

My Advance Care Plan

My advance care plan

Being able to prepare as best we can when someone is nearing the end of their life is vitally important – both for the person who is ill and for their family and friends. Nothing can heal deep feelings of pain and loss, but having information can help to prepare for the physical and emotional changes that might be experienced.

Choices and wishes at the end of life

You may be prompted to think about these when something unexpected happens, following diagnosis of a serious illness or following the death of someone you know.

There are several ways of making people aware of your wishes concerning your care at the end of your life.

Advance Care Plan (ACP)

Developing an ACP means making people aware of your preferences when you approach the last stages of your life. The people that need to know about your ACP may include your spouse, children, friends, nursing team and GP.

An ACP allows you to document your wishes (making things simpler for those looking after you), including your feelings about your religious or spiritual beliefs, where you would like to be looked after and personal preferences such as having a shower rather than a bath or sleeping with a light on. Perhaps you have concerns about pets or other practical issues or concerns.

Here are some of the reasons why people have planned for their treatment and care



Using this booklet

This booklet is about making an Advance Care Plan (ACP). You may be reading it because you have been diagnosed with a serious condition, as part of planning for retirement, or for any other reason that prompts you to think about the possibility of illness or frailty in the future.

What is an Advance Care Plan (ACP)?

ACP is a process in which you can think, talk and write about what is important to you, and describe the kind of care you would want if you became unable to make decisions for yourself. It broaches the subject of dying, and how you would like to be looked after at that time. It may seem difficult to think ahead in this way, but writing an advance care plan makes a clear record of your wishes so that these can be respected and, where possible, carried out by people caring for you in the future.

How do I start planning?

Advance Care Planning is entirely flexible. Most people will talk things through with a relative, friend or healthcare professional who knows them well. They may have a series of conversations which may or may not result in a written plan.

This booklet suggests various ways in which an Advance Care Plan can record your wishes, and you can focus on the areas that seem relevant to you. You might make your ACP all at once or gradually over time. The plan is not set in stone – you are encouraged to update it as your situation and priorities change. The booklet is intended only to guide you – each Advance Care Plan is completely individual.

Documents which may be included in an Advance Care Plan

Advance Statement of Wishes

This is an informal statement of what you would like to happen. It is not legally binding, but must be taken into account when decisions are made on your behalf.

Making a will

Lasting Power of Attorney

This is a legally binding document by which you appoint a person to make decisions on your behalf.

Advance Decision to Refuse Treatment

This is a legal document recording treatments you do not wish to receive. In specified circumstances, it can be legally binding. If you do not wish to be resuscitated in the event of cardiopulmonary arrest (when the heart and breathing stop), you can state this below. (More details can be found on page 17).

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This plan was first written on:

Date:

I reviewed this plan on the following date(s):

Date:
Date:
Date:
Date:

Personal Details

This Advance Care Plan is for:

Name:	Date of Birth:
Home address and postcode:	

Consider giving copies of this plan to as many people as possible who may be involved in your care, e.g. family members, GP, nurse, consultant, key worker or carer

The people important to me are:

Name:	Relationship:
What they do for me:	
Contact number:	Can be contacted at night: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>

Name:	Relationship:
What they do for me:	
Contact number:	Can be contacted at night: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>

Name:	Relationship:
What they do for me:	
Contact number:	Can be contacted at night: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>

Name:	Relationship:
What they do for me:	
Contact number:	Can be contacted at night: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>

Advance Statement of My Wishes

In this statement you can record things that would be important to you if you became too unwell to discuss your care or treatment and unable to make decisions for yourself. Writing your priorities down in advance will ensure that family, carers and professionals looking after you try to provide care and make arrangements in keeping with your wishes.

This statement is not legally binding. It is not always possible to do exactly as you have asked, but your wishes must be taken into account by anyone making decisions on your behalf.

To help you start writing, the statement is divided into sections, as below. These are just suggestions – you can write the statement in whatever way suits you best.

1. Important people and conversations

Whom do you consider your next of kin? (This is the relative or friend you would wish to be contacted first in an emergency).

Whom would you like to be told about your care or treatment?

Is there anyone to whom information about your care should not be given?

Any discussions you want to have with family or friends.

Have you appointed anyone as an Attorney under a Lasting or Enduring Power of Attorney?

2. My care

Where would you like to be looked after if you could no longer care for yourself?

Where would you like to be looked after when you are dying?

Who would you like to support or visit you?

Important things about your religion or culture.

3. Putting affairs in order

Organising important paperwork.

Have you made a will?

Do you want to plan your funeral?

Do you want to donate your organs after death if this is possible? (Your family may have to give consent, so you will need to tell them about this). Have you made plans for those who depend on you (e.g. children, elderly relatives, or pets)?

Medical Diagnosis

Allergies

Medication List:
(Please keep this list up-to-date in this document)

Please use this space to describe how your diagnosis has affected your quality of life:

(Please consider issues such your level of mobility, any falls, mood etc..)

1. Important people and conversations

My next of kin is:	<input type="text"/>	Relationship to me:	<input type="text"/>
Contact details:	<input type="text"/>		

I would like my care or treatment to be discussed first with:	<input type="text"/>
Name :	<input type="text"/>
Contact details:	<input type="text"/>

My care or treatment should not be discussed with the following people:
<input type="text"/>

I have appointed the following people as Attorneys under a Lasting Power of Attorney: (You do not have to do this. See page .. for further information. If you have appointed attorney(s), give their details below)
<input type="text"/>
Lasting or Enduring Power of Attorney (LPA) for Property and Affairs
Name and contact details: <input type="text"/>
Lasting Power of Attorney (LPA) for Health and Personal Welfare
Name and contact details: <input type="text"/>

Things I want to discuss with my family or friends:
<input type="text"/>
I may want this person to help me with conversations:
Name and contact details: <input type="text"/>

LPA is a legal document that let you appoint a person (known as an 'attorney') to make decisions on your behalf. Your attorney can be a relative, friend, or professional (such as a solicitor) and you can appoint more than one. At the time when you make your LPA, you must be 18 or over and have mental capacity – the ability to make your own decisions. LPA could be used if you lose mental capacity. You can read more about how mental capacity is assessed at www.justice.gov.uk/protecting-the-vulnerable/mental-capacity-act.

There are 2 types of lasting power of attorney (LPA): health and welfare, and property and financial affairs. You can choose to make one type or both. They are registered separately because they work slightly differently, as described below.

Health and welfare lasting power of attorney (LPA)

This allows you to choose a person or persons to be involved in decisions about things like:

- your daily routine (e.g eating and what to wear)
- medical care
- moving into a care home
- life- sustaining treatment

This type of LPA can only be used when it has been registered. Healthcare or legal professionals will consult your LPA only if they are confident that you become unable to make a particular decision for yourself.

Property and financial affairs enduring or lasting power of attorney (LPA or EPA)

This lets you choose a person or persons to make decisions about money and property for you, such as:

- paying bills and collecting benefits or selling your home

If you give your permission, this type of LPA can be used as soon as it is registered. This means your attorney can begin to help you as soon as you wish, and continue to do so if you become unable to make decisions. Property and financial affairs LPAs have now replaced Enduring Powers of Attorney (EPA). If you made an EPA before October 2007 it can still be used or, if you have capacity, you can replace it with an LPA. How to make a lasting power of attorney

1. Choose your attorney (you can have more than one)
2. Fill in the forms to appoint them as an attorney (available to download at www.gov.uk/power-of-attorney).
3. Register your Lasting Power of Attorney with the Office of the Public Guardian (this can take up to 10 weeks)

Further information: www.gov.uk/power-of-attorney

2. My Care

My normal routine (e.g. sleep pattern, mealtimes, preference for shower or bath)

What might worry or upset me (e.g. noise, memorable dates, change)

What might make me feel better (music, afternoon nap, talking about family, friends)

What I like to eat and drink:

What I don't like to eat and drink (add any dietary requirements, allergies and swallowing precautions such as thickened fluids):

Hobbies, interests and previous occupation (e.g TV programmes, reading, knitting etc):

Eyesight (e.g. I wear glasses for reading; I am blind in my right eye):

Hearing (e.g. good or bad, deaf in left ear, I wear a hearing aid):

Teeth or dentures (e.g. I wear a top/bottom/full set, I need help brushing my teeth):

At the moment my mobility is (e.g. fully mobile, walking with frame, using wheelchair, stay in bed):

How you can tell I'm in pain (e.g. I might shout out, facial grimacing):

How I may communicate (e.g. when restless I might need the toilet, mainly non-verbal communication):

Faith, Spiritual and Cultural needs (e.g. any practising religion, what gives you meaning)

Please use this space for photographs, or any additional information.

3. Putting your affairs in order

You may wish to put some of the following documents in a safe place. If you want to, you can nominate someone you trust to help with your paperwork in the future if needed. Make sure they know where your documents are and record their contact details below.

Bank and credit card details

Insurance policies

Pension documents

Passport

Birth certificate

Marriage or civil partnership certificate

Mortgage details

Hire- purchase agreements

Will

Important contact details (e.g. executor, solicitor, GP)

Funeral plan

Contact details for family, friends and colleagues

Tax office address

National Insurance Number

Other

Place where documents are kept:

Nominated person and relationship to me to deal with paperwork:

Making a will

Your will is a document stating what you want to happen to your money and property after your death. It can include arrangements for dependants or pets. Any adult can write a will. It is a good idea to do this because if a person dies without a will, the law decides what happens to their property. This can take a long time and be distressing and expensive for the surviving family.

You can write a will yourself, but you should get legal advice, for example from a solicitor or Citizens Advice (see below). Before you do this, decide what you would like to include in your will and whom you would like to appoint as executor (to deal with distributing your property after you die). You need to get your will formally witnessed and signed to make it legally valid.

If you want to update your will, you need to make an official alteration (called a codicil) or make a new will.

Further information:

Advice on making a will:

<https://www.gov.uk/make-will/overview>

Citizens Advice:

http://www.adviceguide.org.uk/england/relationships_e/relationships_death_and_wills_e/wills.htm

I have/ have not made a will.

A copy of my will is held at:

Organ or tissue donation

Depending on your medical history, it may be possible to donate your organs and/or tissue for transplantation after death. You can find out more about this at <http://www.organdonation.nhs.uk> or by ringing 0800 432 0559.

Tell your family if you decide to join the organ donor register. If your wishes are not known or cannot be established at the time of the donation, they will be asked to give their consent.

I have registered for organ and/or tissue donation after my death Yes/ No

I want to donate the following for transplantation after my death:

Any of my organs and tissues

OR

Skin | Liver | Heart Small bowel Kidneys
Eyes Lungs Pancreas Heart Valves Bone/cartilage

Donating my body to medical science or

Donating my brain and spinal cord for research

These are separate procedures for which forms must be completed before death

Further information about body donation is available from:

<http://www.hta.gov.uk/bodyorganandtissuedonation/howtodonateyourbody.cfm>

Information about brain and spinal cord donation is available from:

<http://hta.gov.uk/bodyorganandtissuedonation/howtodonateyourbody/donatingyourbrain.cfm>

Make sure you keep a copy of the paperwork relating to this. Tell your family and healthcare professionals about your decision and where the paperwork can be found.

I wish my body to be donated to medical science after my death Yes / No

I wish my brain and spinal cord to be donated for research after my death
.
Yes/ No

My copy of the paperwork about this is held at:

Funeral planning

I would like this person to be responsible for arranging my funeral:

I would like the following funeral director:

I have pre-paid funeral plan as detailed below:

I would like to be:

Buried Cremated Other, as described below

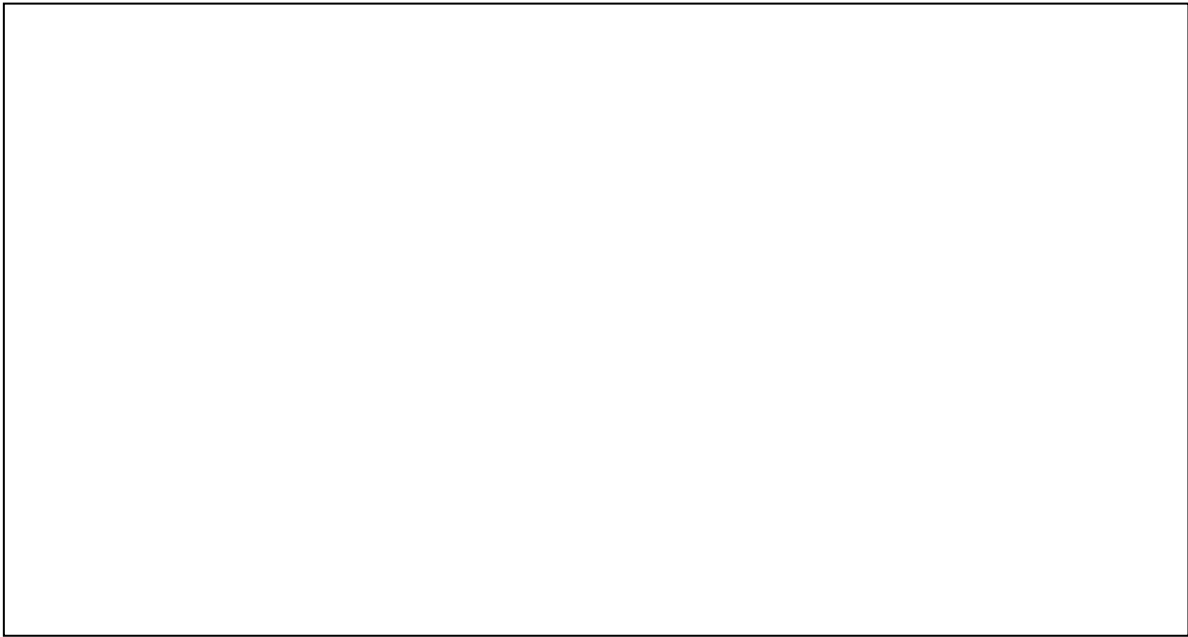
I would like the funeral held at:

I would like the following person to conduct the service:

Name:

Contact details:

Music, songs or readings I would like:



My other wishes are recorded below (for example, donations to charity, flowers, funeral invitations)



Advance Decision to Refuse Treatment (ADRT)

This is a formal, legally binding document (previously known as a living will).

It allows you to state in advance that you would refuse certain treatments in particular circumstances. Before you make an ADRT you should get advice from someone who understands the process, such as your GP or solicitor.

Key facts about an ADRT:

- You must be at least 18 years old and make decisions for yourself at the time you make the ADRT. This is known as having mental capacity.
- An ADRT will only apply at a time when you have lost the mental capacity to consent to or refuse treatment. Professionals involved in your care must assume that you have mental capacity until proven otherwise and must give you help and time to communicate your decisions (Mental Capacity Act 2005).
- An ADRT must specify precisely what treatment is to be refused and the circumstances in which the refusal will apply. It is only legally valid if both these conditions apply. For example, you might state “If I have a stroke which results in swallowing problems, I would not wish to be fed artificially by a tube or drip. This refusal would not be legally binding if swallowing problems were due to another cause.
- An ADRT does not allow you to have your life ended and cannot be used to ask for particular medical treatments. If you want to refuse treatment that could potentially save your life (such as artificial breathing on a ventilator) you must state that your wishes apply “even if my life is at risk as a result of my decision”.
- An ADRT can be written or verbal. However, if it applies to life sustaining treatment an ADRT must be in writing, signed and witnessed.
- You can cancel your ADRT at any time, as long as you still have mental capacity. There is no formal process to follow and you can cancel your decision verbally or in writing. Where possible, you should tell anybody who knew about your ADRT that it has been cancelled.
- You can make changes to your ADRT verbally or in writing, unless the change includes a refusal of life sustaining treatment, in which case you must follow the procedure above and ensure the change is in writing and is witnessed.
- You should tell professionals (such as your GP, nurse, hospital or hospice doctor or keyworker) about your ADRT form and consider giving them a copy.

- If you do not wish to be resuscitated in the event of a cardiopulmonary arrest (when the heart and breathing stop), discuss your decision with your doctor and record it on page . If you decide against resuscitation, ask your doctor to complete a form telling healthcare professionals not to attempt resuscitation (This is known as a DNACPR form). You can keep this form with this document.

Further information about resuscitation is available at:

<https://www.resus.org.uk/pages/DecisionsRelatingToCPR.pdf>

If you want to make an Advance Decision to Refuse Treatment (ADRT), fill in the form on page 18, 19 and 20.

Further information:

ADRT: www.adrt.nhs.uk

Mental Capacity Act: www.justice.gov.uk/protecting-the-vulnerable/mental-capacity-act).

My Advance Decision to Refuse Treatment

Name:	Date of birth:
NHS Number:	
Address:	

Important note for health and social care professionals

You should assume that the patient can make their own decisions (has capacity) until proven otherwise. You must offer them time to communicate.

Before implementing this decision to refuse treatment, you must check that it is valid and applies in the patient's circumstances at the time.

You should share this information with everyone involved in the patient's treatment and care

Basic care, comfort and support are not treatments and should be offered to every patient, whatever their advance decisions.

I do not want to receive the specific treatments shown below in the circumstances specified. ***If you are refusing a treatment that is or may be life sustaining, you must also state in the box: "I am refusing this treatment even if my life is at risk as a result of my decision".***

Specific treatment I want to refuse:	Circumstances in which I refuse this treatment

I have discussed cardiopulmonary resuscitation with my doctor. In the event of cardiopulmonary arrest (when the heart and breathing stop):

I do not wish to be resuscitated in the following circumstances.....

OR

I do not wish to be resuscitated in any circumstances *(please delete as appropriate):*

Signature:

Date:

A completed DNACPR form can be found at:

Declaration to everyone involved in my care:

I make this decision to refuse treatment voluntarily and am mentally capable to do so. I am fully aware of the possible consequences of my refusal, as documented above. I understand that this decision to refuse treatment does not prevent professionals offering or providing basic care, support and comfort.

I understand that I can cancel this decision to refuse treatment at any time.

Name:

Date of birth:

NHS Number:

Address:

Signature:

Date:

Witness Declaration:

An Advance Decision refusing life-sustaining treatment must be signed by you (or by another nominated person in your presence and by your direction) and witnessed by someone else.

The person making this Advance Decision to Refuse Treatment signed it voluntarily in front of me:

Witness's signature:

Relationship to person making the decision:

Date:

Address and postcode:

Telephone contact number:

I give permission for my Advance Decision to Refuse Treatment to be discussed with:

I do not want my Advance Decision to Refuse Treatment to be discussed with:

Changes to my Advance Decision to Refuse Treatment

Name:	Date of birth:
NHS Number:	
Address:	

You should regularly review your ADRT to make sure it still represents your wishes.

- Write changes in the box below. Continue on a separate sheet if needed
- Each change must be signed, dated and witnessed
- Tell the people who know about your ADRT of the changes and provide updated copies

Details of change:	
Signature:	Date:

Witness's signature:	Date:
Address and postcode:	Telephone number (s):

Other sources of information and support

General Services

Citizens Advice Bureau (CAB)

A charity that provides independent, confidential and impartial advice to everyone on their rights and responsibilities, including work, benefits, housing, immigration and health.

Tel: 03444 111 444 (England)

Tel: 03444 772 020 (Wales)

www.citizensadvice.org.uk

Samaritans

A charity that provides confidential, emotional support for people to discuss anything that they are worried or concerned about.

Tel: 116 123

Tel: 0808 164 0123 (Welsh Language Line)

www.samaritans.org

Office of the Public Guardian

A Government body that protects people who do not have the capacity to make certain decisions for themselves. They are responsible for registering Lasting Powers of Attorney

Tel: 0300 456 0300

www.gov.uk/government/organisations/office-of-the-public-guardian

Dying Matters

A coalition which aims to help people talk more openly about dying, death and bereavement.

www.dyingmatters.org



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