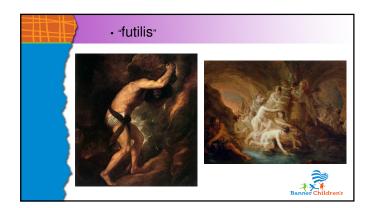
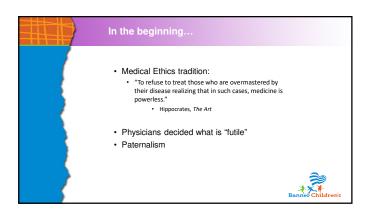


The futility of Futility Corey Philpot MD, MA Bioethics





- Not so terrible...
 - · Hippocratic oath:
 - I swear by...I will apply...measures for the benefit of the sick according to my ability and judgment; I will keep them from harm and injustice.
 - I will neither give a deadly drug to anybody who asked for it, nor will I make a suggestion to this effect.
 - Whatever houses I may visit, I will come for the benefit of the sick, remaining free of all intentional injustice, of all mischief...
 - What I may see or hear in the course of the treatment or even outside of the treatment in regard to the life of men...I will keep to myself, holding such things shameful to be spoken about...

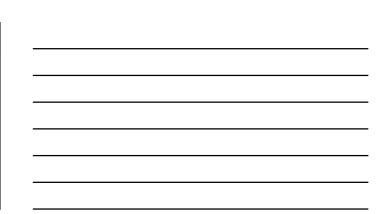


- The American Academy of Pediatrics believes that physicians should provide life-sustaining medical care in conformity with current medical, ethical, and legal norms.
- 2 broad principles to guide therapy:
 - beneficence and nonmaleficence
 - clinicians justify the use of treatments based on the benefits they provide, not simply on the ability to employ them.
 - The related notion of nonmaleficence reminds physicians to consider potential harm to patients. Harm includes obvious physical problems such as pain but may also include psychological, social, and economic consequences.
 - autonomy
 - Our social system generally grants patients and families wide discretion in making their own decisions about health care and in continuing, limiting, declining or discontinuing treatment, whether life-sustaining or otherwise.

 AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PEDIATING Suddlense on Forgoing of Suddlense of Medical Treatment Committee on Bioethics

 AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PEDIATING Suddlense on Forgoing Committee on Bioethics

Evolving?









Mostly dead or all dead?

- Biological processes can be sustained for months
 - Who is dead?
- Cardiac criteria or something else?
 - What about brain death? individuals who have suffered brain death can be supported on mechanical ventilators indefinitely
 - are they alive or dead?
- Who wants to live?
- BIOETHICS IS BORN!



Legal Changes

- · Right to refuse care asserted by patients and legally granted (including surrogates)
- Assumption that care can be demanded despite physician expertise

 - physician expertise

 Shallow Autonomy = whimsical choice

 Today we think of autonomy as simply freedom of choice. For Kant, however, the meaning of autonomy is far more robust.

 Autonomy it is by the use of reason and adherence to duty that one becomes autonomous.

 By becoming autonomous, you enter into the "mundis intelligiblis" or world of rational beings and are therefore and "end"; never a means to accomplish something else.

 Medical translation dignity, informed, honesty, full disclosure, participation with permission





- Keep it with the medical community based on combo of expertise and data?
- · Or let patients/family define in moment, based on wants, values, religiosity?
- Or hospital/community policy based on economics?
- · Perhaps we should eliminate futility as undefinable?



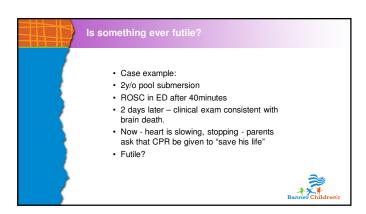


- · Detractors have no substitute!
- Certain intuitiveness or common sense about futility.
- · ...know it when we see it.
- IT'S NOT GOING AWAY!



"...if the concept of futility is to play this function, it must be defined, procedurally or substantively, so as to satisfy a number of conditions including the following: (a) the definition must be sufficiently precise so that it can be determined that it applies to the intervention in question; (b) the definition must be prospectively applicable with a sufficient degree of probability; (c) the definition must be socially acceptable in that there is general acceptance of a policy of unilaterally limiting care based upon it; (d) the definition must apply to a significant number of cases; (e) the definition must not contain as one of the components of the definition patient/surrogate agreement on limiting life prolonging interventions.."

Must include Values from: Physicians – presumably objective (prognosis, benefit, burden) Patients – subjective (quality of life, value of life) Family – subjective Medical Team - objective Community – combo (communitarian values, economic impacts)





Physiological futility Physiological futility describes medical interventions that could not possibly result in a physiological goal i.e. antibiotics for a viral infection. Assumptions: medical intervention has a specific physiological goal clinician is able to determine if achieving that goal is possible.

Physiological Futility Arguments: Goals may exist other than the perceived physiological goal. CPR on a terminally-ill patient - true goal is not to restore a spontaneous heart beat, but rather to give the family a measure of certainty that everything has been attempted. the clinician's predictive abilities may not be that absolute.

Cas

- 12 girl
- Large, growing brain tumor with metastatic disease to lungs, liver.
- Increasingly obtunded due to hydrocephalus, impending herniation
- Deteriorating resp status
- Surgery brain tumor too massive to remove
- Is intubation futile?



Futility definitions

- Quantitative futility —numeric probability of achieving the intended goal of therapy, which is generally presumed to be cure and survival.
- Requirements:
 - probability threshold utilizes published data on medical outcomes incorporated with personal clinician experience to determine a probability of survival
 - judgment call on what level of likelihood should be the threshold for making a decision (some suggest < 1%)



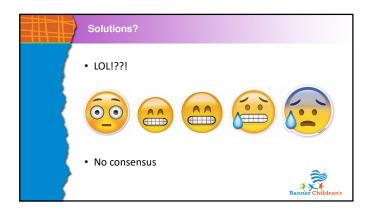
Quantitative Futility

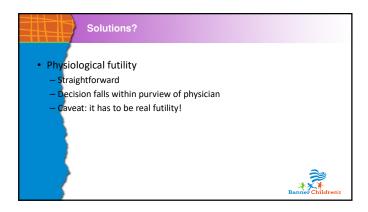
- Criticisms:
 - empiric evidence threshold
 - is ≤1 percent possibility of survival an appropriate threshold?
 - What if you believe 0.5% chance is worth it?
 - Empiric evidence is insufficient for predicting futility in all cases.
 - Studies start with bias
 - data may indicate 100% mortality because the traditional assumption of poor prognosis resulted in non-treatment = self fulfilling prophecy



Criticism: - futility is subjective and requires individuals to make judgment calls on what constitutes quality of life - Prone to disagreement between clinicians, patients, and family members - Short survival with limited/less suffering and some improvement in quality of life = not futile - So, who should decide if its worth it? Vitalists Miracles

9 y/o boy - spina bifida and chiari malformation. Daily life consists of wheel chair ambulation, self catheterization, and school attendance. Mental function is considered "normal" by caregivers. Hospitalized for surgical decompression of Chiari malformation Complication: a high cervical spine injury, now paralyzed from the neck down. There is no chance of recovery. (without a ventilator will die = unable to breath). Remaining function: can blink, some tongue movements Medical recommendation (by some) = tracheostomy, GTube, rehab hospital Futile?





Solutions cont. • Advance Directives - On paper, thoughtful - Real conversations with family - Appoint surrogate who will carry out your wishes • Would solve most problems!

Solutions cont.
Policies of communication Care conferences after unanimous opinion from medical team Ethics Consultation Hospital Futility Policies
Banner Children's