



## **ADVANCE DIRECTIVES**

As a patient, you have the right to make your own informed decisions about medical care and to communicate these decisions to healthcare providers. If, however, through sickness or injury you become unable to make informed decisions about your medical care, including whether to accept or refuse treatment, how will your healthcare providers and family know your wishes?

An advance directive (may be called a “health care directive”) is a legal document that allows you to state your choices for medical treatment before you actually need such care. When you need medical care, certain decisions need to be made involving the kind of care to be given. These decisions may become harder if you become unable to tell your doctor and loved ones what kind of medical care you want. Taking the time to fill out an advance directive also gives you the opportunity to tell healthcare providers what your wishes are regarding your treatment and allows you to name a person to make treatment decisions for you in the event that you are unable to speak for yourself. A signed advance directive will only be followed in the event that you become mentally or physically unable to convey your wishes regarding medical care decisions.

### **QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT HEALTH CARE DIRECTIVES**

#### **Minnesota Law**

Minnesota law allows you to inform others of your health care wishes. You have the right to state your wishes or appoint an agent in writing so that others will know what you want if you can't tell them because of illness or injury. The information that follows tells about health care directives and how to prepare them. It does not give every detail of the law.

#### **What is a Health Care Directive?**

A health care directive is a written document that informs others of your wishes about your health care. It allows you to name a person ("agent") to decide for you if you are unable to decide. It also allows you to name an agent if you want someone else to decide for you. You must be at least 18 years old to make a health care directive.

#### **Why Have a Health Care Directive?**

A health care directive is important if your attending physician determines you can't communicate your health care choices (because of physical or mental incapacity). It is also important if you wish to have someone else make your health care decisions. In some circumstances, your directive may state that you want someone other than an attending physician to decide when you cannot make your own decisions.

#### **Must I Have a Health Care Directive? What Happens if I Don't Have One?**

You don't have to have a health care directive. But, writing one helps to make sure your wishes are followed.

You will still receive medical treatment if you don't have a written directive. Health care providers will listen to what people close to you say about your treatment preferences, but the best way to be sure your wishes are followed is to have a health care directive.

### **What is Meeker Memorial Hospital & Clinics policy for Health Care Directives?**

Meeker Memorial Hospital & Clinics respects the rights and responsibilities of patients to make choices about their health care, including decisions regarding withholding or withdrawing life-sustaining treatment.

Meeker Memorial Hospital & Clinics is committed to providing you with health care treatment information and listening to your treatment choices. You have the right to accept or refuse any medical treatment.

Meeker Memorial Hospital & Clinics will not discriminate against anyone based on whether or not the person has written a Health care Directive.

Meeker Memorial Hospital & Clinics will honor treatment decisions stated in your Health care Directive, except where we believe it is not medically indicated or unethical to do so. If the hospital or doctor cannot honor your Health care Directive based on the above policies, we will make every effort to transfer you to a facility that will.

### **How Do I Make a Health Care Directive?**

There are forms for health care directives. You don't have to use a form, but your health care directive must meet the following **requirements** to be legal:

- Be in writing and dated.
- State your name.
- Be signed by you, or someone you authorize to sign for you, when you can understand and communicate your health care wishes.
- Have your signature verified by a notary public or two witnesses.
- Include the appointment of an agent to make health care decisions for you and/or instructions about the health care choices you wish to make.

Before you prepare or revise your directive, you should discuss your health care wishes with your doctor or other health care provider.

Information about how to obtain forms for preparation of your health care directive can be found in the Resource Section of this document.

### **I Prepared My Directive in Another State. Is It Still Good?**

Health care directives prepared in other states are legal if they meet the requirements of the other state's laws or the Minnesota requirements. But requests for assisted suicide will not be followed.

### **What Can I Put in a Health Care Directive?**

You have many choices of what to put in your health care directive. For example, you may include:

- The person you trust as your agent to make health care decisions for you. You can name alternative agents in case the first agent is unavailable or joint agents.
- Your goals, values and preferences about health care.
- The types of medical treatment you would want (or not want).
- How you want your agent or agents to decide.
- Where you want to receive care.
- Instructions about artificial nutrition and hydration.
- Mental health treatments that use electroshock therapy or neuroleptic medications.
- Instructions if you are pregnant.
- Donation of organs, tissues and eyes.
- Funeral arrangements.
- Who you would like as your guardian or conservator if there is a court action.

You may be as specific or as general as you wish. You can choose which issues or treatments to deal with in your health care directive.

### **Are There Any Limits to What I Can Put in My Health Care Directive?**

There are some limits about what you can put in your health care directive. For instance:

- Your agent must be at least 18 years of age.
- Your agent cannot be your health care provider, unless the health care provider is a family member or you give reasons for the naming of the agent in your directive.
- You cannot request health care treatment that is outside of reasonable medical practice.
- You cannot request assisted suicide.

### **How Long Does a Health Care Directive Last? Can I Change It?**

Your health care directive lasts until you change or cancel it. As long as the changes meet the health care directive requirements listed above, you may cancel your directive by any of the following:

- A written statement saying you want to cancel it.
- Destroying it.
- Telling at least two other people you want to cancel it.
- Writing a new health care directive.

### **What If My Health Care Provider Refuses to Follow My Health Care Directive?**

Your health care provider generally will follow your health care directive or any instructions from your agent, as long as the health care follows reasonable medical practice. But you or your agent cannot request treatment that will not help you or which the provider cannot provide. If the provider cannot follow your agent's directions about life-sustaining treatment, the provider must inform the agent. The provider must also document the notice in your medical record. The provider must allow the agency to arrange to transfer you to another provider who will follow the agent's directions.

### **What If I've Already Prepared a Health Care Document? Is It Still Good?**

Before August 1, 1998, Minnesota law provided for several other types of directives including living wills, durable health care powers of attorney and mental health declarations.

The law changed so people can use one form for all their health care instructions.

Forms created before August 1, 1998, are still legal if they followed the law in effect when written. They are also legal if they meet the requirements of the new law (described above). You may want to review any existing documents to make sure they say what you want and meet all requirements.

**What Should I Do with My Health Care Directive After I Have Signed It?**

You should inform others of your health care directive and give people copies of it. You may wish to inform family members, your health care agent or agents and your health care providers that you have a health care directive. You should give them a copy. It's a good idea to review and update your directive as your needs change. Keep it in a safe place where it is easily found.

**What if I believe a Health Care Provider Has Not Followed Health Care Directive Requirements?**

Complaints of this type can be filed with the Office of Health Facility Complaints at 651-201-4200 (Metro Area) or Toll-free at 1-800-369-7994.

**What if I Believe a Health Plan Has Not Followed Health Care Directive Requirements?**

Complaints of this type can be filed with the Minnesota Health Information Clearinghouse at 651-201-5178 or Toll-free at 1-800-657-3793.

**How to Obtain Additional Information**

If you want more information about health care directives, please contact your health care provider, your attorney, or:

Minnesota Board on Aging's Senior LinkAge Line® at 1-800-333-2433.

Honoring Choices Minnesota at [www.honoringchoices.org](http://www.honoringchoices.org)