

ACTIVE LEARNING TEMPLATE: *Basic Concept*

STUDENT NAME _____

CONCEPT _____ REVIEW MODULE CHAPTER _____

Related Content

(E.G., DELEGATION,
LEVELS OF PREVENTION,
ADVANCE DIRECTIVES)

Advance directives include the principles and the right for an individual to die and die with dignity.

advance direction can be described as a written document or forms that must be signed in order to be binding. the documents usually carry the individual's choices and medical treatment.

There are two types of advance directives;

1. Living willing

This written statement tells health care professionals what type of life-prolonging treatments or procedures to perform if someone has a terminal condition or is in a persistent vegetative state

2. Medical power

Allows an individual to select any person to make medical decisions for them in case they become temporarily or even permanently unable to make those decisions by themselves.

Underlying Principles

1. Advance directives are a way of making your voice heard when you can no longer communicate.

2. An advance directive does not mean "do not treat."

3. It is also impossible to think about all the possible medical and social scenarios that may happen in the future during the course of a disease and person's lifetime

Nursing Interventions

WHO? WHEN? WHY? HOW?

1. ED providers have to consult with the families to determine the patient condition and the intervention that is needed in the uncertain effect of quality of life.

2. Nurses must be mindful of and sensitive to elements of diversity (e.g., race, culture, ethnicity, religion) when facilitating advance care planning discussions

3. All healthcare professionals must be educated in the process of advance care planning including the skills necessary to facilitate difficult conversations

4. Individual hospice and palliative nurses have an ethical responsibility to their patients to ensure a process for the articulation, clarification, and dissemination of advance care planning decisions among care providers.