



Talking to Respiratory patients about death and dying

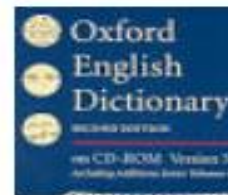


Agenda

- **Definitions.**
- **Last 12 months - How do we know?**
- **Trajectories of decline.**
- **Advance Care Planning.**
- **Difficult or sensitive conversations.**
- **Common concerns.**
- **Useful phases when introducing the conversation.**
- **Things to consider.**



Definitions



■ Terminal

Leading towards the end*

■ Palliative

Condition or a diagnosis of a condition that can be treated but not cured*

■ End of Life

(based on the Gold Standard 'surprise question') someone that you would not be surprised died within the next 12 months.



Last 12 months –How do we know?

Best care by the best people

Date: _____
Private & Confidential
Dr _____
RPM 2EQ
LONG TERM CONDITIONS
Integrated Respiratory Service
Porters Avenue Health Centre
234 Porters Avenue
Dagenham
Essex
RM8 2EQ
Tel: 020 8522 9800
Fax: 020 8522 9802

Dear Dr _____
Re: DOB: _____ NHS No: _____
At the respiratory EoLC team meeting on your patient Mr/Ms _____ was discussed.
The respiratory team identified this patient as appropriate for inclusion in the Gold Standard Framework due to

- Very severe airways obstruction (FEV1 <30% predicted) or restrictive defect (vital capacity <40%, transfer factor <40%)
- Requires long term oxygen therapy
- Breathless at rest or on minimal exertion between exacerbations.
- Persistent severe symptoms despite optimal tolerated therapy
- Has reached the ceiling of all respiratory medications
- Symptomatic right heart failure
- Low body mass index (<21)
- >3 emergency admissions for infective exacerbations or respiratory failure in the past 12 months.

ANY OTHER RELEVANT FACTORS:

If you have not already identified this patient please add to your Gold Standard Framework EoLC register and include in the integrated care cluster meetings.

Kind Regards

Yours sincerely

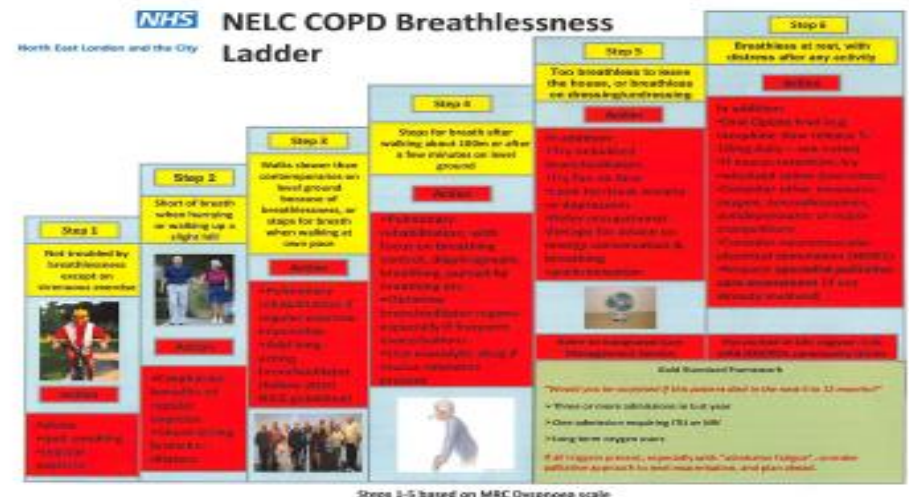
www.nelft.nhs.uk
Dr Jane Johnson



- Using the 'surprise' question.
- Sharing and gathering information with and from other services.
- Prognostic indicators.

Specific disease related indicators Look for two or more of the following

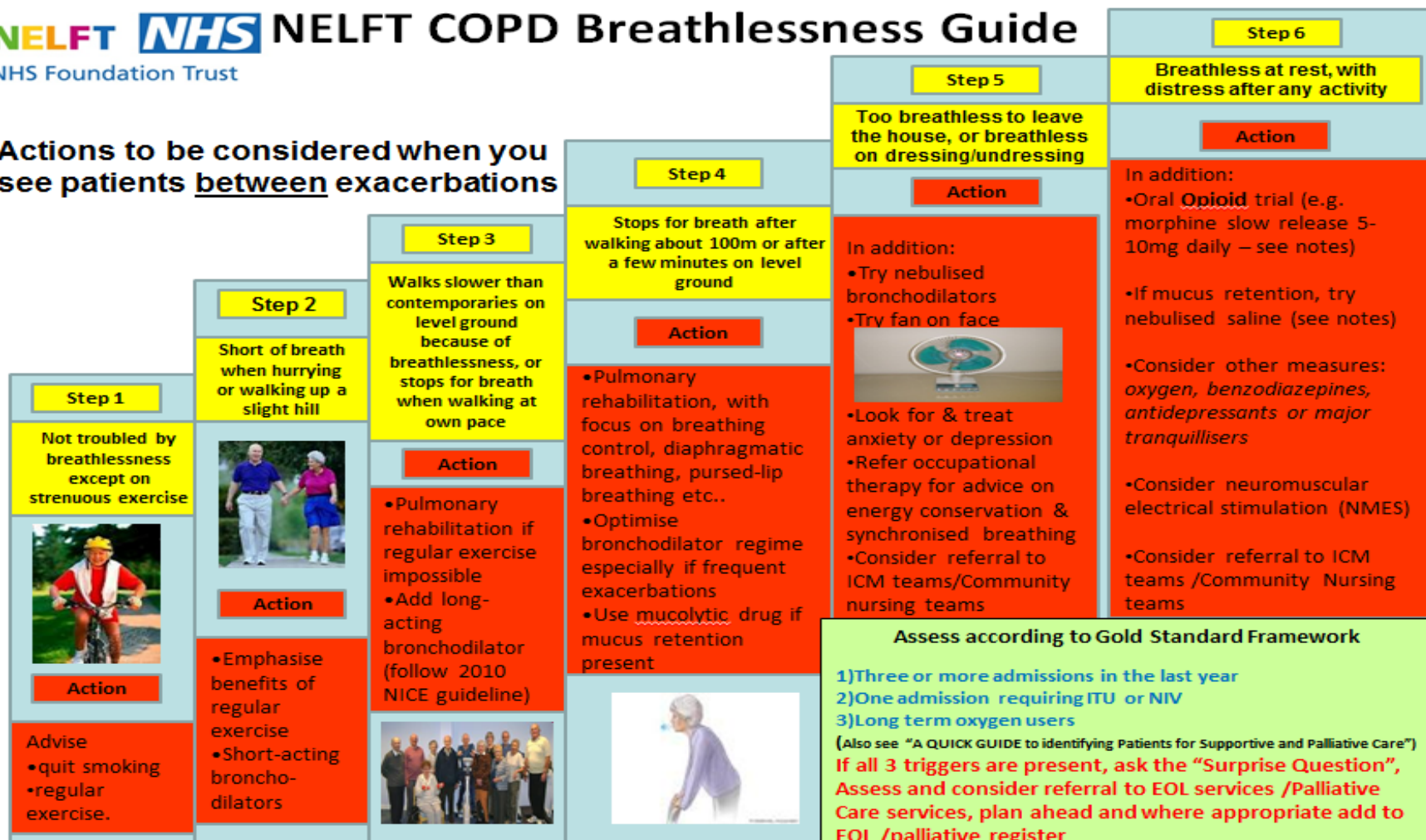
Heart disease NYHA Class III/IV heart failure, severe valve disease or extensive coronary artery disease. Breathless, or chest pain at rest or on minimal exertion. Persistent symptoms despite optimal tolerated therapy. Systolic blood pressure <100mmHg and/or pulse <100. Renal impairment (eGFR <30 ml/min). Cardiac cachexia. Two or more acute episodes needing intravenous therapy in past 6 months.	Respiratory disease Severe airways obstruction (FEV1 <30%) or restrictive defect (vital capacity <40%, transfer factor <40%). Mean criteria for long term oxygen therapy (PACO2 > 7.3 kPa). Breathless at rest or on minimal exertion between exacerbations. Persistent severe symptoms despite optimal tolerated therapy. Symptomatic right heart failure. Low body mass index (< 21). Increased emergency admissions for infective exacerbations or need for respiratory failure.	Cancer Performance status deteriorating due to metastatic cancer and/or co-morbidities. Persistent symptoms despite optimal tolerated therapy. Mean criteria for long term oxygen therapy (PACO2 > 7.3 kPa). Neurological disease Progressive deterioration in physical and/or cognitive function despite optimal tolerated therapy. Symptoms, which are complex and difficult to control. Speech problems, increasing difficulty communicating, progressive dysphagia. Recurrent aspiration pneumonia, breathless or respiratory failure.
Kidney disease Stage 5 chronic kidney disease (eGFR < 15 ml/min). Conservative kidney management due to multimorbidity. Deteriorating on renal replacement therapy, persistent symptoms and/or increasing dependency. Not starting dialysis following failure of a renal transplant. Have the limiting condition of kidney failure as a complication of another condition or treatment.	Liver disease Advanced disease with one or more complications: variceal disease, hepatic encephalopathy, hepatorenal syndrome, haemorrhagic pancreatitis, recurrent variceal bleeds. Serum albumin < 25g/l and INR/prothrombin time raised or prolonged. Hepatocellular carcinoma.	Dementia Unable to dress, walk or eat without assistance, unable to communicate meaningfully. Increased eating problems, now needing purged soft diet or supplements or tube feeding. Recurrent febrile episodes or infections, aspiration pneumonia. Urinary and faecal incontinence.



Steps 3-5 based on MRC Dyspnoea scale

NELFT NHS NELFT COPD Breathlessness Guide
NHS Foundation Trust

Actions to be considered when you see patients between exacerbations



Steps 1-5 based on MRC Dyspnoea scale

Assess according to Gold Standard Framework

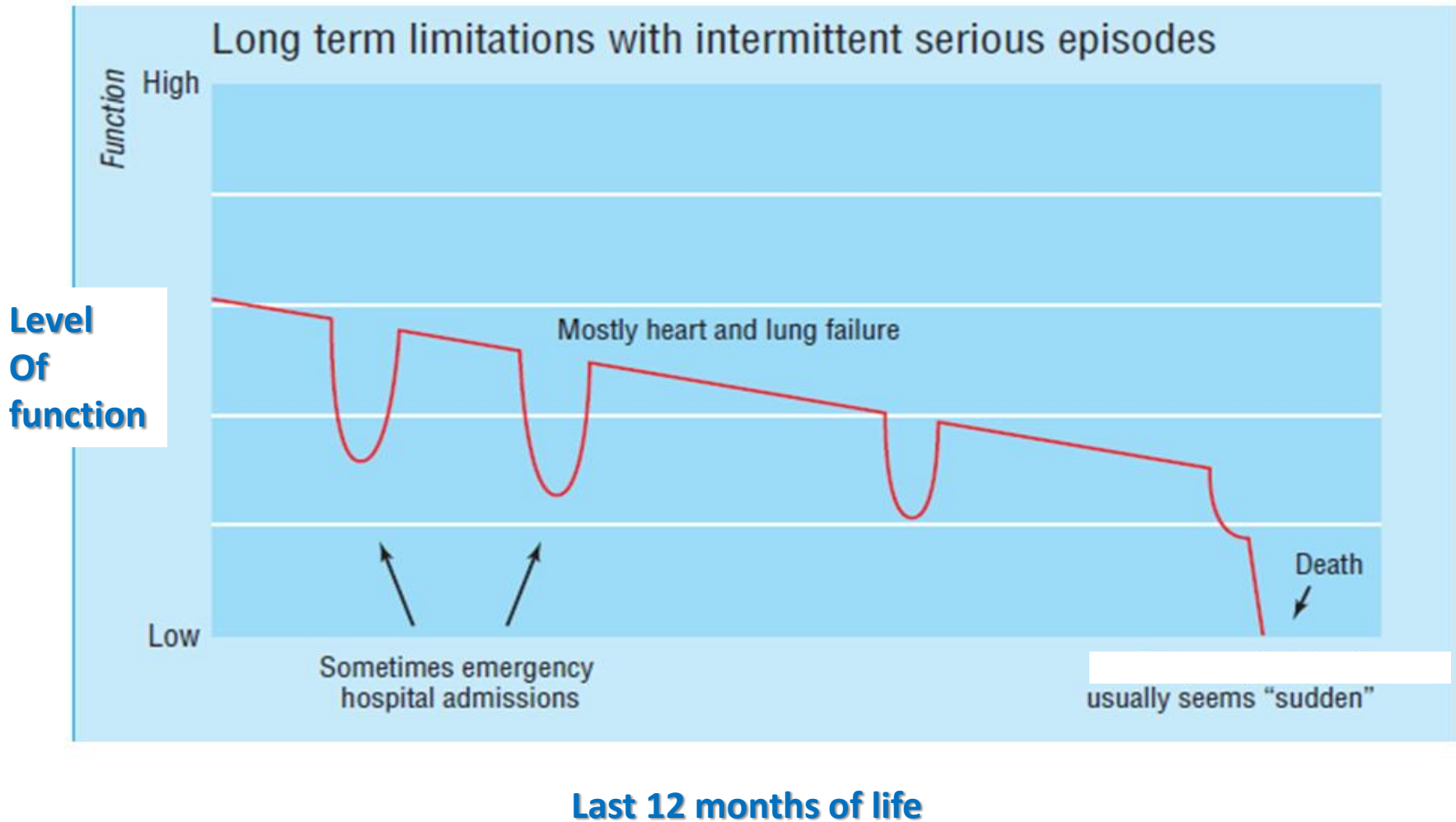
- 1) Three or more admissions in the last year
- 2) One admission requiring ITU or NIV
- 3) Long term oxygen users

(Also see "A QUICK GUIDE to identifying Patients for Supportive and Palliative Care")

If all 3 triggers are present, ask the "Surprise Question", Assess and consider referral to EOL services /Palliative Care services, plan ahead and where appropriate add to EOL /palliative register



Trajectories of decline



Advance Care Planning

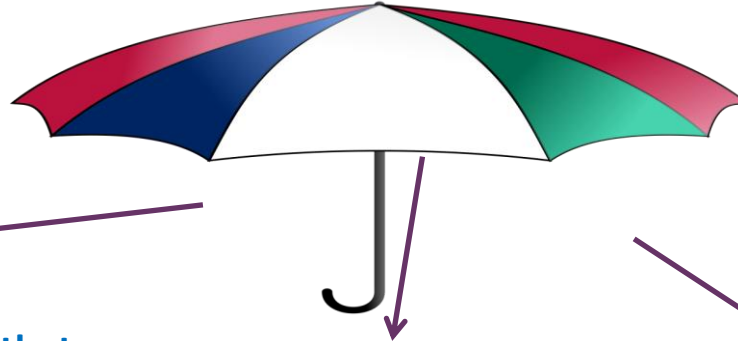
'Hope for the best
but
plan for the worst'





Advance Care Planning

'Hope for the best but plan for the worst'



Having the discussion

- *Has a patient said something that you feel may be an opportunity to discuss their future plan?
- *Take opportunities as they arise rather than wait for the 'perfect time'.
- *End of life care conversations can evolve over time.
- *Ask the patient if they would like to record their wishes and agree to have the information shared.

Finding out their wishes, preferences or fears.

- *The place they wish to be cared for and die.
- *Do they want to stay at home or going into hospital, hospice or care home?
- *Is there something they would not want to happen?
- *Do their loved ones know of their wishes?
- *Do they have family, carers or others close to them that they would like to be involved in decisions about their care?

Local Support services

- *Find out what services are available
 - Marie Curie,
 - Macmillan,
 - Local Hospice,
 - Community Palliative Care Team
- This varies depending on area or CCG



Difficult or Sensitive conversations



- Difficult for who?
- Take Opportunities as they arise rather than wait for the 'perfect' time
- Be frank but compassionate
- Take time to listen and pay attention to verbal and non verbal cues
- Avoid euphemisms and medical jargon



Common Concerns

- Not knowing all the answers?
- Silence and tears
- Knowing the right words
- Making things worse
- It's not my role, I don't think I am the right person.
- How to start and close the conversation?



Useful phases when introducing the conversation

- How have things been going?
- I know you have had a recent hospital admission, how was it?
- If that happened again what would you want to happen?
- What's the main thing on your mind?
- Have you got any questions about your condition and your future care?



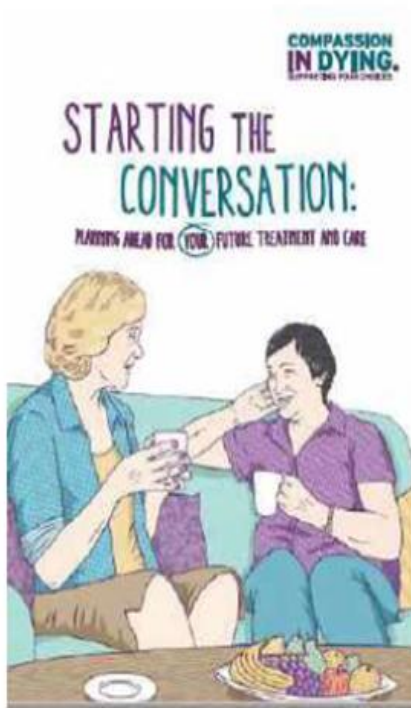
Things to consider



- **Prognosis.** Their condition is deteriorating but how long? Be guided by the prognostic indicators
- **Acceptance.** Has your patient reached the ceiling of their medication? Should you explain that to them?
- **Investigations.** If you are not going to treat the results question why are you doing investigations?
- **Medical intervention or Comfort care?**
- **Support services** – speak with the patient and their family about services that are available and how and when they can access them.



Online resources



<http://compassionindying.org.uk/library/starting-the-conversation/>



<http://www.nhs.uk/download.ashx?mid=8399&nid=839>



<http://www.dyingmatters.org/page/dying-matters-leaflets>



Thank you for listening



Any Questions?

