

Adults living with MPS may experience complex and evolving healthcare needs throughout their lives. Healthcare professionals play an important role in supporting discussions about future care preferences, decision-making, and access to appropriate support services.

This resource provides a brief overview of Advance Care Planning (ACP), Lasting Power of Attorney (LPA), and NHS Continuing Healthcare (CHC) to support informed, person-centred care.

1. Advance Care Planning (ACP)

What is an Advance Care Plan?

An Advance Care Plan (ACP) is a document where individuals outline their preferences for future medical care, particularly in situations where they may be unable to communicate their wishes themselves.

It is a process of considering and documenting preferences for treatment, care, and future decision-making. Advance care planning helps ensure that healthcare professionals and loved ones are aware of an individual's wishes and values.

An ACP may include:

✓	Healthcare preferences
✓	Treatments an individual would or would not wish to receive
✓	Personal values, goals, and priorities
✓	Daily care needs and support preferences
✓	Important contacts and support people
✓	Future care and end-of-life wishes (if the individual chooses to include them)

Why is an ACP Important?

- Supports person-centred care and shared decision-making
- Helps healthcare professionals understand patient preferences
- Provides guidance during periods of illness or incapacity
- Reduces uncertainty for families and caregivers
- Ensures the patient's voice remains central to future care planning

2. Lasting Power of Attorney (LPA)

What is a Health & Welfare LPA?

A Lasting Power of Attorney (LPA) for Health and Welfare allows an individual to appoint someone they trust to make decisions about their healthcare and personal welfare if they lose the capacity to make those decisions themselves.

The appointed person is known as an Attorney.

A Health & Welfare LPA may include decisions relating to:

✓	Medical treatment
✓	Daily care and support
✓	Living arrangements
✓	Care home decisions
✓	Life-sustaining treatment (where authorised)

Why is it Important?

A Health & Welfare LPA can provide reassurance that decisions will be made by someone who understands the individual's wishes, values, and preferences.

Healthcare professionals should be aware of whether an LPA is in place and ensure relevant information is documented within care records where appropriate.

3. NHS Continuing Healthcare (CHC)

What is NHS Continuing Healthcare?

NHS Continuing Healthcare (CHC) is a package of care arranged and funded solely by the NHS for adults aged 18 and over who have significant ongoing healthcare needs.

Eligibility is based on an assessment of an individual's needs rather than a specific diagnosis or condition. Assessments are carried out by a multidisciplinary team and consider the nature, intensity, complexity, and unpredictability of a person's healthcare needs.

Care may be provided in a range of settings, including at home, in residential care, or other appropriate environments.

Considerations for CHC in Clinical Practice

✓	Recognise when a patient may benefit from a CHC assessment
✓	Support patients and families in understanding available pathways and services
✓	Contribute relevant clinical information during multidisciplinary assessments
✓	Consider CHC as part of transition planning and long-term care discussions where appropriate

NHS Guidance:

[NHS Continuing Healthcare – Official Information →](#)

4. Documentation & Planning Checklist

When supporting adults with MPS, consider whether the following have been discussed or documented:

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Advance Care Plan (ACP)

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Emergency Care Plan

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Health Passport

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Lasting Power of Attorney (where applicable)

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Key family and support contacts

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NHS Continuing Healthcare assessment or referral (if appropriate)

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Future care preferences and support needs

5. Key Message

Advance care planning is not only about future medical decisions—it is an opportunity to support person-centred care, ensure individual preferences are understood, and help adults with MPS participate in decisions about their health and wellbeing throughout their lives.