific code in fee schedules for provincial/territorial health insurance plans is crucial to engagement.
- 1.1.4 Develop a research agenda in Canada that identifies the priorities for research in advance care planning.

Advance Care Planning in Canada: National Framework

I.2 Engage the legal system

Key Messages

- In Canada, capable adults have the right to make oral or written advance directives that provide instructions about their healthcare choices during a time of future incapacity.
- Over the past 15 to 20 years, legislation has been enacted in almost all provinces and territories across Canada to codify the right of a capable adult to make arrangements about personal choices for future healthcare. One of the challenges faced by Canadians is that these laws are not harmonized.
- In some jurisdictions, legislation enables a capable adult to appoint another person or persons to make decisions for him or her in the event of incapacity. Provinces and territories provide legal recognition for different forms of written advance directives.
- Since laws differ across the country, professionals must know what the law says in their own province/territory
- Increasingly, Canadians are putting what they want for future care in writing in formal signed documents. A written document can be a helpful record of the person's wishes. It is important to note, however, that advance care planning encompasses more than written documents.

Background

Canadian common law recognizes the right of capable adults to make oral or written advance directives that provide instructions about their healthcare choices during a time of future incapacity. Such directives may include the adult's preferences regarding the type of treatment he or she wishes to accept or refuse under certain circumstances, and may appoint individuals to speak on the person's behalf during a future period of incapacity.⁸¹

Over the past 15 to 20 years, legislation has been enacted in almost all provinces and territories across Canada to codify the right of a capable adult to make arrangements about personal choices for future healthcare.⁸²

One of the challenges faced by Canadians is that these laws are not harmonized.⁸³ This results in different requirements under the various provincial/territorial statutes.

- In some jurisdictions, legislation enables a capable adult to appoint another person or persons to make decisions for him or her in the event of incapacity. Different terms are used to describe that person – e.g., substitute decision maker or proxy.⁸⁴
- Provinces and territories provide legal recognition for different forms of written advance directives. For example, Ontario has *powers of attorney for personal care*, Alberta has *personal directives* and Nova Scotia has *written authorizations*.⁸⁵

Mental capacity to make healthcare decisions is a central issue in advance care planning. Only a capable adult can make an advance directive, or make a wish that is binding on his or her substitute decision maker, and the directive or wish is only in effect if and when the person becomes incapable. Legally, adults are presumed capable to give or refuse consent unless it is established that they are not capable. There are definitions of *capacity* or *competence* in some of the provincial/territorial legislation

Advance Care Planning in Canada: National Framework

— and they differ.⁸⁶ Furthermore, healthcare professionals must always obtain consent to treatment from a capable person. Some provinces/territories have specific consent to treatment legislation.⁸⁷

Since laws differ across the country, professionals must know what the law says in their own province/territory and they need to address such questions as:

What form of advance directive or wish is recognized? Is there a definition of capacity or competence? What is it? Does the law specify an age below which one cannot make an advance directive? What is it? Does the law enable a person to appoint a substitute decision maker? Does it allow the healthcare provider to take instructions from an advance directive or must he/she speak with a substitute decision maker before providing (or not providing) treatment? If there is no substitute decision maker appointed, to whom does the healthcare provider turn? Does the law specify a hierarchy of people who can make treatment decisions for an incapable person?

Increasingly, for practical reasons, Canadians are putting what they want for future care in written, formal signed documents. A written document can be a helpful record of the person's wishes. It is important to note, however, that a person may indicate their wishes or preferences for future care in different ways. While still capable, the person may talk with loved ones and/or with healthcare providers about their values, wishes, and goals of care. They may use alternative forms of communication such as audiotapes. Oral advance directives have legal force under the common law and, medical ethics codes direct physicians to record and follow them as much as possible.⁸⁸ Advance care planning encompasses more than written documents.

What are some of the key considerations when engaging the legal sector?

- It is important that the laws enable adults to make treatment preferences known.
- People benefit most from a choice of planning instrument – both *proxy* and instructional advance directives.
- Planning documents must be easily accessible and simple to execute.
- Legislation must incorporate the ideals of patient autonomy and self-determination.
- The patient's goals must be at the heart of every advance care planning discussion.

Source: Joan Rush. Advance Care Planning in Canada: Legal Issues. National Roundtable – Presentation. March 2009.

Recommendations to engage the legal system

- 1.2.1 Conduct a cross-Canada review and analysis of the provincial/territorial legislation that is relevant to advance care planning — including an analysis of enablers and barriers.
- 1.2.2 Develop and maintain provincial/territorial primers for clinicians regarding the laws influencing advance care planning in their jurisdiction.
- 1.2.3 Develop/adapt and disseminate materials that assist legal professionals to recognize their role in advance care planning.

Advance Care Planning in Canada: National Framework

I.3 Engage healthcare professionals/providers

Key Messages

- Most healthcare professionals have a positive attitude towards advanced care planning. However, the majority do not engage in it. While there may be barriers to healthcare professionals engaging in advance care planning, as a profession they recognize the value and need for advance care planning.
- There are several reasons why professionals are reluctant to engage in the ACP discussion. These include discomfort with end-of-life discussions, fear of legal repercussions, time constraints, and limited reimbursement.
- Healthcare professionals have ethical obligations to honour a person's advance care choices wherever possible and to know the legal requirements as stated in their Codes of Ethics.

Background

Healthcare providers have an important role to play in advance care planning. Patients and families look to them for their expertise. Therefore, it is important that healthcare professionals understand the philosophy, process, and resources supporting advance care planning and are committed to integrating it into their practice. The role of an advance care planning facilitator can, and should be, played by people in a variety of healthcare professions including physicians, nurses, social workers, spiritual counsellors, case managers and others. Ideally, the approach should be interprofessional with the different members of a healthcare team, each with unique expertise and understanding, involved.

Recent literature reviews have revealed that most health and social care professionals have a positive attitude towards advanced care planning.^{89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100} However, the majority do not engage in it.¹⁰¹

Research in the U.K. and the U.S. has indicated that physicians, more than other professionals, have significant reservations about the applicability and validity of ACP documents.^{102 103 104 105 106} There are several reasons why physicians are reluctant to engage in the ACP discussion.¹⁰⁷ They include discomfort with end-of-life discussions;¹⁰⁸ fear of legal repercussions if the advance directive results in limiting care at the end-of-life and that translates into criminal prosecution or malpractice litigation when honouring an advance directive instructing limiting treatment, time constraints, and limited reimbursement.^{109 110}

While there may be barriers to physicians engaging in advance care planning, as a profession they recognize the value and need for advance care planning. The Canadian Medical Association's policy document, *Achieving Patient-Centred Collaborative Care* states: "First and foremost, medical care delivered by physicians and healthcare delivered by others should be aligned around the values and needs of patients. Collaborative care teams should foster and support patients, and their families, as active participants in their healthcare decision-making".¹¹¹

Nurses act as educators and advocates for their patients. They are often more involved in the daily care of patients. Therefore, they can be in position to provide support and information regarding care decisions.^{112 113} Patients are often comfortable discussing advance care planning with nurses.¹¹⁴ Nurses

Advance Care Planning in Canada: National Framework

are involved in safeguarding patients' rights and nursing research has found that their presence is an important factor in helping patients to develop advance directives.^{115 116 117}

Social workers participate in advance care planning. In fact, in many places where ACP takes place, social workers play a very big role.^{118 119 120 121} It appears that social workers have knowledge and a positive attitude about advance care planning.¹²² Social workers' counselling and communication skills bring important expertise to the team.¹²³

Healthcare professionals have ethical obligations to honour a person's advance care choices wherever possible and to know the legal requirements.¹²⁴ The Canadian Medical Association, the Canadian Healthcare Association, the Canadian Nurses Association, and the Catholic Healthcare Association of Canada advise members in their *Joint Statement on Preventing and Resolving Ethical Conflicts Involving Healthcare Providers and Persons Receiving Care* that:

“...every effort must be made to ensure that healthcare decisions are consistent with [a patient's] known preferences. These preferences may be found in an advance directive or may have been communicated orally. In jurisdictions where the issue of decision-making concerning care and medical treatment for incompetent persons is specifically addressed in law, the requirements of that legislation should be met.”¹²⁵

The Canadian Medical Association (CMA) in its Code of Ethics (2004) advises its members to:

27. Ascertain wherever possible and recognize your patient's wishes about the initiation, continuation or cessation of life-sustaining treatment.
28. Respect the intentions of an incompetent patient as they were expressed (e.g., through a valid advance directive or proxy designation) before the patient became incompetent.¹²⁶

The Code of Ethics for Registered Nurses (Canadian Nurses Association) states that:

- Nurses must respect a person's advance directives about present and future healthcare choices that have been given or written by a person prior to loss of decisional capacity.
- When a person lacks decisional capacity, nurses must obtain consent for nursing care from a substitute decision maker, subject to the laws in their jurisdiction.¹²⁷

Recommendations to engage healthcare professionals/providers

- 1.3.1 Develop/adapt and disseminate materials that assist healthcare professionals to recognize their role in advance care planning and offer it as part of routine clinical practice. These professionals include: physicians — family physicians and specialists; registered nurses and nurse practitioners — in acute, community, chronic and long-term settings; spiritual care counsellors; social workers; and case managers.
- 1.3.2 Develop/adapt and disseminate materials that inform healthcare professionals of the evidence relating to advance care planning and engage them in the process to develop a research agenda that will address unanswered questions.
- 1.3.3 Engage relevant professional associations with engaging their members in addressing advance care planning and the barriers related to advance care planning.

Advance Care Planning in Canada: National Framework

I.4 Engage the general public

Key Messages

- One of the major barriers to advance care planning is the lack of understanding among the general public that advance care planning is a process and encompasses much more than the generation of advance directives or living wills.
- Community engagement involves reaching out to the public to engage capable adults and their families in advance care planning by raising awareness, initiating dialogue, and connecting people to the resources, mechanisms, and organizations involved in advance care planning.
- Engaging Canadians will involve a number of strategies — dissemination of printed materials and resources through healthcare contacts, non-governmental organizations, community settings, and Web presence.

Background

Community engagement involves outreach to the public that is aimed at engaging capable adults and their families in ACP by raising awareness, initiating dialogue about ACP, and connecting people to the means of engaging in ACP.

One of the major barriers to advance care planning is the lack of understanding among the general public that advance care planning is a process and encompasses much more than the generation of advance directives or living wills. Often, individuals and families perceive that ACP is irrelevant to them and are of the impression that ACP is only a consideration for individuals who are very sick or terminally ill—not something to be considered for a much broader sector of society.^{128 129 130} In addition, they lack information regarding what advance care planning is.¹³¹

Experience in Canada has demonstrated that community engagement involves reaching out to the public to engage capable adults and their families in advance care planning by raising awareness, initiating dialogue, and connecting people to the resources, mechanisms and organizations involved in advance care planning.¹³² An important means of engaging the community is outreach to faith-based groups, seniors' organizations, and cultural communities. Advance care planning provides a process that supports diversity and inquires about values and goals of individuals from all cultural backgrounds. Experience and research show that advance care planning models can be successfully adapted by, and for, diverse cultural communities.¹³³

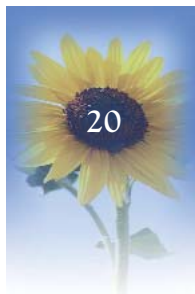
Engaging Canadians will involve a number of strategies. One strategy will be raising awareness through the dissemination of printed materials and resources — through healthcare contacts, non-governmental organizations, and community settings. In addition, a dedicated organization and Web presence are important resources for providing interested people with answers to questions and additional information. All awareness initiatives need to demonstrate a clear understanding of the target audience and consider the linguistic and cultural diversity of our society. Consideration also needs to be given to the generational influences of our society such as the growth of individual autonomy, the decrease in religious affiliation, and the impact of social networking systems.¹³⁴

Advance Care Planning in Canada: National Framework

At the local level, it is important to remember that public awareness does not necessarily result in public engagement. As described in the *ACP Implementation Guide for Health Authorities in Canada* (2008), community engagement consists of not only outreach to individuals and groups and raising public awareness, but also fostering community involvement in the planning and implementation of advance care planning initiatives — at the local level.¹³⁵ Additionally, the advance care planning process is more likely to be successful when healthcare systems are in place to ensure that this work is honoured when patients interface with healthcare services.

Recommendations to engage the general public

- 1.4.1 Engage in a public awareness campaign to assist the general public in recognizing the importance of advance care planning and its relevance to their situation.
- 1.4.2 Develop/adapt and disseminate materials that assist the general public in recognizing the importance of advance care planning and its relevance to their situation.
- 1.4.3 Develop/adapt and disseminate materials that assist provincial, territorial, local and regional organizations with engaging their local communities in advance care planning.



Advance Care Planning in Canada: National Framework

2. Education

GOAL:

To educate healthcare, legal, and social service professionals and the general public about advance care planning.

Professionals are sometimes reluctant to engage in advance care planning because they do not fully understand what it is, when it should apply, or do not feel equipped to undertake it.^{136 137 138} Therefore, successful implementation of advance care planning in Canada will involve professional education and training. In addition, it has been previously stated that the general public lacks sufficient information regarding what advance care planning is and how to accomplish it. Therefore, they also require education.

Experience in Canada has shown that education involves a variety of mechanisms, such as engaging, training, and supporting healthcare providers to facilitate advance care planning conversations and processes as part of their core skill set; providing information resources and tools (workbooks, brochures and web-based resources, etc.) for the public and healthcare providers; and providing tools for recording decisions about care wishes. Education, training, and support for the entire care team are essential.¹³⁹

2.1 Education and training of professionals/providers

Key Messages

- In spite of the importance of the engagement of healthcare professionals in advance care planning, they often lack the preparation and the support to actively initiate the process.
- In order for an ACP initiative to be successful, health service providers must have the knowledge and clinical skills required to ensure a consistent application of program elements.
- Facilitation of advance care planning conversations is essential to the success of the communication, reflection, and decision making undertaken by patients and those close to them.
- All healthcare team members require education and support to facilitate ACP conversations. The ability to facilitate ACP conversations needs to become part of the core skill set for all clinicians.

Advance Care Planning in Canada: National Framework

Background

As noted, in spite of the importance of the engagement of healthcare professionals in advance care planning, they often lack the preparation and the support to actively initiate the process.^{140 141 142 143 144 145}

In order for an ACP initiative to be successful, health service providers must have the knowledge and clinical skills required to ensure a consistent application of program elements. This begins with the identification of competency areas and the development of education and training programs to support knowledge transfer and skill development. The programs need to have adopted or developed relevant tools to support all aspects of ACP including how to initiate and structure conversations and to record and document conversation outcomes and decisions made. The process needs to be promoted through the presence of champions or role models and supported by ensuring continuing education initiatives are in place.¹⁴⁶

Facilitation of advance care planning conversations is essential to the success of the communication, reflection, and decision making undertaken by patients and those close to them. It includes initiating conversations, asking relevant questions, answering questions that an individual/family may have, providing information resources and workbooks, and calling on the expertise of other team members as required.¹⁴⁷ Anyone on the care team may initiate or continue the conversation with the patient — a physician, nurse, social worker or spiritual care worker, for example.

It is important to remember that although advance care planning is generally seen as a healthcare issue, it goes beyond healthcare to encompass the legal sector, social services, and faith-based groups. Ideally, training in advance care planning should include all of these sectors.

Core competencies for those engaging in advance care planning with clients

All healthcare team members require education and support to facilitate ACP conversations. The ability to facilitate ACP conversations needs to become part of the core skill set for all clinicians.¹⁴⁸

Core competencies for those healthcare professionals engaging in advance care planning have been developed in Canada.¹⁴⁹ They are as follows.

1. Define ACP and its importance — including an understanding of consent and capacity and the legal framework within the relevant jurisdiction.
2. Initiate an ACP conversation and assist in the creation and/or documentation of an advance care plan.
3. Facilitate ongoing ACP conversations across the continuum of care.
4. Identify potential conflicts in ACP and effectively manage conflicts — these could be conflicts between patients and family members; between family members; or involving healthcare professionals.
5. Serve as an ACP resource in an organization.
6. Be familiar with, and effectively use, their organization's work flow process associated with ACP documents.

Advance Care Planning in Canada: National Framework

Recommendations for education and training of professionals/providers

- 2.1.1 Integrate education regarding advance care planning into the undergraduate and graduate education of all relevant healthcare and legal professionals.
- 2.1.2 Develop and support role models and mentors in healthcare settings.
- 2.1.3 Develop online continuing medical education (CME) modules for professionals in advance care planning.
- 2.1.4 Invite all professional groups and organizations to post their existing tools on the Web so that they can be easily accessed by others.
- 2.1.5 Provide training for practicing healthcare and legal professionals — both basic education and continuing education.

2.2 Education of the general public

Key Messages

- Advance care planning is a relatively new concept to the general public.
- One of the major barriers to advance care planning is the lack of understanding among the general public that advance care planning is a process and encompasses much more than the presence of advance directives or living wills.

Background

For the general public, ACP is a relatively new concept. Over the last decade, Canadians have become more aware of the meaning of advance directives and living wills, but have had limited opportunities to consider and engage advance care planning as a broader process through which their care wishes can be expressed and honoured.

As identified previously, one of the major barriers to advance care planning is the lack of understanding among the general public that advance care planning is a process and encompasses much more than the presence of advance directives or living wills. Often, individuals and families perceive that ACP is irrelevant to them and are of the impression that ACP is only a consideration for individuals who are very sick or terminally ill — not something to be considered for a much broader sector of society. Another barrier is often the lack of knowledge regarding the complexities related to healthcare decision-making and the misinformation regarding outcomes of various interventions.

Recommendations for education of the general public

- 2.2.1 Develop/adapt public education materials regarding ACP for the general public and disseminate them in a wide variety of media.
- 2.2.2 Develop standard toolkits that can be shared across Canada and adapted locally.
- 2.2.3 Develop, and make available for the general public, on-line and toll-free resources in ACP.

Advance Care Planning in Canada: National Framework

3. System infrastructure

GOAL:

To create infrastructure in the health and legal systems that facilitate organizations, professionals, and the general public's engagement in advance care planning in Canada.

Canadian experience has demonstrated that system infrastructure in support of advance care planning involves a variety of mechanisms to ensure that healthcare providers are aware of a patient's care preferences in the various care settings throughout a health authority. These mechanisms can include patient ownership of their advance care planning documents; highly visible documents in healthcare charts or in the home; mechanisms for ensuring that care wishes follow the patient through a variety of healthcare settings; electronic healthcare records; and consistent goals of care designations throughout the healthcare facility or region.¹⁵⁰

Once an individual has engaged in ACP, it should be clear that the individual, not the facility or organization, is the owner of their advance care planning documents. There is a responsibility of the system to ensure that this information travels with the individual through different care settings and that health service providers consistently inquire regarding their clients' wishes and associated documentation. It is critical that the substitute decision maker be aware of these documents.

It is important for the different areas involved in ACP implementation to be aligned and integrated. One example of where challenges have occurred in the past, and continue to occur, is with respect to the legal and health service sectors. There is a need to ensure this positioning in order to avoid working at cross purposes.

3.1 Policy and program development

Key Messages

- Evaluation research has identified critical keys to success and challenges when implementing advance care planning programs.
- There is consensus, based on Canadian experience and the literature, regarding what constitutes the essential program elements that need to be incorporated into any advance care planning initiative. They are, organizational commitment; guiding principles and value statements; public awareness; healthcare provider education and training; system infrastructure support; sector integration; and evaluation.

Advance Care Planning in Canada: National Framework

Background

An evaluation of the implementation of an advance care planning program in Australia found the following keys to success.¹⁵¹

- Integrating the advance care planning program into the existing healthcare culture
- Consultation support for the healthcare facility
- Support from the organization's governing body
- Leadership from the executive, clinical leaders, and nursing managers
- Champions or opinion leaders on the front line
- System changes to documentation processes
- Education, skill development, and support for staff
- Involvement of the legal system with respect to advance directives

Challenges were related to the following.

- Space, staffing (including staff turnover) and time
- Lack of flexibility in the program in response to local conditions
- Challenges relating to the state legal requirements for advance directives

The Canadian experiences in Alberta Health – Calgary Area and Fraser Health were much the same.

There is consensus, based on Canadian experience and the literature, regarding what constitutes the essential program elements that need to be incorporated into any advance care planning initiative.¹⁵² They include the following.

- *Organizational commitment* – senior administrators need to be supportive of ACP development and implementation within their organization.
- *Guiding principles and value statements* – describing the beliefs which the organization's members hold in common and endeavour to put into practice.
- *Public awareness* – not just limited to the distribution of printed materials and resources but also the ability to interact with professionals/organizations.
- *Healthcare provider education and training* – both basic education and continuing education.
- *System infrastructure support* – to ensure that the advance care plan is recognized and utilized.
- *Sector integration* – so that the different areas involved in ACP implementation are aligned and integrated e.g., the legal and health service sectors.
- *Evaluation* – programs must incorporate evaluation and continuous quality improvement components to evaluate client care preferences and the care received.

The Canadian Council on Health Services Accreditation is the official accrediting body for health service agencies in Canada. They develop standards against which their accreditors measure the organizations. Standard 7.0 in the Canadian Council on Health Services Accreditation for Hospice Palliative and End-of-Life Care states: "The team informs the client and family, verbally and in writing, of their right to establish advance directives and how to do so." The Long Term Care Guidelines and Oncology Guidelines have a standard that indicates: "When clients are incapable of giving informed consent, the team refers to the client's advance directives if available or obtains consent using a substitute decision maker"¹⁵³ – however there is no mention of advance care planning.

Advance Care Planning in Canada: National Framework

Recommendations for policy and program development

- 3.1.1 Provincial/territorial ministries of health develop policies and programs to support the implementation of advance care planning programs within their jurisdictions based on Canadian and international experiences and are reflective of their own legislative environments and health and social service frameworks.
- 3.1.2 Local/regional health authorities and their institutions and agencies develop policies and programs to support the implementation of advance care planning programs.
- 3.1.3 Specific standards relating to advance care planning be integrated into the accreditation guidelines for all aspects of acute care; long term care; hospice/palliative care; and community care.

3.2 Tools to support conversations and documentation

Key Messages

- In order for professionals and the public to engage in advance care planning they require a number of tools. As well, in order to ensure that the advance care plan follows the patient and family throughout their experience with the system, tools are required to enable documentation.
- Tools can include quick reference guides, and tools that support advance care planning conversations and documentation of ACP outcomes. This allows for a consistent approach to engaging clients and consistent reporting of conversation and outcomes.

Background

In order for professionals and the public to engage in advance care planning they require a number of tools. As well, in order to ensure that the advance care plan follows the patient and family throughout their experience with the system, tools are required to enable documentation. They can include quick reference guides, and tools that support advance care planning conversations and documentation of ACP outcomes. This allows for a consistent approach to engaging clients and consistent reporting of conversation and outcomes.

Comprehensive, user-friendly ACP tools benefit professionals in all sectors and clients. The development and implementation of a standard set of tools can contribute significantly to the dissemination of consistent messages, collection of consistent data, and ultimately, a program's successful implementation. In Canada, a number of tools have been identified targeting the implementation needs of clinicians, educational needs of clients and the community at large, as well as tools to support evaluation of ACP initiatives.¹⁵⁴

Tools for professional education include:

- *The Pallium Palliative Pocketbook: A peer-reviewed, referenced resource* (the PPP) where ACP is discussed; *retreat courses targeting primary care professionals* (explicitly covered in Module 5 (Communication) of the *Learning Essential Approaches to Palliative and End-of-Life (LEAP)* courseware package; and the curricular resource package associated with *Developing spiritual care capacity for Hospice Palliative Care* curricular resource package.

Advance Care Planning in Canada: National Framework

- The *Ian Anderson Program: A Continuing Education Program for End-of-Life Care* (University of Toronto) – a series of modules including one related to *End-of-Life Decision-Making*.
- *Facilitating Advance Care Planning: An Interprofessional Educational Program* – curriculum and trainer's guide (Educating Future Physicians in Palliative and End-of-Life Care – Canadian Hospice Palliative Care Association).
- Alberta Health Services – Calgary and area – has a well-developed advance care planning initiative entitled *My Voice*. It includes *My Voice – Planning Ahead – Framework for Advance Care Planning Conversations*; *Advance Care Planning Tracking Record*; *Goals of Care Designation Order*; *Greensleeve for patient/client charts* and *Quick Reference Pocket Card/Poster* for all staff that highlights the key interventions associated with each Goals of Care Designation. On-line modules including *Goals of Care Designations* and *Advance Care Planning* are available on the website.
- Fraser Health, British Columbia – has a well-developed advance care planning initiative entitled: *Lets Talk*. They have on-line training modules for providers at two levels, *Level One – Assisting with the Process and Promoting the Concept* and *Level Two – Advance Care Planning Education*; *Advance Care Planning Record Form*; *Greensleeve for patient/client charts*.
- National Initiative for the Care of the Elderly and Advocacy Centre for the Elderly – *Tool on Capacity & Consent: Ontario Edition* – pocket guide to consent and capacity in Ontario.

Several organizations in Canada have put significant effort into the development of brochures and related tools to strengthen the general public's understanding of advance care planning concepts and implications. For example:

- Alberta Health Services – Calgary and area – *My Voice: A workbook and personal directive for advance care planning*; *My Voice – Planning Ahead* – brochure, wallet card, information for representatives and agents and DVD; *Understanding Goals of Care Designations* brochure.
- Fraser Health – *My Voice* workbook; *My Voice* – brochures and posters; *Making Informed Decisions about CPR* – brochure; DVD
- Ontario Seniors Secretariat – *A Guide to Advance Care Planning*.
- Yukon Health and Social Services – public education brochures and fact sheets – *Abbreviated Advance Directive*, *Planning for your Future Healthcare Choices*, *Making Healthcare Decisions for a Loved One – the Role of the Substitute Decision maker*.

Recommendations for tools to support conversations and documentation

- 3.2.1 Adapt/develop evidence-based tools to support and enable healthcare providers and legal professionals to engage in advance care planning effectively that can be available and utilized across Canada.
- 3.2.2 Adapt/develop evidence-based tools to support and enable the general public to engage in advance care planning effectively that can be available and utilized across Canada.
- 3.2.3 Encourage the sharing of tools across jurisdictions and agencies.
- 3.2.4 Encourage/support research activities that demonstrate the effectiveness of tools in supporting healthcare providers and legal professionals to engage in advance care planning.

Advance Care Planning in Canada: National Framework

4. Continuous Quality Improvement

GOAL:

To evaluate all advance care planning initiatives in Canada based on structure, process, and outcomes indicators.

Key Messages

- Continuous quality improvement is best integrated into advance care planning from the beginning of program development.
- The elements of continuous quality improvement include a corporate culture that promotes quality improvement as a key component of evidence-based practice; development and testing of measurement and evaluation tools; development of performance indicators; mechanisms for sharing what is learned from evaluation; and ongoing incorporation of evaluation results into practice.
- ACP programs in Canada are still in the early stages of development. The evidence noted in the literature is just developing at this point in time with respect to its impact on patient and family outcomes. Programs must incorporate evaluation and continuous quality improvement.

Continuous quality improvement is best integrated into advance care planning from the start. The elements of continuous quality improvement include a corporate culture that promotes quality improvement as a key component of evidence-based practice; development and testing of measurement and evaluation tools; development of performance indicators; mechanisms for sharing what is learned from evaluation; and ongoing incorporation of evaluation results into practice. Pilot projects also help to improve and strengthen programs. The two most developed programs in Canada – Alberta Health – Calgary Area and Fraser Health – both used pilot projects to test and improve approaches and to build support within the system and among healthcare providers for integrating advance care planning into their practice.¹⁵⁵ Calgary has used a regional chart audit to establish base-lines and inform them on the uptake on the *Advance Care Planning: Goals of Care Designation* policy implementation work.

As previously noted, ACP programs in Canada are still in the early stages of development. The evidence noted in the literature is just developing at this point in time with respect to its impact on patient and family outcomes. Programs must incorporate evaluation and continuous quality improvement components to evaluate client care preferences and the care received. With sensitivity to the controversy surrounding cost savings associated with advance care planning, evaluation measures must also take into consideration the impact of ACP on resource utilization.

Recommendations for continuous quality improvement

- 4.1.1 Develop a research agenda in Canada relating to advance care planning – identifying the priorities for research.
- 4.1.2 Develop/adapt a continuous quality improvement framework for jurisdictions to use when implementing advance care programs in Canada.

Advance Care Planning in Canada: National Framework

Endnotes

- 1 Tayler, C. Advance Care Planning in Canada: National Roundtable – Presentation. March, 2009.
- 2 Finucane, TESJ., RL. Powers, and RM. D'Alessandri. Planning with elderly outpatients for contingencies of severe illness: a survey and clinical trial. *J Gen Intern Med* 1988(3):322-5.
- 3 Seymour, J., et al. Planning for the end of life: the views of older people about advance care statements. *Soc Sci Med* 2004; 59(1):57-68.
- 4 Westley C, Briggs LA. Using the stages of change model to improve communication about advance care planning. *Nurs Forum* 2004; 39(3):5-12.
- 5 Dunbrack, J. Advance care planning: the Glossary project: Final report. Ottawa: Health Canada. 2004. http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/hcs-sss/alt_formats/hpb-dgps/pdf/pubs/2006-proj-glos/2006-proj-gloss_e.pdf
- 6 Educating Future Physicians in Palliative and End-of-Life Care. Facilitating Advance Care Planning: An Interprofessional Educational Program: Curriculum Materials. Ottawa: CHPCA. 2008. p. 7. http://www.afmc.ca/efppecc/docs/pdf_2008_advance_care_planning_curriculum_module_final.pdf
- 7 Educating Future Physicians in Palliative and End-of-Life Care. Facilitating Advance Care Planning: An Interprofessional Educational Program: Curriculum Materials. Ottawa: CHPCA. 2008. p. 7. http://www.afmc.ca/efppecc/docs/pdf_2008_advance_care_planning_curriculum_module_final.pdf
- 8 Curran, V. Interprofessional Education for Collaborative Patient-Centred Practice: Research Synthesis Paper. Ottawa: Health Canada. No date. <http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/hcs-sss/hhr-rhs/strateg/interprof/synth-eng.php>
- 9 Royal College of Physicians. Advance Care Planning: National Guidelines. February, 2009. <http://www.rcplondon.ac.uk/pubs/contents/9c95f6ea-c57e-4db8-bd98-fc12ba31c8fe.pdf>
- 10 Molloy, DW, et al. Attitudes training issues and barriers for community nurses implementing an advance directive program. *Perspectives* 1997; 21(1):2-8.
- 11 Tierney, WM., et al. The effect of discussions about advance directives on patients' satisfaction with primary care. *J Gen Intern Med* 2001;16(1):32-40.
- 12 Finucane, TESJ., RL. Powers, and RM. D'Alessandri. Planning with elderly outpatients for contingencies of severe illness: a survey and clinical trial. *J Gen Intern Med* 1988(3): 322-5.
- 13 Kass-Bartelmes, BL., and R. Hughes. Advance care planning preferences for care at the end of life. *J Pain Palliat Care Pharmacother* 2004; 18(1):87-109.
- 14 Heyland, D., et al. Canadian Researchers at the End-of-Life Network (CARENET). Discussing prognosis with patients and their families near the end of life: impact on satisfaction with end-of-life care. *Open Medicine* 2009; 3(2):71-80.
- 15 Engelhardt, JB., et al. Effects of a program for coordinated care of advanced illness on patients, surrogates, and healthcare costs: a randomized trial. *Am J Manag Care* 2006; 12(2):93-100.
- 16 Rabow, MW., et al. The comprehensive care team: a controlled trial of outpatient palliative medicine consultation. *Arch Intern Med* 2004; 164(1):83-91.
- 17 Horne, G., J. Seymour, and K. Shepherd. Advance care planning for patients with inoperable lung cancer. *In J Palliat Nurs* 2006; 12(4):172-8.
- 18 Royal College of Physicians. Advance Care Planning: National Guidelines. February, 2009. <http://www.rcplondon.ac.uk/pubs/contents/9c95f6ea-c57e-4db8-bd98-fc12ba31c8fe.pdf>
- 19 Harle, I., et al. Advance Car Planning with Cancer Patients: Evidentiary Base and Guideline Recommendations. Evidence-Based Series #19-1. Toronto: Program in Evidence-Based Care: A Cancer Care Ontario Program. 2008. <http://www.cancercare.on.ca/pdf/pebc19-1f.pdf>
- 20 Wright, AA., et al. Associations between end-of-life discussions, health care expenditures. *JAMA*. 2008; 300(14):1665-1673.
- 21 Zhang, B., et al. Health care costs in the last week of life. *Arch Intern Med* 2009; 169(3): 480-488.
- 22 Zhang, B., et al. Health care costs in the last week of life. *Arch Intern Med* 2009; 169(3): 480-488.

Advance Care Planning in Canada: National Framework

Endnotes

- 23 Molloy, DW., et al. Systematic implementation of an advance directive program in nursing homes: A randomized controlled trial. *JAMA* 2000;283(11): 1437-44.
- 24 Subcommittee to update "Of Life and Death", & Standing Senate Committee on Social Affairs, Science and Technology. 2000, Part 1, B5 - Advance Directives section, para. 2.
- 25 Ipsos, Reid. Hospice Palliative Care Study. Study commissioned by GlaxoSmithKline and the Canadian Hospice Palliative Care Association. 2004.
- 26 Royal College of Physicians. Advance Care Planning: National Guidelines. February 2009. <http://www.rcplondon.ac.uk/pubs/contents/9c95f6ea-c57e-4db8-bd98-fc12ba31c8fe.pdf>
- 27 Schiff, R., C. Rajkumar, and C. Bulpitt. Views of elderly people on living wills: interview study. *BMJ* 2000; 320(7250):1640-1.
- 28 Blondeau, D., et al. Comparison of patients' and health care professionals' attitudes towards advance directives. *J Med Ethics* 1998; 24(5): 328-35.
- 29 Sam, M., and PA. Singer. Canadian outpatients and advance directives: poor knowledge and little experience but positive attitudes. *CMAJ* 1993; 148(9):1497-502.
- 30 Morrison, RS., and DE. Meier. High rates of advance care planning in New York City's elderly population. *Arch Intern Med* 2004; 164(22):2421-6.
- 31 Sahm, S., R. Will, and G. Hommel. What are cancer patients; preferences about treatment at the end of life, and who should start talking about it? A comparison with healthy people and medical staff. *Support Care Cancer* 2005; 13(4):206-14.
- 32 Sahm, S., R. Will, and G. Hommel. Attitudes towards and barriers to writing advance directives amongst cancer patients, healthy controls, and medical staff. *J Med Ethics* 2005; 31(8):437-40.
- 33 Thorevska, N., et al. Patients' understanding of advance directives and cardiopulmonary resuscitation. *J Crit Care* 2005; 20(1):26-34.
- 34 Ashby, M., and M. Wakefield. Attitudes to some aspects of death and dying, living wills and substituted health care decision-making in South Australia: public opinion survey for a parliamentary select committee. *Palliat Med* 1993;7(4):273-82.
- 35 Singer, PA., et al. Life-sustaining treatment preferences of hemodialysis patients: implications for advance directives. *J Am Soc Nephrol* 1995; 6(5):1410-7.
- 36 Voltz R., et al. End-of-life decisions and advance directives in palliative care: a cross-cultural survey of patients and health-care professionals *J Pain Symptom Manage* 1998; 16(3):153-62.
- 37 Canadian Hospice Palliative Care Association. Advance Care Planning in Canada: Environmental Scan. Ottawa: CHPCA. 2009. http://www.chpca.net/projects/advance_care_planning/acp_environmental_scan_sept_9_09.pdf
- 38 Dunbrack, J. Advance care planning: the Glossary project: Final report. Ottawa: Health Canada. 2004. http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/hcs-sss/alt_formats/hpb-dgps/pdf/pubs/2006-proj-glos/2006-proj-gloss_e.pdf
- 39 There are various definitions of an advance directive across the country. Commonly it is understood as an expression of the patient's wishes for care when he/she is unable to communicate in any form or not capable of giving informed consent to treatment. The wishes can be in writing or expressed verbally, as long as they have been understood by the family and health care providers, and as long as the patient trusts that his/her wishes will be respected to the extent that this is possible. It is also understood as a document prepared by a lawyer which names proxy; a document prepared by the patient which names a proxy and has the same legal status as a document prepared by a lawyer. (Dunbrack, 2004)
- 40 Kass-Bartlmes, BL., and R. Hughes.
- 41 Health Canada. Implementation Guide to Advance Care Planning in Canada: A Case Study of Two Health Authorities. March 2008. http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/hcs-sss/alt_formats/pdf/pubs/palliat/2008-acp-guide-pps/acp-guide-pps-eng.pdf

Advance Care Planning in Canada: National Framework

Endnotes

- 42 Heyland, DK., et al. for the Canadian Researchers, End-of-Life Network (CARENET). What matters most in end-of-life care: perceptions of seriously ill patients and their family members. CMAJ 2006; 174(5). DOI:10.1503/cmaj.050626
- 43 Kass-Bartlmes, BL., R. Hughes, and MK. Rutherford. Advance Care Planning: Preferences for Care at the End-of-Life. Rockville (MD): Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality. 2003. Research in Action Issue #12. AHRQ Pub No. 03-0018.
- 44 Quill, TE. Initiating end-of-life discussions with seriously ill patients. Addressing the “elephant in the room”. JAMA 2000; 284(19):2502-7.
- 45 Bravo, G., FM. Dubois, and B. Wagneur. Assessing the effectiveness of interventions to promote advance directives among older adults: A systematic review and multi-level analysis. Social Science and Medicine
- 46 Patel, RV., T. Sinuff, and DJ. Cook. Influencing advance directive completion rates in non-terminally ill patients: a systematic review. Journal of Critical Care 2004; 19:1-9.
- 47 Royal College of Physicians. Advance Care Planning: National Guidelines. February, 2009. <http://www.rcplondon.ac.uk/pubs/contents/9c95f6ea-c57e-4db8-bd98-fc12ba31c8fe.pdf>
- 48 Kass-Bartlmes, BL., R. Hughes, and MK. Rutherford. Advance Care Planning: Preferences for Care at the End-of-Life. Rockville (MD): Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality. 2003. Research in Action Issue #12. AHRQ Pub No. 03-0018.
- 49 Harle, I., et al. Advance Car Planning with Cancer Patients: Evidentiary Base and Guideline Recommendations. Evidence-Based Series #19-1. Toronto: Program in Evidence-Based Care: A Cancer Care Ontario Program. 2008. <http://www.cancercare.on.ca/pdf/pebc19-1f.pdf>
- 50 Health Canada. Implementation Guide to Advance Care Planning in Canada: A Case Study of two Health Authorities. March 2008. http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/hcs-sss/alt_formats/pdf/pubs/palliat/2008-acp-guide-pps/acp-guide-pps-eng.pdf
- 51 Bravo, G., FM. Dubois, and B. Wagneur. Assessing the effectiveness of interventions to promote advance directives among older adults: A systematic review and multi-level analysis. Social Science and Medicine 2008; 67:1122-1132.
- 52 Patel, RV., T. Sinuff, and DJ. Cook. Influencing advance directive completion rates in non-terminally ill patients: a systematic review. Journal of Critical Care 2004; 19:1-9.
- 53 Kass-Bartlmes, BL., R. Hughes, and MK. Rutherford. Advance Care Planning: Preferences for Care at the End-of-Life. Rockville (MD): Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality. 2003. Research in Action Issue #12. AHRQ Pub No. 03-0018.
- 54 Royal College of Physicians. Advance Care Planning: National Guidelines. February 2009. <http://www.rcplondon.ac.uk/pubs/contents/9c95f6ea-c57e-4db8-bd98-fc12ba31c8fe.pdf>
- 55 Emanuel, LL., et al. Advance directives for medical care – a case for greater use. N Engl J Med 1991; 324(13):889-95.
- 56 Searight, HR., and J. Gafford. Cultural diversity at the end of life: issues and guidelines for family physicians. American Family Physician 2005; 71(3):515-22.
- 57 Aitken, PV. Incorporating advance care planning into family practice. American Family Physician 1999; 59(3):605-14.
- 58 Gallagher, R. An approach to advance care planning in the office. Canadian Family Physician 2006; 52:459-64.
- 59 Health Canada. Implementation Guide to Advance Care Planning in Canada: A Case Study of Two Health Authorities. March, 2008. http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/hcs-sss/alt_formats/pdf/pubs/palliat/2008-acp-guide-pps/acp-guide-pps-eng.pdf
- 60 Health Canada. Implementation Guide to Advance Care Planning in Canada: A Case Study of Two Health Authorities. March, 2008. http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/hcs-sss/alt_formats/pdf/pubs/palliat/2008-acp-guide-pps/acp-guide-pps-eng.pdf

Endnotes

- 61 Health Canada. Implementation Guide to Advance Care Planning in Canada: A Case Study of two Health Authorities. March, 2008. http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/hcs-sss/alt_formats/pdf/pubs/palliat/2008-acp-guide-pps/acp-guide-pps-eng.pdf
- 62 Royal College of Physicians. Advance Care Planning: National Guidelines. February 2009. <http://www.rcplondon.ac.uk/pubs/contents/9c95f6ea-c57e-4db8-bd98-fc12ba31c8fe.pdf>
- 63 Bravo, G., FM. Dubois, and B. Wagneur. Assessing the effectiveness of interventions to promote advance directives among older adults: A systematic review and multi-level analysis. *Social Science and Medicine* 2008; 67: 1122-1132.
- 64 Health Canada. Implementation Guide to Advance Care Planning in Canada: A Case Study of Two Health Authorities. March 2008. http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/hcs-sss/alt_formats/pdf/pubs/palliat/2008-acp-guide-pps/acp-guide-pps-eng.pdf
- 65 Hanson, LCRK, M. Henderson, and GG. Pickard. A quality improvement intervention to increase palliative care in nursing homes. *J Palliat Med* 2005; 8(30):576-84.
- 66 Dexter, PR., et al. Effectiveness of computer-generated reminders for increasing discussions about advance directives and completion of advance directive forms. A randomized, controlled trial. *Ann Intern Med* 1998; 128(2):102-10.
- 67 Heffner, JE. Outcomes of advance directive education of pulmonary rehabilitation patients. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med* 1997; 153(3):1055-9.
- 68 Morrison, RS., et al. The effect of a social work intervention to enhance advance care planning documentation in the nursing home. *J Am Geriatr Soc* 2005; 53(2):290-4.
- 69 Bravo, G., FM. Dubois, and B. Wagneur. Assessing the effectiveness of interventions to promote advance directives among older adults: A systematic review and multi-level analysis. *Social Science and Medicine* 2008; 67: 1122-1132.
- 70 Patel, RV., T. Sinuff, and DJ. Cook. Influencing advance directive completion rates in non-terminally ill patients: a systematic review. *Journal of Critical Care* 2004; 19:1-9.
- 71 Health Canada. Implementation Guide to Advance Care Planning in Canada: A Case Study of Two Health Authorities. March 2008. http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/hcs-sss/alt_formats/pdf/pubs/palliat/2008-acp-guide-pps/acp-guide-pps-eng.pdf
- 72 Ramsaroop, SD., MC. Reid, and RD. Adelman. Completing an advance directive in the primary care setting: what do we need for success? *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society* 2007; 55:277-83.
- 73 Royal College of Physicians. Advance Care Planning: National Guidelines. February, 2009. <http://www.rcplondon.ac.uk/pubs/contents/9c95f6ea-c57e-4db8-bd98-fc12ba31c8fe.pdf>
- 74 Keay, TJ., et al. Nursing home physician educational intervention improves end-of-life outcomes. *J Palliat Med* 2003; 6(2):205-13.
- 75 Hanson, LCRK., M. Henderson, and GG. Pickard. A quality improvement intervention to increase palliative care in nursing homes. *J Palliat Med* 2005;8(30):576-84.
- 76 Tierney, WM., et al. The effect of discussions about advance directives on patients' satisfaction with primary care. *J Gen Intern Med* 2001;16(1):32-40.
- 77 Dexter, PR., et al. Effectiveness of computer-generated reminders for increasing discussions about advance directives and completion of advance directive forms. A randomized, controlled trial. *Ann Intern Med* 1998; 128(2):102-10.
- 78 Heiman, H. Improving completion of advance directives in the primary care setting: a randomized controlled trial. *Am J Med* 2004; 117(5):318-24.
- 79 Smucker, WD. Elderly outpatients respond favorably to a physician-initiated advance directive discussion. *J AM Board Fam Pract* 1993; 6(5):473-82.
- 80 Canadian Hospice Palliative Care Association and CARENET. Developing a Research Agenda for Advance Care Planning in Canada: Report of a Meeting of Decision Makers and Researchers. Ottawa: Canadian Hospice Palliative Care Association. 2009.

Advance Care Planning in Canada: National Framework

Endnotes

- 81 Educating Future Physicians in Palliative and End-of-Life Care. Facilitating Advance Care Planning: An Interprofessional Educational Program: Curriculum Materials. Ottawa: CHPCA. 2008.
- 82 Educating Future Physicians in Palliative and End-of-Life Care. Facilitating Advance Care Planning: An Interprofessional Educational Program: Curriculum Materials. Ottawa: CHPCA. 2008.
- 83 Rush, JL. Advance Care Planning in Canada National Roundtable: Legal Issues. Presentation.
- 84 Educating Future Physicians in Palliative and End-of-Life Care. Facilitating Advance Care Planning: An Interprofessional Educational Program: Curriculum Materials. Ottawa: CHPCA. 2008.
- 85 Educating Future Physicians in Palliative and End-of-Life Care. Facilitating Advance Care Planning: An Interprofessional Educational Program: Curriculum Materials. Ottawa: CHPCA. 2008.
- 86 Educating Future Physicians in Palliative and End-of-Life Care. Facilitating Advance Care Planning: An Interprofessional Educational Program: Curriculum Materials. Ottawa: CHPCA. 2008.
- 87 Educating Future Physicians in Palliative and End-of-Life Care. Facilitating Advance Care Planning: An Interprofessional Educational Program: Curriculum Materials. Ottawa: CHPCA. 2008.
- 88 Educating Future Physicians in Palliative and End-of-Life Care. Facilitating Advance Care Planning: An Interprofessional Educational Program: Curriculum Materials. Ottawa: CHPCA. 2008.
- 89 Royal College of Physicians. Advance Care Planning: National Guidelines. February, 2009. <http://www.rcplondon.ac.uk/pubs/contents/9c95f6ea-c57e-4db8-bd98-fc12ba31c8fe.pdf>
- 90 Voltz, R., et al. End-of-life decisions and advance directives in palliative care: a cross-cultural survey of patients and health-care professionals J Pain Symptom Manage 1998; 16(3):153-62.
- 91 Thompson, TDB., RS. Barbour, and L. Schwartz. Health professionals' views on advance directives: a qualitative interdisciplinary study. Palliat Med 2003; 17(5):403-9.
- 92 Hughes, DL, Singer, PA. Family physicians' attitudes toward advance directives. CMAJ 1992; 146(11):1937-44.
- 93 Kelner M., et al. Advance directives: the views of health care professionals. CMAJ 1993; 148(8):1331-8.
- 94 Downe-Wamboldt, B., L. Butler, and S. Coughlan,. Nurses' knowledge, experiences and attitudes concerning living wills. Can J Nurs Res 1998; 30(2):161-75.
- 95 Sahm, S., R. Will, and G. Hommel. Attitudes towards and barriers to writing advance directives amongst cancer patients, healthy controls and medical staff. J Med Ethics 2005; 31(8):437-40.
- 96 Black, K. Social workers' personal death attitudes, experiences, and advance directive communication behavior. J Soc Work End Life Palliat Care 2005; 1(3):21-35.
- 97 Badzek, LA., et al. Advanced care planning: a study on home health nurses. Appl Nurs Res 2006; 19(2):56-62.
- 98 Solomon, MZ., AL. Romer, and KS. Heller. (Eds.). Innovations in End-of-Life Care: Practical Strategies and International Perspectives. Larchmont, NY: Mary Ann Liebert, Inc. 2000.
- 99 Davidson, KW., et al. Physicians' attitudes on advance directives. JAMA 1989; 262(17):2415-19.
- 100 Shmerling, RH., et al. Discussing cardiopulmonary resuscitation: A study of elderly outpatients. Journal of General Internal Medicine 1988; 3(4):317-21.
- 101 Ipsos, Reid. Hospice Palliative Care Study. Study commissioned by GlaxoSmithKline and the Canadian Hospice Palliative Care Association. 2004.
- 102 Royal College of Physicians. Advance Care Planning: National Guidelines. February 2009. <http://www.rcplondon.ac.uk/pubs/contents/9c95f6ea-c57e-4db8-bd98-fc12ba31c8fe.pdf>
- 103 Shore, AD., et al. Health care providers' and cancer patients' preferences regarding disclosure of information about advance directives. J Psychosoc Oncol 1993; 11(4):39-53.
- 104 Haisfield, ME., et al. Patients' and healthcare providers' opinions regarding advance directives. Oncol Nurs Forum 1994; 21(7):1179-87.

Endnotes

- 105 Neuman, K, and, L. Wade. Advance directives: the experience of health care professionals across the continuum of care. *Soc Work Health Care* 1999; 28(3):39-54.
- 106 Fried, TR, RR. Rosenberg, and LA. Lipsitz. Older community-dwelling adults' attitudes toward and practices of health promotion and advance planning activities. *J AM Geriatr Soc* 1995; 43(6):645-9.
- 107 Con, A. Cross-Cultural Considerations in Promoting Advance Care Planning in Canada. CIHR Cross-Cultural Palliative NET. BC Cancer Agency. 2008. http://www.bccancer.bc.ca/NR/rdonlyres/E17D408A-C0DB-40FA-9682-9DD914BB771F/28582/COLOUR030408_Con.pdf
- 108 Hudson, T. Advance directives: still problematic for providers. *Hospitals & Health Networks* 1994; 68(6): 46-50.
- 109 Hudson, T. Advance directives: still problematic for providers. *Hospitals & Health Networks* 1994; 68(6): 46-50.
- 110 Murphy, DJ. Improving advance directives for healthy older people. *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society* 1990; 38(11):1251-6.
- 111 Canadian Medical Association. Achieving Patient-Centred Collaborative Care. CMA Policy Document PD08-02. 2008. p 2. <http://policybase.cma.ca/dbtw-wpd%5CPolicypdf%5CPD08-02.pdf>
- 112 Con, A. Cross-Cultural Considerations in Promoting Advance Care Planning in Canada. CIHR Cross-Cultural Palliative NET. BC Cancer Agency. 2008. http://www.bccancer.bc.ca/NR/rdonlyres/E17D408A-C0DB-40FA-9682-9DD914BB771F/28582/COLOUR030408_Con.pdf
- 113 Werner, P, and S. Carmel. Life-sustaining treatment decisions: Health care social workers' attitudes and their correlates. *Journal of Gerontological Social Work* 2001; 34(4): 83-97.
- 114 Emanuel, L. Advance directives: What have we learned so far? *Journal of Clinical Ethics* 1993;4(1):8-16. Health Canada. Implementation Guide to Advance Care Planning in Canada: A Case Study of two Health Authorities. March, 2008. http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/hcs-sss/alt_formats/pdf/pubs/palliat/2008-acp-guide-pps/acp-guide-pps-eng.pdf
- 115 Con, A. Cross-Cultural Considerations in Promoting Advance Care Planning in Canada. CIHR Cross-Cultural Palliative NET. BC Cancer Agency. 2008. http://www.bccancer.bc.ca/NR/rdonlyres/E17D408A-C0DB-40FA-9682-9DD914BB771F/28582/COLOUR030408_Con.pdf
- 116 Brown, M. The law and practice associated with advance directives in Canada and Australia: Similarities, differences and debates. *Journal of Law & Medicine* 2003; 11(1):59-76.
- 117 Schirm, V, and L. Stachel. The values history as a nursing intervention to encourage use of advance directives among older adults. *Applied Nursing Research* 1996; 9(2):93-96.
- 118 Con, A. Cross-Cultural Considerations in Promoting Advance Care Planning in Canada. CIHR Cross-Cultural Palliative NET. BC Cancer Agency. 2008. http://www.bccancer.bc.ca/NR/rdonlyres/E17D408A-C0DB-40FA-9682-9DD914BB771F/28582/COLOUR030408_Con.pdf
- 119 Black, K. Advance directive communication with hospitalized elderly patients: Social workers' roles and practices. *Journal of Gerontological Social Work* 2004; 43(2/3):131-45.
- 120 Werner, P, S. Carmel, and H. Ziedenberg. Nurses' and social workers' attitudes and beliefs about and involvement in life-sustaining treatment decisions. *Health and Social Work* 2004; 29(1):27-35.
- 121 Baker, ME. Knowledge and attitudes of health care social workers regarding advance directives. *Social Work in Health Care* 2000; 32(2):61-74.
- 122 Baker, ME. Knowledge and attitudes of health care social workers regarding advance directives. *Social Work in Health Care* 2000; 32(2):61-74.
- 123 Black, K. Advance directive communication practices: Social workers' contributions to the interdisciplinary health care team. *Social Work in Health Care* 2005; 40(3):39-55.
- 124 Educating Future Physicians in Palliative and End-of-Life Care. Facilitating Advance Care Planning: An Interprofessional Educational Program: Curriculum Materials. Ottawa: CHPCA. 2008.

Advance Care Planning in Canada: National Framework

Endnotes

- 125 Canadian Medical Association, the Canadian Healthcare Association, the Canadian Nurses Association, and the Catholic Healthcare Association of Canada. Joint Statement on Preventing and Resolving Ethical Conflicts Involving Health Care Providers and Persons Receiving Care. http://www.cna-aiic.ca/CNA/documents/pdf/publications/prevent_resolv_ethical_conflict_e.pdf
- 126 Canadian Medical Association. Code of Ethics. 2004. <http://policybase.cma.ca/PolicyPDF/PD04-06.pdf>
- 127 Canadian Nurses Association. Code of Ethics for Registered Nurses. 2008. http://www.cna-aiic.ca/CNA/documents/pdf/publications/Code_of_Ethics_2008_e.pdf
- 128 Adam, D., et al. A Clinical Framework for Improving the Advance Care Planning Process: Start with Patients' Self-Identified Barriers. *J Am Ger Soc* 2009; 57:31–9.
- 129 Health Canada. Implementation Guide to Advance Care Planning in Canada: A Case Study of Two Health Authorities. March 2008. http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/hcs-sss/alt_formats/pdf/pubs/palliat/2008-acp-guide-pps/acp-guide-pps-eng.pdf
- 130 Kass-Bartlmes, BL, R. Hughes, and MK. Rutherford. Advance Care Planning: Preferences for Care at the End-of-Life. Rockville (MD): Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality. 2003. Research in Action Issue #12. AHRQ Pub No. 03-0018.
- 131 Adam, D., et al. A Clinical Framework for Improving the Advance Care Planning Process: Start with Patients' Self-Identified Barriers. *J Am Ger Soc* 2009; 57:31–9.
- 132 Health Canada. Implementation Guide to Advance Care Planning in Canada: A Case Study of Two Health Authorities. March 2008. http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/hcs-sss/alt_formats/pdf/pubs/palliat/2008-acp-guide-pps/acp-guide-pps-eng.pdf
- 133 Health Canada. Implementation Guide to Advance Care Planning in Canada: A Case Study of Two Health Authorities. March 2008. http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/hcs-sss/alt_formats/pdf/pubs/palliat/2008-acp-guide-pps/acp-guide-pps-eng.pdf
- 134 Health Canada. Implementation Guide to Advance Care Planning in Canada: A Case Study of Two Health Authorities. March, 2008. http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/hcs-sss/alt_formats/pdf/pubs/palliat/2008-acp-guide-pps/acp-guide-pps-eng.pdf
- 135 Health Canada. Implementation Guide to Advance Care Planning in Canada: A Case Study of Two Health Authorities. March 2008. http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/hcs-sss/alt_formats/pdf/pubs/palliat/2008-acp-guide-pps/acp-guide-pps-eng.pdf
- 136 Kass-Bartlmes, BL, R. Hughes, and MK. Rutherford. Advance Care Planning: Preferences for Care at the End-of-Life. Rockville (MD): Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality. 2003. Research in Action Issue #12. AHRQ Pub No. 03-0018.
- 137 Educating Future Physicians in Palliative and End-of-Life Care. Facilitating Advance Care Planning: An Interprofessional Educational Program: Curriculum Materials. Ottawa: CHPCA. 2008.
- 138 Royal College of Physicians. Advance Care Planning: National Guidelines. February 2009. <http://www.rcplondon.ac.uk/pubs/contents/9c95f6ea-c57e-4db8-bd98-fc12ba31c8fe.pdf>
- 139 Health Canada. Implementation Guide to Advance Care Planning in Canada: A Case Study of Two Health Authorities. March 2008. http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/hcs-sss/alt_formats/pdf/pubs/palliat/2008-acp-guide-pps/acp-guide-pps-eng.pdf
- 140 Royal College of Physicians. Advance Care Planning: National Guidelines. February 2009. <http://www.rcplondon.ac.uk/pubs/contents/9c95f6ea-c57e-4db8-bd98-fc12ba31c8fe.pdf>
- 141 Educating Future Physicians in Palliative and End-of-Life Care. Facilitating Advance Care Planning: An Interprofessional Educational Program: Curriculum Materials. Ottawa: CHPCA. 2008.
- 142 Harle, I., et al. Advance Car Planning with Cancer Patients: Evidentiary Base and Guideline Recommendations. Evidence-Based Series #19-1. Toronto: Program in Evidence-Based Care: A Cancer Care Ontario Program. 2008. <http://www.cancercare.on.ca/pdf/pebc19-1f.pdf>

Advance Care Planning in Canada: National Framework

Endnotes

- 143 Con, A. Cross-Cultural Considerations in Promoting Advance Care Planning in Canada. CIHR Cross-Cultural Palliative NET. BC Cancer Agency. 2008. http://www.bccancer.bc.ca/NR/rdonlyres/E17D408A-C0DB-40FA-9682-9DD914BB771F/28582/COLOUR030408_Con.pdf
- 144 Briggs, L, and E. Colvin. The nurse's role in end-of-life decision-making for patients and families. *Geriatric Nursing* 2002; 23(6):302-10.
- 145 Sam, M, and P.A. Singer. Canadian outpatients and advance directives: Poor knowledge and little experience but positive attitudes. *CMAJ* 1993; 148(9):1497-502.
- 146 Canadian Hospice Palliative Care Association. Advance Care Planning in Canada: Environmental Scan. Ottawa: CHPCA. 2009. http://www.chpca.net/projects/advance_care_planning/acp_environmental_scan_sept_9_09.pdf
- 147 Health Canada. Implementation Guide to Advance Care Planning in Canada: A Case Study of Two Health Authorities. March 2008. http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/hcs-sss/alt_formats/pdf/pubs/palliat/2008-acp-guide-pps/acp-guide-pps-eng.pdf
- 148 Health Canada. Implementation Guide to Advance Care Planning in Canada: A Case Study of Two Health Authorities. March 2008. http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/hcs-sss/alt_formats/pdf/pubs/palliat/2008-acp-guide-pps/acp-guide-pps-eng.pdf
- 149 Educating Future Physicians in Palliative and End-of-Life Care. Facilitating Advance Care Planning: An Interprofessional Educational Program: Curriculum Materials. Ottawa: CHPCA. 2008.
- 150 Health Canada. Implementation Guide to Advance Care Planning in Canada: A Case Study of Two Health Authorities. March, 2008. http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/hcs-sss/alt_formats/pdf/pubs/palliat/2008-acp-guide-pps/acp-guide-pps-eng.pdf
- 151 Austin Health. Respecting Patient Choices: Final Evaluation of the Community Implementation of the Respecting Patient Choices Program. 2006.
- 152 Canadian Hospice Palliative Care Association. Advance Care Planning in Canada: Environmental Scan. Ottawa: CHPCA. 2009. http://www.chpca.net/projects/advance_care_planning/acp_environmental_scan_sept_9_09.pdf
- 153 Accreditation Canada. Standards: Hospice, Palliative and End of Life Services. Ottawa: Accreditation Canada. 2010.
- 154 Canadian Hospice Palliative Care Association. Advance Care Planning in Canada: Environmental Scan. Ottawa: CHPCA. 2009. http://www.chpca.net/projects/advance_care_planning/acp_environmental_scan_sept_9_09.pdf
- 155 Health Canada. Implementation Guide to Advance Care Planning in Canada: A Case Study of Two Health Authorities. March, 2008. http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/hcs-sss/alt_formats/pdf/pubs/palliat/2008-acp-guide-pps/acp-guide-pps-eng.pdf