ENDURING POWER OF ATTORNEY (EPOA) CARE GUIDE
For Personal Care and Welfare

**EPOA PERSONAL CARE AND WELFARE:** enables the designated person to make care decisions about personal care in the event of mental incapacity e.g. the sort of medical treatment the resident would have agreed to if they had the capacity to do so. This may be general or only in relation to specific matters. After 26 Sept. 2008, a lawyer’s stamp is required on the document.

**EPOA PROPERTY:** The Attorney can act on the resident’s behalf with respect to property which includes land, houses, businesses, bank accounts and other possessions. Can be general or limited to specific property. Can take immediate effect (while still mentally capable) or only in the event of mental incapacity.

**Give information:**
- Age Concern
- Law Society
- Ministry of Justice (EPOA form)

**EPOA REMAINS INACTIVE**
- EPOA formally activated
- Ensure this information is documented in the clinical notes including any exceptions or specific instructions
- Ensure the EPOA is aware and 24 hour contact details are up to date

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**Does the resident have an Enduring Power of Attorney?**

**Who is it?**

Ensure there is a copy in the notes & contact details are correct.

**Is the resident competent?**

(to make their own decisions)

**Has the resident been deemed incompetent by a GP and/or Geriatrician?**

Discuss with GP

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**Yes**

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**The Resident can vary or revoke (cancel) the EPOA at any time they are still mentally capable**

**Mentally Incapable** means:
- In relation to personal care and welfare, being wholly or partly unable to understand the nature and foresee the consequences of decisions, or wholly lacking the ability to communicate decisions.
- Determination of inability to make competent decisions for oneself can only be done by a GP or a Geriatrician.

**Web links for resources:**