Choice, Consent and Competency in Aged Care

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Serving the needs of older people

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Man in the street



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Legislation (New Zealand)

- Human Rights Act
- Code of Health and Disability Services Consumers' Rights
- Protection of Property and Personal Rights Act
- Bill of Rights Act

Informed Consent

- Interactive process
- Consumer understands
- No coercion
- Gives agreement
- Respect for wishes of consumer
- Expert information and advice

Right 7: The Right to Make an Informed Choice and Give Informed Consent

- Informed consent before providing services
- Every consumer presumed competent
- Consumers with diminished competence have the right to make informed choices and give consent
- If a consumer is not competent, services may be given under certain conditions

Right 7: cont...

- Advanced directives are OK
- Informed consent must be in writing if it involves significant risk
- The consumer may refuse services or withdraw consent
- The consumer may choose who will provide services

Betty





Diana Minnee, Capital and Coast DHB



Elizabeth



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Oncern

He Manaakitanga
Kaumātua

Dorothy



Carolyn Wahapu, Aroha Care Centre



Kaumātua

Carolyn Wahapu, Aroha Care Centre



He Manaakitanga Kaumātua

Three situations

- Mentally competent
- Not mentally competent but has an enduring power of attorney (EPA) for personal care and welfare
- Not mentally competent and no EPA



Risk-taking and Competence

- High risk high competence needed
- Low risk low competence acceptable
- Respects autonomy
- Promotes involvement
- Protects from possible harm
- Presumption of competence

Levels of participation in decisionmaking

- 1. Listens
- 2. Absorbs, retains and recalls
- 3. Appreciates significance of information for them and others
- 4. Evaluates significance of information
- Expresses cognitive and evaluative understanding
- 6. Communicates decision

Surrogate Decision making Enduring Power of Attorney (personal care and welfare)

Cannot act until the donor loses capacity

Duty of attorney

- Promote and protect best interests
- Encourage participation
- Encourage communication
- Take account of person's wishes

Surrogate Decision Making (No enduring power of attorney)

Substitutive judgement –

- What would the older person want
- Advance directives
- Consult family

Best interests approach

Clinical decision

Sonny Dawson, Te Oranga Kaumatua Kuia Disability Support Services, Manurewa



Kenneth



Molly Pihigia, Toa Pacific, Otahuhu





Attitudes



