

Talking About Death

Why, When and How to Ask for Help

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I have no disclosures to share.



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I don't understand why everyone makes the grim reaper out to be a bad guy. I mean, he's just taking you to the afterlife. It's not like he's the one who killed you. Imagine if you had to go alone, it's actually quite nice of him to walk with you.

**#normalizeddeath
anddying**



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At the end of this session, participants should be able to:

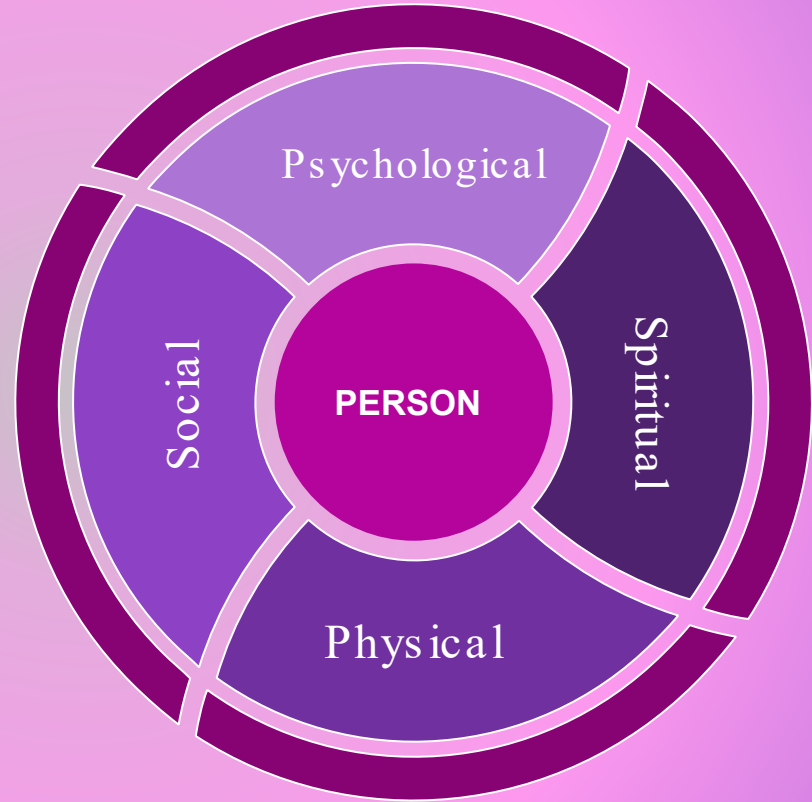
- **Review and discuss which seriously ill patients are appropriate for goals of care conversations in a primary care and/or specialty setting**
- **Identify patients requiring specialty palliative care**
- **Formulate treatment plans focused on patient-centered care by integrating knowledge from specialty palliative care consultations**
- **Reflect on the benefit and impact of palliative care on patients, families, and the clinical care team**



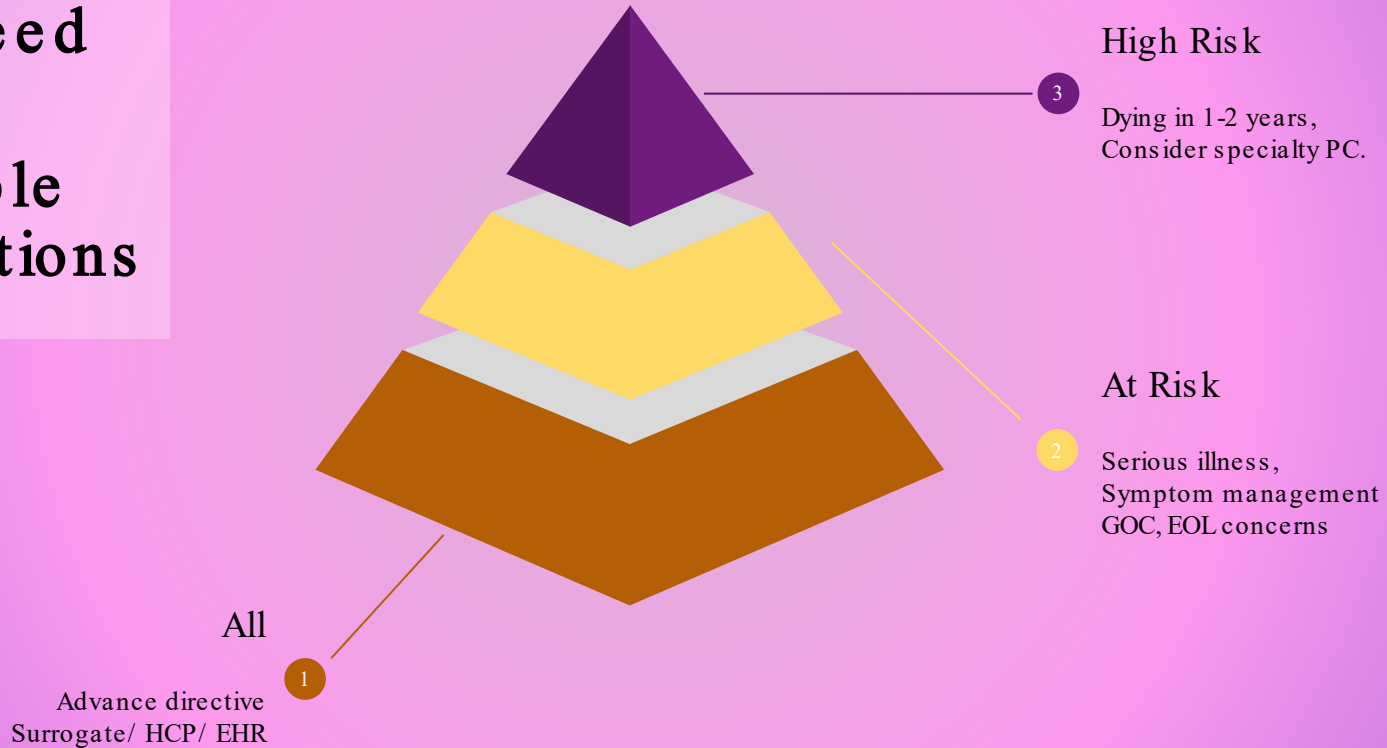
I protect life with ferocity
and I walk freely with death...

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Person Centered Care



Primary Palliative care need and possible interventions



How Advance Directive and POLST form work together

All Adults

Complete advance directive

Update advanced directive as needed

Diagnosed with advance (Illness or Frailty at any age)

Complete a POLST form

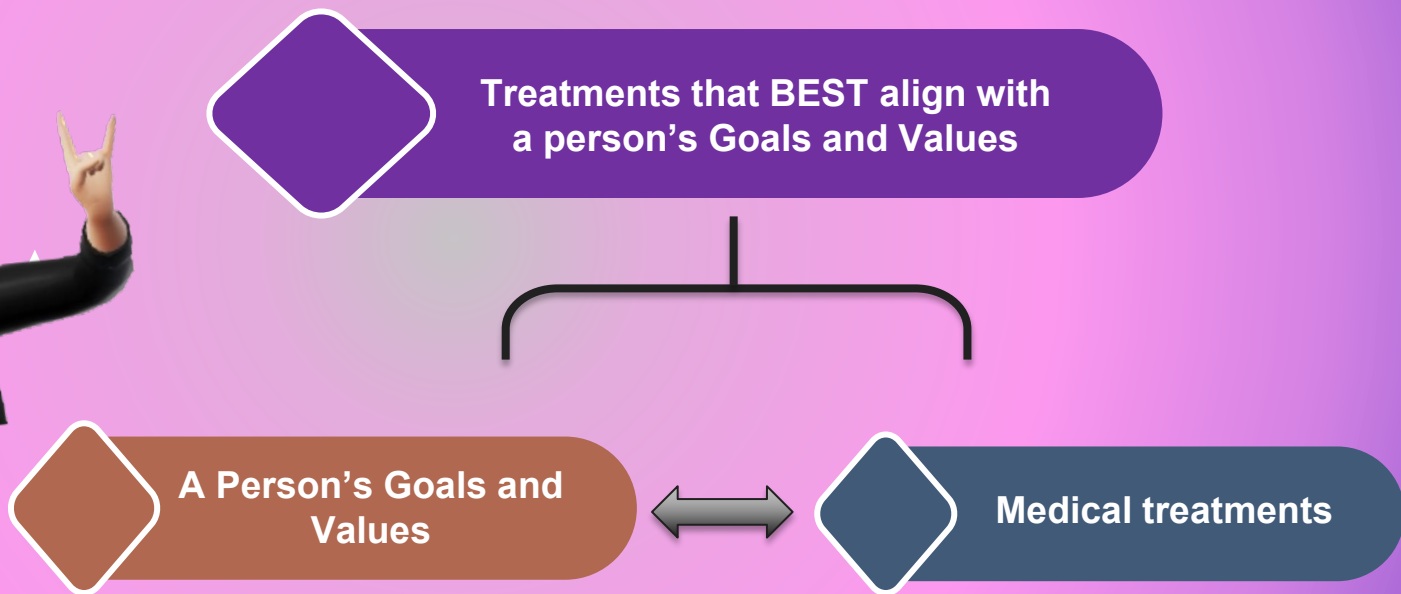
Update POLST as health status changes

Treatment wishes honored

CONVERSATION

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Goals of Care



Who Are We Talking About?

Who may Benefit?

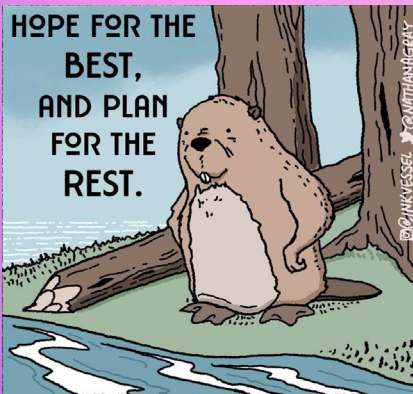
- Socially vulnerable
- Exhausted family members/caregivers
- High risk patients

What diagnoses may make you think?

- Advanced heart, lung, liver and kidney disease
- Dementia
- AIDS
- Disabling CVA and other neuro diseases
- Cancer

What may these patients look like?

- Frailty/wt loss (>10%)
- Cognitively impaired
- Multiple comorbidities
- Functional dependency
- Sentinel event



Primary Palliative Care

There are not enough Palliative clinicians (MD/DO, PA, APN, RN) for everyone that could benefit. Performing primary PC can offset that deficit.

- Long standing relationship with patients. This helps you to be the best folks to have discussions regarding patients values, goals, ACP and code status.
- Basics of symptom management such as pain, dyspnea and fatigue etc
- Reduced inpatient and ED utilization
- Improved quality measure outcomes near end of life

**Disease
Management**



What Can I Do?

Primary Palliative Care

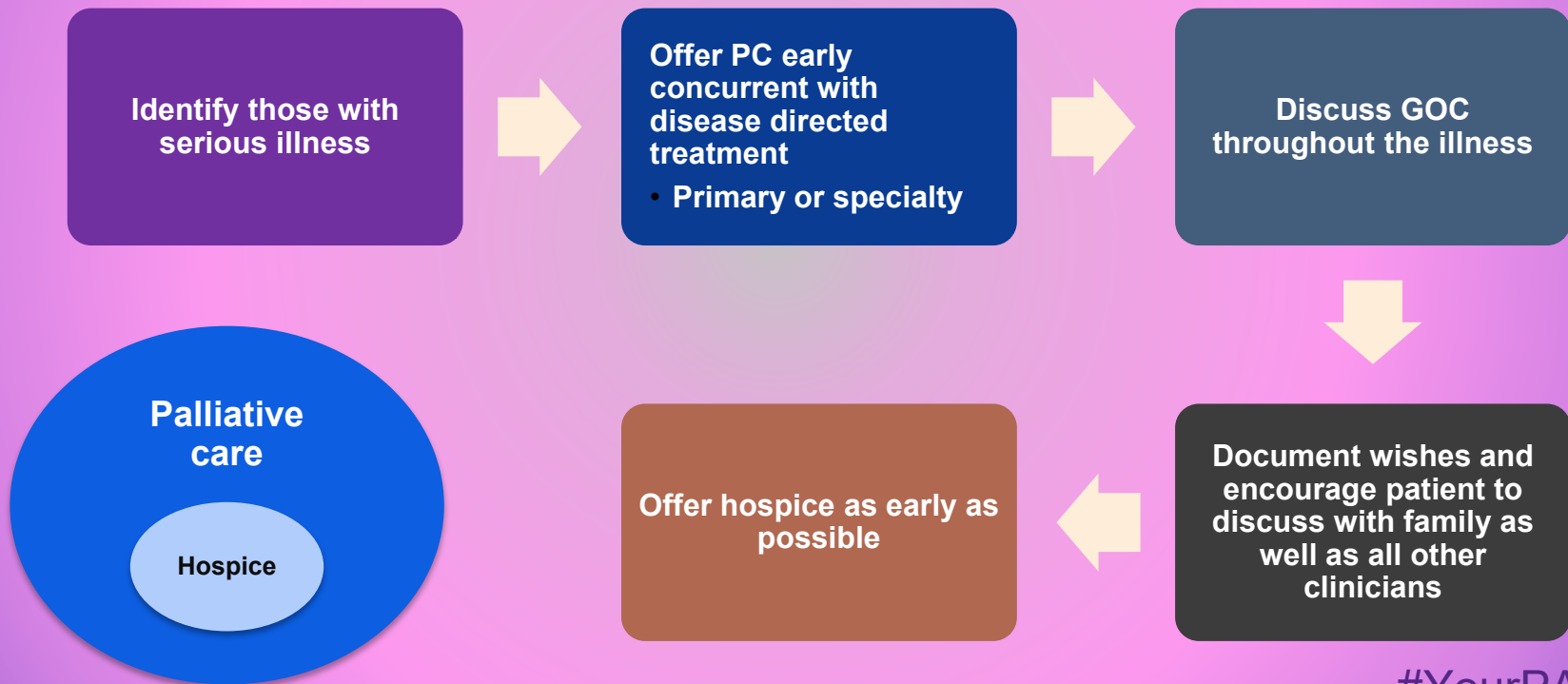
- Basic management of pain and symptoms
- Basic management of depression and anxiety
- Basic discussions about
 - Prognosis
 - Goals of treatment
 - Suffering
 - Code status

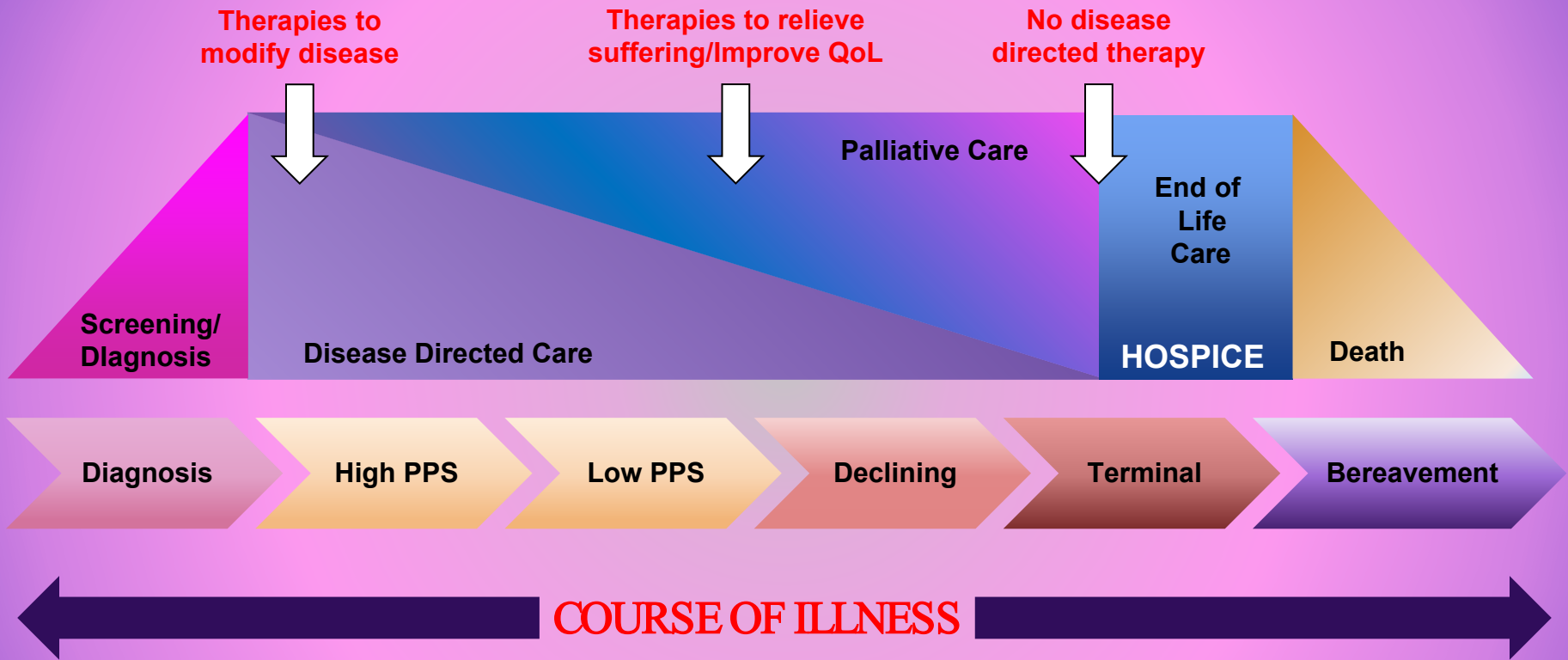
Specialty Palliative Care

- Management of refractory pain or other symptoms
- Management of more complex depression, anxiety, grief, and existential distress
- Assistance with conflict resolution regarding goals or methods of treatment
 - within families
 - between staff and families
 - among treatment teams
- Assistance in addressing cases of near futility



How can you start?





*PPS: Palliative Performance Score

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Specialty Palliative Care

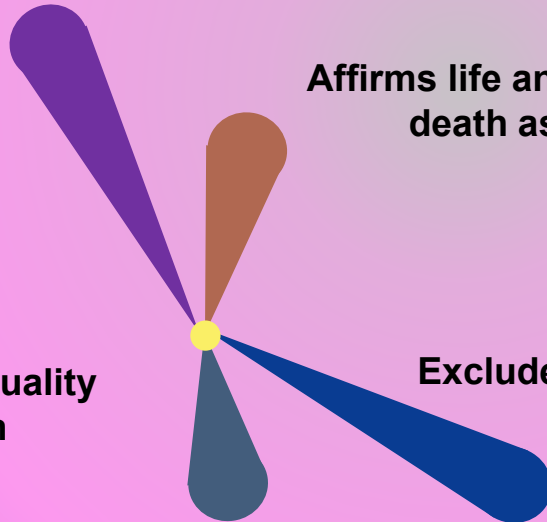
Think of us for patients with complex needs

Provides relief from symptoms and stress of a serious illness

Affirms life and regards death as a normal process

Goal is to improve quality of life (QOL) for both patient and family

Excludes nobody



You can't give your life more time, So give the time you have left more LIFE.

Expert management of Complex Patients

Extra layer of support –
Emotional, spiritual,
physical

Devoted to intense
family meetings/
counselling

Based on needs of
patient, not the
prognosis

Expert management
of complex physical
& emotional symptoms –
Pain, depression, anxiety,
SOB, constipation,
nausea



Skilled communication
concerning
expectations – care
matches goals

Coordination and
communication of care
plans among providers

You matter because you are you.
You matter to the last moment of your
life, and we will do all we can, not only
to help you die peacefully, but also
LIVE until you die.

–Dame Cicely Saunders



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What are you Afraid Of?

1

Misperception

That PC is the same as hospice

2

Uncertainty about disease trajectories

Difficult to know when specialty involvement is appropriate

3

Patient preference

Patient preference to avoid more clinical appointments

4

Organizational barriers

Organizational barriers preventing proper coordination





Don't delay palliative care for a patient with serious illness who has physical, psychological, social or spiritual distress because they are pursuing disease treatment.

Numerous studies—including randomized trials—provide evidence that palliative care improves pain and symptom control, improves family satisfaction with care and reduces costs. Palliative care does not accelerate death, and may prolong life in selected populations.

Representative Primary and Subspecialty palliative care skills in each domain

Primary Palliative care skills

Subspecialty palliative care skills

Assessment/ Treatment of physical symptoms

- Basic management of pain and other physical symptoms
- Basic use of adjuvant pain relievers
- Equianalgesic dose conversion
- Management of refractory pain and other refractory symptoms
- Methadone transition – large doses of opioids being used
- Addiction problems and serious illness

Psychological, social, cultural, and spiritual aspects of care

- Basic management of depression/ anxiety
- Exploration of psychosocial suffering, spiritual and religious views, and Basic exploratory family meeting
- Management of more complex depression, anxiety, grief, and existential distress
- Severe religious/ spiritual suffering

Serious illness communication issues

- Exploring patient goals in light of circumstances
- Making recommendations about code status
- Seeking consensus among treating professionals
- Seeking consensus among patient and family
- Dying patients who want 'everything'
- Major conflict among family members
- Major conflict among treating teams
- Requests about assisted dying

Care coordination

- Coordinating care among specialists
- Clearly defining the primary treating team
- Managing transitions to hospice care, and out of hospital
- Transition to hospice with no clear provider
- Patient/family major resistance to discharge
- Conflict with the designated outpatient provider



What Can I Learn & Use?



Serious Illness Conversation Guide

1. Set up the conversation
2. Assess understanding and preferences
3. Share prognosis.
4. Explore key topics
5. Close the conversation.
6. Document your conversation
7. Communicate with key clinicians

03

More likely to receive
care they want

04

Feel less
distressed

02

Reduction in
emotional suffering –
Especially cancer
patients

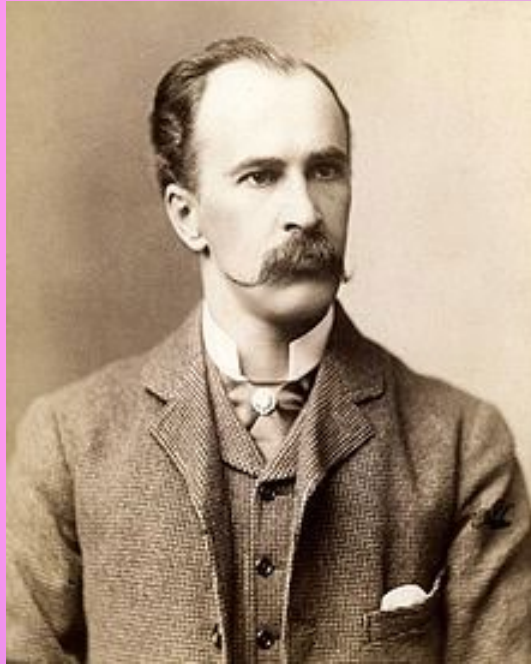
01

Improved
Conversations

05

Report
better QoL

Impact of Palliative Care



'Every patient you see is a lesson in much more than the malady from which he suffers.'

**- Sir William
Osler**

**Feeling a little
lost after being
in such a
sacred space
with him**

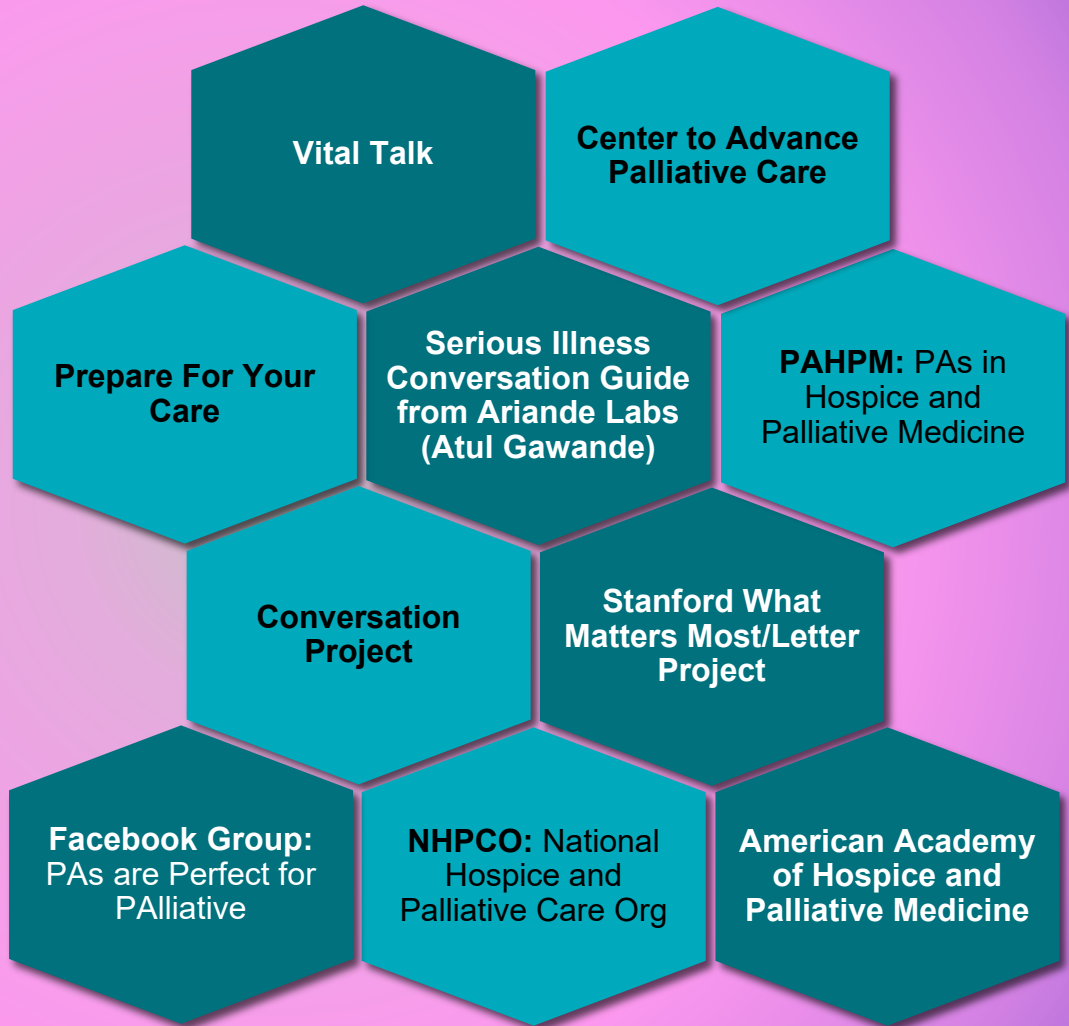


**Thank you for
your help on this
final journey. You
helped through a
difficult
decision.**

**You're the first
person who
asked when I
last showered.**

**I've dealt with
illness and seen
death for nearly 28
years. I've never
experienced such
beauty.**

Build Your Toolkit





'You treat a disease, you win, you lose. You treat a person, I guarantee you you'll win, no matter what the outcome.'

—Patch Adams (1998)

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THANK YOU!



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