



Patient Preferences - a process based approach

- a process based approach

Mervyn Taylor Programme Manager Hospice Friendly Hospitals Programme



The vision of the Irish Hospice Foundation

'No one should have to face death or bereavement without appropriate care and support.'



Informed by work of HfH Programme

Three Aims

- Standards Development
- Capacity Development
- Culture Change

Four Themes

- Integrated Care
- Communication
- Design & Dignity
- Patient Autonomy



Feedback to the HfH Programme

- Concerns regarding the level at which decisions on resuscitation are made
- Concerns regarding the way in which decisions are made without consultation
- Frequently expressed concerns about the wishes of patients being ignored
- Avoidance of discussion on patient preferences by some care staff
- Some people's preference is not to engage in end of life related discussion
- Advanced Care Directives occasionally associated with euthanasia



'While advance directives are widely advocated for end-of-life decisions, they should be seen as **part of an overall process** that aims to adjust and improve the culture of end-of-life treatment and care for all parties concerned'

Is it Time for Advance Healthcare Directives?
The Irish Council for Bioethics 2007



Key Messages

Legislation is required to facilitate processes whereby citizens / patients can indicate their preferences for care and treatment and to establish their right to have these preferences respected





What is desirable is not always possible

What is possible is not always desirable



Approach

- Citizen / Patient
- Public Awareness & Understanding
- Preferences Change with Circumstance
- Enabling a Process



Citizen / Patient

A 'Life Events' Approach



'Take me out and shoot me'

The most common advanced care directive?



Public policy in Ireland, which seeks to plan for and address social needs based on a 'life events' approach, does not, at the moment, adequately address the wider experience of end of life.

Proposal for a Forum & Coalition on End of Life Care
Irish Hospice Foundation 2008



Life Events

- Birth
- Childcare
- Education & training
- Employment
- Marriage
- Illness and / or disability
- Retirement & older age
- Dying, death & bereavement



'.. emerging signs of public demand for the 'right' to a good death arising from concerns with the institutionalisation of death and disquiet about how people die'.

> Ken Worpole Writer & social commentator

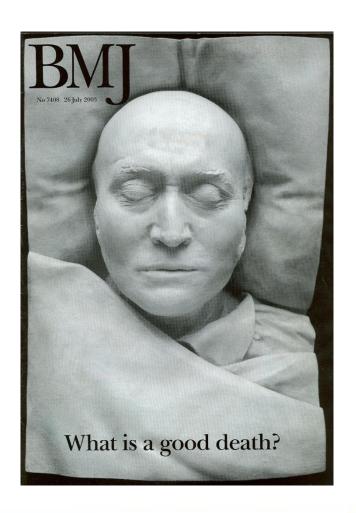


'...a more educated and rightsconscious citizenry which has grown up in a consumer culture'.



More rights than the last rites







Citizen or Consumer?

 Abstract view of person as absolute centre of decision making turns health care into consumer/commodity relationship

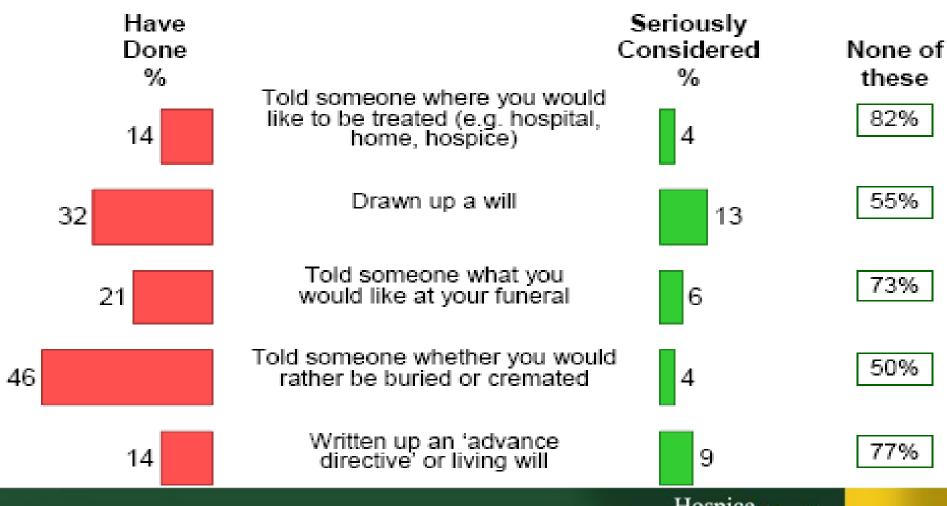
Does not fit the reality of the dying person

Responsibilities as well as rights



Arrangements in place - a responsibility?

Weafer & Associates & IHF 2004



'At present, the law is unclear about the status of any wishes expressed by the deceased and about who is entitled to make decisions in relation to, for example, the funeral service and burial or cremation'

Submission to the Law Reform Commission Public Consultation on 3rd Law Reform Programme

Irish Hospice Foundation 2007



'A process by which people are enabled to become actively and genuinely involved in defining the issues of concern to them, in making decisions that affect their lives...'

HeBE 2002



Patient Involvement (Goal 3)





National Strategy for Service User Involvement in the Irish Health Service 2008-2013



- The HSE will promote patient involvement in their own care as partners with health professional
- The HSE will educate staff in the importance of patient involvement in their care
- Service provision to service users with long-term illness will be specifically targeted to promote user involvement in care

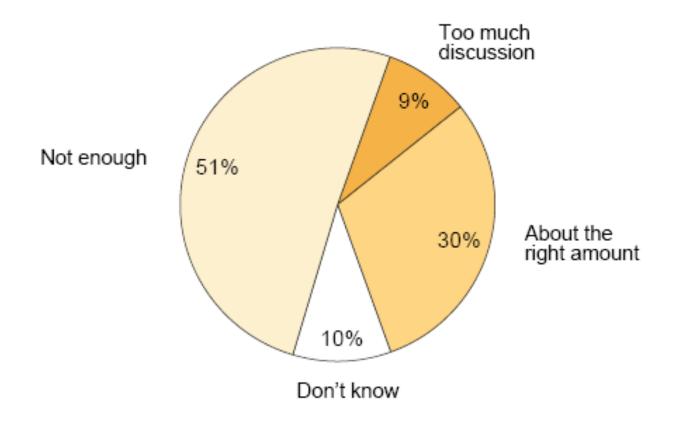


Public Awareness & Understanding



Level of Discussion about Death & Dying in the Community

Weafer & Associates – Irish Hospice Foundation 2004





		SE	EX	AGE							REGION			
	TOTAL %	Male %	Female %	15-24 %	2 5-34 %	35-44 %	45-54 %	55-64 %	65+ %	Dublin I	Rest of Leinster %		Conn/ r Ulster %	
Too much discussion	9	10	8	11	12	6	9	7	9	7	12	9	9	
About the right amount	30	32	28	30	30	27	28	37	33	29	26	30	38	
Not enough	51	48	53	52	49	58	57	45	36	54	54	50	41	
Don't know	10	9	11	7	8	9	6	11	22	10	8	10	12	

Q. Do you think that as a community, we discuss death and dying.....?



Comfort with discussing death & dying

		SEX				Α	GE	REGION					
	TOTAL	Male %	Female %	15-24 %	25-34 %	35-44 %	45-54 %	55-64 %	65+ %		Rest of Leinstei %	Munste	Conn/ r Ulster %
Completely comfortable	23	25	20	22	21	21	23	28	27	24	21	24	22
Very comfortable	15	15	15	9	19	16	20	11	18	16	18	14	11
Relatively comfortable	41	38	45	46	41	44	39	38	35	44	40	40	41
Not very comfortable Not at all comfortable Don't know	12 - 5 - 3	13	12 7 2	17 4 3	10 6 3	14 5	11 3 4	10 10 3	10 6 4	8 4 3	11 7 3	16 4 2	15 7 4

Q. How comfortable are you personally with discussing death or dying?



Ethical Framework (UCC & RCSI) Focus Groups & National Survey

Weafer & Associates & Irish Hospice Foundation (2007)

Aim: explore views about diverse end of life issues, especially those associated with patient autonomy

Two focus groups considered:

- Attitudes to death and dying
- Understanding of issues associated with death and dying
- Opportunities to express needs and preferences
- Findings contributed to development of questionnaire for national survey



Key Findings of Focus Groups

 There is a time and context for discussing death and it is clearly not a 'water cooler' moment

 Most people would discuss death following the death of someone they know but not on a social or casual basis





Views of a Good Death

- Fast and peaceful/ To die in your sleep.
- To have your family with you when you die.
- To have control over the time and circumstances of your death.
- Cared for at home, with adequate medical support.
- No pain or suffering involved.
- To die with dignity and all that entails.
- Your children to be reared and independent.
- When you are old; in accordance with the natural life-cycle.
- With enough time to get your affairs in order.
- Emotional reassurance for the dying person.
- To stay alive as long as possible.
- To have time to do what you always wanted to do.
- With a pint of Guinness in one hand and a model in the other!



Standard view in end of life care:

- Right to refuse life-prolonging or burdensome treatment; right to privacy
- Obliges professionals not to interfere, overrule, intrude or breach confidences

Counters worries about authoritarian and paternalistic practices



- In general, respondents would like more control over their own deaths than for their loved ones. This is largely due to a perceived need to protect the sick person from unwanted stress
- However, although they would like to have more control over their final days, few would be willing to formalise their instructions too far in advance



National telephone survey (MRBI)

667 Respondents (adults 18+ years)

Focus of questions:

- Awareness of terms
- Disclosure of information
- Authority for decision-making
- Advance decision making
- Attitudes about dying
- Concerns about dying



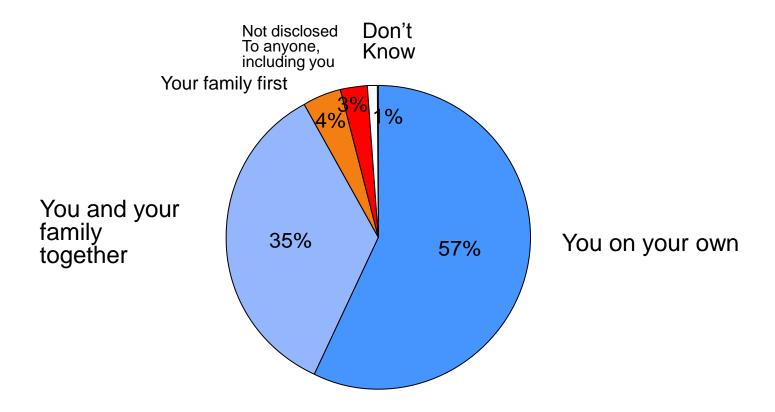
Public Awareness of Terms

- Most people had never heard of the term 'Advance Directive'
 - 81% either 'never heard' or 'heard & knew nothing'
- 53% claimed to know something about the term 'Living Will'
- 61% claimed to know something about the term 'Do Not Resuscitate'



Disclosure of Terminal Illness

(Base: All Respondents, N = 667)

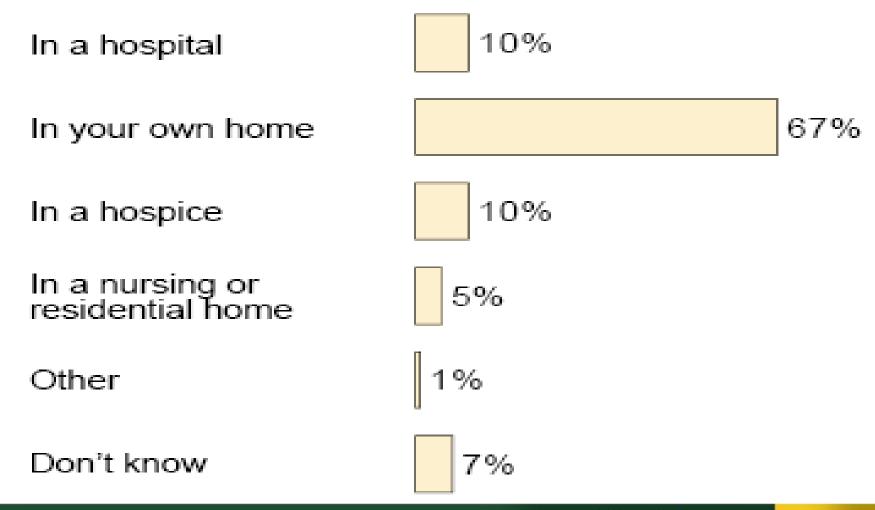




Preferences change with circumstances



Preferred place of care if dying





Location of Deaths

• Home 26%

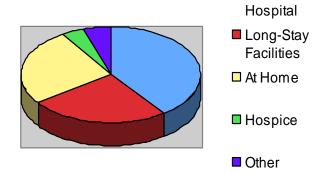
Outside Home 74%

- Hospice 4%

Acute Hospital 40%

Long-Stay*25%

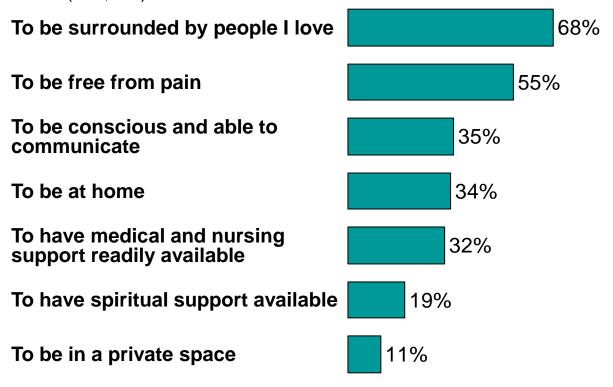
• Other* 5%



Acute

Most Important Things About Care Available to You if Dying or Terminally Ill

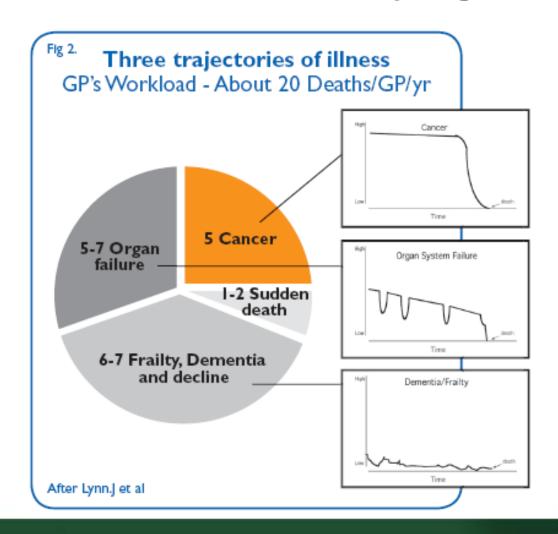
Base: All Respondents (n=1,000)



*Total exceeds 100% - Respondents selected up to 3 important things



Circumstances of dying differ





Enabling a Process

...for engaging with end of life issues



What is required?

- Public Education
- Systems & Resources
- Personal Advice & Guidance
- Communications Skills
- Privacy & Confidentiality
- Ethical framework value of & limitations on autonomy
- Review Systems
- Legislation



Public Education

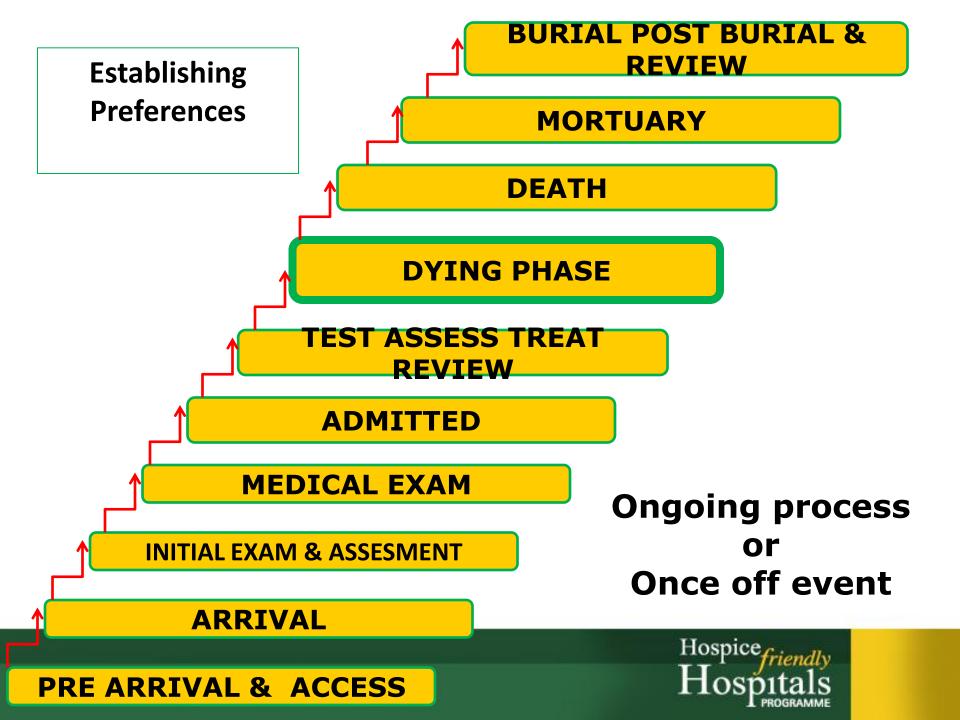
- positive or negative approach?
- **DNR**Do Not Resuscitate
- ADRT
 Advance Decision to Refuse Treatment



- AND
 Allow Natural Dying
- ACD
 Advance Care Directive







Registering & Accessing Preferences



Could an NGO develop a service?



FIVE WISHES®

MY WISH FOR:

The Person I Want to Make Care Decisions for Me When I Can't

The Kind of Medical Treatment I Want or Don't Want

How Comfortable I Want to Be

How I Want People to Treat Me

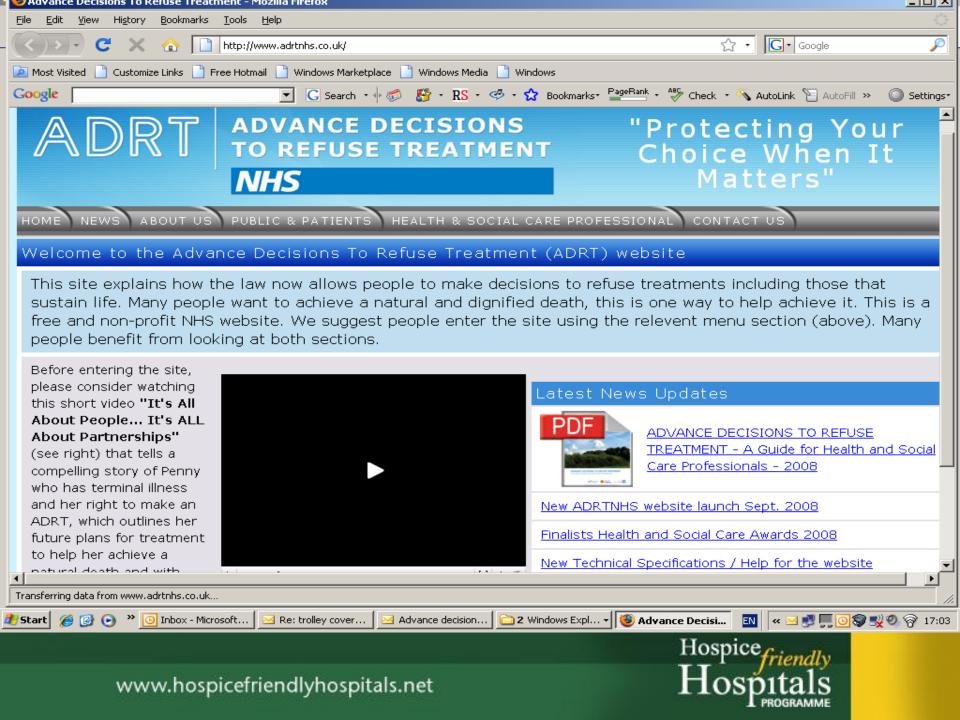
What I Want My Loved Ones to Know

print your name

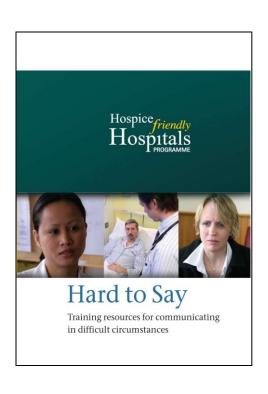
birthdate

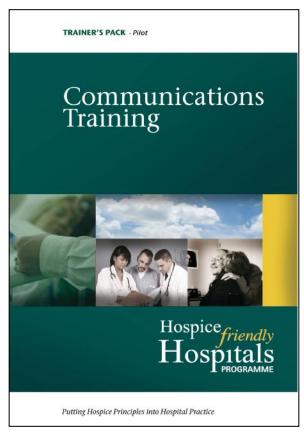
- Helps you express how you want to be treated if you are seriously ill and unable to speak for yourself
- It is unique among all other living will and health agent forms because it looks to all of a person's needs: medical, personal, emotional and spiritual
- Encourages discussing your wishes with your family and physician





Communications Skills Training Essential





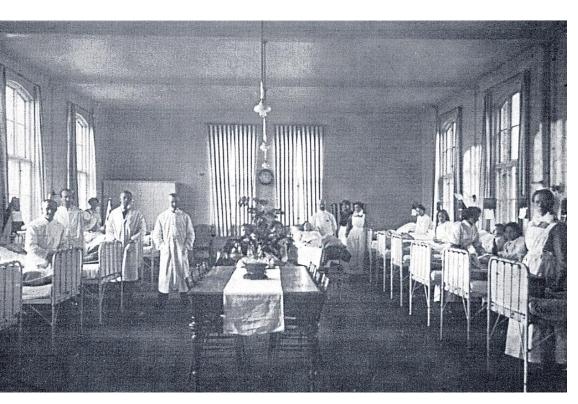
Initiating a conversation regarding end of life preferences is not easy for some staff







Privacy & Confidentiality Essential







Reviewing the Process

- National Audit of End of Life Care in Hospitals (Starting November 1st 2008)
- System for review & learning re deaths at ward/unit level
- Regular review of resuscitation practices and policies
- Engage with Oireachtas Committee on Health



Legislation

to facilitate processes whereby citizens / patients can indicate their preferences for care and treatment and to establish their right to have these preferences respected



Thank You

