

## § 17.31

through 17.166, optometric and podiatric services, (in the case of a person otherwise receiving care or services under this chapter) the preventive health care services set forth in 38 U.S.C. 1762, wheelchairs, artificial limbs, trusses and similar appliances, special clothing made necessary by the wearing of prosthetic appliances, and such other supplies or services as are medically determined to be reasonable and necessary.

(Authority: 38 U.S.C. 1701(6)(A)(i))

(2) Such consultation, professional counseling, training and mental health services as are necessary in connection with the treatment—

(i) Of the service-connected disability of a veteran pursuant to §17.93(a);

(ii) Of the nonservice-connected disability of a veteran where such services were initiated during the veteran's hospitalization and the provision of such services is essential to permit the release of the veteran from inpatient care;

for the members of the immediate family or legal guardian of the veteran, or the individual in whose household such veteran certifies an intention to live, as may be essential to the effective treatment and rehabilitation of the veteran or dependent or survivor of a veteran receiving care under §17.84(c). For the purposes of this paragraph, a dependent or survivor of a veteran receiving care under §17.84(c) shall be eligible for the same medical services as a veteran; and

(3) Transportation and incidental expenses for any person entitled to such benefits under the provisions of §17.143.

(Authority: 38 U.S.C. 1701(6))

(b) *Domiciliary care*. The term *domiciliary care* means the furnishing of a home to a veteran, embracing the furnishing of shelter, food, clothing and other comforts of home, including necessary medical services. The term fur-

## 38 CFR Ch. I (7–1–10 Edition)

ther includes travel and incidental expenses pursuant to §17.143.

(Authority: 38 U.S.C. 1701(4))

[23 FR 6498, Aug. 22, 1958, as amended at 24 FR 8326, Oct. 14, 1959; 30 FR 1787, Feb. 9, 1965; 32 FR 6841, Mar. 4, 1967; 32 FR 13813, Oct. 4, 1967; 33 FR 5298, Apr. 3, 1968; 33 FR 19009, Dec. 20, 1968; 34 FR 9339, June 13, 1969; 36 FR 4782, Mar. 12, 1971; 45 FR 6934, Jan. 31, 1980; 47 FR 58246, Dec. 30, 1982; 49 FR 50029, Dec. 26, 1984; 51 FR 25264, July 10, 1986; 54 FR 14648, Apr. 12, 1989; 61 FR 21965, 21966, May 13, 1996; 62 FR 17072, Apr. 9, 1997]

### § 17.31 Duty periods defined.

Definitions of duty periods applicable to eligibility for medical benefits are as follows:

(a)–(c) [Reserved]

(d) *Inactive duty training*. The term *inactive duty training* means: (1) Duty (other than full-time duty) prescribed for Reserves (including commissioned officers of the Reserve Corps of the Public Health Service) by the Secretary concerned under section 206, title 37 U.S.C., or any other provision of law;

(2) Special additional duties authorized for Reserves (including commissioned officers of the Reserve Corps of the Public Health Service) by an authority designated by the Secretary concerned and performed by them on a voluntary basis in connection with the prescribed training or maintenance activities of the units to which they are assigned.

(3) Duty (other than full-time duty) for members of the National Guard or Air National Guard of any State under the provisions of law stated in paragraph (c)(3) of this section.

(4) Inactive duty for training does not include work or study performed in connection with correspondence courses, or attendance at an educational institution in an inactive status, or duty performed as a temporary member of the Coast Guard Reserve.

[34 FR 9339, June 13, 1969, as amended at 45 FR 6934, Jan. 31, 1980; 45 FR 43169, June 26, 1980; 48 FR 56580, Dec. 22, 1983; 61 FR 21965, May 13, 1996]

### § 17.31 Duty periods defined.

Full-time duty as a member of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, Women's Reserve of the Navy and Marine

## Department of Veterans Affairs

## § 17.32

Corps and Women's Reserve of the Coast Guard.

[34 FR 9339, June 13, 1969, as amended at 61 FR 21965, May 13, 1996]

EDITORIAL NOTE: At 61 FR 21965, May 13, 1996, § 17.31(b)(5) was redesignated as § 17.31.

### PROTECTION OF PATIENT RIGHTS

#### § 17.32 Informed consent and advance care planning.

##### (a) Definitions:

*Advance Directive.* Specific written statements made by a patient who has decision-making capacity regarding future health care decisions in any of the following:

(i) *VA Living Will.* A written statement made by a patient on an authorized VA form which sets forth the patient's wishes regarding the patient's health care treatment preferences including the withholding and withdrawal of life-sustaining treatment.

(ii) *VA Durable Power of Attorney for Health Care.* A written instruction on a VA form which designates the patient's choice of health care agent.

(iii) *State-Authorized Advance Directive.* A non-VA living will, durable power of attorney for health care, or other advance health care planning document, the validity of which is determined pursuant to applicable State law. For the purposes of this paragraph and paragraph (h) of this section, "applicable State law" means the law of the State where the advance directive was signed, the State where the patient resided when the advance directive was signed, the State where the patient now resides, or the State where the patient is receiving treatment. VA will resolve any conflict between those State laws regarding the validity of the advance directive by following the law of the State that gives effect to the expressed wishes in the advance directive.

*Close friend.* Any person eighteen years or older who has shown care and concern for the patient's welfare, who is familiar with the patient's activities, health, religious beliefs and values, and who has presented a signed written statement for the record that describes that person's relationship to and familiarity with the patient.

*Decision-making capacity.* The ability to understand and appreciate the nature and consequences of health care treatment decisions.

*Health care agent.* An individual named by the patient in a Durable Power of Attorney for Health Care.

*Legal guardian.* A person appointed by a court of appropriate jurisdiction to make decisions for an individual who has been judicially determined to be incompetent.

*Practitioner.* Any physician, dentist, or health care professional who has been granted specific clinical privileges to perform the treatment or procedure. For the purpose of obtaining informed consent for medical treatment, the term practitioner includes medical and dental residents and other appropriately trained health care professionals designated by VA regardless of whether they have been granted clinical privileges.

*Signature consent.* The patient's or surrogate's signature on a VA-authorized consent form.

*Special guardian.* A person appointed by a court of appropriate jurisdiction for the specific purpose of making health care decisions.

*Surrogate.* An individual, organization or other body authorized under this section to give informed consent on behalf of a patient who lacks decision-making capacity.

(b) *Policy.* Except as otherwise provided in this section, all patient care furnished under title 38 U.S.C. shall be carried out only with the full and informed consent of the patient or, in appropriate cases, a representative thereof. In order to give informed consent, the patient must have decision-making capacity and be able to communicate decisions concerning health care. If the patient lacks decision-making capacity or has been declared incompetent, consent must be obtained from the patient's surrogate. Practitioners may provide necessary medical care in emergency situations without the patient's or surrogate's express consent