The LEAD Guide



© 2019-2023 University of Utah

Prepared by:

Kara Dassel, PhD
Katherine Supiano, PhD, LCSW, FT
Rebecca Utz, PhD
Eli Iacob, PhD
Sara Bybee, PhD, LCSW
Nancy Aruscavage, MS
Jordana Clayton, BA

This planning guide is provided "as is" and is not intended as a substitute for care by a licensed medical professional.

The University of Utah assumes no liability for any damages from using this planning guide.



Please note that all words in red are in the glossary.

What is dementia?

Dementia is a general term for loss of memory, language, problem-solving, and other thinking abilities that are severe enough to interfere with daily life. There are many types of dementia, such as Alzheimer's disease, vascular dementia, and Lewy body dementia. Alzheimer's disease is the most common type of dementia. This document uses the term "dementia" to include all types of dementia.

What is the LEAD Guide?

The LEAD Guide (Life-Planning in Early Alzheimer's and Other Dementias) was created to help persons with **dementia** (or at risk for dementia) think about, document, and share their preferences for their **end-of-life care**. The LEAD Guide also lets you specify how and with whom you want to make your decisions about your care. The LEAD Guide asks whether your **preferences** and **values** may change if you develop dementia or your dementia worsens.

The LEAD Guide is a set of questions to help you prepare for future healthcare needs. It helps you:

- **1. Review** what you have done about planning for end-of-life care, such as naming a decision-maker or filling out **advance directive** documents.
- **2. Share your values** about how you foresee the end of your life. For example, if you develop **dementia**, do you prefer to live longer or desire a shorter time with a better **quality of life?**
- **3. Share your preferences** for your care; for example, where you wish to live and who will care for you.

HOW DO I USE THE LEAD GUIDE?

There are many ways to use the LEAD Guide:

- **1. You can use it by yourself.** The LEAD Guide will take you through a series of questions about values and preferences associated with what types of care you want or do not want at the **end of life**. Note: Even if you complete the LEAD Guide by yourself, it is a good idea to share it with your family, friends, or healthcare provider (doctor, nurse practitioner, physician assistant, etc.).
- 2. Use the LEAD Guide with the person you have named or wish to name as your medical power of attorney. Using the guide will help your medical power of attorney understand what care you want to receive if you develop dementia.
- **3.** You may also use it for a more general conversation with your family and friends. This way, the people you trust will understand what care you want to receive if you develop dementia. Using the LEAD Guide will help your family and friends have a shared understanding of your preferences and may prevent conflict in the future.
- **4.** You may use it to help your healthcare providers understand your preferences for your end-of-life care. This information will help them honor your preferences for end-of-life care if you develop dementia.

5. Regularly revisit the LEAD Guide as your circumstances and preferences may change.

Is the LEAD Guide the same as an advance directive?

No. An advance directive is a legal document that broadly states what care you want to receive at the end of your life. It also says whom you want to make decisions for you if you cannot do so for any reason. While important, advance directive documents do not cover all the end-of-life decisions that can arise with dementia. We advise everyone to complete advance directive documents in their home state. The advance directive documents are available on your state government's website.

Is the LEAD Guide a legally binding document?

No. The LEAD Guide is an end-of-life planning tool that supplements legal documents such as an advance directive, do-not-resuscitate order, or medical power of attorney. The LEAD Guide does not replace those documents. We recommend completing both legal documents and the LEAD Guide.

END-OF-LIFE DOCUMENTS

The LEAD Guide

Life-Planning in Early Alzheimer's and Other Dementias

Name:
Date of Completion://
END-OF-LIFE DOCUMENTATION
1. A living will or advance directive is a legal document that states the kind of medical care you would want if you could not speak for yourself. Have you completed this documentation?
□ Yes
□ No
2. A do not resuscitate order (DNR) indicates that you do not want to be revived if your heart stops. Have you completed this documentation?
□ Yes
□ No
3. A medical power of attorney is a legal document that allows you to designate a person to make health care decisions for you if you cannot make your own decisions. Have you completed the documentation to appoint a medical power of attorney?
□ Yes
\square No
If applicable, who is your medical power of attorney? (Name and relationship)

END-OF-LIFE VALUES

Below are a series of statements regarding your attitudes towards end-of-life care. These values are unique to you

	_	(i.e., a family memb	• •	nelp guide d) to make
	S LENGTH OF LIFE t your end-of-life	care, please respon	d to the followin	g statements
•	-	t ant than length of li ale of 1 to 5 (check one box)	fe.	
1	2	3	4	5
Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
C	-	ant than quality of li	ife.	
C	-	ant than quality of liale of 1 to 5 (check one box)	ife. 4 □	5
lease rate your leve	el of agreement on a sc	ale of 1 to 5 (check one box)		
lease rate your leve 1 Strongly Disagree Given a choi	el of agreement on a sco	ale of 1 to 5 (check one box) 3 Neither Agree	4 Agree	☐ Strongly

Please rate your level of agreement on a scale of 1 to 5 (check one box)

1	2	3	4	5
Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree

What does "quality of life" mean to you? For example, you can list activities and abilities that contribute most to a good quality of life.

BURDEN

Thinking about your end-of-life care, please respond to the following statements:

8. I am concerned about being a financial burden to family or close friends.

Please rate your level of agreement on a scale of 1 to 5 (check one box)

1	2	3	4	5
Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree

9. I am concerned about being an emotional burden to my family or close friends.

Please rate your level of agreement on a scale of 1 to 5 (check one box)

1	2	3	4	5
Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree

10. I am concerned about being a physical burden to my family or close friends (such as needing assistance with bathing, toileting, and eating).

Please rate your level of agreement on a scale of 1 to 5 (check one box)

1	2	3	4	5
Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree

DECISION **MAKING**

DECISION MAKING

Thinking about your end-of-life care, please respond to the following statements:

11. I want to have conversations about my end-of-life care **options with** (check all that apply) ☐ my spouse/partner \square my child(ren) \square my healthcare provider □ other: _____ □ uncertain at this time List the name(s) of persons you'd like involved in these conversations: (name and relationship) 12. When I cannot express my care preferences, I want the primary decision-maker regarding my end-of-life care to be (check one) ☐ my spouse/partner \square my child(ren) □ other: \square uncertain at this time List the name(s) of persons you'd like involved in these conversations: (name and relationship)

Now, think about specific types of decisions made during the end of life and respond to the following statements:

13. I want decisions related to the location of my ongoing care to be made by: (check all that apply)
\square myself, if able
□ spouse/partner
□ child(ren)
□ other:
□ uncertain at this time
14. I want decisions related to the location of my death to be made by: (check all that apply)
\square myself, if able
□ spouse/partner
□ child(ren)
\square other:
\square uncertain at this time
15. I want decisions related to my life-prolonging measures to be made by: (check all that apply)
□ myself, if able
□ spouse/partner
□ child(ren)
□ other:
\square uncertain at this time
16. I want decisions related to controlling when I die to be made by: (check all that apply)
□ myself, if able
□ spouse/partner
□ child(ren)
□ other:
□ uncertain at this time

8

Additional Information Is there anything else you want your family or healthcare providers to know about your end-oflife values?



END-OF-LIFE PREFERENCES

Below is a series of statements regarding your preferences toward end-of-life care. These preferences may change based on your circumstances. You are to complete the following information based on two situations.

SITUATION 1:

What are your end-of-life care preferences today, when you can communicate your choices and make decisions?

LOCATION OF ONGOING CARE

•		quire 24-hour care and supervision for medical needs today, red location to receive care? (check one)
□ In my	home	
□ In som	neone else's ho	ome (specify):
□ In a re	sidential hosp	pice center, if available
☐ In a nu	arsing home	
□ In a ho	ospital	
□ Uncer	tain at this tin	ne
LIFE PRO	LONGING M	EASURES
18. What today?	t are your pi	references if you were to require life-prolonging measures
I would w	ant to live as l	ong as possible, even if I had to be on life support or a breathing machine.
□ Yes	\square No	☐ Uncertain at this time
I would w	ant to live as l	long as possible, even if my brain stops working.
□ Yes	□ No	☐ Uncertain at this time

I would war	nt to live as lor	ng as possible, even if fed through a tube.
□ Yes	\square No	☐ Uncertain at this time
I would war	nt to live as lor	ng as possible, even in severe pain.
□ Yes	\square No	☐ Uncertain at this time
CONTROLL	ING WHEN Y	OU DIE
		ferences today regarding controlling when you die?
I would cons	sider ending n	ny own life by not eating or drinking.
□ Yes	□ No	☐ Uncertain at this time
I would con	sider indepen	dently ending my own life through self-directed means.
□ Yes	□ No	☐ Uncertain at this time
	_	prescription medication to end my life under the supervision of a tate and if I were deemed competent).
\square Yes	\square No	☐ Uncertain at this time
	er stages of c cate is impa	dementia, the ability to understand, make decisions, and ired. You will need <u>someone else</u> to make decisions for you
		decisions would you like <u>someone else</u> to make for you when ages of dementia and cannot express your care preferences?
LOCATION	OF ONGOIN	G CARE
	_	of dementia, where is your preferred location to receive hour care and supervision for medical needs? (check one)
□ In my ho	ome	
☐ In some	one else's hom	ne (specify):
☐ In a resid	dential hospic	e center, if available
☐ In a nurs	sing home	
☐ In a hosp	oital	
□ Uncertai	n at this time	

LIFE PROLONGING MEASURES

21. In the later stages of dementia, what are your preferences regarding life-prolonging measures?

I would wa	ant to live as	long as possible, even if I had to be on life support or a breathing machine.
□ Yes	□ No	☐ Uncertain at this time
I would wa	ant to live as	long as possible, even if my brain stops working.
□ Yes	□ No	☐ Uncertain at this time
I would wa	ant to live as	long as possible, even if fed through a tube.
□ Yes	□ No	☐ Uncertain at this time
I would wa	ant to live as	long as possible, even in severe pain.
□ Yes	\square No	☐ Uncertain at this time
	ything else y preferences	you would like your family or healthcare providers to know about your ?

Please add any additional instructions you have for your end-of-life care. This can include, for example, grooming instructions for your hair or preferred clothing style, religious observances, music preferences, or people you would like included or excluded from visiting or being involved in your end-of-life care.
Please summarize your wishes for after your death, such as funeral and burial plans.

·	

NEXT STEPS: SHARING YOUR LEAD GUIDE

It is critical that this guide, and any legal documents for your end-of-life care, be shared with the person(s) who will make decisions for you if you cannot express your end-of-life care preferences.

This section will help you make a plan to share this document and any legal documentation you have.

Place a checkmark next to all the steps	you will take to share your LEAD Guide.
☐ Send to my healthcare provider(s)	☐ Send to my spouse/partner
\square Send to my care manager	\square Send to a close friend
☐ Send to my children☐ Discuss at a family meeting	☐ Add to my legal paperwork, such as my will or my advance directive
Fill in below any additional steps you vlegal documents.	vill take to share your LEAD Guide and any additional
UPDATING YOUR LEAD GUIDE	
Changes in your thinking skills or heal	th may alter your preferences for end-of-life care.
_	uide at least yearly during your physical exam with your ur care partner see a change in your medical condition.
Below, write the date of your next physreview your LEAD Guide.	sical exam or another date that will be convenient to
Date /	



Advance Directive/Living Will – a legal document describing a person's desires regarding their medical care in situations where they can no longer express their preferences.

Attitudes – a settled way of thinking or feeling about someone or something, typically reflected in a person's behavior.

Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) – is an emergency life-saving procedure performed when the heart stops beating. Common CPR methods are chest compressions and mouth-to-mouth breathing. Sometimes an electric shock to the heart is used.

Controlling when I die – voluntarily stopping eating and drinking to hasten death or assistance provided by a healthcare provider. This care is for patients who are going to die and seek help in controlling the timing of their death through medical intervention.

Dementia – usually a progressive condition (such as Alzheimer's disease) that is associated with multiple impairments in thinking skills, such as memory, language skills, and the inability to plan and initiate complex behavior.

Do Not Resuscitate Order (DNR) – is an order that informs medical staff that they should not attempt to restart your heart if it stops beating (CPR). This order helps prevent unnecessary and unwanted invasive treatment at the end of life. This order may be a part of your state's POLST form (Provider Order for Life-Sustaining Treatment).

Emotional burden – a situation where a person experiences emotional stress due to a variety of reasons such as guilt, obligation, or difficulty making decisions.

End of life –refers to the final period of hours, days, weeks, and months in a person's life in which it is medically apparent that death is forthcoming.

End-of-life care – is the term used to describe the support and medical care given during the time surrounding death.

Feeding tube – a flexible tube is inserted through the nose or stomach area to provide nutrients by delivering liquid nutrition directly into the stomach or small intestine. This is used when a person does not eat or is not getting enough nutrition through eating.

Financial burden – in the context of healthcare, this term describes a patient's monetary problems related to the cost of medical care that may lead to debt or bankruptcy.



Length of life – how long a person lives.

Life-prolonging measures or treatments – medical care that prolongs life when organs stop working. Life-prolonging treatments can include a ventilator, a device to help your kidneys function (dialysis), a feeding tube, or a tube put into your vein to give fluids and medicines (intravenous, IV tube).

Location of death – where you die, such as your home, the hospital, a long-term care center (nursing home, assisted living), or a residential hospice center.

Location of ongoing care – where you receive care when you cannot care for yourself (home, nursing home, hospital, etc.).

Medical or health care power of attorney – The person you legally appoint to make health care decisions when you cannot do so. Sometimes referred to as a health care proxy or proxy decision maker.

Nursing home – is a public or private residential facility that provides a high level of long-term personal or nursing care for persons (such as the aged or the chronically ill) who cannot care for themselves properly.

Physical burden - caregiver stress related to assisting with feeding, bathing, toileting, transferring from the bed to a chair, or other daily tasks.

Preferences – things that you give priority to, or like better or best.

Quality of life – the way each person describes how good or bad their life situation is.

Residential hospice center – is a peaceful home-like residence where terminally ill people receive short-term hospice comfort care care.

Values – what you find important or valuable in life, such as your ideals, your principles, and morals

Ventilator – is a type of therapy that helps you breathe or breathes for you when you can't breathe on your own. You might be on a ventilator during surgery or if your lungs aren't working properly. Mechanical ventilation keeps your airways open, delivers oxygen, and removes carbon dioxide.

Definitions provided or adapted from Merriam-Webster, Merck Manual, Centers for Disease Control, Medline Plus, & National Institutes of Health.



