



**This form should be completed legibly in black ball-point ink  
All sections should be completed**

- The patient's full name, date of birth and address should be written clearly.
- The date of recording the decision should be entered.
- This decision will be regarded as "INDEFINITE" unless it is clearly cancelled or a definite review date is specified.
- The decision should be reviewed whenever clinically appropriate or whenever the patient is transferred from one healthcare setting to another, admitted from home or discharged home.
- If the decision is cancelled the form should be crossed through with 2 diagonal lines in black ball-point ink and "CANCELLED" written clearly between them, signed and dated by the healthcare professional cancelling the decision.

**1. Capacity / advance decisions**

Record the assessment of capacity in the clinical notes. Ensure that any advance decision is valid for the patient's current circumstances.

*16 and 17-year-olds: Whilst 16 and 17-year-olds with capacity are treated as adults for the purposes of consent, parental responsibility will continue until they reach age 18. Legal advice should be sought in the event of disagreements on this issue between a young person of 16 or 17 and those holding parental responsibility.*

**2. Summary of the main clinical problems and reasons why CPR would be inappropriate, unsuccessful or not in the patient's best interests**

Be as specific as possible.

**3. Summary of communication with patient...**

There is a presumption in favour of involving the patient. State clearly what was discussed and agreed. If this decision was not discussed with the patient state the reason. If a patient is in the final stages of a terminal illness and discussion would cause physical or psychological harm without any likelihood of benefit this situation should be recorded.

**4. Summary of communication with patient's relatives or friends**

If the patient does not have capacity their relatives or friends must be consulted and may be able to help by indicating what the patient would decide if able to do so. If the patient has made a Lasting Power of Attorney, appointing a Welfare Attorney to make decisions on their behalf, that person must be consulted. A Welfare Attorney may be able to refuse life-sustaining treatment on behalf of the patient if this power is included in the original Lasting Power of Attorney.

If the patient has capacity ensure that discussion with others does not breach confidentiality.

State the names and relationships of relatives or friends or other representatives with whom this decision has been discussed. More detailed description of such discussion should be recorded in the clinical notes.

**5. Members of multidisciplinary team...**

State names and positions. Ensure that the DNACPR decision has been communicated to all relevant members of the healthcare team.

**6. Healthcare professional recording this DNACPR decision**

This will vary according to circumstances and local arrangements. In general this should be the most senior healthcare professional immediately available.

**7. Review / endorsement...**

The decision must be endorsed by the most senior healthcare professional responsible for the patient's care at the earliest opportunity. Further endorsement should be signed whenever the decision is reviewed. A fixed review date is not recommended. Review should occur whenever circumstances change.