Caring with compassion for the dying person

MRN: NHS No: Surname: First Name(s): D.O.B:

Gender: M / F

Please attach sticker here

Address:

Caring with compassion for the dying person

Guidance on planning for priorities of care in the last days or hours of life

"How people die remains in the memory of those who live on."

Dame Ciceley Saunders (1918-2005)

Individualised care of the dying person is important to us all. This guidance will help you create a personalised care plan for the dying person. It is important to review diagnosis and symptom control regularly. If patient's condition improves, reconsider the diagnosis of dying and use of this document.

1. Make the diagnosi	s of dying	
 Was the diagnosis made by the multidisciplinary team (not the out-of-hours team)? Has the diagnosis of dying been discussed with the consultant in charge of the patient's care? Has the diagnosis of dying been communicated with the nursing team? 		Y N N Y N N N
2. Communicate with	the patient, those important to them and staff	
 when death might oc Has the patient and the Please document who Have you provided the 	hose close to them been given time to ask questions with answers?	Y N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N
3. Treatment and care	e of the patient as a person	
 Please review the following: Are clinical observations e.g. pulse, blood pressure, blood glucose monitoring needed? Do intravenous antibiotics add benefit whilst dying? (document rationale in notes) Are fluids and/or artificial feeding of benefit? (document rationale) STEP to be updated for this patient Does patient have a valid advance care plan or advance decision to refuse treatment? Are any emotional, spiritual or cultural needs important? e.g. anxiety, fears, last rites, urgent death certification 		Y
4. Care of those impo	ortant to the patient	
 Are there any physical needs which can be addressed to help them be with the patient? e.g. toilet/ washing facilities, portable beds, League of Friends bungalow, open visiting, local hotels Who should be called in the event of unexpected changes? (is it documented in notes?) Would the Marie Curie Companion Service be useful? (see over for contact details) 		
5. Document and del	iver a compassionate care plan - This MUST include (sign and date	each element)
 a. Name of consultant with whom diagnosis of dying was discussed, with rationale for diagnosis b. Communication with patient and those important to them regarding diagnosis of dying, c. to include who was present and questions asked/answered d. Discussions with patient and others regarding cessation or continuation of treatments (including any time or response requirements for treatments) e. Everyone should be offered Spiritual Care Team involvement. Confirm this is done. f. Does the patient/others have a need for Specialist Palliative and End of Life Care team 		/ /20 / /20 / /20
Name and signature of staff completing	Name: Signature: Designation: Date: / / 20	

Recognising the dying person

Sensibly reversible causes for deterioration are considered and treated

A dying person may show some or all of:

- Overall clinical decline with increasing sleepiness or variable consciousness
- Decreased oral intake, unable to sustain nutrition and hydration status
- Changes or gaps in breathing
- Cooling peripheries with slowing or weak pulses

Commonly used 'as required' drugs for end of life symptoms

PAIN If on regular opioid: PRN dose is 1/6th of total 24 hour long acting

opioid dose, e.g. if on 30mg BD Zomorph = 60mg Total 24hr dose and

10mg Oramorph PO PRN up to hourly

If opioid naïve: 2.5mg Morphine sub cut, 5mg Oramorph up to hourly

PRN Note oral: sub cut is a 2:1 ratio.

If significant renal impairment, discuss with Palliative and End of Life

Care team (see contact information below)

NAUSEA 1st Line: Levomepromazine 3-6.25mg QDS sub cut

2nd Line: Haloperidol 0.5-1.5mg up to TDS PO/sub cut

AGITATION 1st Line: Midazolam 2.5-5mg up to hourly sub cut

2nd Line: Levomepromazine 12.5mg up to QDS sub cut

BREATHLESSNESS Oramorph 2.5-5mg up to every 2 hours

OR Morphine 2.5mg sub cut if oral route not possible

SECRETIONS Hyoscine Butylbromide 20mg up to 2 hourly sub cut

If repeated doses of the above drugs are needed in the first 24 hours please consider discussing the commencement of a syringe driver based on the total doses used. Information on drug compatibility is available on all wards or via the Palliative and End of Life Care team. A syringe driver is not usually required if the patient is not using regular PRN sub cut medications.

Contact information

- If specialist advice or assistance is needed please contact the Palliative and End of Life
 Care team:
 - Monday to Friday 9am-5pm bleep 2014
 - For advice out-of-hours: 0845 070 8910
- Further symptom control information is available on the trust intranet A to Z under 'Palliative Care and End of Life'. Click on the link http://intranet.tsft.nhs.uk/palliative-care/SymptomControl/tabid/7304/language/en-GB/Default.aspx
- The **Spiritual Care** team is available on **extension 2515 or bleep 2442** during office hours. Out-of-hours they can be contacted via switchboard.
- Marie Curie Companions can offer emotional support and comfort for people who are dying and for their families/friends. The Companions are available between 9am-9pm.
 Referrals can be made Monday to Friday 9am-5pm on 0800 304 7412 or 10am-3pm at weekends on 0845 738 696.
- If a portable bed is required please contact the **Multi-Function Team** (MFT) on **extension 2626** available 24 hours a day.