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Voluntary Assisted Dying Legislation: Comparative models from Netherlands, USA, Canada, Australia and New Zealand

Similarities:

- 1. Person has an illness or disease which is incurable or will cause death
- 2. Assessment by two doctors or healthcare providers
- 3. Meet residency requirements making the person eligible for publicly funded health care
- 4. Request by person only no relative or friend

Major differences:

- 1. Administration of VAD substance: does legislation allow only self administration or both self and practitioner administration
- 2. Prognosis: does legislation require that the person is expected to die within a specified period six or 12 months
- 3. Advance requests: can a person request VAD (while they retain capacity) in case they later lose decision making capacity
- 4. Disability and mental illness: some jurisdictions include disability or mental illness as an eligibility criteria for VAD (most do not)
- 5. Participating doctor or nurse practitioner must be VAD trained in Australia

VAD Provision	Netherlands	USA	Canada	Australia, New Zealand
Commencement	2002	1997-2025	2016	2019-2025
		11 states and DC		6 states and the ACT
Eligibility Criteria				
Medical	Doctor to follow all six due care criteria – ensure person is informed of possible treatments, request is considered and suffering is unbearable	Diagnosed with a terminal illness which will cause death within six months	 Diagnosed with a serious and incurable illness, disease or disability be in an advanced state of irreversible decline in capability Track 1: death is reasonably foreseeable Track 2: death is not reasonably foreseeable 	 Diagnosed with a disease, illness or medical condition that is advanced, progressive and will cause death Some states include 'incurable'
Suffering	• Doctor to be satisfied	Silent	have 'enduring and intolerable	• person is suffering intolerably
	that person's suffering is		physical or psychological	which 'cannot be relieved in a



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	ʻunbearable with no		suffering that cannot be	manner acceptable to the
	prospect of		alleviated under conditions the	person'
	improvement'		person considers acceptable'	
			 Additional safeguards for Track 2 	
Decision Making	 Must have decision 	 Must have decision 	'waiver of final consent' allows	 Must have decision making
Capacity	making capacity	making capacity at every	Track 1 person assessed as	capacity at every stage
	 advance care directive 	stage	eligible for VAD (while still	
	possible if all due care		having capacity) to set a date	
	criteria apply		for MAiD if they lose capacity	
Prognosis	• No	6 months	• No	• 6 or 12 months
				 ACT has no prognosis
Mental illness	• Yes	• No	• No	• No
Disability	• Yes	• No	• Yes	• No
Adult or child	Over 18	Over 18	Over 18	• Over 18
	• Child 12-17 (with	No-one under 18	No-one under 18	No-one under 18
	parental involvement)			
Residency	 Not legislated, however 	• 12 months in most states	Citizen or permanent resident	Citizen or permanent resident
	doctors do not accept	(Not in Oregon; removed	(citizenship takes 3 years;	12 months resident in the state
	foreign patients for VAD	in 2023)	permanent residency has	
			narrow criteria)	
Self	• Both	 Self administration only 	Both	Both
administration or	• 99% physician		99% physician administration	 majority self administration
physician	administration			
administration				
Assessment	 Assessed by two doctors 	Assessed by two doctors	 A written request, signed by 	Assessed by two VAD trained
process	(in separate	(in separate consultations)	an independent witness	doctors (in separate
	consultations)	 Two formal oral requests 	 Assessed by two doctors or 	consultations)
	No mandated VAD		nurse practitioners (in	Two formal oral requests,
	training for doctors		separate consultations)	



Voluntary Assisted Dying South Australia

Voluntary Assisted Dying South Australia <u>www.vadsa.org.au</u> info@vadsa.org.au

VAD Provision	Netherlands	USA	Canada	Australia, New Zealand
		 One written request, witnessed by two witnesses No mandated VAD training for doctors 	 No mandated VAD training for doctors; national training guidelines published Sept 2023 	 One written request, witnessed by two witnesses Note: NZ does not require specific VAD training of doctor
Doctor or nurse assessment and administration	Doctors only	Doctors only	 Doctors and nurse practitioners Some provinces do not allow nurse practitioners to assess or administer 	Majority doctors, some states allow nurses
Approval process	 Doctor reports VAD death to municipal coroner Reviewed by VAD Board after death 	• No	 No Some provinces review after death (these reviews cover 91% of VAD deaths) 	 After assessment by doctors, paperwork submitted to administrator Formal approval from administrator required before prescription written Review by VAD Board after death
Conscientious objection	Doctors, nurses and health care providers can conscientiously object	Doctors, nurses and health care providers can conscientiously object	Doctors, nurses and health care providers can conscientiously object	 Doctors, nurses and health care providers can conscientiously object Health institutions can conscientiously object (in some states)
Compulsory waiting period	• No	Yes15 days in Oregon	 No for Track 1 Min 90 day assessment period for Track 2 (unless at risk of losing capacity) 	 Yes between 5 and 9 days from first request to administration
VAD pathway support system	NGO support	NGO support	 Provincial care coordination services 	VAD Care Navigators employed by state health agency



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			NGO support	
Patient or doctor control	Doctor determines suffering status	Patient control	 Doctor or nurse practitioner to be satisfied suffering is intolerable 	Patient control
VAD is not suicide clause	• No	• Yes	• Yes	• Yes
Death Certificate	 Reported as a non natural death 	Underlying illness	Underlying illness	Underlying illness
VAD allowed in Advance Request	• Yes	• No	 Quebec allows VAD in Advance Request made while person has capacity and when diagnosed with capacity ending condition eg dementia 	• No
Process for achieving legislation	Medical supportGovernment InquiryLegislation	Different process in different states — referendum, legislation, court order	 Court order followed by national legislation Quebec legislated VAD prior to Supreme Court decision 	Parliamentary InquiryLegislation
National or state/province legislation	• national	• state	 national legislation (aside from Quebec) with provincial administration 	statenational in NZ
Public reports	• annual	annual eg Oregon	annual, nationalsome provinces report more frequently	 Annual by each state and Territory (7 reports) some report quarterly eg SA