

# Landmark euthanasia trial opens in the Netherlands

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The outside of the court, at the start of the court case for on a 74-year-old woman suffering from dementia who was euthanized three years ago despite some indications that she might have changed her mind, as the trial opens in The Hague, Netherlands, Monday Aug. 26, 2019. The landmark euthanasia trial seeks to pinpoint what to do with dementia patients who have previously stated their wish to die under certain circumstances but later might have second thoughts. (AP Photo/Aleks Furtula)

A landmark euthanasia trial opened in the Netherlands Monday seeking to pinpoint what to do with dementia patients who have previously stated their wish to die under certain circumstances but later might have second thoughts.

The court case centers on a 74-year-old woman who was given fatal doses of drugs three years ago despite some indications she might have changed her mind. The doctor in the case is accused of making insufficient efforts to find out whether the patient still wanted to die.

She is charged with breaching the euthanasia law and, if the judge rules the request of the patient was insufficient, that charge could in theory become murder. But the prosecution is not seeking any penal sentence against the doctor and does not question her good faith. Instead, the prosecution centers its case on setting out a better legal framework for the future.

"We think the doctor has not acted carefully enough and thus passed a threshold. But at the same time, we also say that this threshold is not very clear," said public prosecution spokeswoman Marilyn Fikenscher, underscoring the arguments that the doctor acted with good intentions.

"She does not need to be punished," Fikenscher said. The daughter of the patient who died also strongly defended the doctor.

It is the first such case since the 2002 legalization of euthanasia in a nation that has long been a trailblazer in the intentional ending of a life if suffering becomes overwhelming. The Netherlands' 2002 euthanasia law decriminalized the practice if it is carried out by a physician who adheres to strict conditions.

Officials began probing the case last September, when they found the doctor had added a tranquilizer to the patient's coffee and then had family members hold her down while delivering the fatal injection of drugs.

During Monday's opening session, the doctor, now retired, said she was fulfilling the patient's written euthanasia request from 2012. By the time she died, the woman suffered from "deep dementia," the doctor said, a condition in which brain functions such as analytical thought, abstract reasoning and planning are quickly ravaged.

The doctor testified that because the patient was not mentally competent, nothing the woman said around the time of her death was enough to invalidate the written statement. She said the patient could no longer fathom the meaning of such concepts as euthanasia and dementia.

But Dutch prosecutors argued that the patient's written request was unclear and contradictory. In 2012, upon learning of the onset of her Alzheimer's disease, she filed a euthanasia declaration that said she "certainly did not want to be placed in an institution for demented elderly."



Judging panel preside in the court case for on a 74-year-old woman suffering from dementia who was euthanized three years ago despite some indications that she might have changed her mind, as the trial opens in The Hague, Netherlands Monday Aug. 26, 2019. The landmark euthanasia trial seeks to pinpoint what to do with dementia patients who have previously stated their wish to die under certain circumstances but later might have second thoughts. (AP PHoto/Aleks Furtula)

"I want a humane farewell for my loved ones," the patient wrote. She later added to the declaration that she wanted euthanasia to take place "when I, myself, consider the time ripe."

The Netherlands is one of five countries that allow doctors to kill patients at their request, and one of two, along with Belgium, that grant

the procedure for people with mental illness.

Euthanasia involves doctors actively killing patients with an injection of drugs but in assisted dying, patients are provided with a lethal solution that they must drink themselves.

For those with late-stage dementia, euthanasia is still possible if the person made a written demand specifying the conditions under which they want to be killed and if other criteria are met, namely if the doctor agrees the patient is suffering unbearably with no prospect of improvement.

After Monday's session the case is due to resume for a day on Wednesday and the outcome of the trial is set to be announced in two weeks' time.

Dutch prosecutors are also examining two other criminal investigations into doctors who performed euthanasia in questionable circumstances; another two cases were recently dropped.

Steven Pleiter, Member of the Board of the Levensende Kliniek end-of-life hospital, said the case should not give the impression that the Netherlands takes such life-and-death issues too lightly.

"This is the first case that (has happened) in about 50,000 cases of euthanasia, and so there is a very careful practice in the Netherlands," Pleiter said.

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