GUARDIANSHIP

All in Together Now…

Continuum of Care Project

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Objectives

This is what we will go over today:

- Capacity – determinant for decision making
- Main categories of Decision Makers
- Focus on Guardians as a healthcare decision maker
- Types of Guardianship
- Guardians & Advocacy
- Decision Consultation Form & Team Justification Form
- Review Questions of Pre/Post
Right to choose

- The laws were made to protect citizens
- Provisions for adults to make their own decisions
- Adults or emancipated adolescents must have capacity in order to exercise their right to choose
As addressed in the NM Uniform Health-Care Decisions Act, capacity refers to “an individual’s ability to understand and appreciate the nature and consequences of proposed health care, including the significant benefits, risks and alternatives to proposed health-care and to make and communicate an informed health-care decision.”
Capacity

- Because an individual refuses treatment is not a determinant or indicator that the individual lacks capacity.
- Nor can a lack of capacity be based solely on patient’s disagreement with the doctor.
- Determination of a lack of capacity, according to the UHDA, requires that 2 healthcare professionals make an assessment- one of which must be the PCP.
- If there is a mental health or developmental disability, one of the health care professionals must have expertise in assessing functional impairment.
Self Advocate with Capacity (Non-adjudicated Adult)

Remember that a non-adjudicated adult makes his/her own decisions starting at 18 years old.

If there is a question about the person’s capacity, discuss with IDT and look into assessments.

2 professionals credentialed to make this type of an evaluation and who is familiar with I/DD one should be the Primary Care Provider (PCP). Seek assistance through Regional Office, APS, etc.
Advance health-care directive- is an individual’s instructions as to the kind of medical treatment s/he would or would not want in the event that s/he becomes incapacitated or unconscious or so ill that s/he is unable to express health choices or wishes

- A person has to have capacity in order to have an Advance Directive
“Advance Directive”
(the form with this name on the top)

Through this form, you can name an Agent or Attorney-in-fact (POA). The Agent will make healthcare decisions for you. However, this form does not need to be notarized.

[It makes sense - as this form is a requirement at hospitals and surgery cannot be held up because we are waiting around for a notary.]

Copy is as good as the original in New Mexico
Through this form, you, the Principal, can name a person (Agent or Attorney-in-fact) to take care of your affairs which covers two categories:

- Healthcare
- Finance or business
The person initiating this document (Principal) has to have capacity at the time that these papers are signed.

The majority of POAs are activated when a person loses capacity (e.g. coma, surgery, recovery, dementia, etc).
More Paperwork…
Don’t be confused

Best option is to have a “durable” POA or one that states “…this document will not be affected by my incapacity…” so, if you should lose your wits about you, the document is still in effect, otherwise it would be null and void.

However, for Finance- this form must be notarized in order for it to be a legal document. For Healthcare- witness & notary is recommended, but not required.
The Principal should not complete this form under direst, threat, seduction or coercion

Principal is in the driver’s seat – This information is not emphasized enough

POA can be revoked at anytime by the Principal

Updates should be given to those who need to know w/new Agent named, etc.
The Principal should not complete this form under direst, threat, seduction or coercion.

Principal is in the driver’s seat – This information is not emphasized enough.

POA can be revoked at anytime by the Principal.

Updates should be given to those who need to know w/new Agent named, etc.
When a person lacks capacity, she/he is vulnerable and can be the target of abuse, neglect or exploitation.

Surrogates or guardians are put in place to be responsible for assuring that the person lacking capacity is “protected” and is in a healthy and safe environment.
In the interim, while a family and or IDT is trying to secure a guardian, someone has to make healthcare decisions...
**Surrogates**

- An individual, other than a patient’s agent or guardian, authorized under the NM UHDA to make a health-care decision for the patient
- Surrogate can be appointed if the agent or guardian is not “reasonably available” and there is an urgency in treating the health-care needs
- Alternates can also be chosen based on their availability and willingness to be a surrogate
- Safety net for those who do not have advance directives, living wills, etc.
Hierarchy of Surrogates

- Spouse
  - Significant Other
  - Adult Children
  - Parents
  - Adult Siblings
  - Grandparents
- Person showing Special Care
More on Surrogates

- DDSD Form for stating that a surrogate has been identified to take on the role as decision maker
- Temporary – in cases of serious/ delicate medical situations when a decision is needed
- Surrogate should also be actively pursuing guardianship if it is determined that the individual lacks capacity (consult with individual’s PCP)
- To receive info: Please contact Lisa Storti, Office of Constituent Supports (505) 476-8972 or (Deputized) Ingrid Nelson/CoC (505) 925-2374
A guardian is a person appointed by the court to make personal and/or health care decisions for a person (the ward) who has been deemed “incapacitated.”

Conservators» finances

Guardianship is governed by the NM Uniform Probate Code

Guardians are to submit an Annual report to the Courts which granted the guardianship
If you are serious about becoming a guardian you must first petition the court, either by filing yourself or through an attorney. Petitioning Attorney puts in official document

Evaluations will be based on 1) Visitor (Social worker/Case Worker for the court); 2) medical assessment of capacity- PCP should be one of two making this evaluation; and 3) any notes or observations by the Guardian ad Litem

A Hearing will determine if guardianship will be granted or denied (process can take a few months)

Average cost – ≥ $3,200 (uncontested)
Types of Guardianship

I. Family or Corporate
II. Full or Plenary
   Limited
   Treatment*
   Temporary
   Guardian ad Litem

* Mental Health & Developmental Disabilities Code
Paperwork - Guardians

- **Family** – family or friend who is willing to take on the responsibilities of a guardian
- **Corporate guardian** who is a paid professional
- **Full or Plenary** – responsible for making all major decisions for the ward. Functions under New Mexico Uniform Probate Code
- **Limited** – This is granted when the ward can make some decisions, but not all. Court order will specify
- **Temporary** – Usually appointed for 60 days and is initiated if the physical health of the person is in jeopardy. Can be extended via the court for 30 days
Paperwork - Guardians

- **Treatment Guardian** – at the request of a facility or treatment center, to assure compliance with medication and to make decisions regarding mental health issues. Functions under the *Mental Health & Developmental Disabilities Code*.

- **Testamentary Guardian** – named in the will of either a parent or spouse* who is also the guardian of the ward (court leniency -tends not to limit only to spouse or parent). Must register at court ($300- $500- avg. cost).

- **Guardian ad Litem** – assigned to protect the rights of the person while waiting for a court proceedings (e.g. determine guardianship).
There will be times when you need to take a break, go on vacation, leave the country, etc.

Delegation of powers by guardian (45-5-104 of Uniform NM Probate Code)

By an official POA, guardian may appoint an adult (with capacity) to carry out any of his powers as guardian (except power to consent to marriage or adoption of a minor ward). The duration of this POA can be *up to 6 months*

Can be renewed for another 6 months via a new POA (repeatedly- want another 6 months… new POA)
Those who seek to be a guardian, but fall below the poverty line should contact the Office of Guardianship to get on the waiting list for the Guardianship Program where the fee is free or nominal.

Contact Jannel M. Vigil, CIRS – Intake Coordinator
DDPC Office of Guardianship (505) 841-4549
625 Silver Avenue, SW Suite 100
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87102
www.nmddpc.com
Keep in Mind- Guardians

- All guardianship in New Mexico -family/private or corporate- can go through the Office of Guardianship for information and for pointing them in the right direction. However, this office does oversee the Corporate Guardianships Agencies.*

- “Guardianship and Conservatorship for Adults in New Mexico: A decision-Maker’s Manual”
  * *GuardianshipAllianceNM.org (download a copy)

- Guardians are to be in the Best Interest of the ward.

- Guardians should ask the ward what his/her wishes are and try to grant those wishes in the most practical and reasonable way. Guardians have the final decision. (Decision Consultation form).
Generally, they are responsible for maintaining and enhancing their Ward’s quality of life by:

- Making sure the Ward’s basic needs are being met
- Making sure that the Ward is involved in recreational activities that he/she likes and can enrich his/her life
- Making sure the Ward has good training and education
- Making sure the Ward stays healthy; Remembering that as guardians, they should be actively involved in making sound health care decisions (may include consenting/refusing medical treatment)...in alignment with the Ward’s values.
Healthcare Decisions are documented so that the team and any reviewing entities are aware of the decision.

IDT can also discuss ways to assist in carrying out the healthcare decision if this is needed.

IDT Members Do Not Make Healthcare Decisions for the Individuals they serve.

Documents should be updated when condition or decision changes.
Decision Consultation Form (DCF) -

The main form for acknowledging a decision
- Used to...
- Document medical/health related or clinical decisions whether agreeing or disagreeing.
- Document each and every time when disagreeing with or deferring from a medical recommendation.
- Respond to a health or medical recommendations, Case Manager completes the DCF - may require assistance from IDT.
This includes Medical Orders or Recommendations from: 

√ PCP, Specialists or licensed medical or healthcare practitioner (e.g. CNP, PA, DDS)

Medical orders are usually for routine care, medications, services or treatment

Medical recommendations include discussion, advice, options, referral, etc. regarding a lifestyle change, procedure, surgery...or end of life decision making
This also includes...

Clinical Recommendations:
Made by a Registered/licensed clinicians, therapists, etc. who are members of the IDT

or

Made by clinicians who have performed an evaluation (such as a video fluoroscopy)
This also includes...

Health-related Recommendations or Suggestions:
From Oversight Activities such as -
√ Jackson Community Practice Review (CPR)
√ DOH Review
Once a decision has been made by the healthcare decision maker, the Practitioner/consultant, etc., who made the recommendation, is notified and then the Case Manager files this form along with the report that contains the recommendation.

Relevant support plans should be revised accordingly—especially the Health and Safety Action Plan page of the ISP, healthcare plans, MERP, Therap, etc.
DCF- Keep in Mind

- The Healthcare Decision Maker has the sole responsibility for health related decisions. (IDT does not make informed healthcare decisions)
- Issues of concern are communicated and addressed in a timely manner.
- IDT members make themselves available for information and answering questions.
- Clinical and healthcare resources are identified or provided, if requested.
- Informed decisions are made, documented and honored (implemented).
To guide and document team discussion in a manner that promotes informed decision making

- A means of letting the IDT members know what the final decision was regarding a recommendation
- Helps IDT to get into a rhythm/pattern of discussing, educating, while encouraging healthcare decision maker to consult w/PCP, experts, etc., supporting the decision maker in arriving at an informed decision & communicating that decision-IDT should advocate & honor the decision to promote the Individual’s quality of life
TJF - Team Justification Form
Another acknowledgement form
This process and form is used when the individual w/capacity, guardian, POA...and/or team (usually through a facilitated meeting) has given due consideration to a non-health related recommendation and as a result, has made a determination to either:

a) implement the recommendation

b) create an action plan, revise ISP in order to implement the plan  or

c) Not to implement the recommendation
To be used when...
- the Team determines that a Non-health related Recommendation is not in the best interest of the individual
- Use when it involves an Employment recommendation
- In conjunction to above, IDT should develop goals and state what will be the more preferable alternative (e.g. volunteering instead of working)
- For responding to (CPR) recommendations or any other non-medical audit
CM has ultimate responsibility for the Decision Consultation process & Team Justification Process

- Convenes the meeting, *if necessary, (e.g. phone)*
- Assures that the form is completed
- Instrumental in accessing resources
- Updates Health and Safety Action Plan Page whenever a DCF is completed
- Retains the form and files it appropriately
- Makes sure a copy is available for individual, guardian, pertinent IDT members
Although the Case Manager is the one who generates the forms, and helps facilitate, it is through the team collaboration that these forms are made complete with all the elements to reflect what has lead up to the final decision.

The member who has been most involved with the situation should be a fulcrum: connecting with CM and ascertaining that the information contained in the form is accurate, sequential and so forth.
These forms are appropriate for all inter-disciplinary teams who support adults on the DD Waiver (individuals 21 or older who are no longer eligible for EPSDTT benefits)
It has been suggested that all members are given the form ahead of time to become familiar and do some “prep” work before the actual meeting occurs to discuss the situation or particulars. This can encourage IDT member’s full participation, their careful thought to the issue at hand, research, inviting the experts and resources to attend the meeting. It can move the discussion and team process to efficacy and productivity (as opposed to the mundane, un-involved, unaware, one-way meeting.)
CAN WE TALK?

Let’s look at Pre/Post test &

Scenarios – if we have time
Let's Review

Name the 4 main healthcare decision makers (capacity) in DDW
1_________ 2_________ 3___________ 4____________

PLEASE CLASSIFY THE HEALTHCARE DECISION MAKER APPROPRIATELY AND ACCURATELY (1 OF THE 4)

DO NOT CALL ALL DECISION MAKERS “GUARDIANS”
Let’s Review...

Use Decision Consultation Form for Medical, healthcare therapeutic or health-related recommendations

Healthcare decision maker makes → informed decision

**IDT does not make healthcare decisions for the Individual, but supports and implements decision**

*Team Justification Form is for non-health or non-medical related recommendations*

IDT discusses and makes Determination (which most likely will include a “justification” along with alternative(s))
Let’s Review...

CM is responsible for assuring that the forms are complete.

IDT member with the most knowledge should assist with filling in the details.

CM files form accordingly - makes it available for pertinent IDT members.

Update relevant documents.
Thank You