

DNAR/CPR

## Useful Links for More Information

https://www.england.nhs.uk/coronavirus/w p-content/uploads/sites/52/2020/04/C0166-Letter-DNACPR.pdfhttps://www.bma.org.uk/media

/1816/bma-decisions-relating-to-cpr-2016.pdf https://www.resus.org.uk/dnacpr/ https://www.scie.org.uk/files/mca/directory /bild-poster.pdf?res=true CPR is Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation. A life saving procedure for someone in cardiac arrest. As resuscitation equipment became more widely available and more portable, it was recognised that, in some circumstances attempting to prevent a natural and inevitable death could do harm.

All establishments that face decisions about attempting cardiopulmonary resuscitation should have a policy about CPR decisions. These policies must be readily available and understood by all relevant staff and should also be available to the public

Are your Staff aware ?

Is your Policy reflective of guidance ?

The completion of the DNA CPR form is required to demonstrate the discussions that enabled a decision to be made and evidence the decision outcome.

Where there is challenge a DNA/ CPR second opinion should be offered 2 3

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DNA CPR is

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a medical decision . There is no obligation to offer or deliver such treatment but the patient or those supporting the patient (who lacks capacity) have an important role in helping the healthcare team to make a decision that is in the patient's best interests

A decision should be communicated to the patient or those close to the patient (where lacking capacity) at the earliest appropriate opportunity A Decision to Not to Attempt CPR

**(DNAR CPR)** is a sensitive and potentially distressing decision to address but this must not prevent discussion or involvement of individuals in shared decision making. Discussions about a DNAR/CPR are an important element of advance care planning to help individuals achieve their wishes for their own end of life care.

Legal framework. When a decision about future CPR is being considered there must be a presumption in favour of involving the person in the decision-making process. If she or he lacks capacity those close to them must be involved in discussions to explore the person's wishes, feelings, beliefs and values in order to reach a 'best nterests' decision. (See MCA and BI guidance in links)