

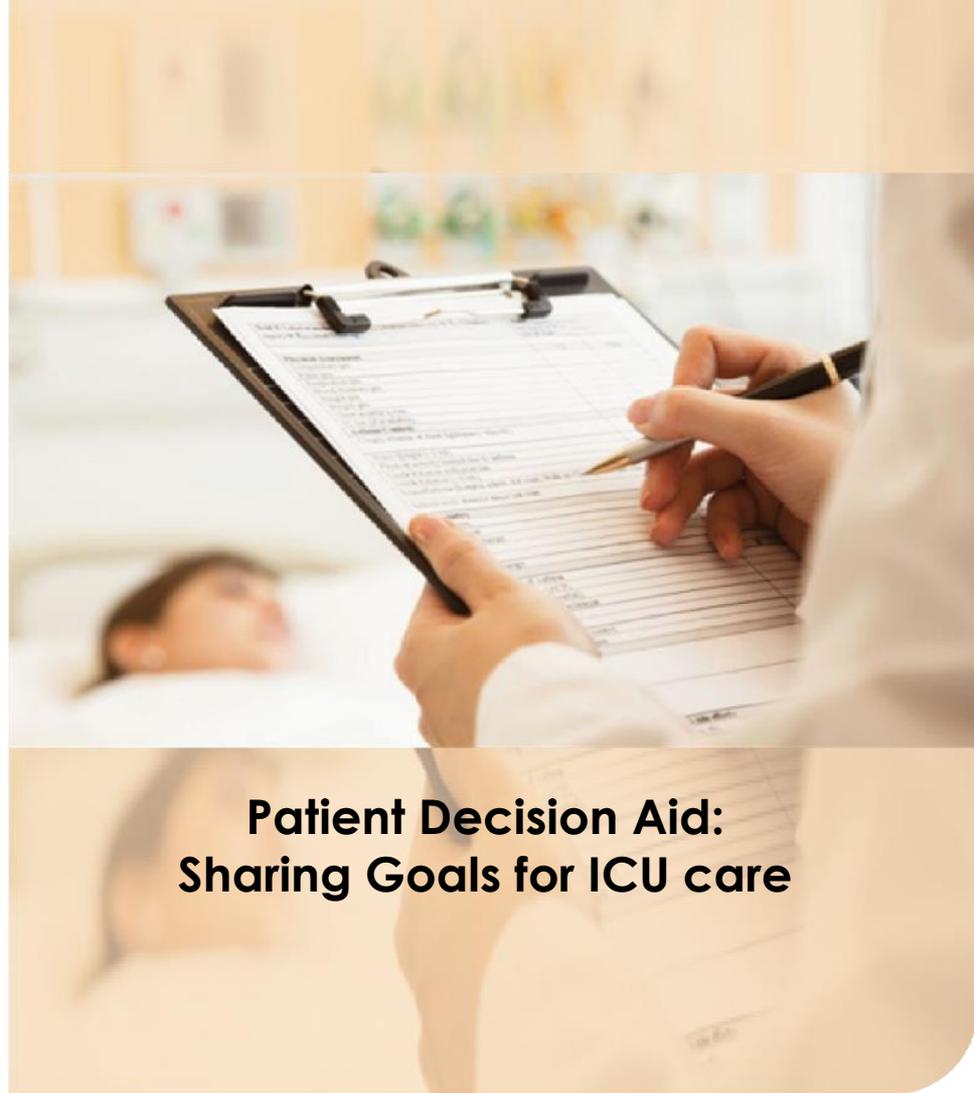
This decision aid was developed with patients and family members at Hôtel-Dieu de Lévis ICU



Centre de recherche du
Centre hospitalier affilié universitaire
Hôtel-Dieu de Lévis (CHAU)



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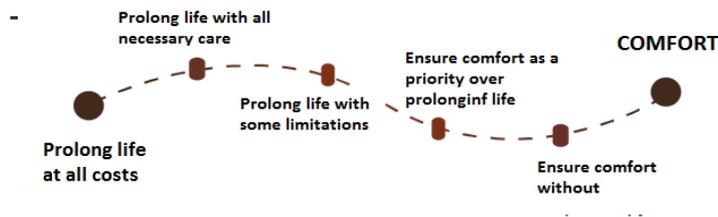


Patient Decision Aid: Sharing Goals for ICU care

**For patients and families in the
Intensive Care Unit (ICU)**

Introduction

In the ICU, it is important that we understand your goals of care to ensure that the care we provide meets your health needs and respects your wishes.



Your physician will meet you to discuss your wishes, current and anticipated levels of independence. Together, you will make a decision about ICU Care, including:

1: Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (or CPR)

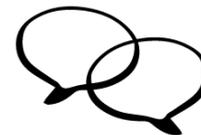
2: Invasive mechanical ventilation (being connected to a breathing machine)

What happens after this conversation?

Your goals of care will be added to your chart and your team will work with you to plan your care.



When treatments such as invasive mechanical ventilation or CPR cannot prolong life or are not wanted, you will continue to receive the best care.



You can always change your mind. Just let a team member know.

Summary

This document presented you with information about two ICU interventions. You reflected on your wishes and your current and anticipated levels of independence.



For now, if your heart stops beating, would you like your care team to attempt CPR?

Yes **No**

Undecided



For now, if you can't breathe without help, do you want invasive mechanical ventilation?

Yes **No**

Undecided

Notes

Your wishes and current and anticipated levels of independence

Below are a few questions to help your care team get to know you:

Do you know anyone who has had CPR or invasive mechanical ventilation ?

What are your wishes when it comes to CPR and invasive mechanical ventilation?

Before your current hospitalization, how did you complete your day-to-day activities?
(Check all that apply)

	✓
without help?	
with an assisting device? (ex: a cane, a walker)	
with adaptation? (ex: wheelchair ramps)	
with human help? (ex: help from a family member))	

If you lost your independence after this hospitalization, where would you be willing to live? (check all that apply)

	✓
at home with help?	
in a long-term care facility for semi-independent persons?	
in a long-term care facility for non-independent persons?	

What are the benefits and the risks of Invasive Mechanical Ventilation?

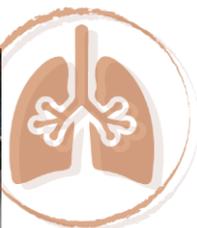
People kept alive with invasive mechanical ventilation can still die from their illness. While the chances of surviving are higher, some survivors live with important side effects.

BENEFITS	RISKS
Can avoid sudden death	Complications (ex: pneumonia)
Can possibly regain former level of independence and leave the hospital	Emotional and physical suffering

If invasive mechanical ventilation cannot prolong life or is not wanted, other less aggressive and less effective therapies could be offered to you. If these therapies cannot prolong life or are not wanted, you will continue to receive care to relieve suffering and pain (palliative care).

Intervention #2 Invasive Mechanical Ventilation

Invasive mechanical ventilation is a machine that pushes air into the lungs through a tube in the mouth or neck. This is also known as “being kept on life support”.



Invasive mechanical ventilation does not heal breathing problem. It keeps the patient alive so that the care team can address the breathing problem. During invasive mechanical ventilation, nurses administer medication to the patient to reduce their discomfort. When a patient is mechanically ventilated, they cannot eat or speak.

When would prolonging your life become unacceptable? *(you can choose all that apply)*

	✓
If I could not communicate with others	
If I needed help with personal care	
If I were bedridden	

Had you made a decision before reading this document :

	yes	no
about CPR ?		
about invasive mechanical ventilation?		
about when prolonging your life would be unacceptable?		

Have you written these wishes somewhere?

(ex: a living will)

Intervention #1 Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR)

Cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) is a group of interventions used to try and restart the heart when it stops beating.



When CPR is performed in a hospital :

1. Blood circulation is maintained by **pressing on the chest**
2. A tube is inserted in the lungs through the mouth to assist breathing (intubation and invasive mechanical ventilation)
3. Electric shocks (defibrillation) can be used
4. Medication is administered

What are the benefits and the risks of Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR)?

If a person's heart stops beating and nothing is done, the person dies. CPR can provide between 0 to 30% chance of survival, depending on their medical condition¹.

BENEFITS	RISKS
Can avoid a sudden death	Brain injury
Can possible regain former level of independence and leave the hospital	Fractured ribs

Your physician will be able to explain your chance of survival and your anticipated level of independence following CPR.



¹ Ebell *et al.*, 2014 et Canadian Researchers at the End-of-Life Network