Choosing A Legal Representative

Information for Healthcare Professionals

What is a legal representative?

A legal representative is someone who makes health care decisions for the patient if the patient is unable to speak for himself/herself on a temporary or long term basis.

Why is it important for the patient to have a legal representative?

Sometimes when a person becomes very ill, he or she may not be able to speak up and participate in making decisions about medical care. Having a legal representative who can speak on the behalf of the patient increases the likelihood the patient will receive the kind of care he or she wants.

What are the responsibilities of a legal representative?

The legal representative is responsible for making decisions based on the patient's values and goals of care. If the legal representative does not know what the patient's preferences are, the legal representative should make decisions based on what he/she thinks is in the best interest of the patient.

How can I support the patient in appointing a legal representative?

There are three types of legal representative appointments under Indiana law. The patient must have decision making capacity in order to appoint a healthcare representative or power of attorney over health care.

- 1) <u>Healthcare Representative</u>. A patient can appoint someone to serve as their healthcare representative. The form requires the signature of the patient and a witness.
- 2) <u>Power of Attorney over Healthcare.</u> A patient can also appoint someone to serve as their healthcare power of attorney. The form requires two witnesses and the stamp of a notary public, so it takes a little more planning to prepare. However, a Power of Attorney over Health Care can make a broader range of decisions about health care than a healthcare representative.
- 3) <u>Legal Guardian</u>. If a patient is unable to make decisions and did not appoint a legal representative, a judge can appoint a legal guardian.

How can I support a patient in selecting a legal representative?

Selecting a legal representative is an important decision. It is helpful to explore who is the best representative and would be comfortable in this role. The person the patient picks should be an adult who is willing to serve as their legal representative and knows the patient well. Ideally this person lives nearby and will be available to help make decisions in the future. It is a good idea to encourage the patient to have a back-up representative just in case.

Help the patient to discuss their wishes with the person(s) they want

If you have questions or would like to learn more, explore the following resources:

- Indiana Appointment of Health Care
 Representative http://www.in.gov/fssa/files/
 Indiana Appointment of Health
 Care Representative.pdf
- Indiana State Department of Health Advance
 Directives Resource Center
 http://www.in.gov/isdh/25880.htm
- Indiana Physician Orders for Scope of Treatment (POST) http://www.indianapost.org/

to be their representative. Explain to the patient they can't assume the person knows they want him or her to be their medical decision-maker. Before they have this conversation, help the patient in identifying their goals and values for medical care and where they would want to spend their last days. Explain to the patient that when discussing your goals with their legal representative, allow them time to think about what the patient is asking from them and understand the patients' goals for care. Remind the patient that they don't have to cover everything in one conversation.

What are some important qualities for a legal representative?

A legal representative should be willing to make decisions based on the patients' preferences, even if he/she does not agree with the patient. The person selected should be someone who is able to handle conflicting opinions and make difficult decisions.

What if a patient does not appoint a legal representative?

Choosing a legal representative is voluntary. If a patient does not appoint someone, Indiana state law allows their immediate family members to make decisions together. That group includes the patient's spouse, adult children, parents, and adult siblings. Each family member has an equal say in making decisions about the patient's healthcare.