

Rethinking Advance Care Planning: Challenges, Controversies, and Opportunities

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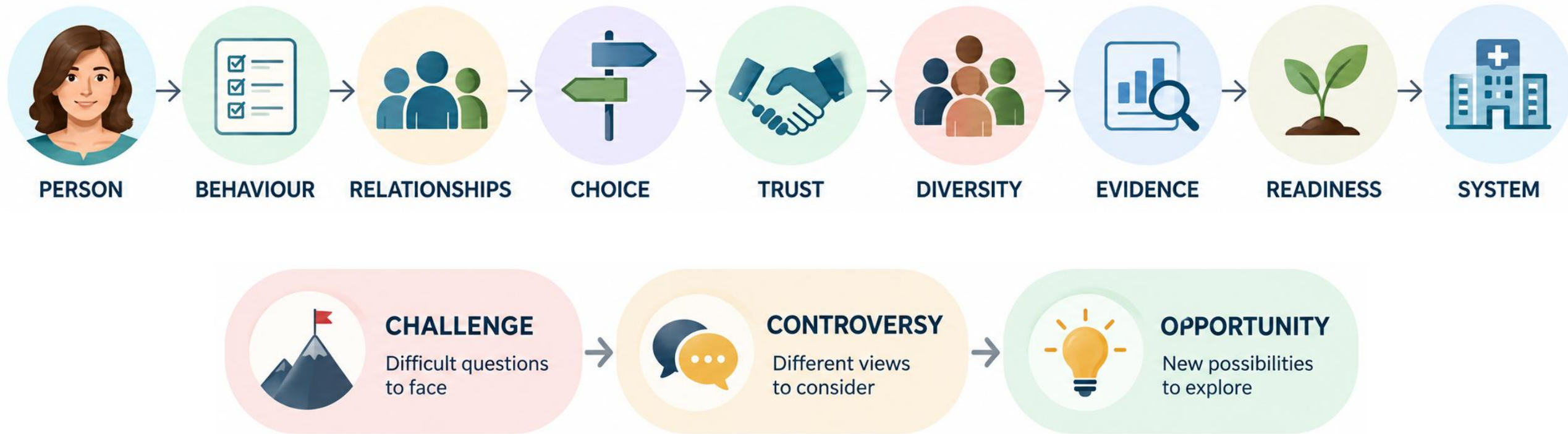


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OVERVIEW

Rethinking ACP



What could ACP become if we designed for complexity rather than trying to remove it?



Q1

What if some of the **assumptions** we make about advance care planning are too simple?



Q2

What if the **problem** isn't that we haven't yet persuaded enough people to engage in ACP?



Q3

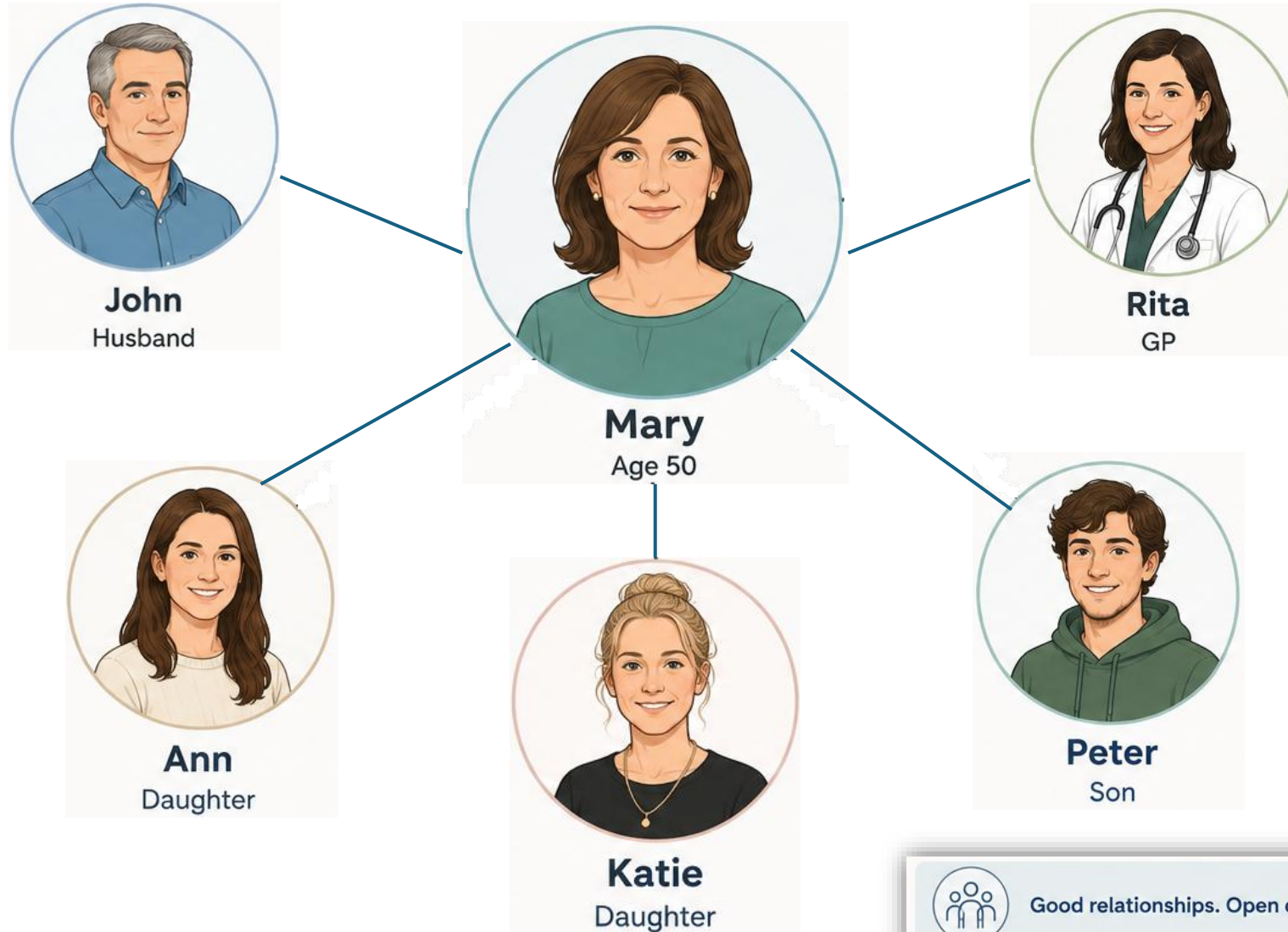
What if part of the **problem** is how we conceptualise ACP in the first place?

THE PERSON

WHO ARE WE PLANNING FOR, AND WITH?

CHALLENGE 1

WHO IS THE “PERSON” IN PERSON-CENTRED ACP?



Good relationships. Open communication. Shared understanding.

MEET OTHERS

What matters to you?



Sinead

Sinead uses a wheelchair.



Carline

Carline does have a family, but she is not originally from Ireland and most of her meaningful social network lives abroad.



Paul & Mark

Paul and Mark are in a same-sex relationship.



Alex

Alex is transgender.



Mike

Mike has an intellectual disability.



Christi

Christi is neurodivergent.



Jamie

Jamie is a young person, still at school.



Aisha

Aisha is Muslim and her faith is an important part of her life.



Darren

Darren is a member of the Traveller community.



Olivia

Olivia is single and doesn't have family members whom she would naturally identify as decision-making partners.

PEOPLE ARE NOT CATEGORIES

People don't live their lives one variable at a time.



Kimberle Crenshaw
Intersectionality

Crenshaw (1989)

People occupy multiple, overlapping social positions and identities.

Opportunity: Make diversity the starting condition and design for it.



John
Husband



Mary
Age 50



Rita
GP



Ann
Daughter



Katie
Daughter



Peter
Son

Peter is more than one label.



He could be gay.



He could have a mental health condition.



He could be living abroad.



He could have very different beliefs about illness, autonomy or what constitutes a good death.

The neat distinction between "mainstream family" and "diverse cases" collapses.

BEHAVIOUR

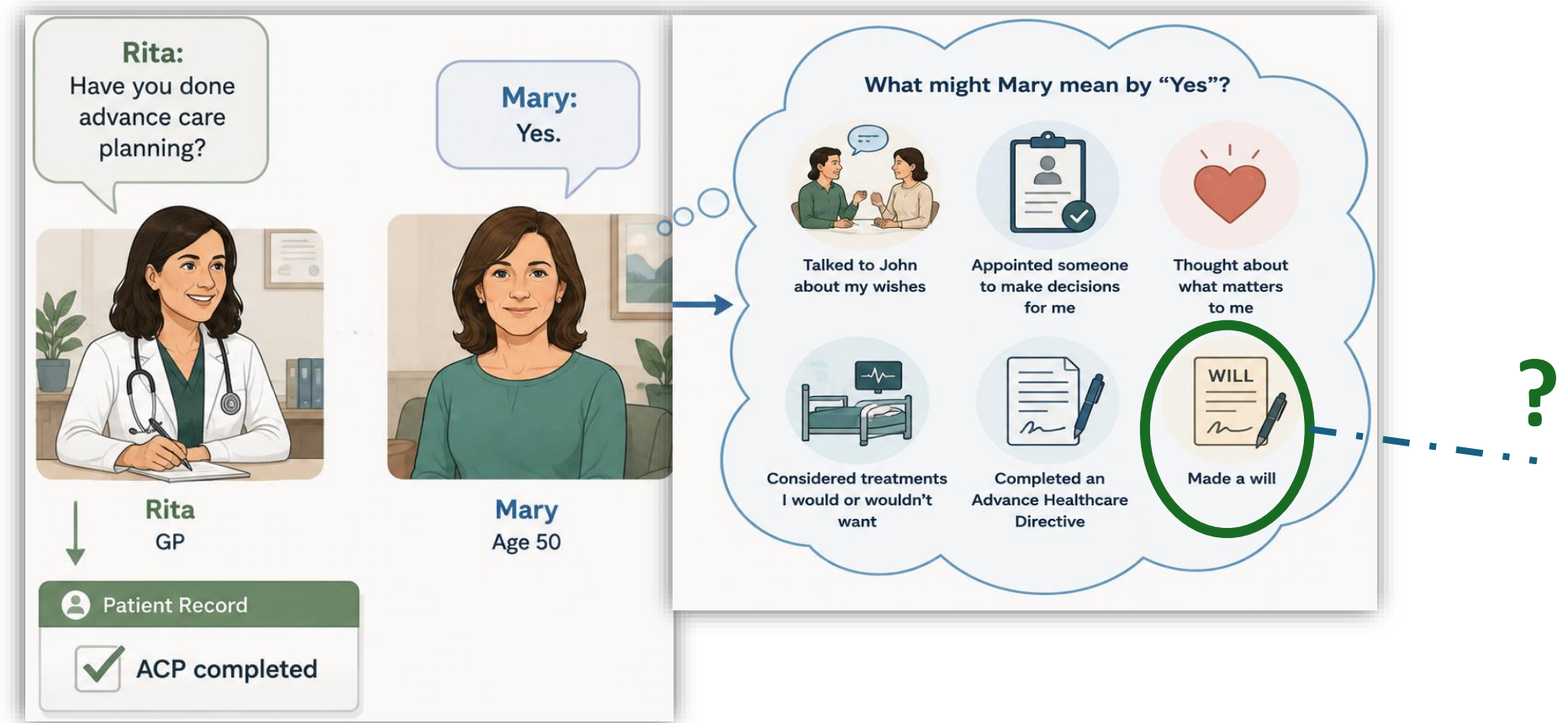
WHAT EXACTLY IS ACP?

CHALLENGE 2

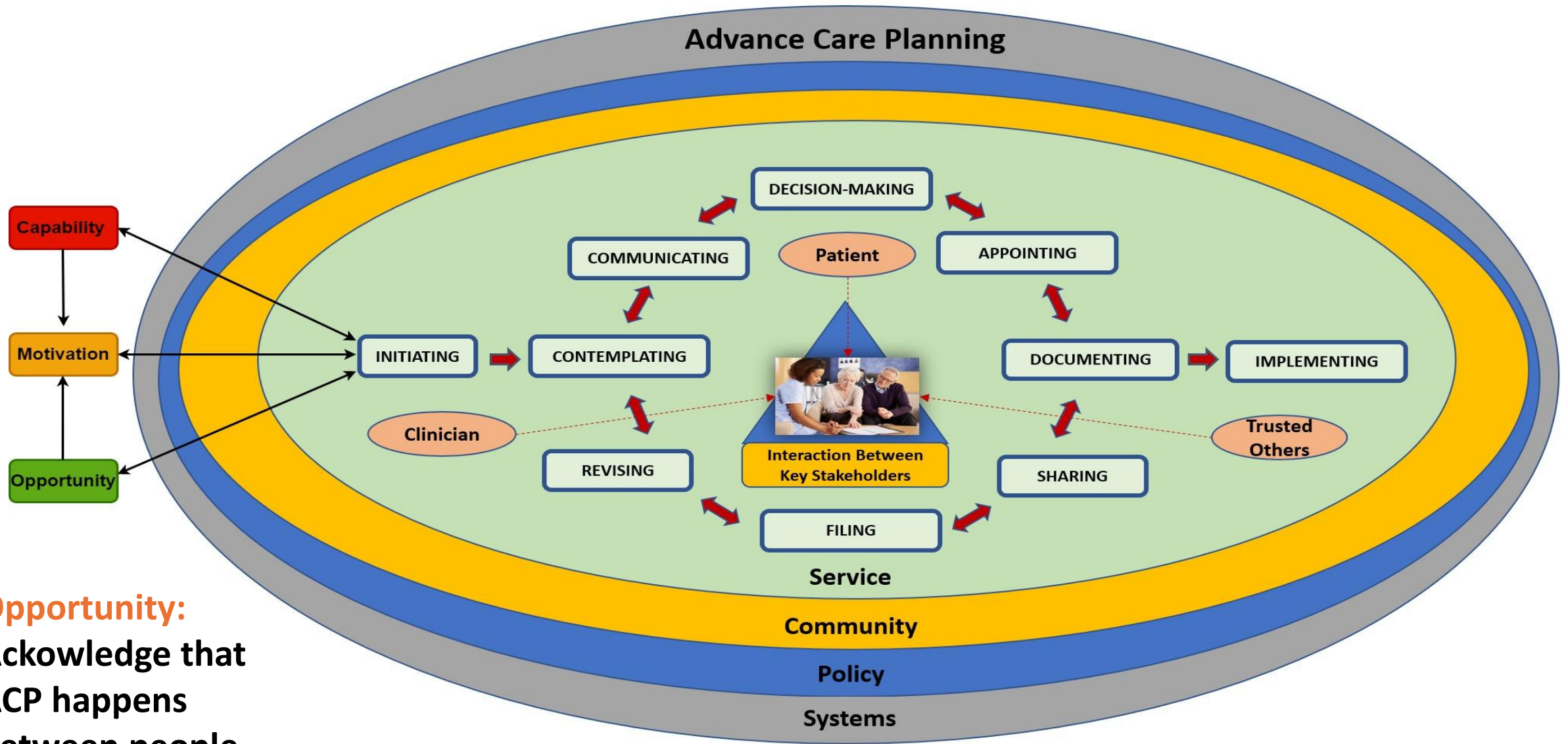
HAVE WE AGREED WHAT WE'RE TALKING ABOUT?

What exactly has Mary done?

Opportunity:
Clarify shared
understanding and
identify what
exactly happened
(or needs to
happen).



ACP IS NOT ONE BEHAVIOUR



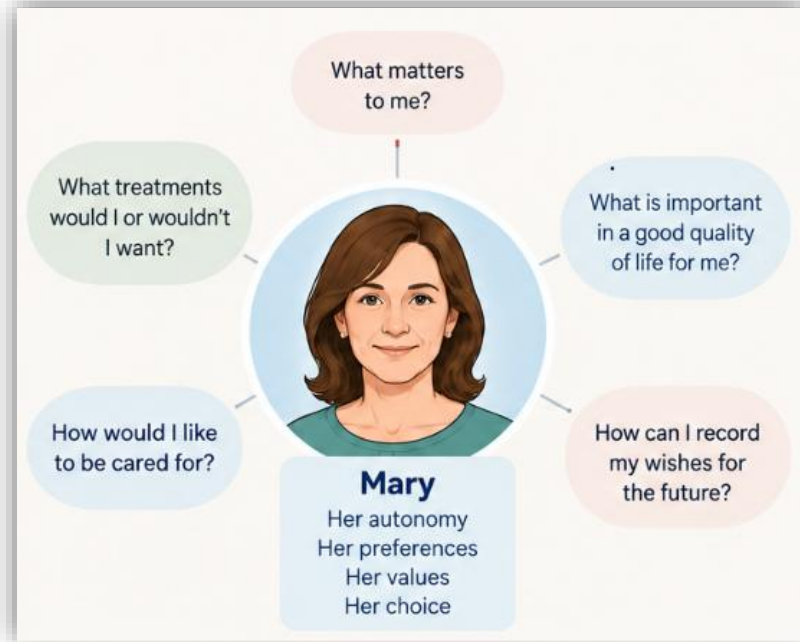
Opportunity:
Acknowledge that
ACP happens
between people,
within a context.

WHOSE AUTONOMY?

CHALLENGE 3

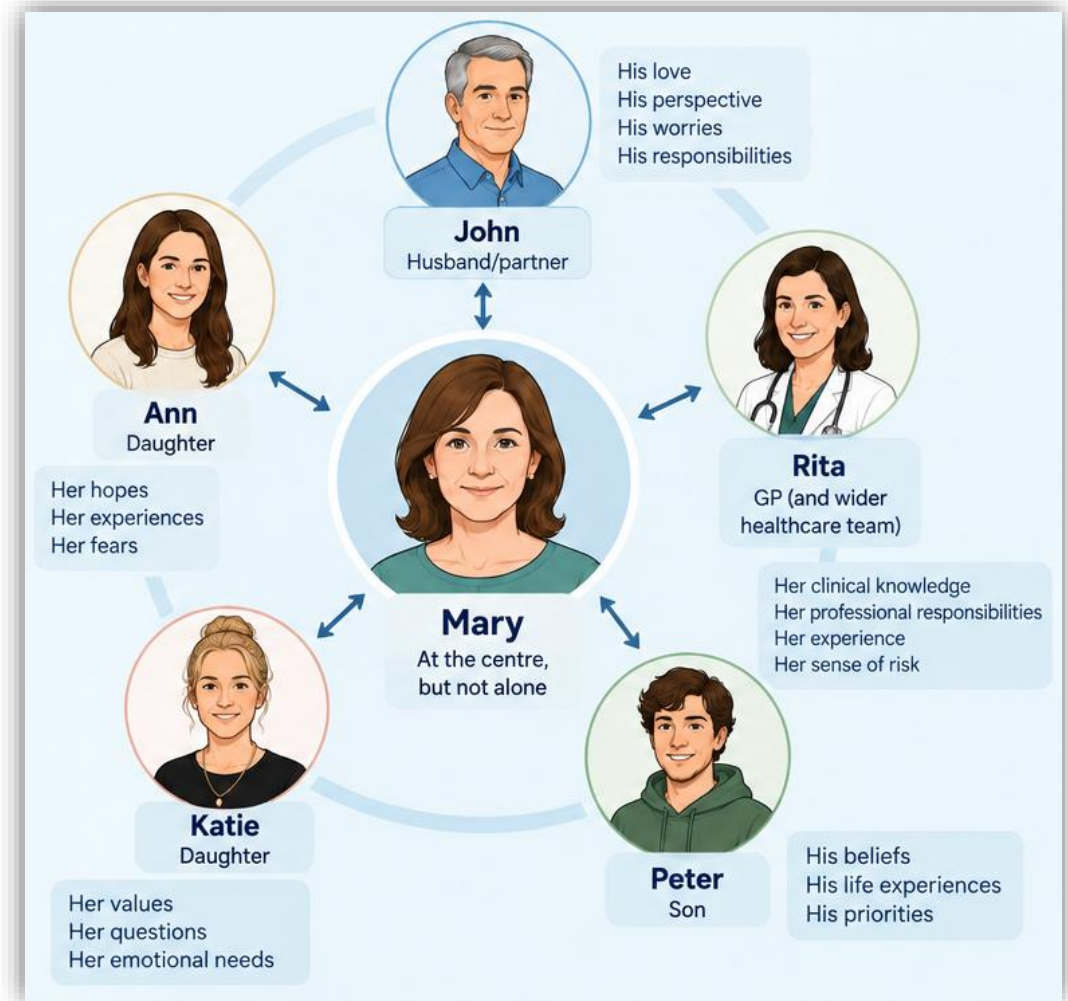
FROM INDIVIDUAL AUTONOMY TO RELATIONAL AUTONOMY?

Are different relationships and perspective aligned?



(Kutner, 1969)

Opportunity: Build enough shared understanding for preferences to be meaningfully enacted.

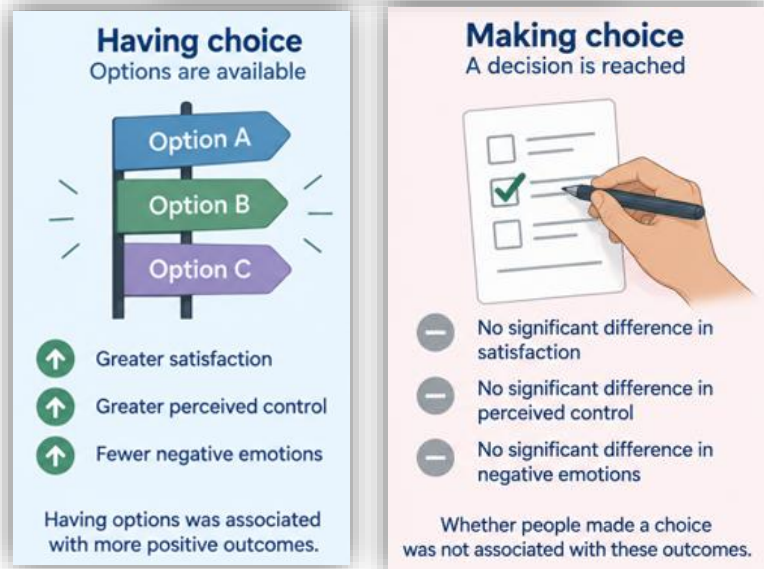


(Robinson, 2011; Killackey et al., 2020)

CHOICE IS MORE COMPLICATED THAN IT LOOKS

CHALLENGE 4

WHAT MAKES CHOICE MEANINGFUL?

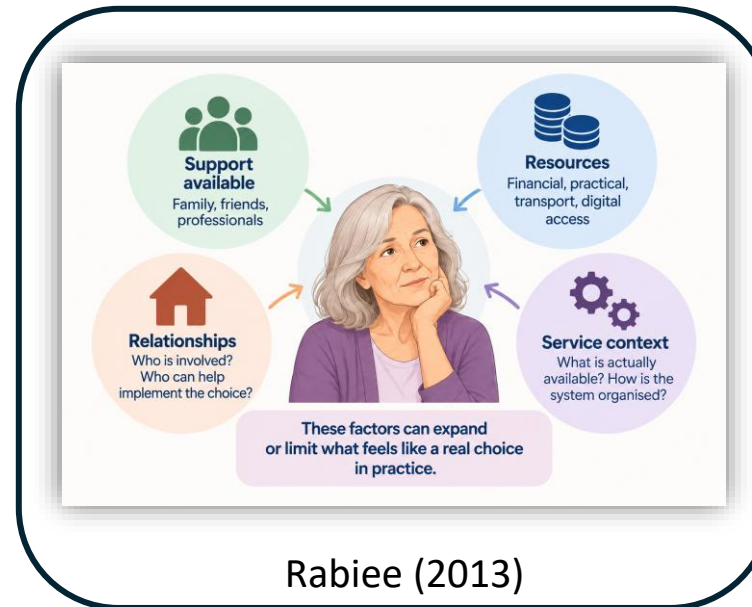


Ogden et al. (2009)

Does Mary have options?

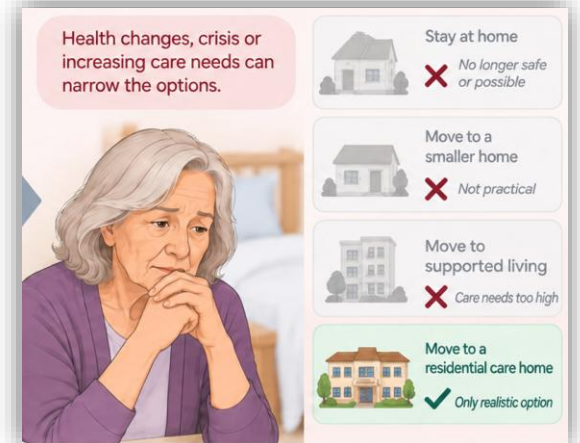
Does Mary want to make the decision?

Are those options genuinely possible for her?



Rabiee (2013)

Opportunity: Not only offer choice, support meaningful choice.



Nord (2016)

WHEN CHOICE BECOME A BURDEN?

How do we approach (read: avoid) sensitive topics?

Escaping from freedom



(Fromm, 1941)

Death anxiety



(Gao et al., 2025)

Opportunity: Rather than maximising choice, support people to exercise the amount and form of choice they want.

THE CONVERSATION WE SAY WE WANT

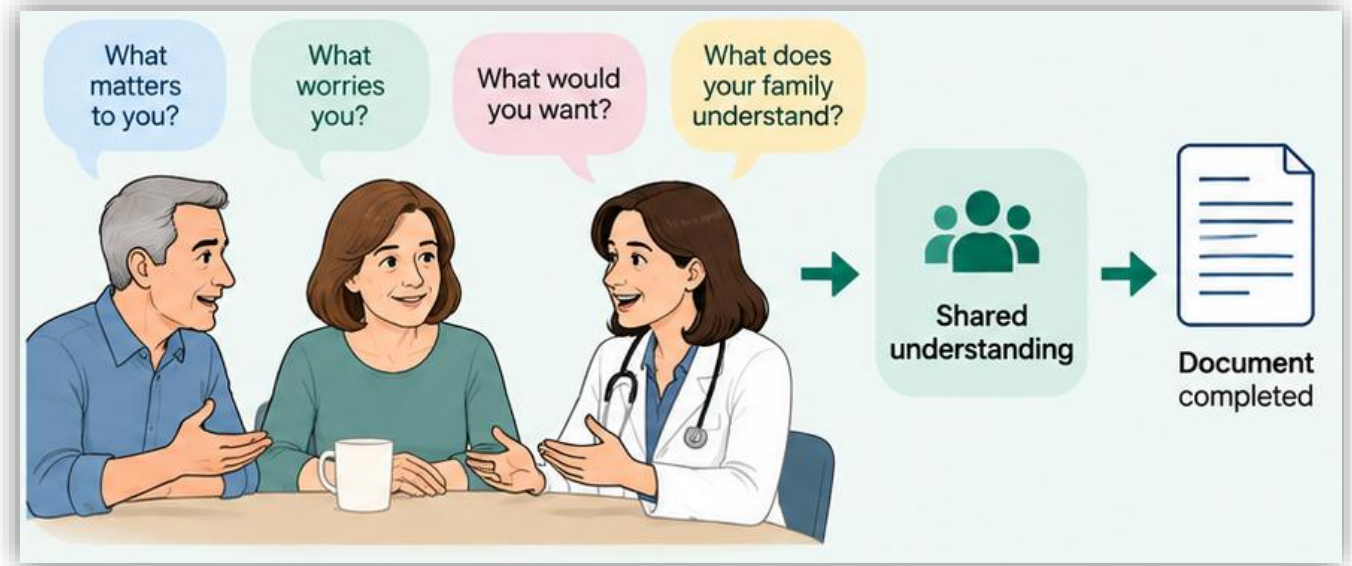
CHALLENGE 5

DOCUMENTATION OR CONVERSATION?

Do we have infrastructure for supporting high-quality conversations that produce high-quality documents?



Opportunity: Understand the conversational processes that produce shared understanding, not simply better documentation.



A document is an output. Shared understanding is the process.



Number 64 of 2015

Assisted Decision-Making (Capacity) Act 2015



seirbhís tacaíochta
cinn-teoireachta
decision support service



Irish
Hospice
Foundation

To die and grieve well wherever the place



TRUST: NECESSARY, BUT NOT SIMPLE

CHALLENGE 6

TRUST YOUR HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONAL

Foundational



Opportunity: Consider what do people mean when they say: 'I trust you'. What builds trust? What damages it? Do not assume we understand.

(Acerbi, Gleeson, McQuillan, Pilch, *in preparation*)

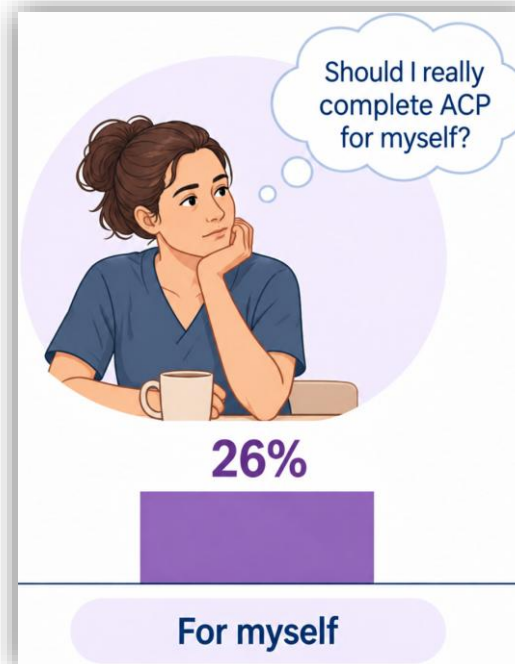
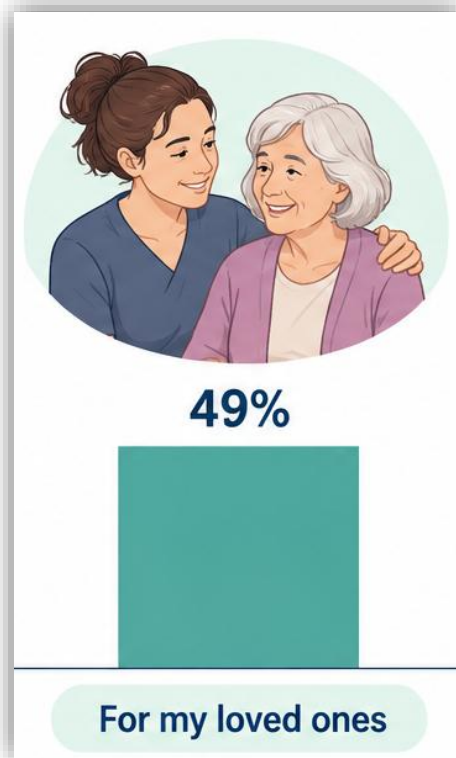
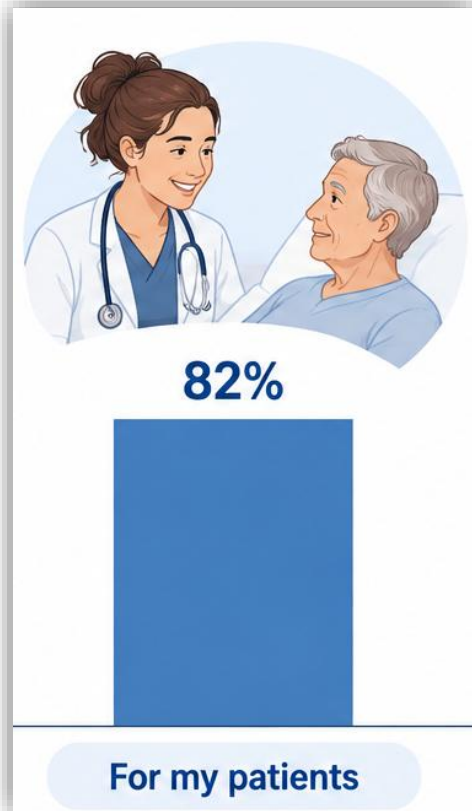
THE PROFESSIONAL IS ALSO A PERSON

CHALLENGE 7: WE PRETEND THE CLINICIAN ENTERS ACP AS A NEUTRAL ACTOR



(Pilch, 2023)

ACP IS FOR MY PATIENTS, NOT FOR ME...



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Personal and professional perspectives on advance care planning among palliative care staff: An observational study

Tadhg Gleeson¹ , Regina McQuillan^{2,3}
and Monika Pilch¹

Opportunity: Understanding self and having the lived experience of ACP processes may help us understand and support others.



**If you knew you had 100 days left to live, what would you do with this time?
What would really matter to you?**

If you became terminally ill, would you aim to extend your life at all cost?

... even if it came at the expense of quality of life and time spent with your loved ones?

**If you become sick and lost capacity to communicate and decide for yourself right now,
would your loved ones know what kind of care you would like to receive?**

Have you had these conversations with your loved ones?

DESIGNING ACP INTERVENTION FOR WHOM?

CHALLENGE 8

THE UNIVERSAL INTERVENTION THAT ISN'T UNIVERSALLY EXPERIENCED

"This feels bureaucratic and overwhelming..."



Olivia
Lives alone



Documentation may feel bureaucratic.

"I'm not sure where to start, and it all feels complicated."

"For us, this is protection. It makes our relationship visible and respected."



Paul & Mark
In a same-sex relationship



Documentation may be a safeguard.

"Formally identifying each other as decision-making partners helps ensure our relationship is not overlooked."

"I worry that if I put limits in writing, it might make it easier for a system I already distrust to give up on me."



Carline
From a racialised community



Documentation may raise concerns.

"Given my experiences and mistrust of healthcare institutions, I worry that limiting treatment in writing could make it easier for the system to give up on me."

"I want my views to be understood in a way that works for me."



Mike
Has an intellectual disability



Documentation may need to be accessible.

"I want my preferences to be taken seriously, in a format and process that I can understand and be involved in."

"Why would I specify what I want if I don't believe those options will actually be available to me?"



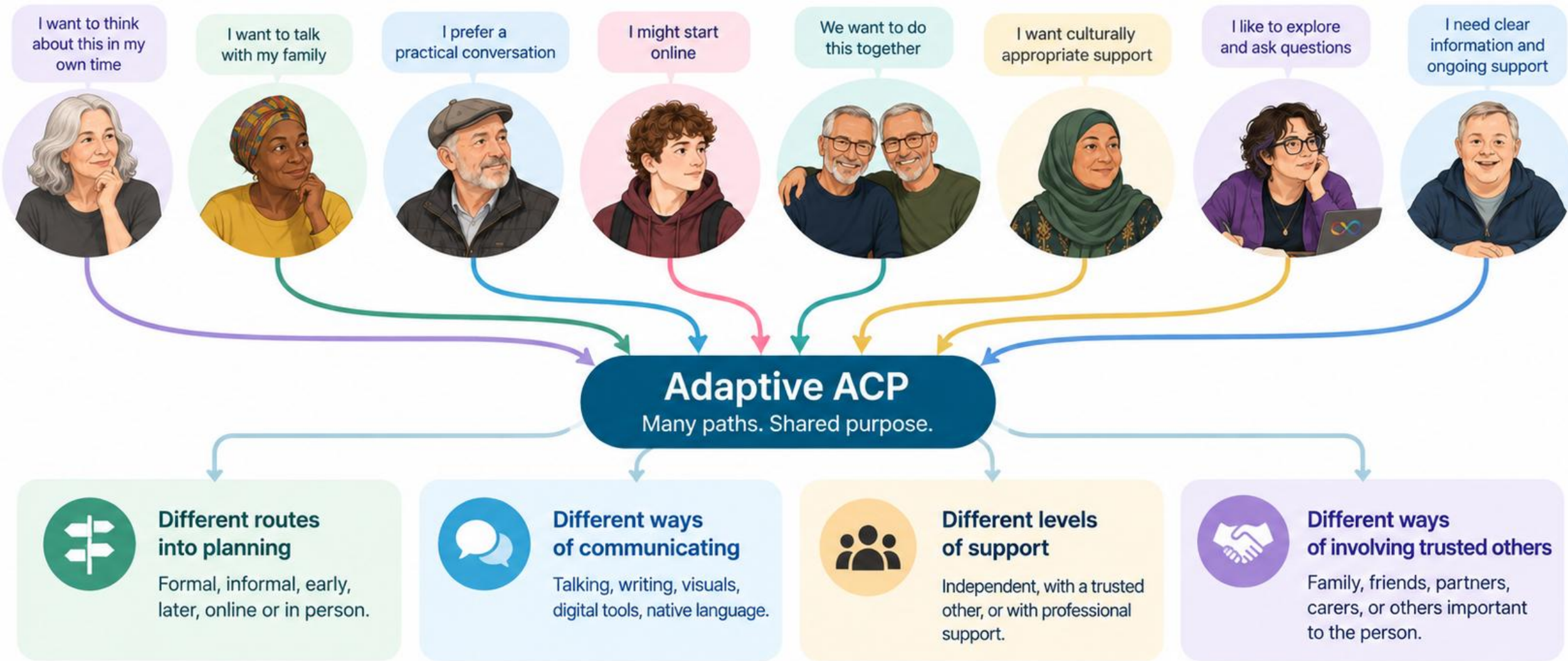
Christi
Neurodivergent, limited financial resources



Documentation may feel out of reach.

"If I don't have the same access to options because of my financial situation, why would I specify what I want?"

EQUALITY IS NOT SAMENESS



DOES ACP ACTUALLY WORK?

CHALLENGE 9

THE EVIDENCE PROBLEM

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Notes from the Editor

Advance Directives/Care Planning: Clear, Simple, and Wrong

R. Sean Morrison, MD, Senior Associate Editor

Weaver et al's Response to Morrison: Advance Directives/Care Planning: Clear, Simple, and Wrong (DOI: 10.1089/jpm.2020.0272)

Meaghan S. Weaver, MD, MPH, FAAP,¹ Lori Wiener, PhD,² Shana Jacobs, MD,³ Cynthia J. Bell, PhD, RN,⁴
Vanessa Madrigal, MD,⁵ Kim Mooney-Doyle, PhD, RN, CPNP-AC,⁶ and Maureen E. Lyon, PhD, ABPP⁷

VIEWPOINT

R. Sean Morrison, MD
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of Geriatrics and
Palliative Medicine,
Icahn School of
Medicine at Mount
Sinai, New York,
New York; and James J.
Peters VA Medical
Center, Bronx,
New York.

What's Wrong With Advance Care Planning?

Advance care planning (ACP) has emerged during the last 30 years as a potential response to the problem of low-value end-of-life care. The assumption that ACP will result in goal-concordant end-of-life care led to widespread public initiatives promoting its use, physician re-

goal-concordant care or patient quality of life. Additionally, these reviews found no association of ACP with subsequent health care use, including emergency department visits, hospitalizations, and critical care. Subsequently, 5 large multisite randomized clinical trials that

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Senior Associate Editor's Response to Readers' Comments to Morrison: Advance Directives/Care Planning: Clear, Simple, and Wrong (DOI: 10.1089/jpm.2020.0272)

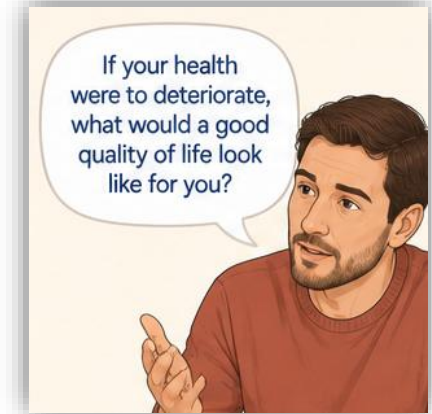
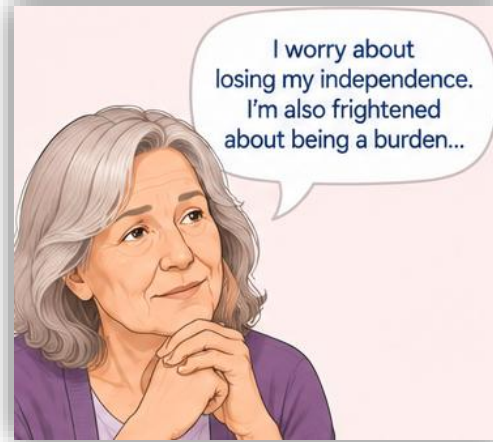
R. Sean Morrison, MD

Controversies About Advance Care Planning

To the Editor We have grave concerns about the advance care planning (ACP) evidence review and policy implications presented in the recent Viewpoint,¹ which concluded that ACP is not essential because it does not support goal-concordant end-of-life (EOL) care. First, the authors misrepresented the



PERHAPS WE MEASURE THE WRONG THING?



Mary feels heard.



"I feel relieved.
It's a weight
off my mind."

**John feels more
prepared.**



"I feel I understand
better, and I'm more
confident about
what to do."

**The family understands
one another better.**



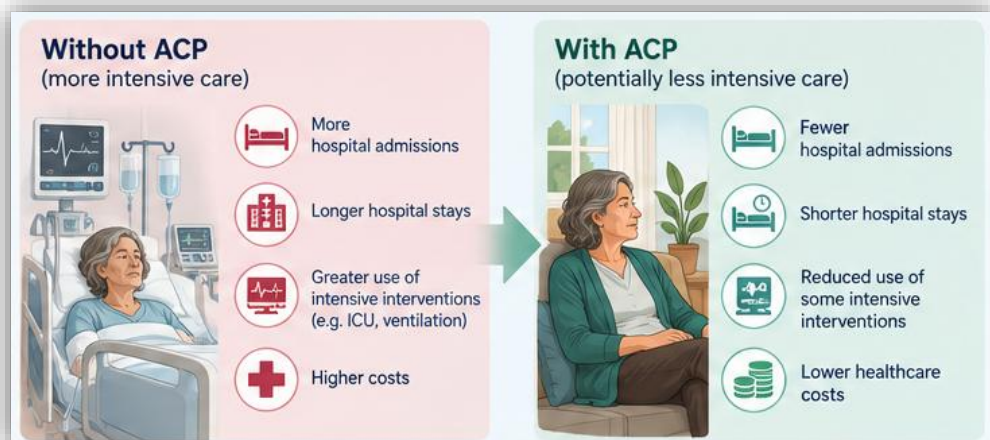
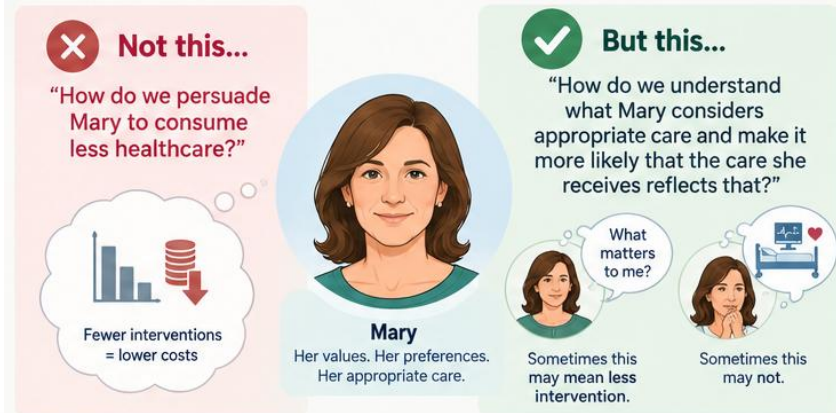
"We feel closer, and
we can support each
other."

Opportunity: ACP can
improve communication,
clarification, preparation,
and reduced uncertainty.

SAVING COSTS

CHALLENGE 10

WHAT IS ACP TRYING TO SAVE?



Khandelwal et al. (2015), Klingler et al. (2016), Malhotra et al. (2022)



Wendler & Rid (2011)

Opportunity: Consider:
Cost to whom? Cost of what?

WHEN SHOULD ALL OF THIS HAPPEN?

CHALLENGE 11

WHEN ARE WE “READY” OR HOW DO WE BECOME READY

The typical approach: waiting for a trigger

ACP is often introduced when a significant health event occurs.

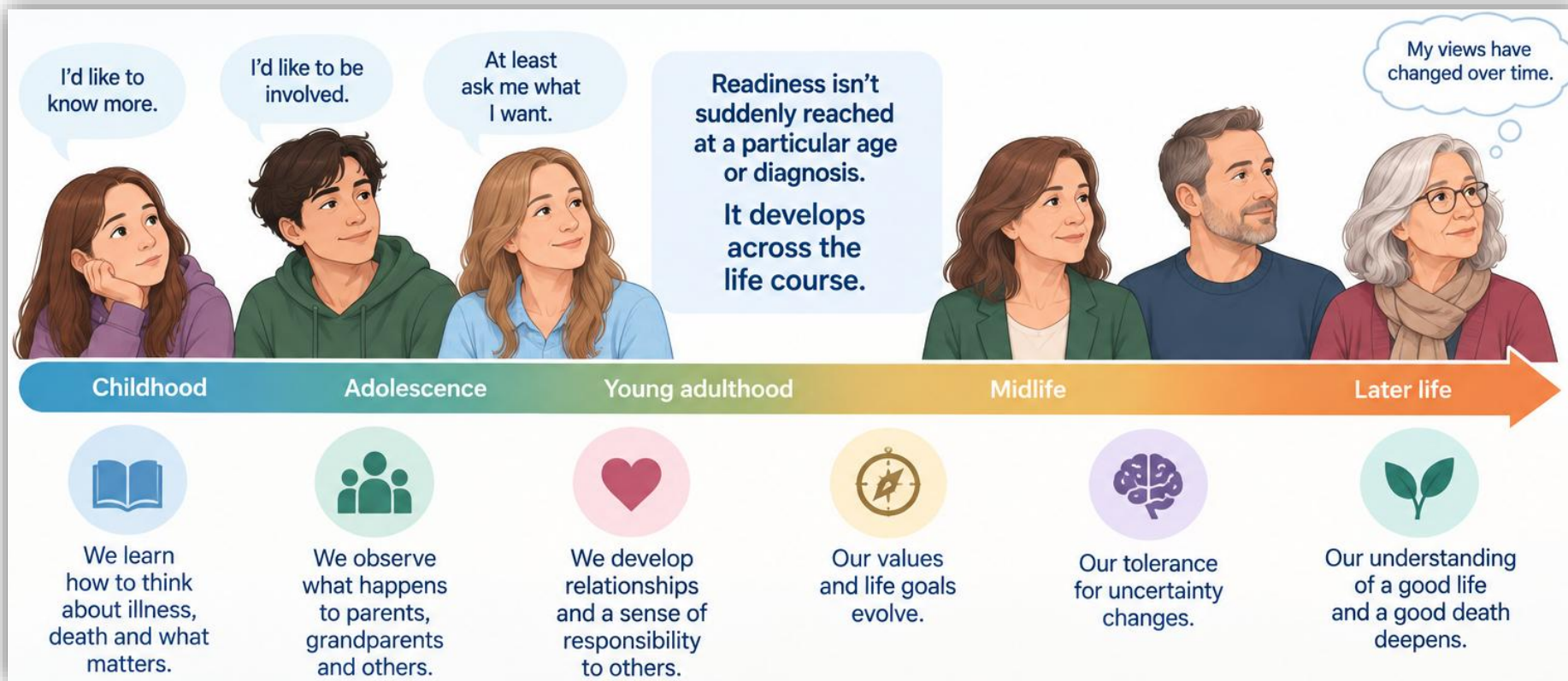


An alternative approach: building readiness over time

Readiness can develop through experiences, conversations and reflection across the life course.



READINESS, NOT A DEADLINE



Don't exclude by age.

Younger people may want information, involvement, or at least to be asked.



Ask, don't assume.

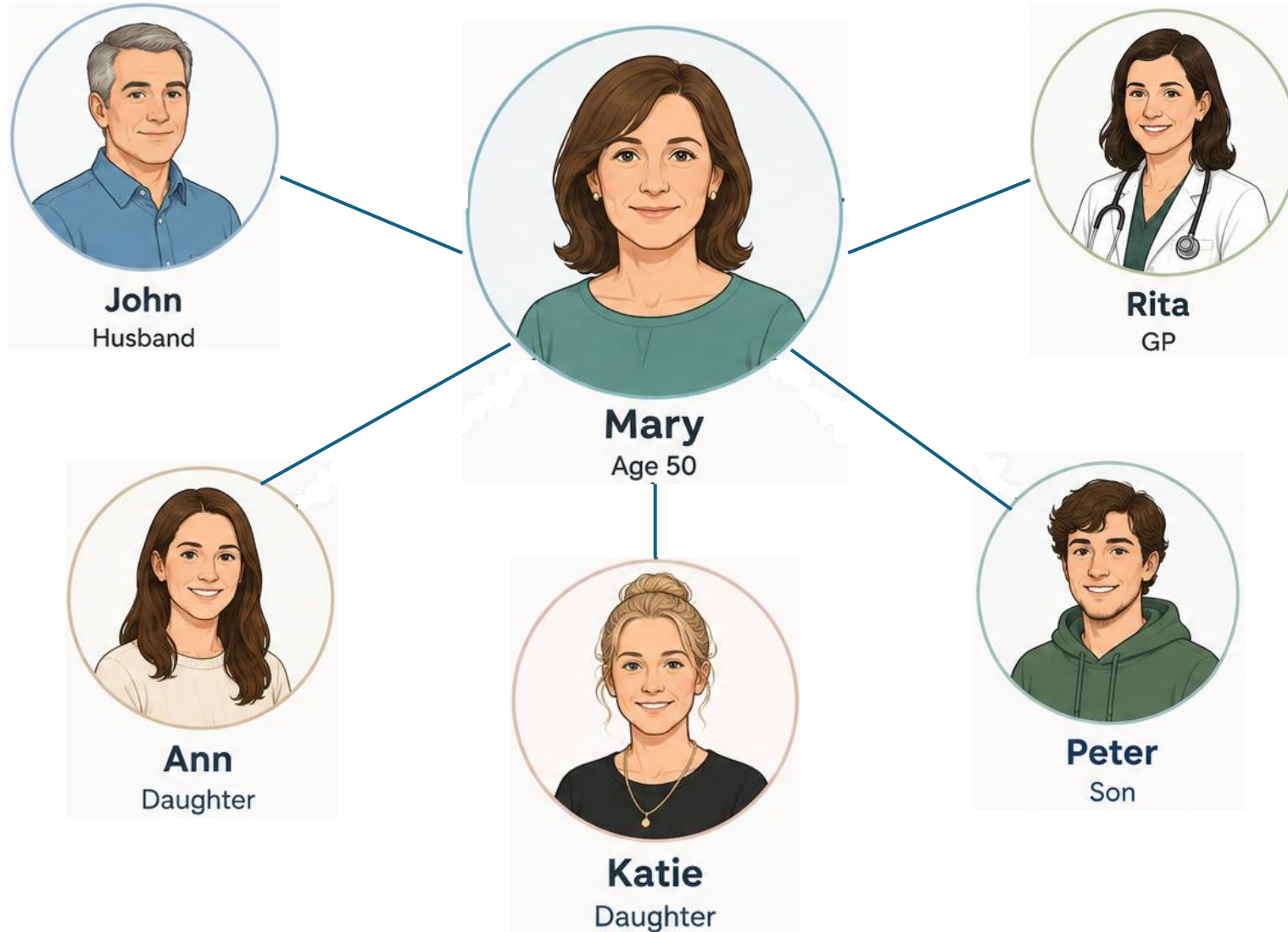
Preferences for involvement vary and can change over time.



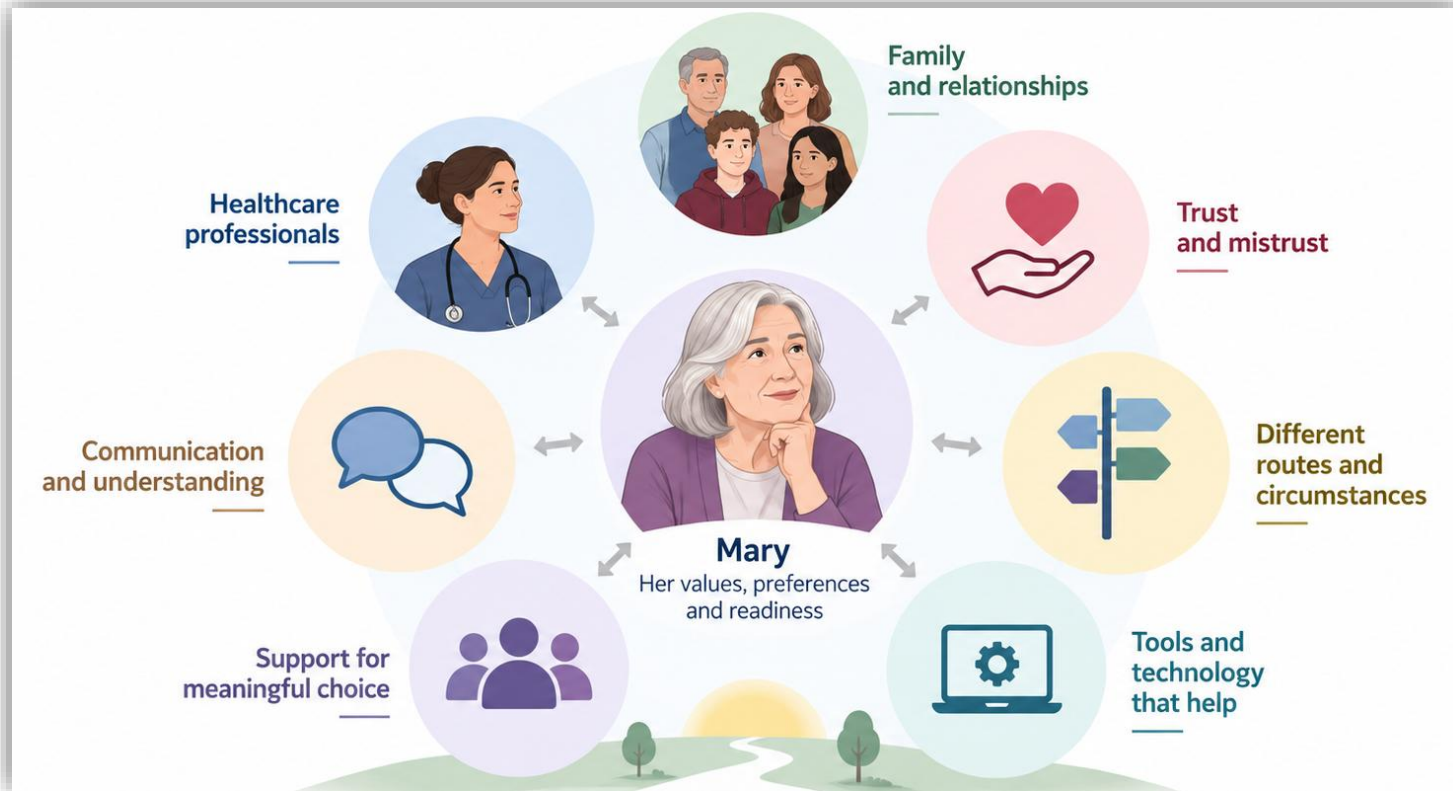
Support readiness across the life course.

Conversations, experiences and reflection help build the capability for future decisions.

BACK TO MARY



THE OPPORTUNITY FROM ACP AS A TASK TO ACP AS A DYNAMIC RELATIONAL SYSTEM EMBEDDED IN BROADER SYSTEMS



RETHINKING ACP



From completion

A tick-box exercise



To process

An ongoing, evolving journey



From one behaviour

A single act



To interconnected behaviours

A set of linked actions



From giving choice

Offering options



To supporting choice

Helping people make informed, meaningful choices



From individual autonomy

The individual decides



To relational autonomy

Decisions within relationships and contexts



From documentation

Recording preferences



To communication

Ongoing, meaningful conversations



From standardisation

One-size-fits-all



To meaningful adaptation

Flexible, person-centred approaches



From assuming trust

Taking trust for granted



To understanding trust

Exploring, building and maintaining trust



From asking whether ACP works

Does it make a difference?



To understanding what works, for whom, how, and why

A more nuanced evidence base



From an event triggered by age or illness

A reactive approach



To readiness that develops over time

A life-course approach



From managing complexity

Trying to simplify

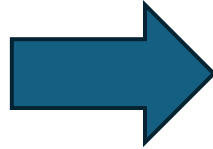
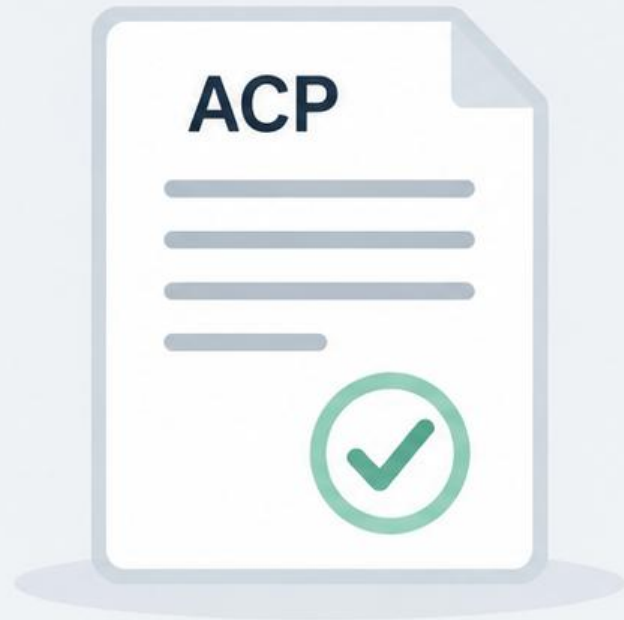


To designing for complexity

Embracing real-life complexity

Not the goal:

**A completed
ACP.**



The goal is:

**A person whose future care
can still reflect who they are,
even when they can no longer
tell us.**



Thank you

Contact: monika.pilch@ucd.ie



Dr Monika Pilch

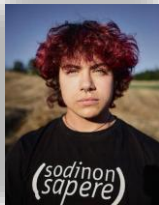
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DRAGONFLY LAB



Visual materials: Original conceptual graphics and illustrations in this presentation were developed by the author and generated with the assistance of ChatGPT (OpenAI), 2026. AI-generated visuals were reviewed, edited and adapted by the author.

Dragonfly Lab logo: Marco Acerbi, 2026

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