THE PATIENT KEEPS THE ORIGINAL MOLST FORM	I DURING TRAVEL TO DIFFER	ENT CARE SETTINGS. THE PHYSICIAN OR NURSE PRACTITIONER KEEPS A COPY.
LAST NAME/FIRST NAME/MIDDLE INITIAL OF PATIENT		
ADDRESS		
CITY/STATE/ZIP		
DATE OF BIRTH (MM/DD/YYYY)	🗌 Male 🔲 Female	eMOLST NUMBER (THIS IS NOT AN eMOLST FORM)

Do-Not-Resuscitate (DNR) and Other Life-Sustaining Treatment (LST)

This is a medical order form that tells others the patient's wishes for life-sustaining treatment. A health care professional must complete or change the MOLST form based on the patient's current medical condition, values, wishes, and MOLST Instructions. If the patient is unable to make medical decisions, the orders should reflect patient wishes, as best understood by the health care agent or surrogate. A physician or nurse practitioner must sign the MOLST form. All health care professionals must follow these medical orders as the patient moves from one location to another, unless a physician or nurse practitioner examines the patient, reviews the orders, and changes them.

MOLST is generally for patients with serious health conditions. The patient or other decision-maker should work with the physician or nurse practitioner and consider asking the physician or nurse practitioner to fill out a MOLST form if the patient:

- Wants to avoid or receive any or all life-sustaining treatment.
- Resides in a long-term care facility or requires long-term care services.
- Might die within the next year.

If the patient has an intellectual or developmental disability (I/DD) and lacks the capacity to decide, the doctor (not a nurse practitioner) must follow special procedures and attach the completed Office for People with Developmental Disabilities (OPWDD) legal requirements checklist before signing the MOLST. See page 4.

SECTION A Resuscitation Instructions When the Patient Has No Pulse and/or Is Not Breathing

Check one:

CPR Order: Attempt Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation

CPR involves artificial breathing and forceful pressure on the chest to try to restart the heart. It usually involves electric shock (defibrillation) and a plastic tube down the throat into the windpipe to assist breathing (intubation). It means that all medical treatments will be done to prolong life when the heart stops or breathing stops, including being placed on a breathing machine and being transferred to the hospital.

DNR Order: Do Not Attempt Resuscitation (Allow Natural Death)

This means do not begin CPR, as defined above, to make the heart or breathing start again if either stops.

SECTION B Consent for Resuscitation Instructions (Section A)

The patient can make a decision about resuscitation if he or she has the ability to decide about resuscitation. If the patient does NOT have the ability to decide about resuscitation and has a health care proxy, the health care agent makes this decision. If there is no health care proxy, another person will decide, chosen from a list based on NYS law. Individuals with I/DD who do not have capacity and do not have a health care proxy must follow SCPA 1750-b.

	Check if verbal consent (Leave signature line blank)	
SIGNATURE		DATE/TIME
PRINT NAME OF DECISION-MAKER		
PRINT FIRST WITNESS NAME	PRINT SECOND WITNESS NAME	
Who made the decisions? 🗌 Patient 🔲 Health Care Agent	🛛 🗌 Public Health Law Surrogate 🛛 Minor's Parent/Guard	ian 🗌 §1750-b Surrogate*
SECTION C Physician or Nurse Practitioner S	ignature for Sections A and B	
PHYSICIAN OR NURSE PRACTITIONER SIGNATURE*	PRINT PHYSICIAN OR NURSE PRACTITIONER NAME	DATE/TIME
PHYSICIAN OR NURSE PRACTITIONER LICENSE NUMBER	PHYSICIAN OR NURSE PRACTITIONER PHONE/PAGER NUMBER	
SECTION D Advance Directives		
Check all advance directives known to have been completed:	:	
🗌 Health Care Proxy 🛛 Living Will 🗌 Organ Donation 🛛	Documentation of Oral Advance Directive	
*If this decision is being made by a 1750-b surrogate, a physicia	an must sign the MOLST.	

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LAST NAME/FIRST NAME/MIDDLE INITIAL OF PATIENT

DATE OF BIRTH (MM/DD/YYYY)

SECTION	I F
SECTION	

Orders For Other Life-Sustaining Treatment and Future Hospitalization When the Patient has a Pulse and the Patient is Breathing

Life-sustaining treatment may be ordered for a trial period to determine if there is benefit to the patient. If a life-sustaining treatment is started, but turns out not to be helpful, the treatment can be stopped. Before stopping treatment, additional procedures may be needed as indicated on page 4.

Treatment Guidelines N comfort measures. Check of		atient will be treated with dignity and respect, and health care p	providers will offer
reducing suffering. Reas will be used to relieve pa	onable measures will be made to o ain and suffering. Oxygen, suctionir	and treatment provided with the primary goal of relieving pain a ffer food and fluids by mouth. Medication, turning in bed, wound 1g and manual treatment of airway obstruction will be used as ne	care and other measures eded for comfort.
Limited medical interver based on MOLST orders.		dication by mouth or through a vein, heart monitoring and all ot	her necessary treatment,
□ No limitations on medic	al interventions The patient will re	eceive all needed treatments.	
Instructions for Intubat	ion and Mechanical Ventilation	o n Check <u>one</u> :	
are available for sympto	ms of shortness of breath, such as c	s throat or connect to a breathing machine that pumps air into an xygen and morphine. (This box should not be checked if full CPR	
A trial period Check one			
	echanical ventilation		
	-	are professional agrees that it is appropriate	
is medically needed.	m mechanical ventilation, il neede	ed Place a tube down the patient's throat and connect to a breath	ing machine as long as it
•		ns cannot be otherwise controlled.	
the stomach or fluids can be	e given by a small plastic tube (cath are offered as tolerated using care g tube and IV fluids:	patient can no longer eat or drink, liquid food or fluids can be gi neter) inserted directly into the vein. If a patient chooses not to h ful hand feeding. Additional procedures may be needed as indi d of IV fluids	ave either a feeding tube
Determine use or limita	Jse other comfort measures to relie tion of antibiotics when infection nfections, if medically indicated.	<i>,</i> , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
Other Instructions about (dialysis, transfusions, etc.).	starting or stopping treatments disc	ussed with the doctor or nurse practitioner or about other treatme	ents not listed above
Consent for Life-Sustain	ning Treatment Orders (Sectio	n E) (Same as Section B, which is the consent for Section A)	
	0		
SIGNATURE		Check if verbal consent (Leave signature line blank)	DATE/TIME
PRINT NAME OF DECISION-MAKER			
PRINT FIRST WITNESS NAME		PRINT SECOND WITNESS NAME	
Who made the decisions?	☐ Patient ☐ Health Care Ager ☐ Public Health Law Surrogate	nt 🗌 Based on clear and convincing evidence of patient's wish 🗌 Minor's Parent/Guardian 🗌 §1750-b Surrogate*	es
Physician or Nurse Prac	titioner Signature for Section	E	
PHYSICIAN OR NURSE PRACTITIONE	R SIGNATURE*	PRINT PHYSICIAN OR NURSE PRACTITIONER NAME	DATE/TIME
*If this decision is being ma	ide by a 1750-b surrogate, a physici	an must sign the MOLST.	

This MOLST form has been approved by the NYSDOH for use in all settings.

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SECTION F Review and Renewal of MOLST Orders on this MOLST Form

The physician or nurse practitioner must review the form from time to time as the law requires, and also:

- If the patient moves from one location to another to receive care; or
- If the patient has a major change in health status (for better or worse); or
- If the patient or other decision-maker changes his or her mind about treatment.

Date/Time	Reviewer's Name and Signature	Location of Review (e.g., Hospital, NH, Physician's or Nurse Practitioner's Office)	Outcome of Review
			 No change Form voided, new form completed Form voided, no new form
			 No change Form voided, new form completed Form voided, no new form
			 No change Form voided, new form completed Form voided, no new form
			 No change Form voided, new form completed Form voided, no new form
			 No change Form voided, new form completed Form voided, no new form
			 No change Form voided, new form completed Form voided, no new form
			 No change Form voided, new form completed Form voided, no new form
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Requirements for Completing the MOLST for Individuals with Intellectual or Developmental Disabilities

Completing the MOLST for individuals with I/DD who lack capacity to make their own health care decisions and do not have a health care proxy:

- The law governing the decision-making process differs for individuals with I/DD. Surrogate's Court Procedure Act (SCPA) Section 1750-b must be followed when making a decision for an individual with I/DD who lacks capacity and does not have a health care proxy.
- MOLST may only be signed by a **physician**, not a nurse practitioner.
- Completion of the **MOLST legal requirements checklist for individuals with I/DD**, including notification of certain parties and resolution of any objections, is **mandatory prior to completion of MOLST**. The checklist is available on the NYS OPWDD website.
- The checklist should be completed when an authorized surrogate makes a decision to withhold or withdraw life sustaining treatment (LST) from an individual with I/DD. There are specific medical criteria, included in Step 4 of the checklist. The individual's medical condition must meet the specified medical criteria at the time the request to withhold or withdraw treatment is made.
- **Trials** whether or not a new checklist is required following an unsuccessful trial of LST depends on the parameters of the trial, as specified in Step 2 of the checklist. If Step 2 of the checklist has provided that a trial for LST is to end after a specific period of time or the occurrence of a specific event, it may not be necessary to complete a new checklist following the trial. However, if a trial period is open ended, and the authorized surrogate subsequently decides to request withdrawal of the LST, a new checklist would be required.
- The checklist and 1750-b process apply to individuals with I/DD, regardless of their age or residential setting.