

**DEFINITIONS OF KEY TERMS FOR THE OUTSIDE THE HOSPITAL
DO-NOT-RESUSCITATE (OHDNR) ORDER**

Attending physician	(1) A physician licensed under Chapter 334, RSMo, selected by or assigned to a patient who has primary responsibility for treatment and care of the patient; or (2) If more than one physician shares responsibility for the treatment and care of a patient, one such physician who has been designated the attending physician by the patient or the patient's representative shall serve as the attending physician.
Cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR)	Emergency medical treatment administered to a patient in the event of the patient's cardiac or respiratory arrest, and shall include cardiac compression, endotracheal intubation and other advanced airway management, artificial ventilation, defibrillation, administration of cardiac resuscitation medications, and related procedures.
Emergency medical services personnel	Paid or volunteer firefighters, law enforcement officers, first responders, emergency medical technicians, or other emergency service personnel acting within the ordinary course and scope of their professions, but excluding physicians.
Outside the hospital do-not resuscitate identification	A standardized identification card, bracelet, or necklace of a single color, form and design as set forth in 19 CSR 30-40.600 that signifies that the patient's attending physician has issued an outside the hospital do-not resuscitate order for the patient and has documented the grounds for the order in the patient's medical file.
Outside the hospital do-not resuscitate order	A written physician's order signed by the patient and the attending physician, or the patient's representative and the attending physician, which authorizes emergency medical services personnel to withhold or withdraw cardiopulmonary resuscitation from the patient in the event of cardiac or respiratory arrest.
Patient	A person eighteen years of age or older who is not incapacitated, as defined in section 475.010, RSMo, and who is otherwise competent to give informed consent to an outside the hospital do-not-resuscitate order at the time such order is issued, and who, with his or her attending physician, has executed an outside the hospital do-not-resuscitate order under sections 190.600 to 190.621, RSMo. A person who has a patient's representative shall also be a patient for the purposes of sections 190.600 to 190.621, RSMo, if the person or the person's patient's representative has executed an outside the hospital do-not-resuscitate order under sections 190.600 to 190.621, RSMo.
Patient's representative	(1) An attorney in fact designated in a durable power of attorney for health care for a patient determined to be incapacitated under sections 404.800 to 404.872, RSMo; or (2) A guardian or limited guardian appointed under Chapter 475, RSMo, to have responsibility for an incapacitated patient

OUTSIDE THE HOSPITAL DO-NOT- RESUSCITATE (OHDNR) PROTOCOL

Emergency medical services personnel are authorized to comply with the OHDNR protocol when presented with OHDNR identification or an OHDNR order. The Outside the Hospital Do Not Resuscitate (OHDNR) protocol includes the following standardized methods or procedures:

- (1) An OHDNR order shall only be effective when the patient has not been admitted to or is not being treated within a hospital or has not yet come to the emergency department as defined in the Emergency Medical Treatment and Active Labor Act (EMTALA), 42 U.S.C. 1395dd, and the regulation 42 C.F.R. 489.24(a) and referenced in the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services State Operations Manual Appendix V – Interpretive Guideline – Responsibilities of Medicare Participating hospitals in Emergency Cases (Rev. 1, 05-21-04);
- (2) Emergency medical services personnel shall not comply with an OHDNR order or the OHDNR protocol when the patient or patient's representative expresses to such personnel in any manner, before or after the onset of a cardiac or respiratory arrest, the desire to be resuscitated;
- (3) An OHDNR order shall not be effective during such time as the patient is pregnant;
- (4) A properly executed OHDNR order authorizes emergency medical services personnel to withhold or withdraw cardiopulmonary resuscitation from the patient in the event of cardiac or respiratory arrest. Emergency medical services personnel shall not withhold or withdraw other medical interventions, such as intravenous fluids, oxygen, or therapies other than cardiopulmonary resuscitation such as those to provide comfort care or alleviate pain. Nothing in this regulation shall prejudice any other lawful directives concerning such medical interventions and therapies;
- (5) If any doubt exists about the validity of the OHDNR identification or an OHDNR order, resuscitation shall be initiated and medical control shall be contacted;
- (6) If the OHDNR order or OHDNR identification is presented after Basic or Advanced Life Support procedures have started, the emergency medical services personnel shall honor the form and withhold or withdraw cardiopulmonary resuscitation from a patient who is suffering cardiac or respiratory arrest;
- (7) After noting the properly executed OHDNR order or OHDNR identification, no cardiac monitoring is necessary and no medical control contact is necessary; and
- (8) Emergency medical services personnel shall document review of the OHDNR order and/or OHDNR identification in the patient care record