## RIGHTS, FREEDOMS, AND MEDICAL ASSISTANCE IN DYING

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### ROADMAP

- CHANGES TO THE REASONABLY FORESEEABLE NATURAL DEATH / END OF LIFE REQUIREMENTS
  - > TRUCHON C. PROCUREUR GÉNÉRAL DU CANADA(2019)
  - → BILL C 7
- THE LIMITS OF CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTION (JUST A PREVIEW)

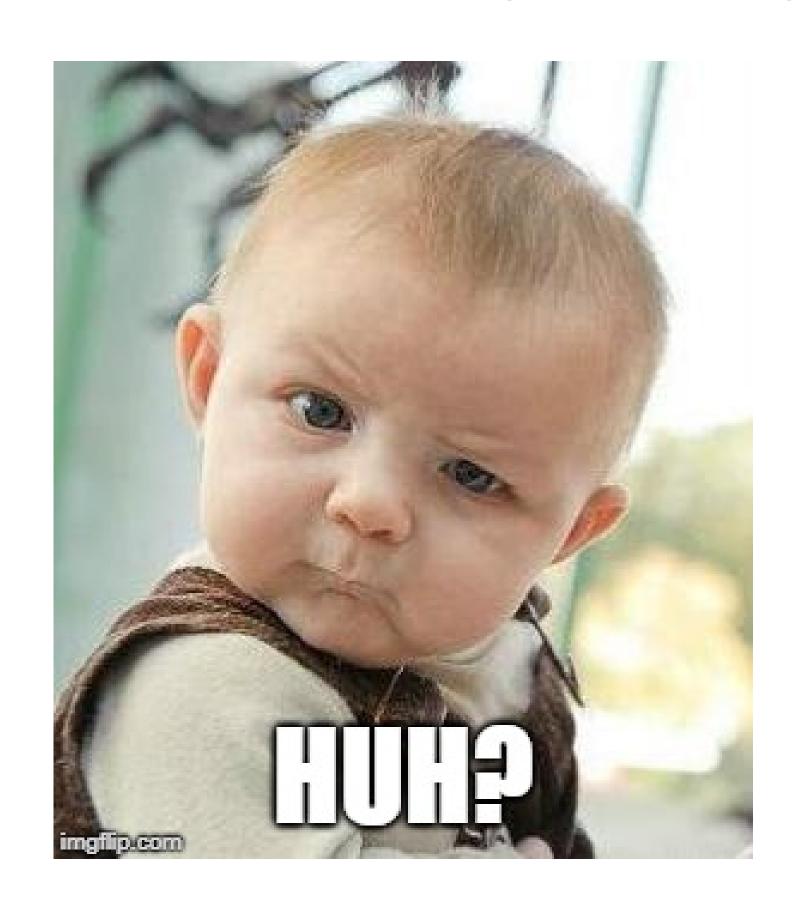
> CHRISTIAN MEDICAL AND DENTAL SOCIETY OF CANADA V. COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF ONTARIO(2018/2019) "Although the debate over the decriminalization of medical assistance in dying in Canada has already taken place, it is evident that this final act still prompts concern in many and continues to raise questions that remain unanswered"

"Court[s] must...determine the constitutional validity of the legislative requirements"

- BAUDOUIN J, SUPERIOR COURT OF QUEBEC

### THE EXCEPTION, NOT THE RULE

### ASSISTED DEATH REMAINS ILLEGAL IN CANADA



### THE EXCEPTION, NOT THE RULE

#### MAID LEGISLATION CREATES EXCEPTIONS

### STRICT COMPLIANCE REQUIRED TO AVOID PROSECUTION

### MAID: ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

ONLY FOR ADULTS (18 AND ABOVE) ELIGIBLE FOR PUBLICLY FUNDED HEALTH SERVICES (INCLUDING DURING WAIT PERIOD)

SUFFERING FROM <u>GRIEVOUS AND IRREMEDIABLE</u> MEDICAL CONDITION

GIVE FREE AND INFORMED CONSENT

### GRIEVOUS AND IRREMEDIABLE

SERIOUS AND INCURABLE ILLNESS, DISEASE OR DISABILITY

ADVANCED STATE OF IRREVERSIBLE DECLINE

CAUSING ENDURING PHYSICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL SUFFERING THAT IS INTOLERABLE AND CANNOT BE RELIEVED UNDER CONDITIONS ACCEPTABLE TO PATIENT

NATURAL DEATH IS REASONABLY FORESEEABLE (DOES NOT DEPEND ON PROGNOSIS REGARDING LENGTH OF TIME)

### SAFEGUARDS

ASSESSMENT AND CONFIRMATION OF ELIGIBILITY

PROPER INFORMED CONSENT, DOCUMENTATION AND WITNESSING

CONFIRMATION BY INDEPENDENT PHYSICIAN OR NURSE PRACTITIONER

### SAFEGUARDS

## REFLECTION PERIOD OF 10 DAYS (CAN BE SHORTENED)

## REAFFIRMATION OF CONSENT AND OPPORTUNITY TO WITHDRAW IMMEDIATELY BEFORE MAID IS PROVIDED

## WHEN IS NATURAL DEATH REASONABLY FORESEEABLE?

### ONLY THING WE KNOW IS THAT PROGNOSIS NEED NOT BE CONSIDERED

VAGUE AND DIFFICULT TO INTERPRET

### A.B. V. CANADA (ATTORNEY GENERAL) (2017)

### 80-YEAR OLD WITH ADVANCED INCURABLE OSTEOARTHRITIS

IN "UNINTERRUPTED EXCRUCIATING PAIN"

HER PHYSICIANS DISAGREED ON WHETHER NATURAL DEATH WAS REASONABLY FORESEEABLE

PROVIDER DECLINED TO PROCEED FOR FEAR OF CRIMINAL PROSECUTION

### A.B. V. CANADA (ATTORNEY GENERAL) (2017)

# COURT RULED THAT DEATH NEED NOT BE IMMINENT TO BE DEALT WITH ON A CASE-BY-CASE BASIS RULING DID NOT PROVIDE CERTAINTY

#### CHARTER CHALLENGE

THE CHARTER OF RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS IS PART OF THE CANADIAN CONSTITUTION

THE CHARTER APPLIES TO GOVERNMENT ACTION

COURTS INTERPRET THE CHARTER AND RESOLVE CHARTER
DISPUTES

SECTION 7: RIGHT TO LIFE, LIBERTY AND SECURITY OF THE PERSON (PERSONAL SECURITY)

SECTION 15: EQUALITY BEFORE AND UNDER LAW AND EQUAL PROTECTION AND BENEFIT OF LAW

SECTION 1: LIMITS OR RESTRICTS PROTECTED RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS IN CIRCUMSTANCES THAT ARE "DEMONSTRABLY JUSTIFIED IN A FREE AND DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY"

"THE COURT FINDS THAT THE STATUTORY PROVISION REQUIRING NATURAL DEATH BE REASONABLY FORESEEABLE INFRINGES LIFE, LIBERTY AND SECURITY OF THE PERSON GUARANTEED BY SECTION 7 OF THE CHARTER TO MR. JEAN TRUCHON AND MS. NICOLE GLADU, IN A MANNER INCONSISTENT WITH THE PRINCIPLES OF FUNDAMENTAL JUSTICE"

PROVISION ALSO CREATES AN UNJUSTIFIABLE DISTINCTION BASED ON PHYSICAL DISABILITY AND THEREFORE INFRINGES SECTION 15 OF THE CHARTER, WHICH GUARANTEES EQUAL TREATMENT BEFORE AND UNDER THE LAW

BOTH INFRINGEMENTS NOT JUSTIFIED UNDER SECTION 1 OF THE CHARTER, WHICH COVERS CIRCUMSTANCES IN WHICH PROTECTED RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS MAY NONETHELESS BE LIMITED OR RESTRICTED

### TRUCHON: THE FACTS

- ❖ Jean Truchon: 51-year old man with spastic cerebral palsy and triparesis since birth, paralyzed except for left arm, with cognitive and mental function intact
  - Developed severe spinal stenosis and myelomalacia (a degenerative condition)
- \* Nicole Gladu: 73-year old woman affected by poliomyelitis at an early age, now with residual paralysis and severe scoliosis and deformation of spinal column
- Both met all criteria but the reasonably foreseeable natural death / end of life requirements

"Mr. Truchon is not suicidal. His desire to end his life appears considered and is an act of dignity in a situation of intolerable suffering... [His] testimony...was dignified and modest, while expressing undeniable and palpable suffering"

Ms. Gladu testified with "determination and courage". She is "an intelligent woman, a fighter with determination that inspires admiration, esteem and respect. At times a little mischievous, she has displayed lucidity and courage throughout her life"

### TRUCHON: SECTION 7

# IN WHAT WAY DOES THE NATURAL DEATH BE REASONABLY FORESEEABLE INFRINGE LIFE, LIBERTY AND SECURITY OF THE PERSON GUARANTEED BY SECTION 7 OF THE CHARTER?

### SECTION 7 (LAWYERS' VERSION)

EVERYONE HAS THE RIGHT TO LIFE, LIBERTY AND SECURITY OF THE PERSON AND THE RIGHT NOT TO BE DEPRIVED THEREOF EXCEPT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PRINCIPLES OF FUNDAMENTAL JUSTICE



TOO WORDY!

### SECTION 7 (THE PEOPLES' VERSION)

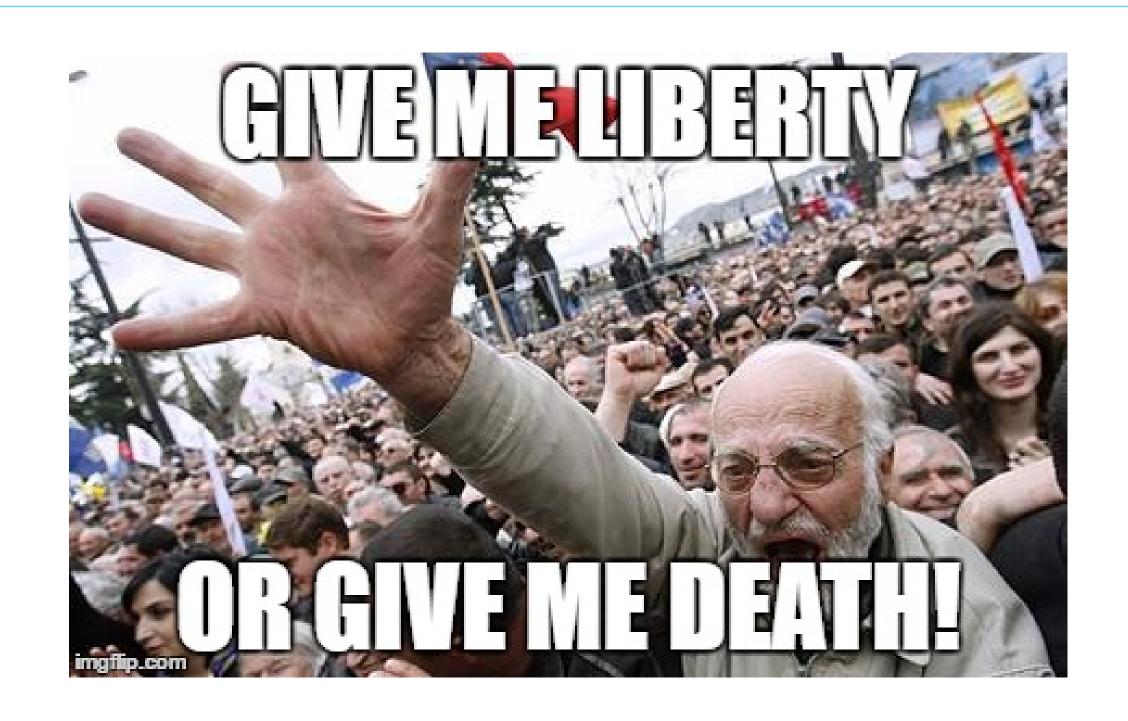
# THE GOVERNMENT CAN TAKE AWAY YOUR LIFE, LIBERTY OR PERSONAL SECURITY SO LONG AS THEY DON'T VIOLATE SOMETHING CALLED FUNDAMENTAL JUSTICE

### EVERYONE?

## YES, EVERYONE WHO IS PRESENT IN CANADA (INCLUDING REFUGEES AND IMMIGRANTS) BUT NOT CORPORATIONS AND FETUSES



### HOW MOST OF US THINK SECTION 7 WORKS



SECTION 7 DOES NOT CREATE ABSOLUTE RIGHTS

### HOW SECTION 7 REALLY WORKS



OKAY, BUT HOW DID THEY DO IT?



### SECTION 7 TOYS

LIFE

LIBERTY

PERSONAL SECURITY (BODILY INTEGRITY)

### LIFE

### GOVERNMENT ACTION CANNOT CAUSE DEATH

## OR INCREASE THE RISK OF DEATH, DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY

UNLESS IF DONE IN A WAY THAT JIVES WITH FUNDAMENTAL JUSTICE

EXAMPLES: DEATH PENALTY; FORCING PATIENTS TO WAIT TOO LONG FOR MEDICAL CARE

### LIFE AS INTERPRETED IN CARTER

## THE LAW INCREASES THE RISK THAT SOMEONE WILL TAKE HER OWN LIFE

## BEFORE SHE GETS TO A POINT WHERE SHE HAS TO SEEK HELP TO DIE

### LIFE AS INTERPRETED IN TRUCHON

### NATURAL DEATH REQUIREMENT HAS THE SAME EFFECT

MIGHT FORCE A PERSON TO TAKE THEIR OWN LIFE PREMATURELY FOR FEAR OF LOSING ABILITY TO DO SO LATER

### LIBERTY

### GOVERNMENT CANNOT PHYSICALLY RESTRAIN YOU

## OR DEPRIVE YOU OF PERSONAL AUTONOMY (THE RIGHT TO MAKE FUNDAMENTAL PERSONAL CHOICES)



UNLESS IF DONE IN A WAY THAT JIVES WITH FUNDAMENTAL JUSTICE

EXAMPLES: IMPRISONMENT; FORCED MEDICAL TREATMENT

### LIBERTY

# NATURAL DEATH REQUIREMENT PREVENTS APPLICANTS FROM EXERCISING AUTONOMY THAT REFLECTS THEIR VALUE AND DIGNITY

### PERSONAL SECURITY

GOVERNMENT ACTION CANNOT (UNLESS FUNDAMENTAL JUSTICE):

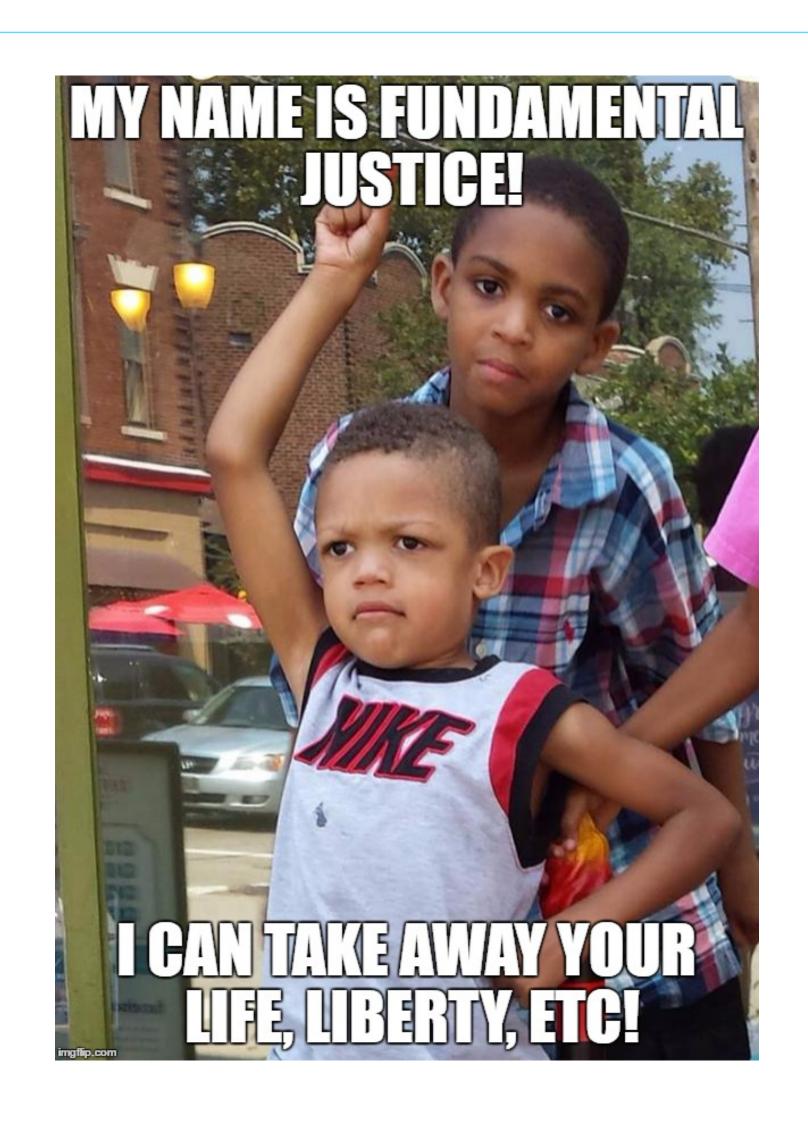
- > NEGATIVELY AFFECT YOUR HEALTH AND SAFETY
- > DEPRIVE YOU OF CONTROL OVER YOUR BODY
- > CAUSE YOU PHYSICAL OR PSYCHOLOGICAL SUFFERING

EXAMPLES: PHYSICAL DISCIPLINE OF CHILDREN; LAWS RESTRICTING ABORTION

### PERSONAL SECURITY

## DIRECTLY INTERFERES WITH THEIR ABILITY TO CONTROL PHYSICAL INTEGRITY

### FUNDAMENTAL JUSTICE!





### FUNDAMENTAL JUSTICE

#### NO PRECISE MEANING

HOW AND WHY THE GOVERNMENT DOES THINGS IN A LEGAL SYSTEM LIKE OURS

SO, BASICALLY WHAT THE JUDGE ATE FOR BREAKFAST THIS MORNING, RIGHT?

### FUNDAMENTAL JUSTICE

ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF OUR SYSTEM OF JUSTICE

SOMETHING THAT STRIKES THE RIGHT BALANCE BETWEEN PERSONAL AND SOCIETAL INTERESTS

SOMETHING THAT IS GENERALLY ACCEPTED BY REASONABLE PEOPLE

SOMETHING THAT IS PART OF OUR LEGAL HISTORY
AND TRADITIONS

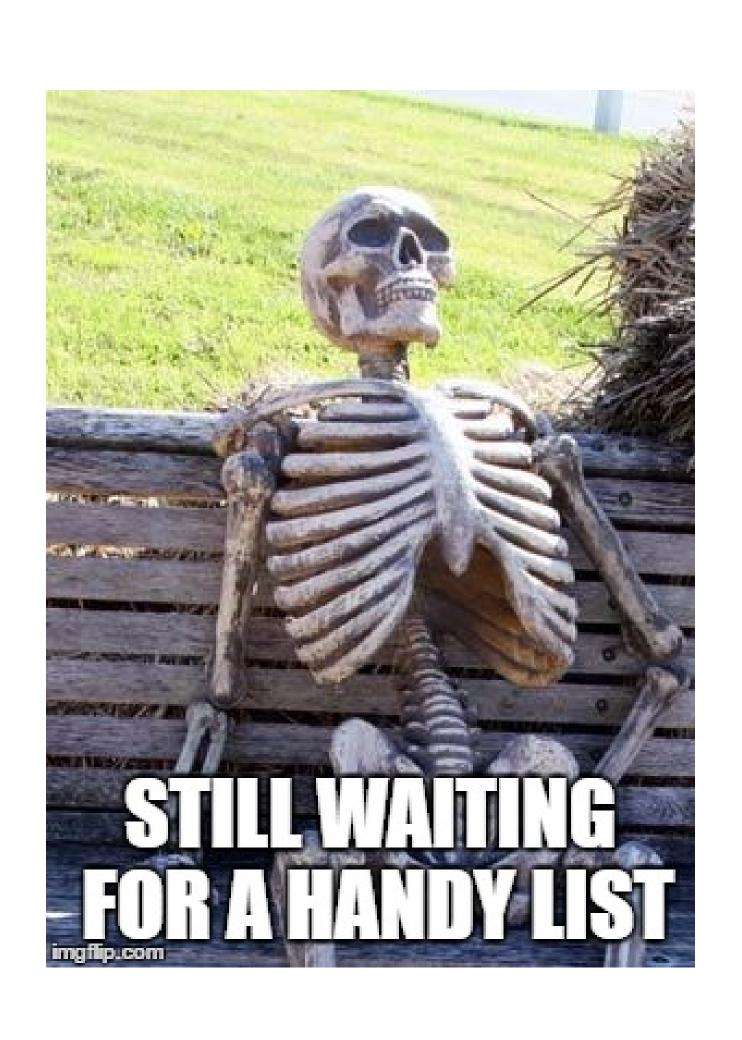
## FUNDAMENTAL JUSTICE

#### MUST BE A LEGAL PRINCIPLE

MUST BE SUPPORTED BY SIGNIFICANT SOCIETAL CONSENSUS

MUST BE SOMETHING WE CAN IDENTIFY AND APPLY

# HOW CAN WE TELL IF GOVERNMENT HAS VIOLATED FUNDAMENTAL JUSTICE?



GOVERNMENT ACTION THAT CANNOT FULFILL ITS
OWN OBJECTIVES

IT DOES NOT ACTUALLY SERVE THE PUBLIC INTEREST IT IS SEEKING TO PROTECT

IT IS ARBITRARY
(HEAD DOES NOT CONNECT TO TAIL)

OBJECTIVE IS TO PROTECT VULNERABLE PERSONS IN MOMENT OF WEAKNESS - NOT ARBITRARY

GOVERNMENT ACTION GOES TOO FAR

IT TAKES AWAY MORE THAN IT NEEDS TO ACCOMPLISH ITS PURPOSE

IT IS OVERBROAD

THE REQUIREMENT IS OVERBROAD BECAUSE IT DENIES ACCESS TO PERSONS WHO ARE NOT VULNERABLE

GOVERNMENT ACTION THAT DOES SOMETHING THAT IS NOT IN THE INTEREST OF THE STATE

OR DOES SO IN A MANNER THAT IS TOO EXTREME

IT IS GROSSLY DISPROPORTIONATE TO A LEGITIMATE STATE INTEREST OR TO THE OBJECTIVE OF THE LAW

THE HARM TO RIGHTS OUTWEIGHS THE BENEFIT TO SOCIETY

### GROSSLY DISPROPORTIONATE?

# YES, BECAUSE IT FORCES PEOPLE TO CONTINUE LIVING IN INTOLERABLE PAIN, AGAINST THEIR WILL

THIS IS WHAT CARTER SOUGHT TO PREVENT

#### LAW THAT IS VAGUE

THOSE SUBJECT TO IT CANNOT MAKE HEADS OR TAILS OF IT

NO CLEAR STANDARDS FOR ENFORCEMENT

#### BILL C-7: PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

INTRODUCED FEBRUARY 24, 2020

REASONABLY FORESEEABLE NATURAL DEATH PROVISION REPEALED (WELL, SORT OF)

IT'S ALL ABOUT THE SAFEGUARDS

#### BILL C-7: PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

# IF YOUR NATURAL DEATH IS <u>NOT</u> REASONABLY FORESEABLE, NEW AND STRENGTHENED SAFEGUARDS APPLY

IF YOUR NATURAL DEATH IS REASONABLY FORESEEABLE, EXISTING AND EASED SAFEGUARDS APPLY

## BILL C-7: PROPOSED AMENDMENTS



# EXISTING AND EASED SAFEGUARDS (WHERE NATURAL DEATH IS REASONABLY FORESEEABLE)

10-DAY REFLECTION PERIOD REMOVED

FINAL CONSENT REQUIREMENT CAN BE WAIVED IF THERE IS A RISK OF LOSS OF DECISION-MAKING CAPACITY

PAID PROFESSIONAL PERSONAL OR HEALTHCARE WORKER CAN BE INDEPENDENT WITNESS

# NEW AND STRENGTHENED SAFEGUARDS (WHERE NATURAL DEATH NOT REASONABLY FORESEABLE)

ONE OF THE CLINICIANS INVOLVED IN PROCEDURE MUST BE AN EXPERT IN THE MEDICAL CONDITION IMPLICATED

INFORMATION AND DISCUSSION REGARDING ALTERNATIVE MEANS OF ALLEVIATING SUFFERING

ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENTS MUST TAKE A MINIMUM OF 90 DAYS, UNLESS ASSESSMENTS HAVE BEEN COMPLETED AND LOSS OF CAPACITY IS IMMINENT

FINAL CONSENT MUST BE PROVIDED BEFORE ADMINISTRATION OF MAID

# THE LIMITS OF CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTION: A PREVIEW

CPSO POLICY REQUIRING PHYSICIANS TO PROVIDE AN "EFFECTIVE REFERRAL" TO ANOTHER PROVIDER

REFERRAL MADE IN GOOD FAITH, TO A NON-OBJECTING, AVAILABLE, AND ACCESSIBLE PHYSICIAN, NURSE PRACTITIONER OR AGENCY

"[T]he impugned policies...represent a compromise. They strike a reasonable balance between patients' interests and physicians' *Charter*-protected religious freedom. In short, they are reasonable limits prescribed by law that are demonstrably justified in a free and democratic society."

# QUESTIONS?