

# Day 3 Psychosocial care, spirituality 5 bereavement



Principles & Practice of End of Life Care Registered Practitioners 2019

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# Aim of day

 Explore the holistic approach to assessment & care planning to identify psychological, social, spiritual & bereavement needs of patients/families & carers & consider the impact this can have.



# Learning outcomes care planning holistic approach to care

- Analyse why the holistic approach to assessment & care is essential to best practice in end of life care.
- Explore tools available to support.
- Examine own role in supporting patients & families psychological, social, spiritual & bereavement needs & consider when to refer.



# What do we mean by holistic & person-centred approach to care?



1. With the patient in the centre, consider the impact of facing death for the patient & the family.

 Think of an example of holistic care planning from own practice & complete the following form.





# Holistic Common Assessment (HCA)

of supportive & palliative care needs for adults requiring end of life care (NEoLCP – 2010)

 As well as focusing on physical concerns, equal emphasis must made to ensure that psychological, social & spiritual needs are effectively met.

#### Active link to HCA document:

 http://www.slideshare.net/NHSIQlegacy/holisticcommon-assessment (no recent update)



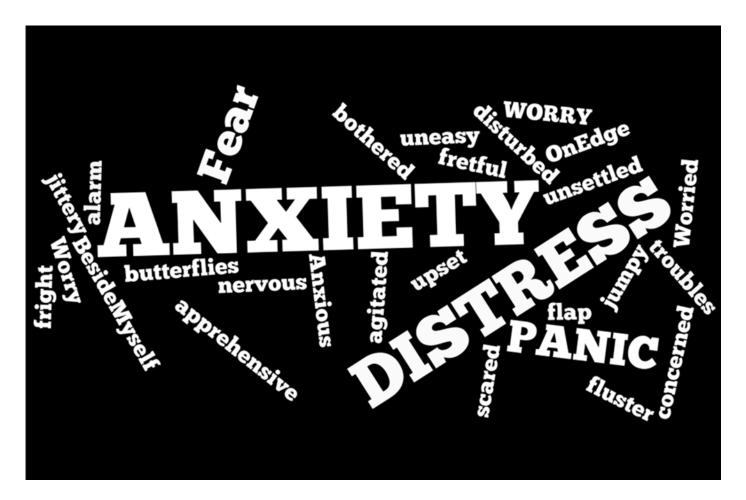
### Equality & diversity in end of life care



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# Psychological distress





## What do we know about anxiety?

Evidence base

- Anxiety is an unsurprising response to cancer diagnosis.
- Can range in intensity & may increase with disease progression.
   (Review by Smith et al 2014)
- Can have a significant impact on patients at end of life.

(Spencer et al 2010)

- Prevalence of emotional distress is high in patients with advanced heart failure. Some studies suggest may be higher than for cancer. (Ramsenthaler 2011)
- Significant symptom for people with COPD & prevalence may be higher than for cancer or heart failure. (Hill et al 2008)



#### What else do we know?

- Patients & carers with any level of distress (from mild to severe) may benefit from psychological support.
- Despite awareness of prevalence of distress, psychological symptoms frequently not recognised & therefore not offered the support they may need.
- Health & social care staff may not have the appropriate assessment skills & may not realise the benefits of psychological support.

  (NICE 2004)

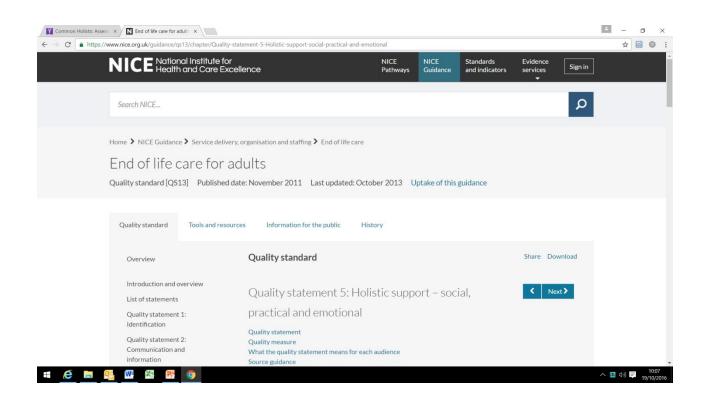
Lots of distress + lack of help + lack of training

= even more distress



# NICE - End of life care for adults Quality Standard [QS13]

Published date: November 2011 Last updated: march 2017



 https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/qs13/chapter/Quality-statement-4-Holistic-support-physical-and-psychological www.pilgrimshospices.org



# According to NICE guidance (2004)

All staff should be able to recognise emotional distress

Health & social care staff with extra expertise should be able to screen for emotional distress

Trained & accredited practitioners using structured therapeutic models .

Mental health — specialists assessment & intervention – complex psychological problems



#### What should we be doing?

# When there is evidence of general emotional distress (Level 1)

All staff responsible for patient care have a responsibility to assess & meet general emotional care needs.

- Staff must be able to recognise psychological distress & the awareness & competence to avoid causing psychological harm.
- Staff must engage with respect, dignity, kindness, communicate honestly & establish & maintain a support relationship.
- Communicate information effectively.
- Recognise boundary of own competence & refer as appropriate.

(NICE 2004 due to be updated)



### Tools to help assessment of needs

### Genogram

- A graphic representation of a family & their relationships
- Helps determine social network surrounding a person

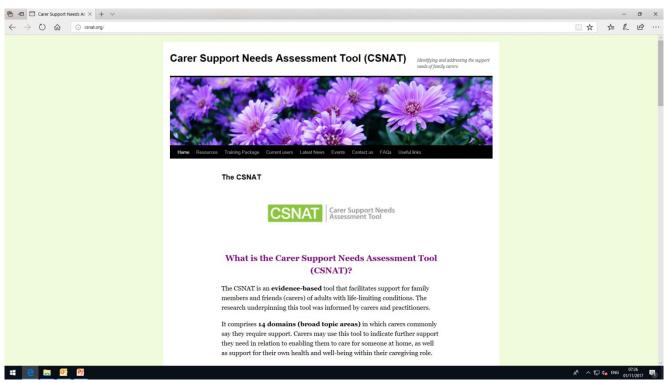




#### **CSNAT**<sup>©</sup>

#### Carer Support Needs Assessment Tool

 Evidence based tool designed for carers supporting a family member/ friend towards the end of life.



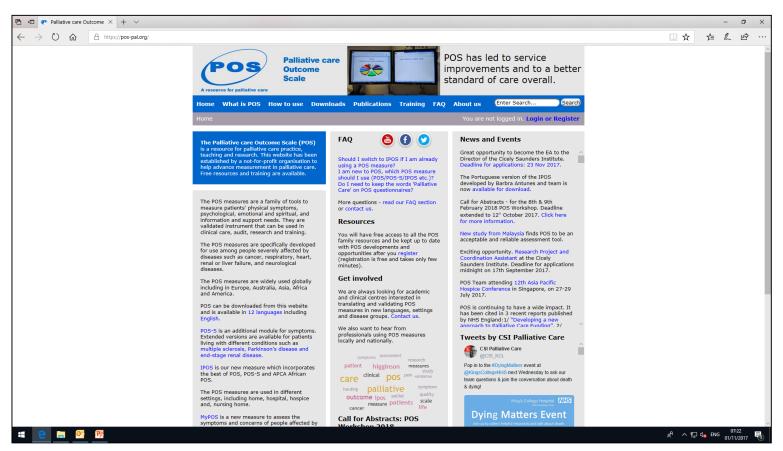


# How do we measure effectiveness of our intervention?





#### Palliative Care Outcome Scale



https://pos-pal.org/

www.pilgrimshospices.org





# Do you know how to talk to someone who is worried or distressed?

# The SAGE & THYME® foundation level workshop (3 hours) teaches:

- A memorable structured approach for getting into and out of a conversation
- How to empower patients/carers who are worried or distressed
- Communication skills that are evidence based



Check out our website for dates of next sessions



#### References & useful resources

- CSNAT <a href="http://csnat.org/">http://csnat.org/</a> (need to register to access)
- Dying Matters check out their leaflets <u>http://www.dyingmatters.org/</u>
- Holistic Common Assessment (NEoLCP 2010) Can still access via - <a href="http://www.slideshare.net/NHSIQlegacy/holistic-common-assessment">http://www.slideshare.net/NHSIQlegacy/holistic-common-assessment</a> (no update)
- Palliative Care Outcome Scale -<a href="http://pos-pal.org/maix/">http://pos-pal.org/maix/</a> (need to register to access forms)