# TITLE:

# WHAT IS GOOD PRACTICE IN ELDERLY CRITICAL CARE?

*Shahla Siddiqui, MBBS, DABA, FCCM, FAMS,*

Dept of Anaesthesia and Critical Care

Khoo Teck Puat Hospital,

Adjunct Assistant Professor,

Phd candidate, Center for biomedical Ethics,

National University Singapore.

90 Yishun Central

Singapore, 7768828.

No reprints will be ordered,

There was no financial support for the study.

Corresponding author:

Shahla Siddiqui, MD

[shahlasi@yahoo.com](mailto:shahlasi@yahoo.com)

T: 0065 97966257

F: 0065 6602 2137.

**Key words:** *ethical dilemmas, clinical ethics case, moral distress, autonomy, ethical framework, 4 box model.*

**Abstract:**

Elderly care in the ICU raises several ethical issues and dilemmas. These can vary according to cultural values and norms. Some of these are addressed in this fictional case scenario. An analysis was then offered for these ethical, moral and clinical points which highlight frequent conundrums and hopefully provide a guideline to improve acute care for such patients.

**Introduction:**

There is much to be desired when defining good care in dealing with elderly and frail patients in the acute setting. Much of literature has focused on end of life care or demands for non- indicated, non- beneficial medical care, as described by *Ho, et al,* (1) in the ED and ICU for such patients, however, there are several other angles which remain frequently encountered. I wish to present a fictional case of an elderly patient that represents ethical and clinical issues which arise in many similar patients who I come across in my practice. A fictional case study must be specially well drafted and sharply focused, to create a plausible scenario, without inconsistencies or extraneous text. I will then analyze the relevant points which may highlight frequent conundrums and hopefully provide a guideline to improve acute care for such patients.

**Case:**

It is Dr. O’s first day on service. He has just returned from completing a surgical fellowship in Boston and is eager to do difficult cases. He had first seen Mrs. S in the Emergency room two days ago when she was admitted with severe abdominal pain and vomiting. Mrs. S is an 89 year old lady who has ischemic heart disease and diabetes. She lives with her daughter A. She has two sons, P and T, who live separately with their families. Her provisional diagnosis is intestinal obstruction. On admission she was advised 24-36 hours of bowel rest with intravenous fluids and a nasogastric tube. However, now her symptoms had worsened.. She has not made an Advanced Care Plan (ACP) or an Advanced Medical Directive (AMD)[[1]](#footnote-1), as is usually the case.. However she had stated in a past admission that she doesn’t want any ‘suffering’. Due to her deteriorating condition she is now offered surgery, in order to treat the sepsis by the doctors. She has no long term GP taking care of her.

Dr. O discusses the results of the fresh blood tests and clinical exam findings with the three children advising an urgent operation. They agree to the surgery, but there is no discussion with the patient. They feel it was too stressful for her to go over the choices and request the doctors not to mention anything ‘serious’ to her. Dr. O arranges an urgent laparotomy with a ‘green consent form’ (usually used when a patient is deemed not to have mental capacity). A perforated viscus was found with a large amount of fecal soilage. After the operation she is admitted to the ICU and continues to deteriorate, due to her sepsis. She is on full ventilator support and her blood pressure is supported with vasopressors. The seriousness of her condition is conveyed to her children.

After 48 hours without improvement Dr. O is approached by the ICU physician, Sam, who feels that further aggressive life support would be non-beneficial due her age and poor baseline co- morbids. “Hey O, have you seen Mrs. S today, her condition is much worse. What do you think? Should we ‘DNR’ (Do not resuscitate) her? I doubt the family will agree. Dr. O replies, “I know, I know S, but listen, she’s someone I worked very hard on. We can’t give up so soon. You just have to press on.”

The doctors conveyed her grave situation to the family. A is in tears but P and T were more composed. P the elder son speaks up. “Just do your best doctor, we want our mother to live, she’s a fighter and she’s not ready to leave. Please, just do everything”. T keeps silent. He isn’t sure what to think. He can’t speak against P but he feels his mother had been through enough and the doctors are telling them that things are touch –and- go right now. He wants to tell them not to push her any further and let her die peacefully. T realizes that P lives far away and even though he financially supported his mother and A, he may be feeling guilt as he had not visited Mother for quite some time.

Mrs. S suffers a cardiac arrest that night. The family is not there. The registrar on call had been instructed to commence CPR and electrical shock if this happened on evening exit rounds, as the family had wanted the patient to be ‘full code’ (requiring resuscitation). The Consultant and Dr. O were called when the arrest happened in between shocks. Both instructed the registrar to carry on. But despite all efforts Mrs. S didn’t recover spontaneous circulation and passed away due to severe sepsis. Her family had arrived and was grateful for the efforts made in resuscitating her..

**Commentary:**

Using *Jonsen, Siegler and Winslades’,* structured ethical approach to dilemmas, a so called ‘4 box model’, points that emerge in this case scenario will be analyzed. (Table 1)

**1. Medical Indications**

Mrs. S had presented with multiple co- morbids and an acute illness. Her chances of perforation of the gut were high. A discussion at that point, with her about her preferences as well as her chances of recovery should a perforation occur, was indicated. Some features of this case are discussed as follows. Elderly patients are high risk due to frailty as well as coexistent diseases. When elderly patients present for emergency surgery they often have poorer outcomes than their younger counterparts. It is a known fact that the most important factors independently associated with the highest risk of death in the very elderly (above 85 years) are: the severity of illness, impaired level of consciousness and infection, as is seen in Mrs. S’s case. Risk assessment and clinical decision making is based on chances of survival and patient preferences.(3)

Mrs. S’s advanced age and presence of co-morbids predispose her to multiple complications of ICU care. Without her present acute predicament her chances of a long and healthy life are also severely limited. It is unknown whether she has been regularly followed by a General Practitioner (GP) or Primary care physician who in this case could have optimized her medically. She suffers from debilitating chronic diseases which can affect the present prognosis if not controlled. Good integrated care as rendered by a Primary care physician who knows the patient well over the years and perhaps has also discussed with the patient her long and short term health preferences can be invaluable in such cases. (6) These physicians can also be a bridge to acute care when such patients suffer an acute decompensation requiring the help of other disciplines. Had Mrs. S seen such a doctor previously, he or she could have liaised with the surgery team to guide them regarding her prior health status, her medical condition as well as the extent of care she would have desired.

**2.** **Patient Preferences and Autonomy**

A recent survey in Singapore showed that “caregivers were far more aggressive in their willingness to pursue treatments with only moderate survival benefits. As a result, patients who do not have a say in their treatment are likely to be over treated compared to what they would receive if actively involved in the treatment decisions.” (7) All elderly patients should be assumed to have capacity to make decisions regarding their health and treatment. Surrogate decision making is also at times biased due to personal feelings of guilt. Respecting patient wishes, either when expressed at the time of presentation or in the form of an advanced decision to avoid suffering in the past must be at the forefront of the clinician’s mind when deciding on a treatment. In line with several developed countries, Singapore offers elderly and chronically diseased patients an opportunity to make such provisions with their doctors in the form of an ACP and AMD. The vague language of many such documents is also subject of criticism as they may not guide clinicians in specific acute scenarios. Clarity of language and decisions are needed in advanced directives. (8) In this case her daughter A, who was the main caregiver, should have had a stronger voice as she was the one looking after her mother; however, her opinion was not explicitly obtained. Such instances arise generally when the main caregivers are ignored and their opinions not sought.

A relevant question would be whether the patient’s wishes explored in a timely manner? The rights to accept or refuse treatment and have one’s privacy protected are important to everyone but older people are more likely to have those rights ignored. The British Medical Association has recommended that “If they become mentally incompetent, their former wishes must feature as part of any judgment about their ‘best interests’. (9) Older people are often marginalized in discussions if their hearing or mental capacity are impaired or if they lack confidence in voicing their opinions. They may not understand technical details and often the communication does not address their needs. *Atul Gawande* in his book *‘Being Mortal’ (Metropolitan, 2014)* illustrates how after careful discussion with his patient he was able to paraphrase her values into practical choices by simply understanding well what was important to her in life and in death. (10)

1. **Quality of life**

The goals of care of the ICU remain twofold: 1. Restoring health and, 2. Relieving suffering. (11) Distinctions based on the course of a disease can be technical but also takes into account a patients premorbid quality of life as well as their age. Clearly a patient who is younger will have a better quality of life score and fewer chances of mortality in the ICU, however, countless studies show that decisions made solely on the basis of age or perceived quality of life assessment (which is subjective) can prove erroneous.

Mrs. S is elderly with various illnesses. She is dependent on her daughter for her care. She has presented with an emergent illness which will impair her QOL. Given the risks of surgery and ICU care in such a patient, her chances of returning to or improving her QOL after surgery, are very few. The argument about performing surgery for symptom relief from a possible bowel perforation and the associated pain and septicemia can be made, however, palliation has been done in such scenarios in the past with satisfactory results.(12) A frank discussion by Dr. O about alternatives to surgery with Mrs. S and her children was warranted at the outset. This could include a palliative care team as well for an opinion. Such discussions provide elderly patients and their families with an option other than risky surgery and maintain the goals and dignity of end of life care. Mitigating distressing symptoms of acute disease as offered by palliative care physicians can help in families choosing a less aggressive course.(13)

The determination that an intervention is futile is based on objective data or judgments within the expertise of physicians. *Lo,* in his book *‘Resolving Ethical Dilemmas: A guide for Clinicians’ (Lippincott 2013*) points out that “Physicians have no ethical duty to provide interventions that are futile in these strict senses:” yet he also cautions that because these judgments can be contentious, “physicians cannot define goals of care unilaterally, but should be guided by the patient’s values”.(14) Committing to high risk surgery in an elderly patient must be done after robust risk assessment and on the basis of a carefully balanced risk benefit ratio.(15) As opposed to the US, where surrogates make a decision shared with the physician, the local law in Singapore mandates two physicians to consider and decide best interest for a patient without mental capacity. Families are taken into consideration when making such decisions and their opinions sought. Physicians must ensure their patient’s world view as well as their dignity is protected by involving the patient as well as close caregivers and family early in dialogue about their wishes, expectations and hopes.

The literature points to surrogates very often not being able to correctly decide what the patient would have wanted.(16) Despite this, it is also well known that such decisions must come with the involvement of close relatives as they intimately influence such decisions and these decisions impact the lives of the relatives. Once these decisions are made a fair chance must be given for the desired results. Futility assessments are based on physicians’ assessment of organ failure as well as extent of life sustaining support and probability of returning to baseline QOL. Mrs. S was subjected to risky surgery with a high chance of a difficult post -operative course. Considering withdrawal of life sustaining measures too early would be confusing and counterproductive.(17) A usual practice in our ICU is to allow the patient to be on life sustaining support for a certain amount of time, whilst evaluating the extent of support needed. This could be a period of 48 hours and usually this happens when there is a chance of reversibility of the critical illness. After this, if further care is non-indicated due to futility, a shared decision with the family is made to limit the escalation of further support or support is withdrawn.

This time can also be taken to ensure constant detailed status sharing and communication in a realistic manner with the family, whilst preparing them for a negative outcome. Many ICUs routinely engage in palliative care teams as well as medical social workers in a timely manner to engage in end of life conversations early and to palliate suffering when futility is established. Disability counseling of the patient and family, if they were to survive, is often neglected and needs a focus in dialogue with the family. Transition care teams could be alerted to the patient’s disposition and long term needs were they to survive a critical illness in the ICU. Doctors, such as Dr. O have aspirations, heroism and sense of not accepting futility of care. Physicians and surgeons should know where to draw the line and this should be evidence based and informed by patients’ preference.

1. **Contextual Issues**

Mrs. S’s family dynamics are complex and skewed in a way that favors the oldest son who pays the bills. Such balances often exist in families where an elderly patient’s true choices are influenced heavily by a sense of being a burden to their children. Here we also see the ‘absent child syndrome’ where a relative who is absent from a patient’s life will assume a decision making role out of feelings of guilt rather than the care giver who bears the emotional and physical burden of daily care.(18) Here we see a difference in opinion between the two sons. Also A, the main caregiver’s opinion was not sought out. This is very often the case in Asian families where the eldest son makes all decisions regarding the health of the parent especially if he is the financial benefactor. The decision seems to be stemming from guilt as well as a sense of filial piety. Doctors must ensure that the decisions made are not overshadowed by the payer’s demands. The second son has a more realistic and humane response but he does not share this from deference to his older brother. Acting in the best interest of the patient is essential whilst taking care that the decisions made are not for the benefit of the family or physician but directly benefits the patient. Doctors must mediate between family members to ensure the long term well-being of their patients in conflicted situations. Often respectfully focusing on the immediate caregivers rather than the louder ones is a means of achieving this goal of care. They can also be instrumental in families coming to terms with end of life decisions. (19)

Dr. O must consider this clinical as well as familial quagmire and using the four box approach helps in evaluating the multifaceted components in depth. Families may request aggressive non beneficial care for frail elderly patients based on contextual issues. However, these requests must be balanced against the best interest of the patient and it is important to address filial piety in ways other than aggressive care. Here T respectfully defers to his older brother P’s opinion although his own judgment is different. Exploring and affirming a family’s role as not just being obstructive improves communication and patient care. A family centered care approach forms the basis of evolving practices in the law, as evident in the Mental capacity act (Sg Statues 2008) where decisions about patient’s who lack capacity must be made with the involvement of care givers. (20) With or without Dr. O’s explicit acknowledgement he was already biased towards performing technically challenging surgeries to advance his skills. Often, this leads to non- beneficial care being offered to vulnerable patients. In one recent study, one-third of elderly patients have surgery in the last 12 months of their lives, most within the last month. But, three-quarters of seriously ill patients say they would not choose surgery if they knew they are likely to have severe cognitive or functional complications afterward.(21)

Mrs. S’s ICU physician and surgeon did not agree on the post- operative management and extent of care for the patient. This is also a commonplace occurrence amongst multiple clinicians caring for one patient. ICU care calls for a multifaceted coordinated care, however differences in clinical judgment often arise. (22) The ICU physician’s assessment of futility was correct, but came too late as the therapeutic course had been set out much earlier and expectations had been raised. (23) Although traditionally, hospital ethics committees (HEC) do not mediate between clinicians in conflict situations, when an ethical decision regarding a patient is to be made and there is difference of opinion, an ethics ‘consult’ can be made.(24)

**Conclusion:**

Four main issues are highlighted in this case which illustrates common scenarios encountered in elderly critical care. 1) Mrs. S’s personal world view and wishes were not known. There is a need for ACP implementation among elderly patients and whether there is a formal document filled or a discussion is had with a physician on admission, such values must be explored before the patient loses capacity. 2) Communication and coordination of care seems to be lacking. Regular updates, family discussions, preferably involving the patient and team meetings with short term goals of care laid out are helpful. 3) Family conflicts and disharmony can be assuaged by timely involvement of medical social workers and they should always be referred when conflicts arise. 4) The role for palliative care teams is neglected in this scenario where an alternative clinical course could have been introduced early in the case. This can provide families with a humane end of life pathway which can help ease their decision making burden as well.

When dealing with elderly and frail patients a spectrum of care evolves with a different focus at different timelines. Table 2. describes the goals of care which should be accomplished in each part of the spectrum starting from the chronic pre admission care of the elderly patient through an acute admission to either demise or rehabilitation.(25) I hope to provide a framework by means of this case and the resultant care pathway to illustrate good ethical care for elderly patients in the acute scenario.

**Word count: 3973**

**References:**

1. Ho A, Spencer M, McGuire M. When Frail Individuals or Their Families Request Nonindicated Interventions: Usefulness of the Four-Box Ethical Approach. J Am Geriatr Soc. 2015 Aug;63(8):1674–8.

2. Jonsen A, Siegler M, Winslade W. Clinical Ethics: A Practical Approach to Ethical Decisions in Clinical Medicine, Seventh Edition. McGraw Hill Professional; 2010. 236 p.

3. Luchette FA. Caring for the Geriatric Surgical Patient, An Issue of Surgical Clinics,. Elsevier Health Sciences; 2014. 241 p.

4. Bagshaw SM, Webb SA, Delaney A, George C, Pilcher D, Hart GK, et al. Very old patients admitted to intensive care in Australia and New Zealand: a multi-centre cohort analysis. Crit Care. 2009;13(2):R45.

5. de Rooij SE, Abu-Hanna A, Levi M, de Jonge E. Factors that predict outcome of intensive care treatment in very elderly patients: a review. Crit Care. 2005;9(4):R307–14.

6. Koh KT. The family doctor’s role in the care of the elderly. Singapore Med J. 1994 Jun;35(3):290–3.

7. How much would you pay to extend your life by a year?, Opinion News & Top Stories - The Straits Times [Internet]. [cited 2016 Apr 21]. Available from: http://www.straitstimes.com/opinion/how-much-would-you-pay-to-extend-your-life-by-a-year

8. The Law Society of Singapore > for Public > You & the Law > Advance Medical Directive [Internet]. [cited 2016 Apr 5]. Available from: http://www.lawsociety.org.sg/forPublic/YoutheLaw/AdvanceMedicalDirective.aspx

9. Wiley: The Ethics of Caring for Older People, 2nd Edition - British Medical Association [Internet]. [cited 2016 Apr 18]. Available from: http://as.wiley.com/WileyCDA/WileyTitle/productCd-140517627X.html

10. Gawande A. Being Mortal: Medicine and What Matters in the End. 1 edition. Metropolitan Books; 2014. 304 p.

11. Curtis JR, Rubenfeld GD. Managing Death in the ICU: The Transition from Cure to Comfort. Oxford University Press; 2000. 408 p.

12. Being Mortal: Medicine and What Matters in the End: Atul Gawande: 9780805095159: Amazon.com: Books [Internet]. [cited 2016 Apr 18]. Available from: http://www.amazon.com/Being-Mortal-Medicine-What-Matters/dp/0805095152

13. Mierendorf SM, Gidvani V. Palliative Care in the Emergency Department. Perm J. 2014;18(2):77–85.

14. Lo B. Resolving Ethical Dilemmas: A Guide for Clinicians. Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; 2013. 385 p.

15. Jacobowski NL, Girard TD, Mulder JA, Ely EW. Communication in Critical Care: Family Rounds in the Intensive Care Unit. Am J Crit Care Off Publ Am Assoc Crit-Care Nurses. 2010 Sep;19(5):421–30.

16. Duncan P. Values, Ethics and Health Care. SAGE; 2009. 170 p.

17. Oxford Handbook of Critical Care - Oxford Medicine [Internet]. [cited 2016 Apr 20]. Available from: http://oxfordmedicine.com/view/10.1093/med/9780199235339.001.0001/med-9780199235339

18. VM -- When Physicians and Surrogates Disagree about Futility, Dec 13 ... Virtual Mentor [Internet]. [cited 2016 Apr 21]. Available from: http://journalofethics.ama-assn.org/2013/12/ecas2-1312.html

19. Involvement of ICU families in decisions: fine-tuning the partnership | Annals of Intensive Care | Full Text [Internet]. [cited 2016 Apr 21]. Available from: http://annalsofintensivecare.springeropen.com/articles/10.1186/s13613-014-0037-5

20. mental capacity act singapore - Google Search [Internet]. [cited 2016 Apr 18]. Available from: https://www.google.com.sg/#hl=en&q=mental+capacity+act+singapore

21. elderly decide not for aggressive care ICU - Google Search [Internet]. [cited 2016 Apr 21]. Available from: https://www.google.com.sg/#q=elderly+decide+not+for+aggressive+care+ICU

22. Saltman DC, O’Dea NA, Kidd MR. Conflict management: a primer for doctors in training. Postgrad Med J. 2006 Jan;82(963):9–12.

23. Kuo DZ, Houtrow AJ, Arango P, Kuhlthau KA, Simmons JM, Neff JM. Family-Centered Care: Current Applications and Future Directions in Pediatric Health Care. Matern Child Health J. 2012 Feb;16(2):297–305.

24. SCCM | Ethics, Communication and the ICU: Charting a Course for Resolving Conflict [Internet]. [cited 2016 Apr 21]. Available from: http://www.sccm.org/Communications/Critical-Connections/Archives/Pages/Ethics,-Communication-and-the-ICU-Charting-a-Course-for-Resolving-Conflict.aspx

25. The Role of Clinical Pathways in Improving Patient Outcomes | Tabish S. A. - Academia.edu [Internet]. [cited 2016 Apr 21]. Available from: http://www.academia.edu/6850634/The\_Role\_of\_Clinical\_Pathways\_in\_Improving\_Patient\_Outcomes

1. Advance Care Planning (ACP) is the process of planning for your future health and personal care. An Advance Medical Directive (AMD) is a legal document that you sign in advance to inform the doctor treating you (in the event you become terminally ill and unconscious) that you may or may not want any extraordinary life-sustaining treatment to be used to prolong your life. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)