



# Advance Directives Statement

Florida lawmakers have expressed concern about the number of people in this state who lack the capacity to make decisions about their health care. These people may not have family or a guardian who can make decisions for them. Therefore, a new law has been enacted which requires hospitals to ask the following questions:

(Los legisladores de Florida han expresado su preocupación por el número de habitantes de este estado que carecen de la capacidad necesaria para tomar decisiones acerca de su cuidado de la salud. Estas personas pueden no tener familia o un tutor que pueden tomar decisiones por ellos. Por lo tanto, se ha promulgado una nueva ley que requiere que los hospitales hagan las siguientes preguntas):

1. Do you have a Living Will? (Tienes un testamento de vida?)

Yes (Si)    No    If Yes, please provide us with a copy. (Si tienes un testamento, por favor traer copia.)

2. Do you have Durable Power of Attorney? (Tiene un poder legal duradero? Si tienes,por favor traer copia)

Yes (Si)    No    If Yes, please provide us with a copy (Si tienes, favor traer copia copia.)

3. Have you completed a legal document designating anyone (other than your family or a guardian) to make health care decisions for you, in the event you were incapacitated and could not make them yourself?

(Tiene algun documento legal asignando a alguien (a orta persona además de su familia) para tomar decisiones medicas por usted, en el caso de que usted se encuentre incapacitado para tomarlas?)

Yes (Si)    No    If Yes, who? (Si tiene, quién es?)

Name (Nombre): \_\_\_\_\_ Phone (Telefono): \_\_\_\_\_

4. Is this person aware of your choice? (Esta persona esta de acuerdo con su decision?)

Yes (Si)    No

\_\_\_\_\_  
Patient's Signature or Patient's Representative  
(Firma del paciente o representante del paciente)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date  
(Fecha)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Printed Name of Patient's Representative  
(Escribir nombre del representante del paciente)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Relationship to Patient  
(Relación con paciente)

## What are Advance Directives?

A living will allows you to document your wishes concerning medical treatments at the end of life.

### **Before your living will can guide medical decision-making two physicians must certify:**

- You are unable to make medical decisions,
- You are in the medical condition specified in the state's living will law (such as "terminal illness" or "permanent unconsciousness"),
- Other requirements also may apply, depending upon the state.

A medical power of attorney (or healthcare proxy) allows you to appoint a person you trust as your healthcare agent (or surrogate decision maker), who is authorized to make medical decisions on your behalf.

### **Before a medical power of attorney goes into effect a person's physician must conclude that they are unable to make their own medical decisions. In addition:**

- If a person regains the ability to make decisions, the agent cannot continue to act on the person's behalf.
- Many states have additional requirements that apply only to decisions about life-sustaining medical treatments.
- For example, before your agent can refuse a life-sustaining treatment on your behalf, a second physician may have to confirm your doctor's assessment that you are incapable of making treatment decisions.

### **What Else Do I Need to Know?**

- Advance directives are legally valid throughout the United States. While you do not need a lawyer to fill out an advance directive, your advance directive becomes legally valid as soon as you sign them in front of the required witnesses. The laws governing advance directives vary from state to state, so it is important to complete and sign advance directives that comply with your state's law. Also, advance directives can have different titles in different states.
- Emergency medical technicians cannot honor living wills or medical powers of attorney. Once emergency personnel have been called, they must do what is necessary to stabilize a person for transfer to a hospital, both from accident sites and from a home or other facility. After a physician fully evaluates the person's condition and determines the underlying conditions, advance directives can be implemented.
- One state's advance directive does not always work in another state. Some states do honor advance directives from another state; others will honor out-of-state advance directives as long as they are similar to the state's own law; and some states do not have an answer to this question. The best solution is if you spend a significant amount of time in more than one state, you should complete the advance directives for all the states you spend a significant amount of time in.
- Advance directives do not expire. An advance directive remains in effect until you change it. If you complete a new advance directive, it invalidates the previous one.
- You should review your advance directives periodically to ensure that they still reflect your wishes. If you want to change anything in an advance directive once you have completed it, you should complete a whole new document.

### **For more information please visit:**

<https://floridahealthfinderstore.blob.core.windows.net/documents/reports-guides/documents/HealthCareAdvanceDirectives-English.pdf>