

CENTER FOR ARIZONA POLICY
POLICY PAGES

Physician-Assisted Suicide

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OVERVIEW

Physician-assisted suicide (PAS) laws, more recently called medical aid in dying (MAID) laws—and more accurately called doctor-prescribed death—permit a physician to prescribe a lethal dose of medication to adult patients deemed competent and terminally ill. These so-called “Aid-in-Dying” or “Death with Dignity” laws devalue human life, turn medical care upside down, are ripe for abuse, and endanger the weak and vulnerable. As of 2023, ten states and the District of Columbia have legalized PAS.¹ In addition, nine countries have legalized PAS, euthanasia, or both.² Euthanasia allows a doctor to administer the deadly drugs, instead of the patients taking the poison themselves.

Legislation designed to permit doctor-prescribed deaths has been introduced repeatedly in the Arizona legislature over the past decade. Center for Arizona Policy (CAP) is committed to opposing any such effort because affirming the worth and dignity of human life requires its protection from its very beginning to its natural end. In 2014, CAP-supported [HB 2565](#) was signed into law, clarifying physician-assisted suicide is illegal in Arizona.

ANALYSIS

Doctors should care and heal, not kill. Proponents of PAS legislation contend doctors should be allowed to prescribe lethal medication to terminally ill patients if their pain becomes unbearable. However, as ethical expert Ryan T. Anderson rightly argues, “[d]octors should help their patients to die a dignified death of natural causes, not assist in killing. Physicians are always to care, never to kill.”³

For those in physical pain, doctors can provide palliative medicine to manage effectively the pain. For those for whom death is imminent, hospice care and the companionship of family and friends allow the person to die a dignified death of natural causes. To be sure, affirming the worth and dignity of human life does not require extending life by every possible medical treatment, yet allowing the doctor to hasten a person’s death through lethal medication is altogether different. Legalizing doctor-prescribed death is not the solution.



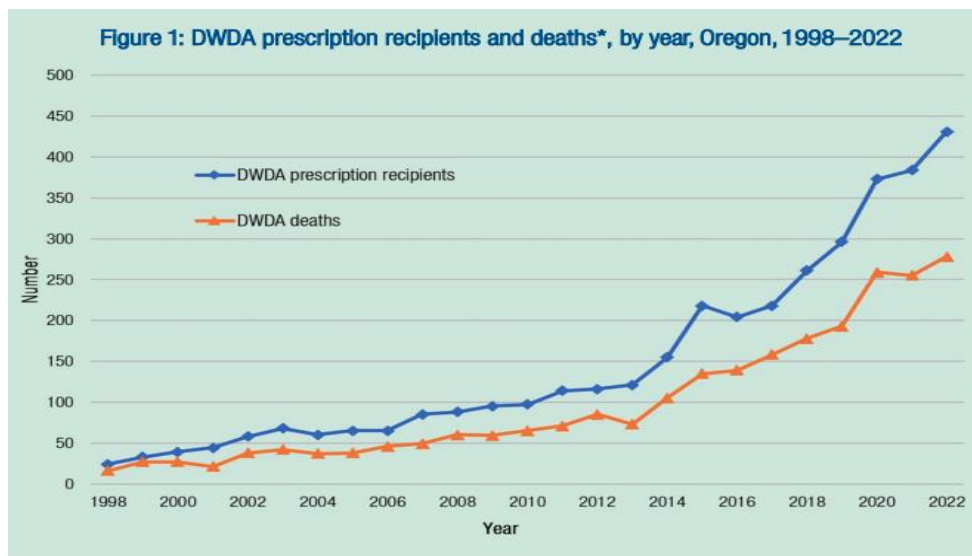
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PHYSICIAN-ASSISTED SUICIDE IN THE U.S.

The push is on to legalize doctor-prescribed death in every state, including Arizona. As of 2023, ten states and the District of Columbia have legalized PAS: [Oregon](#) (1994 ballot measure; effective 1997), [Washington](#) (2008 ballot measure), [Montana](#) (2009 court ruling), [Vermont](#) (2013), [California](#) (2015), (2016), [Colorado](#) (2016 ballot measure), (2018), [New Jersey](#) (2019), [Maine](#) (2019), and (2021).⁴

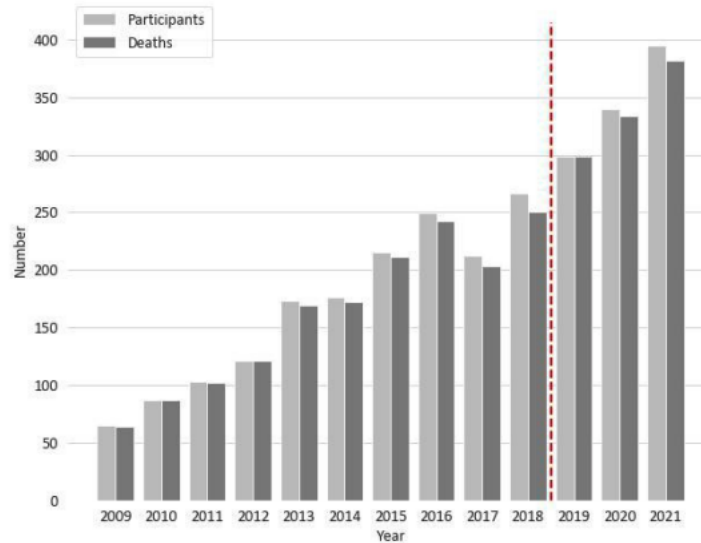
PAS legislation varies in each state, but generally allows terminally ill patients (18 years of age or older and residents of the state) to end their life through a voluntary, self-administered, lethal dose of medication prescribed by a physician. Terminally ill is typically defined as an incurable and irreversible disease that has been medically confirmed and will, within reasonable medical judgment, result in death within six months. Over time, PAS laws have come to include far more than the terminally ill, and in some places, children and teens are legally able to kill themselves.⁵

The number of people ending their lives under PAS laws is on the rise. For example, in Oregon 2,454 died by PAS between 1998 (the first year it was legal) and 2022 (see first graph).⁶ Six times as many people in Washington state died by PAS in 2021 than did the first year it was legal in 2009 (see second graph).⁷



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PHYSICIAN-ASSISTED SUICIDE 2023



PHYSICIAN-ASSISTED SUICIDE UNDER ARIZONA LAW

In 2014, CAP-supported [HB 2565](#) was signed into law, clarifying physician-assisted suicide is illegal in Arizona. The law reads, “A person commits manslaughter by . . . Intentionally providing the physical means that another person uses to commit suicide, with the knowledge that the person intends to commit suicide;” ([A.R.S. §13-1103\(A\)\(3\)](#)).

FIVE REASONS TO OPPOSE PHYSICIAN-ASSISTED SUICIDE (PAS) LAWS:

1. PAS Devalues Human Life

Over time, PAS statutes create a society where it is believed that some lives are just not worth living. For example, since Oregon’s PAS law became effective, the number of people that have used the law to take their lives has steadily grown: 16 in 1998 to 60 in 2008 to 168 in 2018 to about 250 in 2020, and 278 in 2022.⁸ More troubling yet, the total number of deaths by PAS from 1998 to 2010 was around 700, while the number of deaths from 2011 to 2022 over 2,800.⁹ The change between those time periods represents a 355% increase in PAS deaths, even when adjusting for population.¹⁰ A rapidly growing number of Oregonians are deciding that life is no longer worth living when they lose autonomy and their quality of life is not what they want it to be.

The societal devaluing of human life is most evident in the Netherlands and Belgium, where PAS and euthanasia (where the physician acts directly to end the patient’s life) have been legal since the early 2000s. For example, the reported cases of euthanasia in the Netherlands



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have skyrocketed from 1,882 in 2002 to 6,091 in 2016, even though the population in the Netherlands only grew by 4% during that time.¹¹ In 2022, 8,501 people took their lives under the euthanasia laws in the Netherlands.¹² The rise in Belgium has been equally as drastic: 349 in 2004 to 953 in 2010 and doubling in six years to 2,022 in 2016.¹³ In 2022, 2,966 deaths were reported. Cumulatively from 2002-2022 more than 29,000 people have died from PAS in Belgium.¹⁴

Moreover, these countries have extended the availability of euthanasia beyond terminal illnesses and even to children—those that are five years of age in the Netherlands and no age restriction in Belgium.¹⁵ These changes have authorized the euthanasia of adults with blindness, chronic anorexia, tinnitus (loud ringing in the ears), molysomophilia (fear of dirt or contamination), mental illness, and dementia (if requested when lucid),¹⁶ as well as a nine-year-old with a brain tumor and an eleven-year-old with cystic fibrosis.¹⁷

Medical professionals in the U.S. that oppose PAS do so, in part, because they believe with PAS legalization “boundaries will be eroded and practice will extend beyond competent, terminally ill adult patients. . . to patients with psychiatric disorders, [and] children; or that criteria will be broadened beyond physical suffering to encompass existential suffering,”¹⁸ as has been the case in the Netherlands and Belgium.

Rather than provide “dignity-in-dying,” PAS laws undermine human dignity at the societal level because the justifications of autonomy and pain logically lead to an ever-expanding list of lives believed to be not worth living.

2. PAS Is Not About Pain, but Existential Distress

The primary policy argument for allowing PAS is that it is compassionate to help a person end their life when they are experiencing unbearable pain. However, studies have shown that the terminally ill are not requesting lethal medication because of unbearable pain, but rather because of “existential distress” and “psychological suffering.”¹⁹

Oregon Health Authority’s “Death with Dignity Act” 2022 report shows that unbearable pain is not the reason terminally ill individuals have requested lethal medication. Of those individuals who have committed suicide by taking prescribed lethal medication since its inception, 90% cited “less able to engage in activities that made life enjoyable, 90.3% cited “losing autonomy,” 71.7% cited “loss of dignity,” and 48% cited “burden on family, friends/caregivers” as their end of life concerns. Only 28% cited “inadequate pain control *or concern about it.*” Pain, though a concern for some, is not *the* reason why people are choosing to end their lives.²⁰

Individuals struggling with suicidal thoughts need counseling and support. Affirming their hopelessness is not the solution.

3. PAS Turns Medical Care Upside Down



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PAS corrupts the medical profession because it contradicts the purpose of medicine, which is to heal, eliminate disease, and alleviate pain.²¹ In the summer of 2019, the American Medical Association (AMA) with a 71% vote reaffirmed its opposition to physician-assisted suicide, in part because PAS “is fundamentally incompatible with the physician’s role as healer.”²² As the AMA’s Council on Ethical and Judicial Affairs notes in a recent report on the issue, many in the medical profession believe PAS “will compromise the integrity of the [medical] profession, undermine trust, and harm the physicians and other health care professionals who participate.”²³

The same report also notes that many in the medical community fear “forces outside medicine will unduly influence decisions” if PAS is an option. For example, it may create “perverse incentives for insurance providers and the financing of health care” because PAS will often be a more cost-effective measure than further treatment.²⁴

More recently, the AMA included opinions both for and against PAS in the association’s code of ethics and continues to study the issue. It states, “Guidance in the AMA *Code of Medical Ethics* encompasses the irreducible moral tension at stake for physicians with respect for participating in assisted suicide.”²⁵

4. PAS Laws Are Ripe for Abuse

PAS statutes supposedly have safeguards to protect the vulnerable, but they have proved illusory. Although studies suggest those wanting to end their lives under PAS laws struggle with depression and hopelessness, only 69 out of 1,900 people who received lethal medication under Oregon’s PAS law from 1998-2020 had been given a psychological or psychiatric evaluation.²⁶ In 2022, only three patients out of the 431 prescriptions written were referred for a psychological or psychiatric evaluation.²⁷

Also, the Oregon PAS law requires the patient to make a written request with two witnesses, one of which is not a relative, meaning it would allow for a family member (who may gain from the death) and one of the family member’s friends to be witnesses. It also allows for patients or “more powerful guardians [to] shop around for a doctor” who would be sympathetic to PAS.²⁸

Moreover, according to the Oregon Health Authority’s 2022 report, doctors or other medical providers were known to be present during the ingestion of the prescribed lethal drug in *only* 26% of the time. Meaning that in over one hundred deaths, the Health Authority does not know the circumstances under which the patient ingested the lethal medication. The presence of pressure or coercion is simply unknown.²⁹

5. PAS Endangers the Weak and Vulnerable.

With the increasing cost of health care for the elderly and extremely ill patients, there may be pressure on them to take their lives to alleviate the burden on their families. They may



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sense a “duty to die.” “[S]ocioeconomically disadvantaged patients” would be at even greater risk of being “coerced or encouraged to end their lives.”³⁰

Although families have a responsibility for disabled and elderly relatives, the option of PAS creates a temptation to view them as burdens. According to Oregon Health Authority’s “Death with Dignity Act” 2022 report, 48% of those who were assisted with suicide cited burden on family, friends or caregivers as one of the reasons for seeking to end their lives. In the Netherlands, a study of Dutch hospitals found that more requests for euthanasia actually come from families than from patients themselves.³¹ The rise of euthanasia in the Netherlands has caused great fear among Dutch seniors, leading many to carry “anti-euthanasia cards” so that treating physicians know they want to live.³²

In addition, the logic of PAS—it is compassionate to help some patients end their lives—easily expands to include those too disabled to kill themselves, and even those too disabled to request an end to their perceived suffering, like infants or the demented. Why should the “compassionate act” be limited to those healthy enough to request and self-administer the lethal drugs? This reasoning has taken root in the Netherlands, where “several official, government-sponsored surveys have disclosed both that in thousands of cases, doctors have intentionally administered lethal injections to patients without a request and that in thousands of cases, they have failed to report cases to the authorities,”³³ including cases of newborns diagnosed with spina bifida and trisomy 13.³⁴

TALKING POINTS

- **So-called physician-assisted suicide laws devalue human life, which inevitably leads to abuse and endangering the weak and vulnerable.** In the Netherlands, what started out as death for only the terminally ill, has expanded to include the blind, those with anorexia, phobias, mental illness, and even children.
- **The slippery slope of PAS has led to pressuring the elderly to kill themselves so not to burden their families.** In the Netherlands, more *family members* request the death of their elderly loved ones, than do patients themselves. The fear is so great, many elderly Dutch residents carry “anti-euthanasia cards” with them so doctors know they want to live.
- **PAS provides a perverse incentive to health insurers, including some state government officials to deny treatment, but cover the cost of physician-assisted suicide. Bureaucrats should not be deciding whose life is worth living.**
- **Doctors should never kill.** They took an oath to help their patients. Guiding them as they live out their natural lives with dignity and comfort through palliative medicine,



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hospice care, and the companionship of loved ones fulfills that oath. Doctors are not required to extend life at all cost, but neither should they hasten death.

CONCLUSION

Physician-assisted suicide (PAS) laws, more recently called medical aid in dying (MAID) laws—and more accurately called doctor-prescribed death—permit a physician to prescribe a lethal dose of medication to adult patients deemed competent and terminally ill. Although, such laws in some areas have grown to the point of including children and those struggling with non-life threatening conditions. These so-called “Aid-in-Dying” or “Death with Dignity” laws devalue human life, turn medical care upside down, are ripe for abuse, and endanger the weak and vulnerable. Doctors should care and heal, not kill. Palliative medicine is available to manage effectively the pain, and for those whom death is imminent, hospice care and the companionship of family and friends allows the person to die a dignified death of natural causes.

¹Britannica ProCon.org States with legal medical aid in dying, 8/9/2023 <https://euthanasia.procon.org/states-with-legal-physician-assisted-suicide/> (last viewed September 2023).

² MD Linx, France may be 10th country to legalize assisted dying: Process and legal variations, April 11, 2023 <https://www.mdlinx.com/article/france-may-be-10th-country-to-legalize-assisted-dying-process-and-legal-variations/5kXAqEo15vTCU4tDdaUh2F> (last viewed September 2023).

³Ryan T. Anderson, “Always Care, Never Kill: How Physician-Assisted Suicide Endangers the Weak, Corrupts Medicine, Compromises the Family, and Violates Human Dignity and Equality,” The Heritage Foundation, March 24, 2015, <https://www.heritage.org/health-care-reform/report/always-care-never-kill-how-physician-assisted-suicide-endangers-the-weak>

⁴Death with Dignity, “Death with Dignity Acts,” <https://www.deathwithdignity.org/learn/death-with-dignity-acts/> (last visited August 26, 2021); CNN Library, “Physician-Assisted Suicide Fast Facts,” <https://www.cnn.com/2014/11/26/us/physician-assisted-suicide-fast-facts/index.html>

⁵ Alliance Vita, “Belgium: 15 years After Legalizing Euthanasia,” June 7, 2017,

⁶ Oregon Death With Dignity Act 2022 Data Summary Report <https://www.oregon.gov/oha/PH/PROVIDERPARTNERRESOURCES/EVALUATIONRESEARCH/DEATHWITHDIGNITYACT/Documents/year25.pdf>

⁷ Oregon Death with dignity act report (July 15, 2022) <https://doh.wa.gov/sites/default/files/2022-11/422-109-DeathWithDignityAct2021.pdf?uid=6500d27ddebaf> (last viewed September 2023).

⁸ Oregon Death with Dignity Act 2022 Data Summary Report <https://www.oregon.gov/oha/PH/PROVIDERPARTNERRESOURCES/EVALUATIONRESEARCH/DEATHWITHDIGNITYACT/Documents/year25.pdf>

⁹*Ibid.*

¹⁰ The average population of Oregon was 3.54 million between 1998 and 2010, and 3.99 million between 2011 and 2022. Population Research Center, 2020 Annual Oregon Population Report Tables: Table 1, Portland State University, https://www.pdx.edu/population-research/sites/populationresearch.web.wdt.pdx.edu/files/2021-04/2020%20Annual%20Population%20Report%20Tables_2.pdf#:~:text=Population%20for%20Oregon%20and%20its%20Counties%20and%20Incorporated,the%20Population%20Research%20Center%2C%20Portland%20State%20University%2C%204%2F15%2F2021. Dividing PAS deaths by the average population provides deaths per



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million. Then, dividing the deaths per million from 1998-2010 by deaths per million from 2011-2022, and multiplying that number by 100 provides the percent increase of PAS deaths adjusted for population.

¹¹Euthanasia in the Netherlands, Alliance VITA (2019), <https://www.alliancevita.org/en/2017/11/euthanasia-in-the-netherlands/> (<https://www.alliancevita.org/en/2017/11/euthanasia-in-the-netherlands/>) (last visited Jul 27, 2021).

¹² Statista (2023, September 13). Number of reported euthanasia cases in the Netherlands in 2022, <https://www.statista.com/statistics/1362931/netherlands-euthanasia/>

¹³Alliance Vita, “Belgium: 15 years After Legalizing Euthanasia,” June 7, 2017, <https://www.alliancevita.org/en/2017/06/belgium-15-years-after-legalizing-euthanasia/>

Elflein, J. (2020, November 16). *Belgium: Euthanasia 2002-2019*. Statista.

<https://www.statista.com/statistics/1098051/number-of-euthanasia-instances-registered-in-belgium/>.

¹⁴ Statista(2023, May 25). Number of registered euthanasia instances in Belgium from 2002 to 2022

<https://www.statista.com/statistics/1098051/number-of-euthanasia-instances-registered-in-belgium/>

¹⁵Alliance Vita, *supra* notes 5 and 6.

¹⁶For sourced examples see, Anderson, *supra* note 1; Andrew Walker, “29 and Euthanized: Dark News from the Netherlands,” National Review, January 31, 2018, <https://www.nationalreview.com/2018/01/euthanasia-netherlands-mental-illness-aurelia-browsers-29-years-old-belgium-assisted-suicide-culture-death-sanctity-life/>

¹⁷Henry Samuel, “Belgium authorized euthanasia of a terminally ill nine and 11-year-old in youngest cases worldwide,” The Telegraph, August 7, 2018, <https://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/2018/08/07/belgium-authorised-euthanasia-terminally-nine-11-year-old-youngest/>

¹⁸Council on Ethical and Judicial Affairs, CEJA Report 2-A-19, American Medical Association, 4, <https://www.ama-assn.org/system/files/2019-05/a19-ceja2.pdf> (last visited

¹⁹ Cha A.E. (2017, May 26) It’s not pain but existential distress that leads people to assisted suicide study suggests, *The Washington Post*

²⁰ Oregon Death With Dignity Act 2022 Data Summary Report

<https://www.oregon.gov/oha/PH/PROVIDERPARTNERRESOURCES/EVALUATIONRESEARCH/DEATHWITHDIGNITYACT/Documents/year25.pdf>

²¹Anderson, *supra* note 1.

²²American Medical Association, Code of Medical Ethics Opinion 5.7, <https://www.ama-assn.org/delivering-care/ethics/physician-assisted-suicide>

²³ Report 2 of the Council on Ethical and Judicial Affairs,

²⁴Anderson, *supra* note 1.

²⁵ American Medical Association Code of Medical Ethics <https://code-medical-ethics.ama-assn.org/ethics-opinions/physician-assisted-suicide>

²⁶Oregon Health Authority, *supra* note 4, at 3 and 7.

²⁷ Oregon Death With Dignity Act 2022 Data Summary Report

<https://www.oregon.gov/oha/PH/PROVIDERPARTNERRESOURCES/EVALUATIONRESEARCH/DEATHWITHDIGNITYACT/Documents/year25.pdf>

²⁸Anderson, *supra* note 1.

²⁹ Oregon Death With Dignity Act 2022 Data Summary Report

<https://www.oregon.gov/oha/PH/PROVIDERPARTNERRESOURCES/EVALUATIONRESEARCH/DEATHWITHDIGNITYACT/Documents/year25.pdf>

³⁰Council on Ethical and Judicial Affairs, *supra* note 10, at 4.

³¹Anderson, *supra* note 1 (citing Herbert Hendin, *The Dutch Experience*, in *THE CASE AGAINST ASSISTED SUICIDE 109* (Kathleen Foley and Herbert Hendin, eds., 2002)).

³²Martin Beckford, *Fearful elderly people carry 'anti-euthanasia cards,'* The Telegraph, April 21, 2011, www.telegraph.co.uk/health/healthnews/8466996/Fearful-elderly-people-carry-anti-euthanasia-cards.html

³³Anderson, *supra* note 1 (citing EMILY JACKSON AND JOHN KEOWN, *DEBATING EUTHANASIA* 118-128 (2012)).

³⁴Eduard Verhagen and Pieter J. J. Sauer, *The Groningen Protocol—Euthanasia in Severely Ill Newborns*, 352 *The New England Journal of Medicine*, 960-961 (2005), <http://www.nejm.org/doi/full/10.1056/NEJMp058026#t=article>



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