Documentary evidence used when making a best-interests decision on behalf of a patient who lacks decisional capacity.

Level 1	ADRT	LPA	CAD
<u>Must act on</u> - if valid and applicable. N.B. Any of these can refuse life- sustaining treatment, but none can demand a treatment which is not clinically appropriate.	Advance Decision to Refuse Treatment Criteria to determine validity and applicability are specified in Mental Capacity Act 2005. Use of the All-Wales form is recommended, but others acceptable.	Lasting Power of Attorney (For Health & Welfare) Needs to be registered by Office of the Public Guardian, and Section 5 signed if for life-sustaining treatments.	Court Appointed Deputy Evidenced by an official court order from the Court of Protection. The court order details the scope of the deputy's authority.
Level 2 <u>Can act on</u> as sole basis of decision if required, but should still consult whenever possible.	ACP Advance Care Plan An ACP which meets the criteria below* will constitute Level 2 evidence. Otherwise, consider as below for Level 3. Use All-Wales form.	RBID Future Care Plan made on behalf of people without decisional capacity An RBID FCP which is consistent with the All- Wales policy will constitute Level 2 evidence. Otherwise, consider as below for Level 3. Use All- Wales form.	DNACPR form Image: Distribution of the
<ul> <li>Level 3</li> <li><u>Should inform</u> decisions.</li> <li>Need to consider especially: <ul> <li>The context in which the document was made;</li> <li>Is this the most up to date version?</li> <li>Have ALL appropriate people been consulted? (if family discussion)</li> <li>Is there evidence of how the patient's wishes or best interests were taken into account? (if clinical recommendation)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Any other documented conversations with</li> <li>Any other documented discussion with fan</li> <li>Documented clinical recommendations by</li> <li>Includes: Advance care plans, statements of w</li> </ul>	nily	CT forms etc.

\* ACP criteria for Level 2 – Document should include: patient identification including full name, date of birth and NHS number; signed and dated by clinician, together with professional registration number (GMC/NMC); shared in a standardised and reliable way to ensure that access is always to the most up-to-date version.