Palliative Care Hospice is not enough

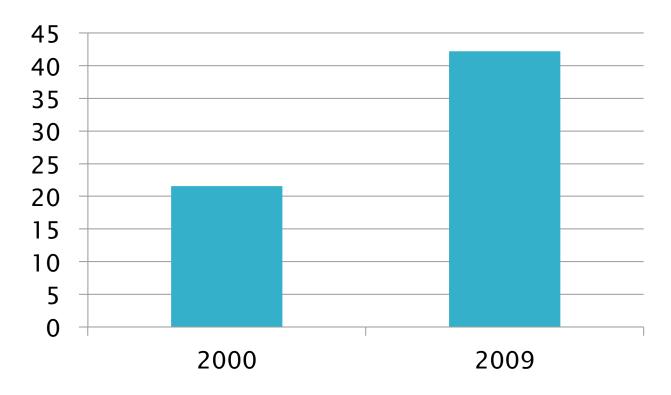
Karl Sash, MD

Board Certified: Internal Medicine, Geriatrics, and Hospice and Palliative Medicine

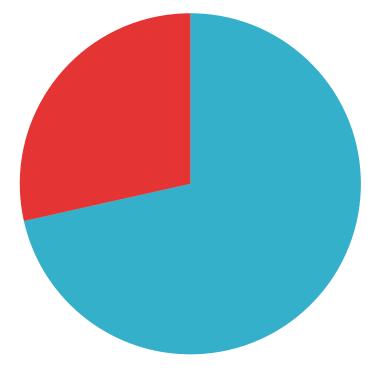
Medical Director, St Mary's Palliative Care (Inpatient) Medical Director, Aseracare Hospice Evansville IN (Outpatient)

Hospice Successes

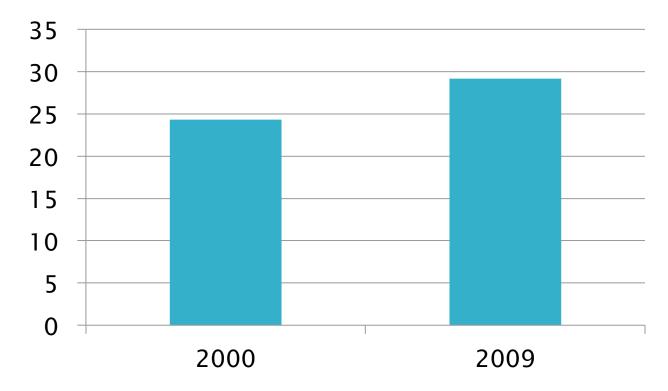
 Hospice use among Medicare beneficiaries increased to 42.2 percent in 2009, up from 21.6 percent in 2000



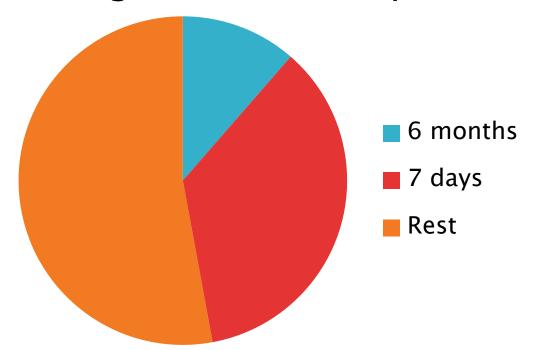
More than 28 percent of these dying individuals received hospice care for three days or less



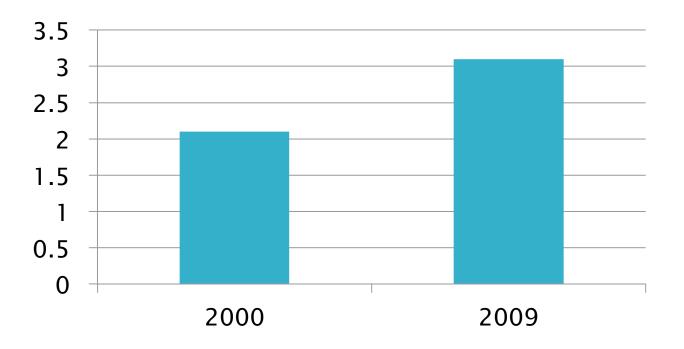
The % of people who had a stay in an Intensive Care Unit in the last month of life increased to 29.2 % in 2009 from 24.3 % in 2000



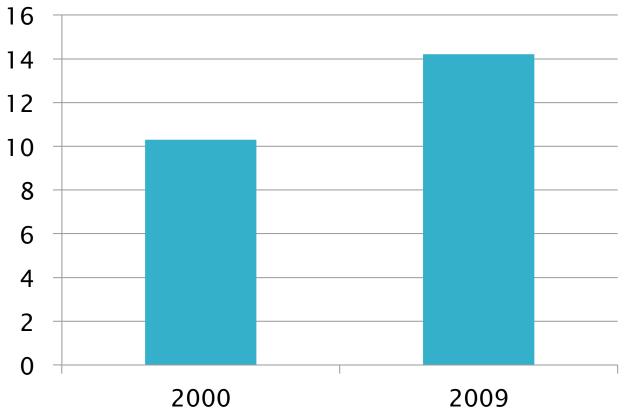
- 35.7 percent of hospice patients died or were discharged within seven days of admission
- Whereas, only 11.4 percent of patients were under care for longer than 180 days



The average rate of <u>health care transitions in</u> the last 90 days of life increased from 2.1 per decedent in 2000 to 3.1 per decedent in 2009, including <u>multiple hospitalizations</u>



Transitions in the last 3 days of life increased from 10.3 percent to 14.2 percent in 2009.



Joan M. Teno, M.D., M.S., of the Warren Alpert Medical School of Brown University, Providence, R.I

"Our findings of an increase in the number of short hospice stays following a hospitalization, often involving an ICU stay, suggest that increasing hospice use may not lead to a reduction in resource utilization. Short hospice lengths of stay raise concerns that hospice is an 'add-on' to a growing pattern of more utilization of intensive services at the end of life"

Palliative Care

- Addresses
 - Pain
 - Suffering
 - Quality of life
- Across all stages of treatment
- It does <u>not</u> exclude life-prolonging treatment and rehabilitation

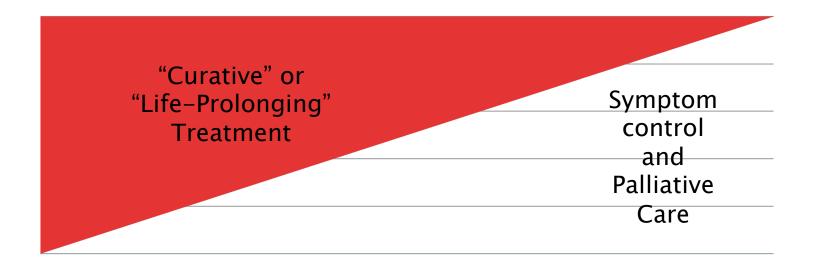
Current Care Model

"Curative" or "Life-Prolonging" Treatment Symptom control and Palliative Care

Doing Everything

 Dichotomy between "doing everything" versus providing comfort care—a dichotomy that often fails to focus on relieving suffering and improving quality of care

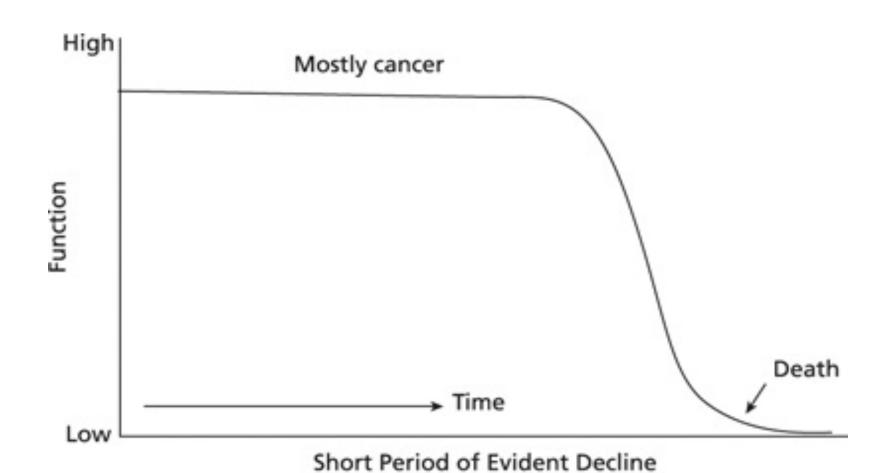
Proposed Care Model



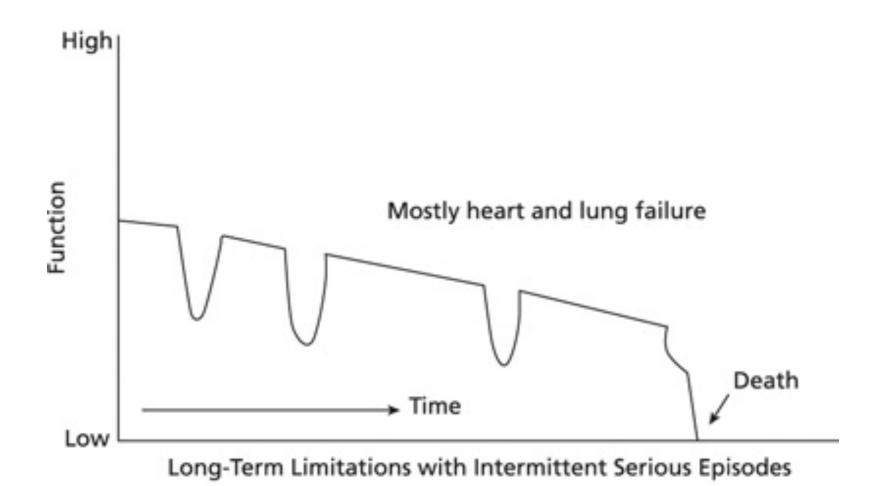
Palliative Care vs Hospice

- Nonhospice palliative care may be offered along with curative or life-prolonging therapies for patients with complex, lifethreatening disorders
- Hospice palliative care is offered when patients reach their final weeks or months of life, when the likely harm of life-prolonging or curative therapies exceeds benefit, and these therapies are discontinued

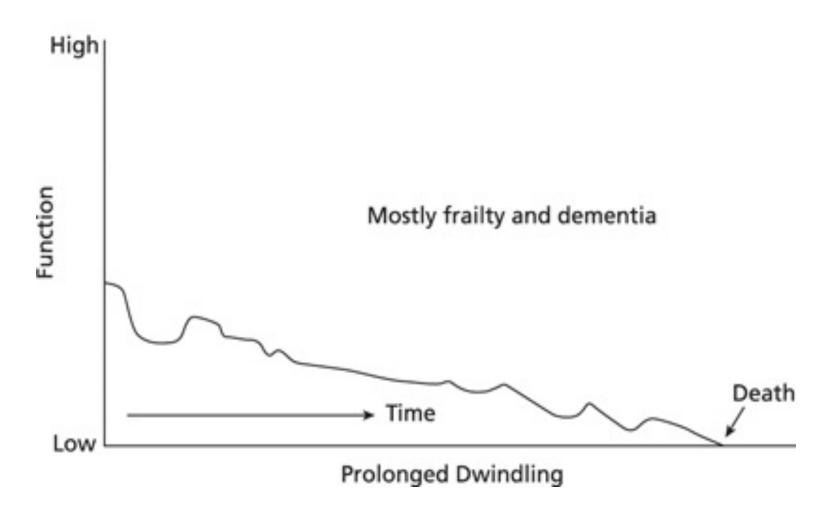
Courses of Illness: Cancer



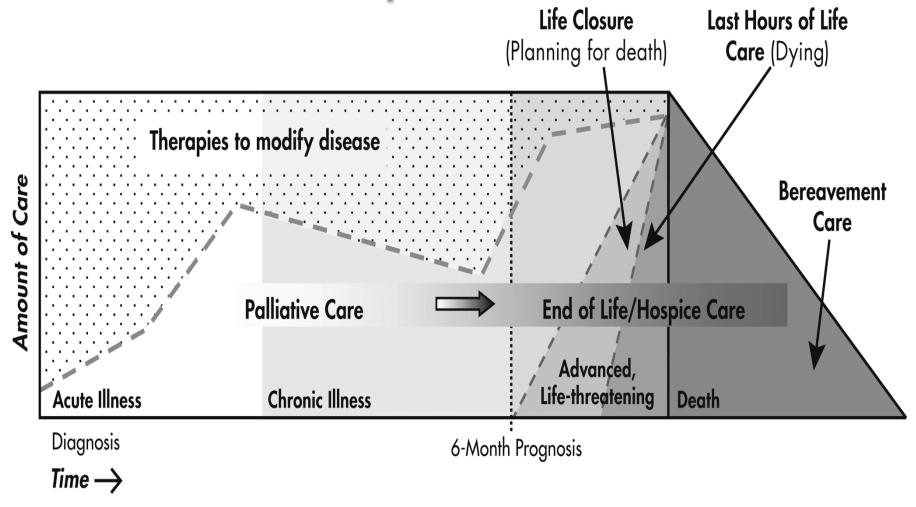
Courses of Illness: Heart and Lung



Courses of Illness: Frailty and Dementia



Real World Experience



- Clarifying goals of treatment
- Communication

- Managing symptoms
 - Pain
 - Constipation
 - Fatigue
 - Dyspnea
 - Nausea
 - Anorexia and Nutrition
 - Depression
 - Delirium

Mobilizing resources to optimize care and social support

Integrating care across settings

Palliative Care and Quality of Life

Emerging data, concurrent palliative care intervention in the treatment of cancer suggest that patients using palliative care services have <u>higher scores for quality of life</u> and mood than those undergoing cancer treatment alone

Palliative Care and Life Expectancy

- Patients with newly diagnosed metastatic nonsmall cell lung cancer randomly assigned to standard oncologic therapy alone versus early palliative care with standard oncologic therapy, patients in the palliative care group had a mean survival of 11.6 months as compared with 8.9 months in the group not provided early palliative care.
- The intervention group also experienced less depression and better quality of life

Palliative Care and Costs

- Palliative care consultation programs are also associated with significant hospital cost savings, with an adjusted net savings of:
 - \$1696 in direct costs for patients discharged alive from the hospital, and
 - \$4908 net savings for patients dying in the hospital as compared with patients who receive usual care

Location of Palliative Care

- Hospitals
- Nursing Homes
- Home based

Providers of Palliative Care

- Nurses
- Nurse Practitioners
- Physician Champions

Payers for Palliative Care

- Hospices
- Accountable Care Organizations Managed Care/At Risk Contracts
- Hospitals

Comatose Orphans

Challenges that family's have

- Ignorance of their medical condition and or the medical options
- Unrealistic goals and or denial
- Pre-existing dysfunction of relationships
- Cultural or other different perspectives
- Bereavement and Grief

Challenges that providers have

- Non acceptance of medical advice
- Complicated grieving or irresolvable emotional reactions
- Excessive expectations
- Lack of consensus among the provider team

Guiding Ethical Principles

- Autonomy
- Beneficence
- Nonmaleficence
- Justice

Primary Tools

- Communication
- Goal Setting

Who gets to decide

- Advanced Healthcare Directive
- Durable Power of Attorney
- Healthcare Proxy
- Next of Kin: Indiana laws Spouse, Parent,
 Adult Child or Adult Sibling

Palliative care addresses pain, suffering, and quality of life across all stages of treatment and does not exclude life-prolonging treatment and rehabilitation

More aggressive care at the end of life does not improve either quality or duration of life

The first step in communication with patients, families, and caregivers regarding palliative care is to establish goals of care in a patient-centered, open-ended format

- Most differences of opinion or perspective can be resolved with ongoing
 - Communication
 - Continually re evaluating and reassessing Goals of Care
 - Focus on the Guiding Ethical Principles of Healthcare: Autonomy, Beneficence, Nonmaleficence and Justice

Go home and spend time with your family:

