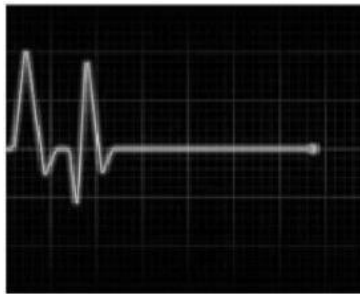


Information for patients, relatives and carers

What Happens...



...if my Heart Stops?

① For more information or advice please speak to your
doctor or nurse

Contents

Page

Introduction	4
Why do people die?	5
What happens when my heart stops beating?	5
What is Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR)?	6
Do people fully recover after CPR?	7
Will someone discuss CPR with me?	7
What does DNACPR mean?	8
What if I don't want to or am unable to talk about this myself?	8
What if I want CPR to be attempted?	9
What if I know I don't want to be resuscitated?	10
How will people know about a DNACPR decision?	10
What happens if my situation changes?	11
Can I see what is written about me?	11
What about other medical treatments?	11
Who else can I talk to about this?	12
References and further reading	13
Tell us what you think of this leaflet	14
Teaching, training and research	14
Patient Advice and Liaison Service (PALS)	14
Leaflets in alternative languages or formats	16

Introduction

This leaflet has been produced to help you understand what happens when your heart stops beating, how cardio-pulmonary resuscitation (CPR) can be used, and when it may not be helpful.

It may be upsetting to talk about resuscitation. This booklet tries to explain the issues as clearly and sensitively as possible.

You do not have to discuss resuscitation if you do not want to. However, your health care team is available if you change your mind.

Why do people die?

Everybody dies.

Death might be due to an accident, or a sudden event. Most people die from serious illnesses which they have had for many months or even years.



It may be something you don't want to think about. Often though, talking with your family or with your doctor or nurse, and making plans for that time, can make things as easy as possible for you and for those close to you.



What happens when my heart stops beating?

When you die your heart stops beating.

No blood gets pumped round your body, so very quickly the rest of your body stops working.

Your kidneys, your liver, your lungs and your brain all stop working.



What is Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR)?

If your heart stops beating it may be possible to start it beating again.

Attempts to restart your heart will include pressing down firmly on your chest again and again, and breathing for you.

Ambulance or hospital staff might use a machine to give your heart an electric shock to make it start working again.

They may put a tube down your windpipe to help you breathe. They may also give you drugs to help your heart start.

This is called cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR).

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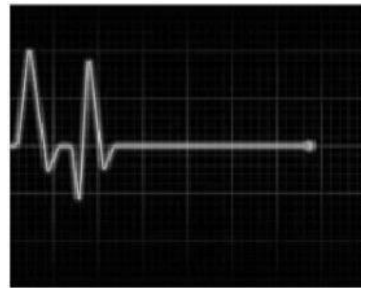
Do people fully recover after CPR?

Each person has a different chance of CPR working.

Only about 2 out of 10 people who have CPR survive and go home from hospital. Survival is less likely in people with lots of health problems.

Even if CPR starts the heart again, people usually need more treatment afterwards, often in an intensive care unit. Some never get fully better and suffer from mental or physical disabilities.

The decision to attempt CPR has nothing to do with how old you are or your abilities. It is about whether or not the treatment will help you.



Will someone discuss CPR with me?

You might want to talk about what happens when you die, or you might have questions about CPR. You can always talk with your doctor or nurse about this.

What does DNACPR mean?

Your doctor is the best person to decide if CPR is likely to help. CPR will not be attempted if it will start your heart and breathing for only a short time, or if it will prolong your suffering.

Your health problems might mean that CPR cannot help, and your health care team will decide not to attempt it when your heart stops. This is a Do Not Attempt Cardio-pulmonary resuscitation (DNACPR) decision. You have a right to be told that a DNACPR decision has been made, unless telling you would be harmful to you.

What if I don't want to or am unable to talk about this myself?

You can appoint someone to have power of attorney for your health. This person is then allowed to speak on your behalf when you can't do this yourself. If you cannot talk for yourself or don't wish to, the doctors and nurses in charge of your care will decide what treatment is best for you (this is a best interests decision). Wherever possible they will discuss this with those close to you.



What if I want CPR to be attempted?

If it will be of benefit to you, health care professionals will not refuse your wish for CPR.

However, you cannot insist on having a treatment that will not work. Doctors and nurses will not offer treatment that will be degrading or cause harm.

If there is any doubt that CPR would work, the health care team can arrange a second opinion if you would like one.

If CPR might work, but it is likely to leave you severely ill or disabled, your opinion about whether the chances are worth taking is very important.

The health care team must and will listen to your opinion.



What if I know I don't want to be resuscitated?

If you don't want CPR you can refuse it and your health care team must respect your wishes. You can talk to your doctor or nurse about this.



They can also give you advice on making a legally binding Advance Decision to Refuse Treatment (an ADRT).

How will people know about a DNACPR decision?

If you do not want CPR, or if your doctor decides that it will not work for you, a DNACPR form will be completed and discussed with you.

It tells everyone who looks after you that this decision has been made.

There is only one form which will be needed if you are admitted to hospice or hospital, or if you travel by ambulance.

At home, it needs to be kept safe so that doctors, nurses or ambulance crew can see it if needed.

DO NOT ATTEMPT CARDIOPULMONARY RESUSCITATION
Resuscitation & Resuscitation Register Form for Adults and Young People aged 16 and over (R16)
In the event of cardiac or respiratory arrest ALL interventions at cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) will be made. All other treatments should be given where appropriate.

Form fields include: Name, Hospital No., Next of Kin / Emergency Contact, Address, Relationship, Date of Birth, and Tel Number.

Section 1: Reason for DNACPR decision: Select as appropriate from A - D

A CPR has been discussed with this patient. It is against their wishes and they have the mental capacity to make this decision.

B CPR is against the wishes of the patient as recorded in a valid advance decision. The right to refuse CPR is not limited to decisions to opt out of the use of life support.

C The initiation of CPR would not be of overall benefit to the patient and:
1) They lack the capacity to make the decision. Yes No
2) They have declined to discuss the decision. Yes No
This represents a best interests decision and must be discussed with relevant others.

D CPR would be of no clinical benefit because of the following medical condition:
In these situations when CPR is not expected to be successful, it is good practice to explain to the patient and/or relevant others why CPR will not be attempted.

Section 2: Review of DNACPR decision: Select as appropriate from 1 OR 2

1 DNACPR decision is to be reviewed by:
Name: _____ Date: _____
Specialist Registrar: Yes No
Medical Director: Yes No

2 DNACPR decision is to remain valid and up to date.

Section 3: Healthcare professionals completing DNACPR form (Printed name)

Name: _____ Date: _____
Specialist Registrar: Yes No
Medical Director: Yes No

What happens if my situation changes?

Your DNACPR form will state when the decision should be reviewed. If your health condition changes, the decision can be reviewed.

Your health care team will be happy to discuss any changes with you.

Can I see what is written about me?

You have a legal right to see what is written about you and can ask to do so.

If you do not understand what is written, your health care team can explain it to you.

What about other medical treatments?

A DNACPR decision will **not** affect any of your other medical treatment.

You will still receive the best care and treatment for your condition.

Who else can I talk to about this?

There are lots of people you can talk to, for example:

- Your family, friends and carers
- A nurse or doctor looking after you
- A hospital chaplain or someone from your own faith community
- An advocacy service

If you don't want to talk about it at all, that's fine too.

This leaflet has been adapted from an original collaboration between the Learning Disabilities Group of the Bradford and Airedale Palliative Care Managed Clinical Network and btm's Access to Information for Minorities (AIM) Project.

The Yorkshire and Humber DNACPR Regional Working Group gratefully acknowledges the work of these groups. Chair of the group: Dr Mary Kiely, Consultant in Palliative Medicine, Huddersfield Royal Infirmary.

References and further reading

Btm

11 – 12 Eldon Place
Bradford BD1 3AZ.
Tel. 01274 848150
www.btm.org.uk

Decisions relating to cardiopulmonary resuscitation –
RCN, Resuscitation Council (UK), BMA 3rd edition 2014

Deciding right, your life your choice. NHS England
Northern Clinical Networks and Senate - April 2014

Tell us what you think of this leaflet

We hope that you found this leaflet helpful. If you would like to tell us what you think, please contact:

Debbie Bayes, Lead Nurse for End of Life Care,
Scarborough Hospital, Woodlands Drive, Scarborough,
YO12 6QL or telephone 01723 236254

Teaching, training and research

Our Trust is committed to teaching, training and research to support the development of health and healthcare in our community. Healthcare students may observe consultations for this purpose. You can opt out if you do not want students to observe. We may also ask you if you would like to be involved in our research.

Patient Advice and Liaison Service (PALS)

PALS offers impartial advice and assistance to patients, their relatives, friends and carers. We can listen to feedback (positive or negative), answer questions and help resolve any concerns about Trust services.

PALS can be contacted on 01904 726262, or email pals@york.nhs.uk.

An answer phone is available out of hours.

Leaflets in alternative languages or formats

If you would like this information in a different format, including braille or easy read, or translated into a different language, please speak to a member of staff in the ward or department providing your care.

Patient Information Leaflets can be accessed via the Trust's Patient Information Leaflet website:
www.yorkhospitals.nhs.uk/your-visit/patient-information-leaflets/

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