

Advance Care Planning for patients with advanced illnesses attending hospital outpatient clinics study



A/Prof Joel Rhee Chief Researcher UNSW Sydney

Principal Investigators:

A/Prof Gideon Caplan Director – Geriatric Medicine, POWH

Anne Meller – CNC Advance Care Planning, POWH

A/Prof Peter Gonski – Director of Southcare, Sutherland

Prof Vasi Naganathan – Prof of Geriatric Medicine Sydney University

Research team:

Dr Karolina Kryszynska – Research fellow, UNSW Sydney

Kate Marshall – Research Officer, UNSW Sydney

Emily Mackinlay – CNC, SESLHD

Catherine Molihan – CNC, SESLHD

Melissa Casey – CNC, SLHD

Marie Le Bechenec – CNC SESLHD

This project was funded NSW Health Translational Research Grants Scheme (TRGS).

South Eastern Sydney Local Health District in partnership with Sydney Local Health District

Advance Care Planning

- ▶ Advance Care Planning (ACP) is a process of reflection, discussion and communication that enables a person to plan for their future medical treatment and other care, for a time when they are not competent to make, or communicate, decisions for themselves.
- ▶ ACP could significantly improve the quality of care provided to patients with advanced illnesses. ACP allows patients to have a voice, to receive patient-centred care, in the setting of their choice, and avoid unwanted hospitalisations and inappropriate treatments.

Evidence for benefits of ACP

The literature shows that ACP can:

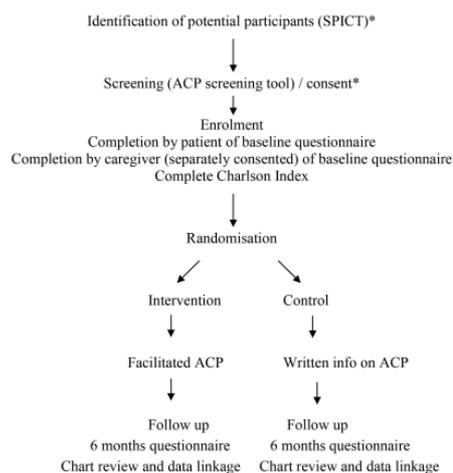
- ▶ Increase the chance of patient's wishes being known and followed (Detering et al, 2010)
- ▶ Improve emotional outcomes for the patient (Detering et al, 2010)
- ▶ Decrease caregiver burden and increase caregiver satisfaction (Detering et al, 2010)
- ▶ Reduce ambulance use and hospital admissions (Caplan et al, 2006; Molloy, 2000)
- ▶ Reduced patient mortality (Caplan et al, 2006)

Study aims

- ▶ Trial and evaluate a model of ACP, for patients attending NSW hospital clinics with advanced illnesses, that seeks to;
 - ▶ **increase the uptake of Advance Care Planning (ACP)** by patients
 - ▶ encourage NSW Healthcare professionals to **incorporate ACP into routine care**
- ▶ Determine if this model of ACP would;
 - ▶ **reduce acute health resources** utilisation
 - ▶ **improve the quality of care** provided to patients and caregivers
 - ▶ and result in an **improved understanding of ACP** by health professionals.

Study Design

- ▶ Pragmatic Randomised Controlled Trial (RCT) of patients and their carers across 5 sites in 2 LHDs.
 - POWH, STGH, TSH & WMH (SESLHD)
 - CRGH (SLHD)
- ▶ Intervention patients received facilitated ACP support from clinicians trained in ACP conversations.
- ▶ Controls received information package on Enduring Guardianship and Advance Care Directives.



Protocol paper:

Rhee J, Meller A, et al Advance care planning for patients with advanced illnesses attending hospital outpatient clinics study: a study protocol for a randomised controlled trial. *BMJ Open* 2019;9:e023107. doi: 10.1136/bmjopen-2018-023107

Evaluation Measures

- ▶ Primary outcome:
 - Unplanned hospital admissions at 6 months
- ▶ Secondary outcomes:
 - Acute Health service utilisation
 - Ambulance calls
 - ED presentations
 - Hospital admissions
- ▶ Patient and caregiver outcomes:
 - Health-related quality of life (HRQOL)
 - Patient's experience of care
 - Primary Caregiver Burden
- ▶ Health professional outcomes:
 - Attitudes and knowledge of ACP
- ▶ Health care costs
- ▶ Evaluation of the NSW Health ACD information book and template



Recruitment and training of HPs

- Health professionals from hospital sites were invited to participate in ACP training
- 118 clinical staff attended training
- Training included
 - ACP conversations
 - How to identify patients using SPICIT (<http://www.spicet.org.uk/>)

Supportive and Palliative Care Indicators Tool (SPICIT™)																													
<p>The SPICIT™ is used to help identify people whose health is deteriorating. Assess them for unmet supportive and palliative care needs. Plan care.</p> <p>Look for any general indicators of poor or deteriorating health.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unplanned hospital admission(s). • Performance status is poor or deteriorating, with limited reversibility. (eg. The person stays in bed or in a chair for more than half the day) • Depends on others for care due to increasing physical and/or mental health problems. • The person's carer needs more help and support. • The person has had significant weight loss over the last few months, or remains underweight. • Persistent symptoms despite optimal treatment of underlying condition(s). • The person (or family) asks for palliative care; chooses to reduce, stop or not have treatment; or wishes to focus on quality of life. <p>Look for clinical indicators of one or multiple life-limiting conditions.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Cancer</th> <th>Heart/vascular disease</th> <th>Kidney disease</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Functional ability deteriorating due to progressive cancer.</td> <td>Heart failure or extensive, unobstructed coronary artery disease; with breathlessness or chest pain at rest or on minimal effort.</td> <td>Stage 4 or 5 chronic kidney disease (eGFR < 30ml/min) with deteriorating health.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Too frail for cancer treatment or treatment is for symptom control.</td> <td>Severe, inoperable peripheral vascular disease.</td> <td>Kidney failure complicating other life limiting conditions or treatments.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dementia/ frailty</td> <td>Respiratory disease</td> <td>Liver disease</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unable to dress, walk or eat without help.</td> <td>Severe, chronic lung disease; with breathlessness at rest or on minimal effort between exacerbations.</td> <td>Cirrhosis with one or more complications in the past year</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Eating and drinking less; difficulty with swallowing.</td> <td>Persistent hypoxia needing long term oxygen therapy.</td> <td>• diuretic resistant ascites</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Urinary and faecal incontinence.</td> <td></td> <td>• hepatic encephalopathy</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Not able to communicate by speaking, little social interaction.</td> <td></td> <td>• hepatorenal syndrome</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>• bacterial peritonitis</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Cancer	Heart/vascular disease	Kidney disease	Functional ability deteriorating due to progressive cancer.	Heart failure or extensive, unobstructed coronary artery disease; with breathlessness or chest pain at rest or on minimal effort.	Stage 4 or 5 chronic kidney disease (eGFR < 30ml/min) with deteriorating health.	Too frail for cancer treatment or treatment is for symptom control.	Severe, inoperable peripheral vascular disease.	Kidney failure complicating other life limiting conditions or treatments.	Dementia/ frailty	Respiratory disease	Liver disease	Unable to dress, walk or eat without help.	Severe, chronic lung disease; with breathlessness at rest or on minimal effort between exacerbations.	Cirrhosis with one or more complications in the past year	Eating and drinking less; difficulty with swallowing.	Persistent hypoxia needing long term oxygen therapy.	• diuretic resistant ascites	Urinary and faecal incontinence.		• hepatic encephalopathy	Not able to communicate by speaking, little social interaction.		• hepatorenal syndrome			• bacterial peritonitis
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Educational Workshops

1. The workshop program developed and facilitated by Research Team
2. A site specific Geriatrician gave talk on patient capacity
3. CPD points were offered for staff attending workshops with catering supplied

Initial Screening of Participants

- ▶ 57% of patients attending participating outpatient services were identified as eligible (using SPICT) for ACP conversations
- ▶ 49% of the patients approached were interested in having an ACP conversation

Comment from conversation between consultant and patient

Initial Screening

When approached to participate in the project:

- Over one third (36%) of patients had spoken to their family or friends about their end-of-life wishes
- Only 13% had spoken to their doctor about their end-of-life wishes
- The majority (98%) had not written down their end-of-life values and wishes
- Only 20% had heard of ACP before
- 80% were comfortable with the initial conversation on ACP

Intervention is complete

- Clinicians, patients and carers recruited
- Intervention May – Nov 2017
- ACDs uploaded and alerts created
- Follow up January – June 2018
- Evaluation of NSW Ministry of Health ACD provided in Aug
- Data analysis/ linkages / outcome measures etc via CHeREL until June 2019

Participants at Baseline

- ▶ 197 patients randomised
 - 100 Control
 - 97 Intervention
- ▶ Mean age at recruitment was 80 years (Range 52–95)
- ▶ More than half of patients (58%) were male
- ▶ Over half (57%) were married or had a partner
- ▶ The majority (94%) were retired
- ▶ The majority were born in Australia (67%) and spoke English at home (84%)
- ▶ A small proportion (2%) identified as ATSI
- ▶ GP attendance 98.9% had seen a GP in the last 6 months
 - Mean no of visits 8.49 times (1–78)

6 month data collection

Quantitative data	Qualitative data	EMR Audit	Data linkage
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Questionnaires completed by:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 56% of health professionals (61 / 109)• 77% of patient participants (153 / 197)• 10 patients withdrew• 23 deceased• 71% of caregiver participants (89 / 125)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Semi-structured interviews conducted with:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 10 patient participants• 10 caregiver participants• 10 health professionals• 7 focus groups conducted across 5 hospital sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Audit of 197 participants electronic medical records	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conducted in collaboration with Centre for Health Record Linkage (CHeReL)• Findings due June 2019

Preliminary patient findings

- ▶ **Health related quality of life (SF-20):**
 - Intervention group had **worse health perception** compared to control group ($p=0.002$). But no differences in physical functioning, role functioning, social functioning, mental health or pain.
- ▶ **Perceived management of their chronic diseases (PACIC):**
 - Intervention group had better follow-up of their chronic disease compared to the control group ($p=0.046$)
 - There was a trend for intervention group having better goal setting and better overall chronic disease management compared to the control group ($p=0.06$)

Advance Care Documentation

	Intervention (N=99)	Control (N=98)
Advance Care Directive	39	4
Advance Care Plan	4	1
Total	43	5
% of total participants	44.3%	5.1%
% uploaded to EMR	42.2%	5.1%

Unplanned hospital admissions

	Pre-enrolment 6 months prior	Post enrolment 6–12 months
Intervention	51	42
Control	49	51

↓ **18% reduction** in hospital admissions among intervention participants

↑ **4% increase** in hospital admissions among control participants

Qualitative

- ▶ Semi-structured interviews were conducted at 6 months post intervention and follow up survey.
- ▶ Interviews participants included:
 - 10 patients
 - 10 carers
 - 27 clinical staff
 - 7 focus groups

Patient interviews

- ▶ N=10
 - 7 Intervention
 - 3 Controls
- ▶ Mean age 79.3 (66–91) years
- ▶ 60% born in Australia
- ▶ 80% retired
- ▶ 50% tertiary or vocational education
- ▶ Mean GP visits in last 6 months was 12.8 times

Themes

- ▶ Comfortable with the discussion (9)
- ▶ No concerns re being approached (9)
- ▶ ACP is relevant (8)
- ▶ Questions and concerns addressed (7)
- ▶ Timing appropriate (7)
- ▶ Length of discussion (5)
- ▶ Reduces family and friends distress; is beneficial to patient; No impact on relationship with HPs; No impact on relationship with family and friends; Interactive; High level of satisfaction (4)
- ▶ No effect on communication (3)

Initial expectations

- ▶ Clarify things (5)
- ▶ Personal Benefit (5)

“And that brought it out in the open, just about what was - just how serious all this was and to get it out in the open and to finalise it.”

- Intervention, female, aged 75

Others involved?

- ▶ Family and friends (7)
- ▶ GP (6)
- ▶ Health Professional (6)
- ▶ Partner (3)
- ▶ Solicitor (1)

Suggestions for improvement

- ▶ Nothing (7)
- ▶ Complete each step slowly (1)
- ▶ Include funeral arrangements (1)
- ▶ HP too busy to assist (1)
- ▶ Too much information at once (1)

Would recommend to others?

- ▶ The majority (90%) of participants said they would recommend ACP to others

“Well, if it’s planned out for you, I mean, there’s that many things that happen in life, that’s already planned, so that part is your life, it should be planned as well, to your liking, and not anybody else’s liking.”

- Intervention, male, aged 91

I'm really glad that it's happened. And so I'm very - overall, I'm just really pleased that advance care directive, which would never ever, have thought about. I'm very pleased that that's in place.”

-Intervention, female, aged 89

Control participants

- ▶ Of the 3 interviewed, none had completed an ACD
- ▶ Reasons for not completing included:
 - Felt like they didn't need it
 - They weren't ready to complete the documents
 - Participant was interested, but when the nurses didn't call back they just dismissed the ACD.

Going Forward...

- ▶ NSW Health Document revised (Nov 2018)
- ▶ ACD Upload policy and guideline for LHD
- ▶ End of Life committee establishment
- ▶ In-services re policy to unit staff
- ▶ ACP workshops within LHDs for ongoing staff to incorporate into usual care
- ▶ Advance Care Planning Week
- ▶ Symposium – August to disseminate findings



TRGS Round 3 Funding...

- ▶ To extend the follow up of current cohort to 18 months (same outcome measures)
 - Unplanned hospital admissions
 - Ambulance service calls
 - ED presentations
 - Deaths
 - Resuscitation attempts
 - Patient outcomes (HRQOL, Quality of Chronic Disease Care)
 - Carer Outcomes (HRQOL, Caregiver burden)
- ▶ Health Economic evaluation
 - Cost comparison/ consequence analysis
- ▶ Post death file audit and carer survey
- ▶ June 2020

Summary of Findings

- ▶ **Patients were more likely to develop an ACD when supported by a health professional**
- ▶ **The Information booklet and form from NSW Health “Making an Advance Care Directive” has been evaluated and is available from the MOH website to download**
- ▶ **The majority of people who developed an ACD were happy for it to be uploaded to the health district’s eMR.**

Further information

- <http://www.planningaheadtools.com.au>
- <https://www.health.nsw.gov.au/patients/acp/Publications/acd-form-info-book.pdf>

Thanks to:

- Kate Marshall
- Joel Rhee
- Catherine Molihan

Questions?



Anne Meller
CNC – Advance Care Planning
9382 2984
Anne.meller@health.nsw.gov.au