

# Palliative Care Futurist: Matching Care to Our Patient's Needs

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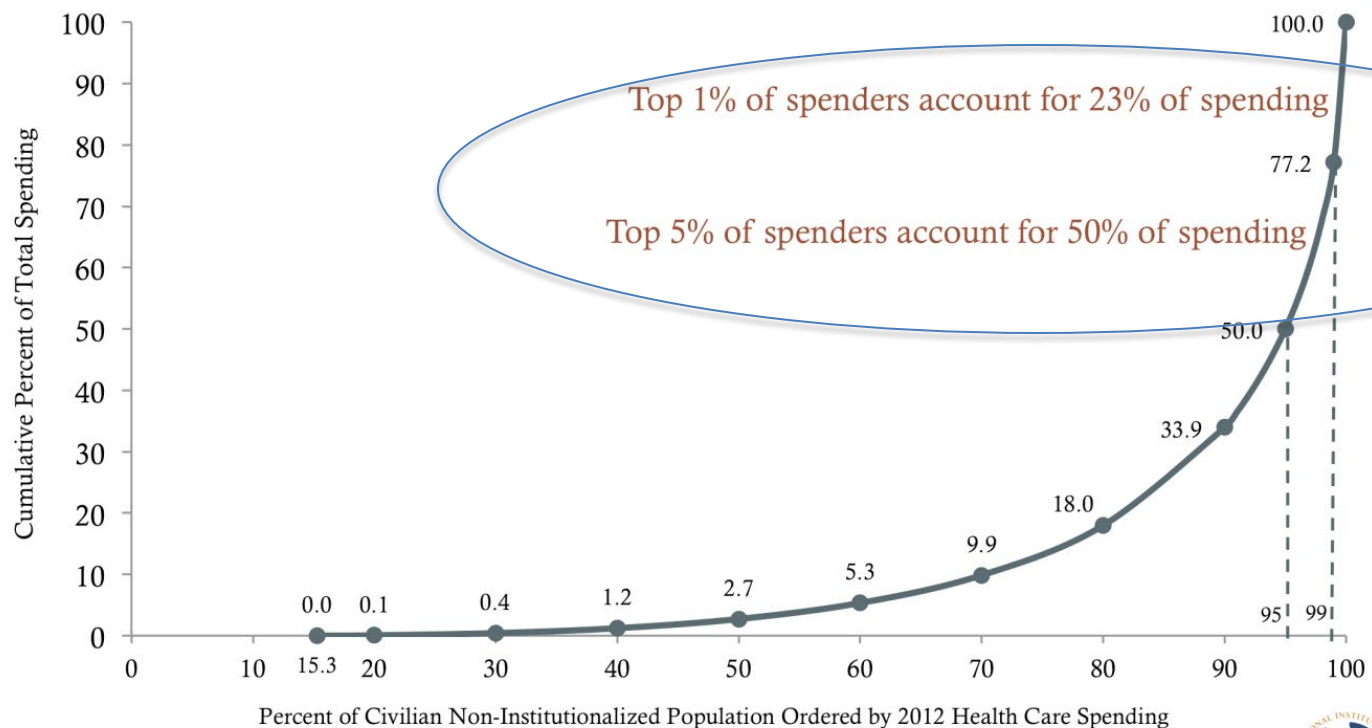
[www.getpalliativecare.org](http://www.getpalliativecare.org)

@dianeemeier

# No Disclosures

# Concentration of Risk/\$

## Health Spending Is Very Highly Concentrated Among the Highest Spenders



NIHM Foundation analysis of data from the 2012 Medical Expenditure Panel Survey.



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# Value= Quality/Cost

Because of the Concentration of Risk  
and Spending, and the Impact of  
Palliative Care on Quality *and* Cost,  
its Principles and Practices are  
Central to Improving Value

# Mr. C.

- An 88 year old man with dementia admitted via the ED for management of back pain due to spinal stenosis and arthritis.
- Pain is 8/10 on admission, for which he is taking 5 gm of acetaminophen/day.
- **Admitted 3 times in 2 months for pain (2x), falls, and altered mental status due to constipation.**
- His family (83 year old wife) is overwhelmed.



# Mr. C:

- Mr. C: *“Don’t take me to the hospital! Please!”*
- Mrs. C: *“He hates being in the hospital, but what could I do? The pain was terrible and I couldn’t reach the doctor. I couldn’t even move him myself, so I called the ambulance. **It was the only thing I could do.”***



# Before and After

## Usual Care

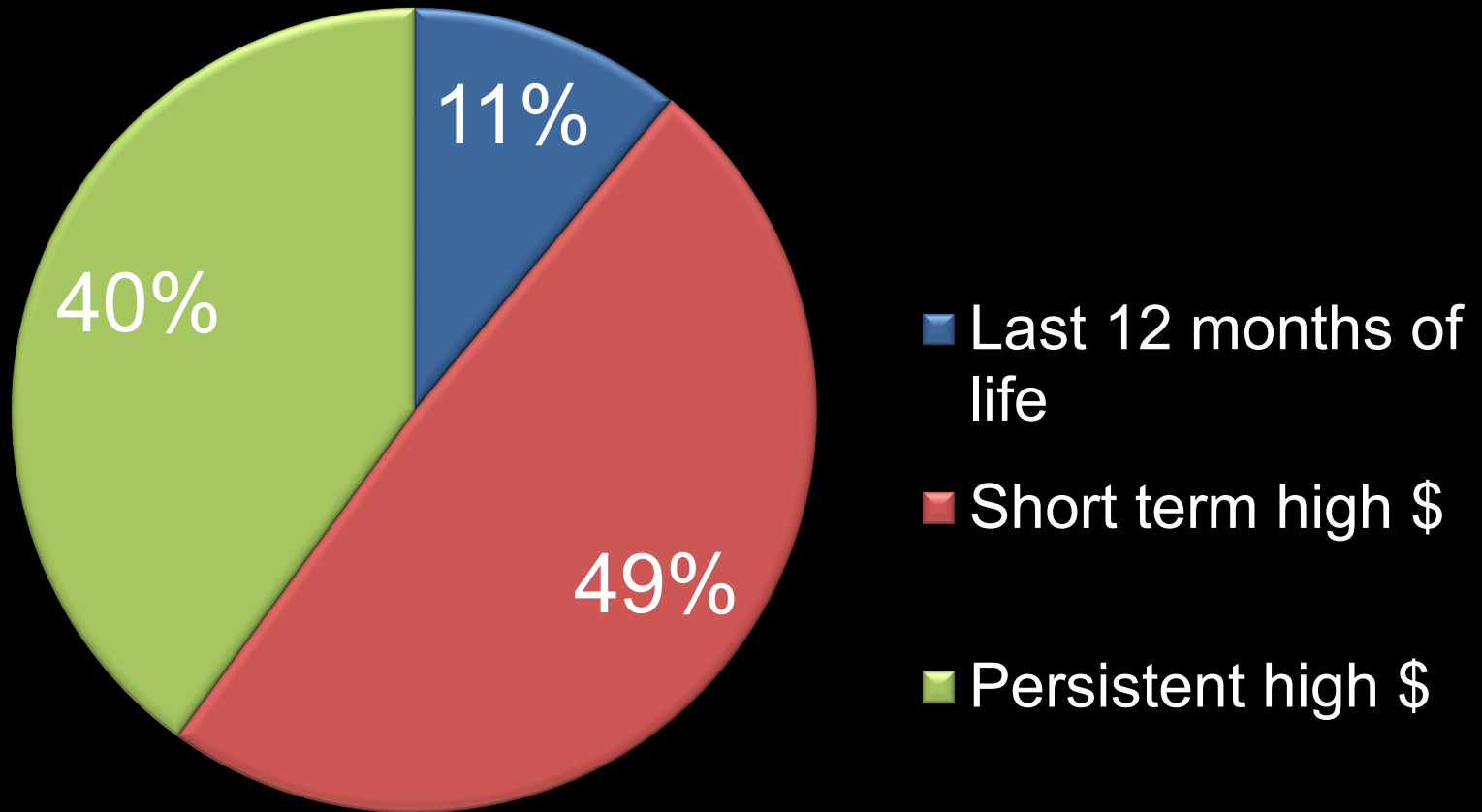
- 4 calls to 911 in a 3 month period, leading to
- 4 ED visits and
- 3 hospitalizations, leading to
- Hospital acquired infection
- Functional decline
- Family distress

## Palliative Care

- Housecalls referral
- Pain management
- 24/7 phone coverage
- Support for caregiver
- Meals on Wheels
- Friendly visitor program
- **No 911 calls, ED visits, or hospitalizations in last 18 months**

# Costliest 5% of Patients

IOM Dying in America Appendix E <http://www.iom.edu/Reports/2014/Dying-In-America-Improving-Quality-and-Honoring-Individual-Preferences-Near-the-End-of-Life.aspx>





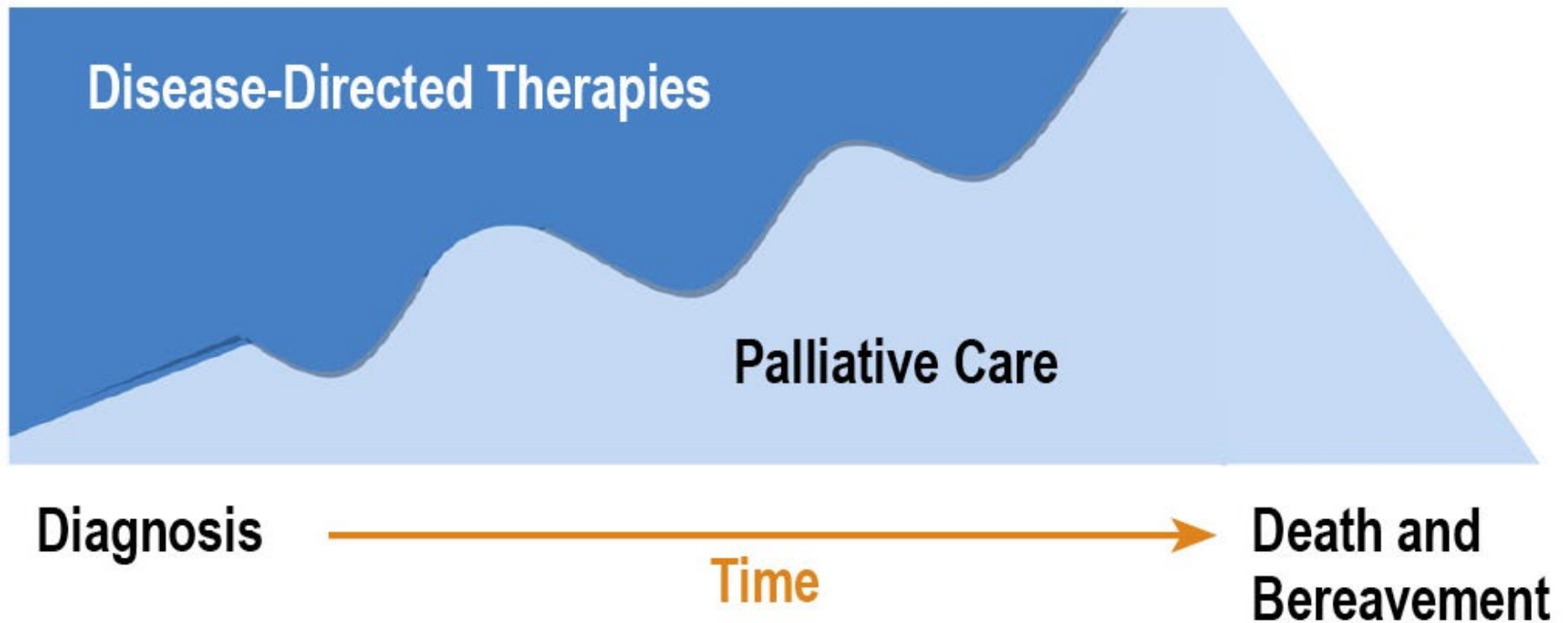
# Who are the high need, high cost group?

- Functional Limitation
- Frailty
- Dementia
- Exhausted overwhelmed family caregivers
- Social + behavioral health challenges
- +/- Serious illness(es)

# What is Palliative Care?

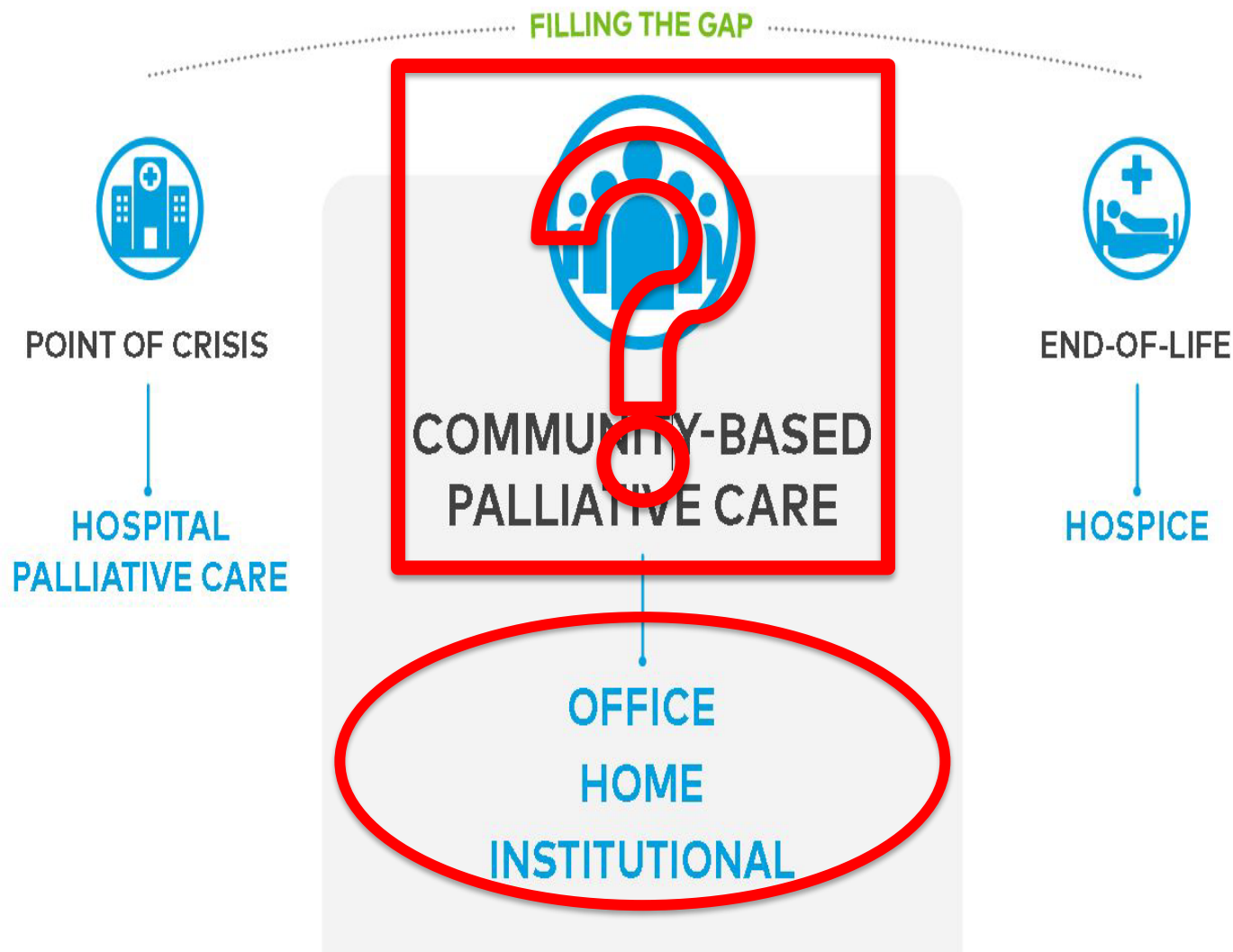
- Specialized medical care for people with **serious illness** and their families
- Focused on **improving quality of life**.  
Addresses pain, symptoms, stress of serious illness.
- Provided by an interdisciplinary **team** that works with patients, families, and other healthcare professionals to provide **an added layer of support**.
- Appropriate at **any age, for any diagnosis, at any stage** in a serious illness, and provided **together with disease treatments**.

# Conceptual Shift for Palliative Care



# THE CONTINUUM OF PALLIATIVE CARE

Palliative care can be — and must be — available across all settings, offering an array of services in venues that matter most to patients and families, in ways that ensure smooth transitions between settings.



# Palliative Care Improves Quality of Life and Quality of Care

## Quality improves

- Symptoms
- Quality of life
- Length of life
- Family satisfaction
- Family bereavement outcomes
- MD satisfaction

## Costs reduced

- Hospital cost/day
- Use of hospital, ICU, ED
- 30 day readmissions
- Hospitality mortality
- Labs, imaging, pharmaceuticals



# Why should Health Systems and Payers Care About Palliative Care?

1. Concentration of risk and spending in the subset of patients with functional and cognitive impairment, frailty, +/- serious illness
2. Evidence that palliative care improves value (improved quality and reduced cost) for this subset
3. Few strategies simultaneously improve quality and reduce spending

# How does it work?

# Top 6 Characteristics of *Effective Palliative Care*

1. Adequately staffed and educated teams *in the relevant settings*
2. Screen, then target the highest risk people
- 3. Ask people what matters most to them**
4. Support family and other caregivers
5. Expert pain/symptom management
6. 24/7 access, all settings



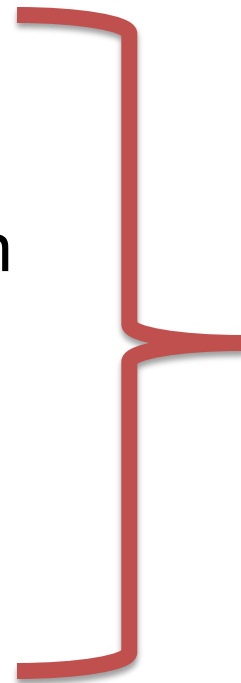
# 1. Adequately staffed and educated teams *in the relevant settings*

- 24/7 access to palliative care expertise is essential in the home and nursing facility
- Otherwise after-hours problems end up in the emergency department and hospital

## 2. Screening criteria

Diagnoses *are less helpful* for screening than:

- Functional dependency
- Frailty
- Caregiver burden/exhaustion
- Cognitive impairment
- Symptom distress
- Depression/anxiety



**Target  
Population**

# 3. Goal Setting

Ask the person and family, “What is most important to you?”

# 3. What is most important?

Survey of Senior Center and Assisted Living subjects, n=357, dementia excluded, no data on function.

Asked to rank order *what's most important*:

**1<sup>st</sup> Independence** (76% rank it most important)

**2<sup>nd</sup> Pain and symptom relief**

**3<sup>rd</sup> Staying alive.**

### **3. Once we know what's most important, we must develop and honor a care plan aligned with those priorities**

- Most (though not all) people want to stay home
- To stay home requires meaningful 24/7 access to clinicians with palliative care expertise and prescribing capacity

## 4. Supporting Families and Caregivers



### **Family exhaustion/loneliness = top reason for return to hospital**

- Assess family caregiver burden, then mobilize social, psychological, financial supports:
  - Volunteers
  - Paid aides
  - Engaging other family/friends
  - Respite care, scheduled breaks
  - Transportation
  - 24/7 phone access to help

# 5. Pain and Symptoms

Disabling pain and other symptoms reduce independence and quality of life.

HRS- representative sample of 4703 community dwelling older adults 1994-2006

Pain of moderate or greater severity that is "often troubling" is reported by **46%** of older adults in their **last 4 months of life** and is worst among those with *arthritis*.

Smith AK et al. Ann Intern Med 2010;153:563-569

# 5. Expert pain and symptom management

Families will use the emergency department and hospital if their loved one is in distress, and they can't reach help within 30 minutes.

*Clinicians must be trained and competent in management of pain and other sources of distress, and the safe and effective use of opioids.*





## 6. 24/7 access all settings



# Helping people know what to expect reduces fear and anxiety



# NARRATIVE MATTERS

AT THE INTERSECTION OF HEALTH, HEALTH CARE, AND POLICY

## HealthAffairs



DOI: 10.1377/HLTHAFF.2013.0517

### ‘I Don’t Want Jenny To Think I’m Abandoning Her’: Views On

cancer, I thought odd here. Jenny make sure her attention to wh her quality of urgent; she wa to meet a couple

She came into band, looking to the frail geriatric generally see in slender, with a blonde hair, Jenny what I had expected too, was atypical

She was diagnosed experiencing a time she had a tumor, the discovered outside the lung therapy and ran New York City cancer attached and gradually managing her time she’d seen periods which she and her world, while medical psychology daughter. With progression of disease thought of a new each one working together and her own

**“I don’t want Jenny to think I’m abandoning her.”**

Response to my question asking an oncologist what he hoped to accomplish through intrathecal chemotherapy for a patient with brain metastases from lung cancer.

Meier DE. Health Affairs 2014;33:895-8



# Oncologist Offers Intrathecal Chemo (aka most important lesson of my career so far)

- Jenny asks what I think. I tell her I'll call the oncologist.
- I ask "I don't have much experience with this procedure. What are you hoping we can accomplish with it?"
- He says, "It won't help her." Long pause.
- I ask, "Do you want me to encourage her to go ahead with it?"
- He says, ***"I don't want Jenny to think I am abandoning her."***

# Conclusion

Problem?

➤ Lack of Training

Solution?

➤ **Training**





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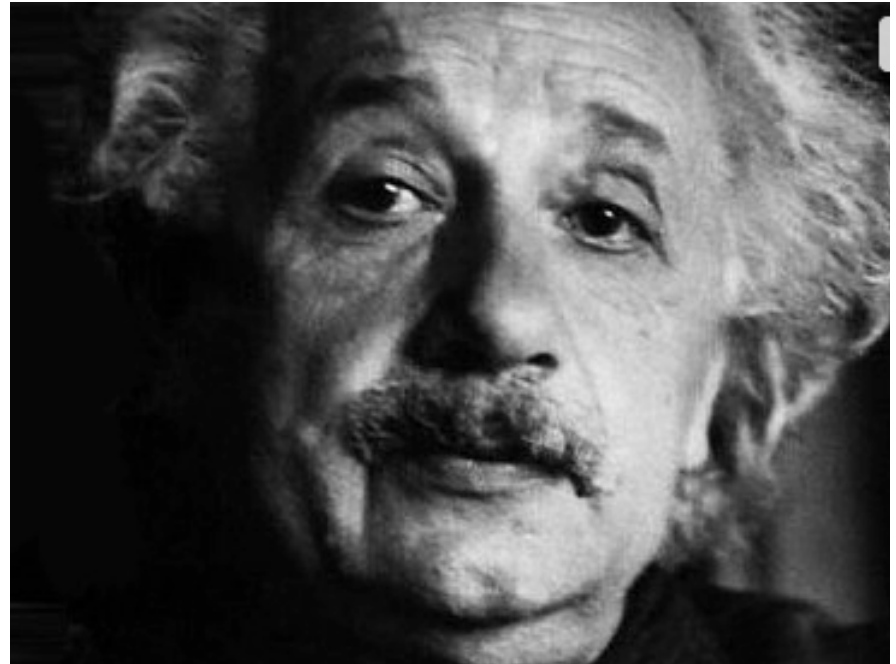


# In Loving Memory



*"Every day I remind myself that my inner and outer life are based on the labors of other men [and women], living and dead, and that I must exert myself in order to give in the same measure as I have received and am still receiving."*

Albert Einstein, 1935  
*The World As I See It*



**THANK YOU!!**

# Resources

# Clinical Training

Available to non-members

## An In-Depth Look at Palliative Care and Its Services

Defining palliative care, which patients need it, how it is delivered, and how palliative care differs from hospice.

START COURSE



## Pain Management

RECEIVE CAPC DESIGNATION

14  
COURSES

VIEW



## Chronic Pain Strategies for Patients with Serious Illness

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4  
COURSES

VIEW



## Symptom Management

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5  
COURSES

VIEW



## Communication Skills

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5  
COURSES

VIEW



## Best Practices in Dementia Care and Caregiver Support

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7  
COURSES

VIEW

# Operational Training

## Operational Courses for Palliative Care Teams

CAPC's operational courses provide training for palliative care leaders in program design (including both hospital and community palliative care), as well as key skills for strengthening the effectiveness of the palliative care team.

Looking for clinical training? CAPC's [clinical curriculum](#) covers communication, pain and symptom management, caregiver support, and more. Learn more about CAPC's [CAPC continuing education mission](#) and policy.

Questions about CAPC online courses or continuing education? [Read our FAQ](#).



### Inpatient Palliative Care Program Design

3

COURSES

[VIEW](#)



### Community Palliative Care Program Design

5

COURSES

[VIEW](#)



### Palliative Care Leadership Support

2

COURSES

[VIEW](#)

<https://www.capc.org/operational-courses/>