



Do Not Resuscitate DNR

Ohio Administrative Code Chapter 3701 – 62

What is a DNR?

A Do-Not-Resuscitate (DNR) order allows individuals to document their choices relating to cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). As an individual you have the right to document that you do not want to receive CPR or other resuscitative efforts.

What is CPR?

- Cardiopulmonary resuscitation includes:
- Administration of chest compression;
- Insertion of an artificial airway;
- Administration of resuscitative drugs;
- Defibrillation or cardioversion;
- Provision of respiratory assistance;
- Initiation of a resuscitative IV line; or
- Cardiac monitoring



ACTION Final
DNR
COMFORT CARE

AMENDED
 Appendix
 3701-62-04

DNR ORDER FORM

DATE: 04/22/2019 11:46 AM

A printed copy of this order form or other authorized DNR identification must accompany the patient during transports and transfers between facilities.

Patient Name:		Patient Birth Date:	
Optional Patient or Authorized Representatives Signature		/ /	
Printed name of Physician, APRN, or PA*		Date	
REQUIRED Signature of Physician, APRN, or PA		Phone	
REQUIRED for APRN or PA: Name of the supervising physician (PA) or collaborating physician (APRN) for this patient and the physician's NPI, DEA, or Ohio medical license number.			

CHECK ONLY ONE BOX BELOW

DNR Comfort Care – Arrest: Providers will treat patient as any other without a DNR order until the point of cardiac or respiratory arrest at which point all interventions will cease and the DNR Comfort Care protocol will be implemented.

DNR Comfort Care: The following DNR protocol is effective immediately.

DNR PROTOCOL

Providers Will:

- Conduct an initial assessment
- Perform Basic Medical Care
- Clear airway of obstruction or suction
- If necessary for comfort or to relieve distress, may administer oxygen, CPAP or BiPAP
- If necessary, may obtain IV access for hydration or pain medication to relieve discomfort, but not to prolong death
- If possible, may contact other appropriate health care providers (hospice, home health, physician, APRN, or PA)

Providers Will Not:

- Perform CPR
- Administer resuscitation medications with the intent of restarting the heart or breathing
- Insert an airway adjunct
- Defibrillate, cardiovert, or initiate pacing
- Initiate continuous cardiac monitoring

Physicians, emergency medical services personnel, and persons acting under the direction of or with the authorization of a physician, APRN or PA who participate in the withholding or withdrawal of CPR from the person possessing the DNR identification are provided **immunities under section 2133.22 of the Revised Code**. This DNR order is effective until revoked and may not be altered. Any medical orders, instructions, or information, other than those required elements of the form itself, that are written on this order form are not transportable and are not provided protections or immunities.

* A DNR order may be issued by an Advanced Practice Registered Nurse (APRN) or Physician Assistant (PA) when authorized by section 2133.211 of the Ohio Revised Code. Form HEA 1930 Revised 09/01/2019

Who Can Obtain a DNR?

Any individual may have a DNR order form completed; you do not have to have a terminal illness, a life-threatening, or life shortening condition. Completion of a DNR order form will allow you to have your choices regarding CPR honored across the spectrum of health care providers.

Where can I obtain a DNR order form?

The State of Ohio DNR order form is the only authorized form that is transportable across the spectrum of healthcare providers in Ohio.

You can obtain a DNR order form for completion with your healthcare provider at:
<https://odh.ohio.gov/wps/portal/gov/odh/know-our-programs/do-not-resuscitate-comfort-care/resources/media/ohiodnrorderform>

Who can complete the DNR form for an individual?

A DNR may be completed by a physician, Advanced Practice Registered Nurse (APRN), or a physician assistant (PA) with your consent. These providers will be referred to as an “authorized health care provider” throughout this PowerPoint.

Ohio has two types of DNR

An individual may be a:

- DNR Comfort Care (DNRCC) or
- DNR Comfort Care - Arrest (DNRCC-Arrest)

The difference between the two is when the DNR protocol becomes active. The DNR protocol lists the actions that a healthcare provider **will** and **will not** take during your care.

DNRCC

The DNRCC is effective as soon as an authorized healthcare provider signs the form. This means that as soon as the form is signed, you will not receive any of the treatments listed in the DNR protocol as **'Will Not,'** including resuscitative medications, CPR, ventilator care, continuous cardiac monitoring, or defibrillation.

DNR CC – Arrest

The DNRCC - Arrest does not become effective until you experience cardiac or respiratory arrest. Up until the time you experience a cardiac or respiratory arrest, you will receive all medical care necessary to treat any illness or injury, including intubation. You will be treated as any other medical patient. Should you experience cardiac or respiratory arrest during treatment, at that time the DNR protocol will be initiated and all resuscitative measures will stop.

The DNR Protocol

Individuals with either a DNRCC or DNRCC – Arrest will receive the following care under the DNR protocol. Healthcare providers:

Will:

- Conduct an initial assessment
- Perform basic medical care
- Clear airway of obstruction or suction
- If necessary, (for comfort of the patient) may administer oxygen, CPAP, or BiPAP
- If necessary, (for comfort of the patient) may obtain IV access for hydration or pain medication to relieve discomfort, but not to prolong death
- If possible, may contact other appropriate health care providers (e.g., hospice, home health, physician/APRN/PA)

The DNR Protocol continued

Once the DNR protocol is activated healthcare providers

Will Not:

- Perform CPR
- Insert artificial airway adjunct (intubation, ventilator, etc.)
- Administer medications with the intent of restarting the heart or breathing
- Defibrillate, cardiovert, or initiate pacing
- Initiate continuous cardiac monitoring

What does prolonging death mean?

For the purpose of the DNR, “prolonging death” means providing care with the intent of keeping the person alive as opposed to providing care for comfort purposes.

DNR Identification

The following are approved forms of DNR identification:

- DNR order form (must be completed to obtain other forms of identification);
- Jewelry items – bracelet or necklace with DNRCC logo and patient information;
- DNR wallet card; or
- Hospital type bracelet with insert containing patient information
- A living will may contain an individual's DNR choices, but will not be in effect until the living will becomes operative under section 2133.02 of the Ohio Revised Code

DNRCC Logo



How can I ensure providers know I have a DNR?

To ensure your DNR choices are honored, you should inform all providers involved with your care, family members, and any other caregivers. It is recommended that you have the form available in your house where it can be accessed by others and that you also use other DNR identification such as a bracelet, necklace wallet card.

Can you receive other healthcare when you have a DNR?

Yes, **DNR does not mean DO NOT TREAT**. You can and should receive the medical care you require in the event of illness and injury. The DNR solely pertains to Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) and does not address and is not limited by other conditions.

What happens if I become ill or injured?

If you experience an illness or injury that is treatable, it should be treated. Some examples of common conditions include, but are not limited to:

- Urinary tract infections;
- Heimlich maneuver for choking;

Treatable conditions continued:

- Fractures;
- Influenza;
- Bleeding;
- Uncontrolled Pain; or
- Dehydration

What if a provider refuses to provide medical care?

If a healthcare provider refuses to provide care for your treatable condition you could:

- Request a different healthcare provider;
- Contact the healthcare facility's patient advocate;
- Contact superiors; or
- Consult the health care facility's legal counsel and/or ethics department.

Again, DNR does not mean do not treat.

What if I change my mind and no longer want to DNR?

You can revoke your own DNR at any time either verbally, by destroying the DNR order form, or permanently removing the DNR identification items.

Can a provider refuse to honor my DNR?

Ohio law and rules require healthcare providers who are unable or unwilling to honor an individual's DNR to assist in transferring that individual to another healthcare provider or facility that will.

Who can change my DNR?

- You can change your DNR status at any time.
- If you have assigned someone to be your Health Care Power of Attorney agent, absent a substantial change in your condition, they cannot change or override your DNR decisions if you completed a DNR order form with your authorized health care provider.
- A Health Care Power of Attorney agent can only revoke a DNR order if they were the one who requested/had the DNR order form completed on your behalf.



- Another physician or the medical director of an EMS organization cannot override your DNR decisions if you completed a DNR order form with your authorized healthcare provider.
- Your family members, friends, or others cannot override your DNR decisions if you completed a DNR order form with your authorized healthcare provider.

Can my DNR be customized to include a list of the care that I want?

- No other medical orders, directions, or other instructions should be written on a DNR order form.
- Anything written on the DNR order form other than the information required for completion of the DNR order form:
 - ❖ Does not have to be followed by EMS or other health care providers;
 - ❖ Is not under the authority of the DNR statute or rules;
 - ❖ Does not hold the force of law of the DNR order form; and
 - ❖ Is not part of the immunities authorized under the DNR law and rules.

What if I am in the hospital or live in a long-term care facility and have to be transferred to receive care elsewhere?

If a facility is discharging a patient with a State of Ohio DNR order to another facility, they are required to notify the receiving facility of the DNR status and send a copy of the state of Ohio DNR form or other authorized form of DNR identification with the patient. The facility must also notify the transportation provider of the existence of the patient's DNR.

How does the DNR relate to other healthcare planning documents such as the Living Will and the Health Care Power of Attorney?

Healthcare Power of Attorney (HCPOA)

If you completed a Do Not Resuscitate (DNR) order in agreement with your authorized health care provider prior to becoming unable to make your own health care decisions, your Do Not Resuscitate order supersedes your Health Care Power of Attorney.

- Absent a substantial change in your condition, a Health Care Power of Attorney cannot change your DNR.

HCPOA continued...

A HCPOA can make decisions regarding Do Not Resuscitate orders for you if you do not already have a DNR:

- If your Health Care Power of Attorney chooses to make you a Do Not Resuscitate status, they can also revoke that decision later on.
- If your Health Care Power of Attorney chooses to allow health care providers to perform all resuscitative measures during the course of your treatment, they can also change that decision later in your care and make you a DNR.

Living Will

If you are determined by your attending physician and another doctor to be permanently unconscious or that you have a terminal condition and have lost the ability to make decisions for yourself, your Living Will will become operative. “Operative” means that the Living Will can be used as the basis for medical decision making.

A Living Will determines the care you will receive based on the medical decisions you include in the document.

If you have both a Living Will and a Do Not Resuscitate (DNR) order that was completed in agreement with your authorized health care provider, the most recently completed document will supersede the other.

Scenario 1

You have a DNR form signed by your doctor and you have chosen to be a DNRCC–Arrest. You develop pneumonia in the doctors at the hospital determined that a short period of time on a ventilator is necessary as part of your care.

Is this allowed?

Yes, based on your DNRCC– Arrest you can still be provided ventilator care as part of the treatment for your condition until such time as you experience cardiac or respiratory arrest. Once you experience cardiac or respiratory arrest all resuscitative interventions would stop. You would be removed from the ventilator and provided Comfort Care that would include medications and treatments for comfort purposes only.

Scenario 2

You have a DNR form signed by your doctor and you have chosen to be a DNR Comfort Care (DNRCC). You reside in a nursing home and you develop a urinary tract infection in develop a high fever and require medical treatment. Your daughter transports you to the hospital and the staff question why you were brought to the hospital when you have a DNRCC.

Is this an appropriate response? What should you do?

DNR does not mean do not treat. You and your daughter should remind the staff that the DNR applies to CPR and that your current medical condition should still be treated. You may also contact the hospital's patient advocate if you need assistance.

Scenario 3

You complete a DNR form with your doctor and you have chosen to be a DNR Comfort Care (DNRCC). You are in hospice and you have declined to the point where your breathing is very shallow, your heartbeat is weak, and death is imminent. Your family member becomes upset and frightened and calls the emergency squad. When the rescue unit arrives your family member insists that they treat you and wants all rescue measures taken to revive you if you experience cardiac or respiratory arrest.

How should the EMS squad respond?

EMS personnel should explain to the family member that your DNRCC is valid since you completed it with your doctor and that you will only receive Comfort Care and no resuscitative measures.

Scenario 4

You complete a DNR form with your doctor and you have chosen to be a DNR Comfort Care (DNRCC) and you wear a DNR bracelet with the Ohio DNRCC logo in your information. You are in a car accident in your leg is broken and bleeding badly. You are unconscious when the ambulance arrives and the EMS personnel find your DNR bracelet on your wrist.

How should the EMS squad respond?

EMS personnel should provide the emergency medical care that you need such as basic medical care, stopping your bleeding, and transporting you to the hospital to have your broken leg treated.

If you have questions regarding the DNR, please contact the Ohio Department of Health at the following:

DNR@odh.ohio.gov

614 – 466 – 3975