# **Four Box Method**

### **MEDICAL INDICATIONS**

The Principles of Beneficence and Nonmaleficence

What is patient's medical problem? History? Diagnosis? Prognosis?

Is the problem acute? Chronic? Critical? Emergent? Reversible?

What are the goals of treatment and probabilities of success?

What are the plans in case of therapeutic failure?

In summary, how can this patient be benefited by medical and nursing care, and how can harm be avoided?

### PATIENT PREFERENCES

The Principle of Respect for Autonomy

Is the patient mentally capable and legally competent? Is there evidence of incapacity?

If competent, what is the patient stating about preferences for treatment?

Has the patient been informed of benefits and risks, understood this information and given consent?

If incapacitated, who is the appropriate surrogate? Is the surrogate using appropriate standards for decision making?

Has the patient expressed prior preference, e.g. Advance Directives?

Is the patient unwilling or unable to cooperate with medical treatment? If so, why?

In sum, is the patient's right to choose being respected to the extent possible in ethics and law?

## **QUALITY OF LIFE**

The Principles of Beneficence and Nonmaleficence and Respect for Autonomy

What are the prospects, with or w/o treatment, for a return to normal life?

What physical, mental, and social deficits may remain, even if treatment succeeds?

Are there any biases that might prejudice provider's evaluation of the patient's quality of life?

Is the patient's present or future condition such that his or her continued life might be judged undesirable?

Is there any plan or rationale to forgo treatment?

Are there any plans for comfort and palliative care?

### **CONTEXTUAL FEATURES**

The Principles of Loyalty and Fairness

Are there family issues that might influence treatment choice?

Are there provider (physicians and nurses) issues that might influence treatment decisions?

Are there financial and economic factors?

Are there religious and cultural factors?

Are there limits on confidentiality?

Are there problems of allocation of resources?

How does the law effect treatment decisions?

Is clinical research or teaching involved?

Is there any conflict of interest on the part of the providers or the institution?