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## Introduction

Advance directives are essential tools in healthcare that empower individuals to make decisions about their medical treatment and care

wishes conflict with local legal interpretations. These inconsistencies pose significant challenges for healthcare providers who must navigate differing legal standards while respecting the intent of the patient.

Ethical dimensions of advance directives ethically, advance directives are rooted in the principle of autonomy the right of individuals to make decisions about their own bodies and medical care [6]. A fundamental ethical question that arises is whether advance directives truly reflect the individual's wishes and values. Over time, a person's preferences may change, particularly as their health condition evolves. For instance, a person may change their mind about life-sustaining treatments based on new experiences or understanding of their condition. Yet, once an advance directive is made, it may not always capture these changes, leading to potential conflicts between the original document and current patient preferences. A significant ethical dilemma occurs when family members or healthcare providers disagree with the decisions outlined in the advance directive. In some cases, family members may contest the directive, arguing that it does not align with the individual's true desires or values, often citing the person's beliefs or personal history [7]. Healthcare providers may face moral conflicts when the instructions in the advance directive are in conflict with their personal or professional values, particularly regarding end-of-life care or the withdrawal of life support. For example, in some religious or cultural contexts, withdrawing life-sustaining treatment may be seen as morally