

End of Life: Hospice and Palliative Care, Clinician Perspective

National Academy of Sciences Workshop on Nursing Home, Hospice and Palliative Care for Individuals with Later Stage Dementia

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Outline



Case Presentation



Caregiving Challenges



Limitations in Home-based Hospice and Palliative Care in dementia



Directions for Research

Disclosure

I have no potential conflicts of interest to report.



Case Presentation

Mr. R

Challenges in Caregiving

- Caregiver demands
 - From time of diagnosis, lifetime cost of dementia care \$322K (Jutkowitz, et al. J Amer Geri Society 2017.)
 - 70% born by family
 - Isolation, lost sleep, lost sense of identity
 - Neglect of caregiver's own health needs and wellness





Challenges in Caregiving

- End of life
 - Usual supports more difficult to access
 - Adult daycare, clinic-based primary care, specialty geriatrics support
 - Escalating physical needs, symptom burden, behavioral disturbances make in-home care particularly challenging

Limitations in Hospice and Palliative Care

- Hospice eligibility guidelines in use do not reliably predict prognosis (Brown MA, et al. *Palliat Med*. 2013;27(5):389-400.)
- Dementia is the hospice diagnosis with the greatest variability in length of survival (Am J Hosp Palliat Care. 2003; 20(2):105-13.)
- Enrollments often either very short (<1 week) or very long (>165 days) (De Vleminck, et al. J Am Dir Assoc. 2018; 19(6):633-38.)



PC Network of Wisconsin. Fast Facts.

Limits in Hospice and Palliative Care

- Hospice
 - Limited caregiver support at home
 - Limited ability to access inpatient hospice services
 - No routine caregiving hours, respite can be difficult to obtain
 - Wide variation in hospice access in nursing homes



Case Presentation

• Mr. R



Limits in Palliative Care Infrastructure



Cohn, Jeffrey, et al. "Community-based models of care delivery for people with serious illness." NAM Perspectives (2017).



Limits in Palliative Care Infrastructure

- Limitations in models
 - Lack of personal care services
 - Lack of home skilled medical services such as PT/OT/RN (outside of post-acute) reimbursement model
 - Lack of uniformity
 - Partnerships with ACO's and risk-sharing may shift focus away from patient goals
 - No regulatory oversight, wide variability



Needs

- Reimbursement structure for comprehensive palliative care services (physician, social work, nursing, chaplaincy)
- Home Health Aide hours
- 24/7 phone access for triage
- Accessible in-home primary care
- Family/caregiver counseling
- Transportation for specialty clinical services

- Quality investigation needed across the spectrum of community-based PC delivery
- Limited research into palliative care interventions in advanced dementia Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2016, Issue 12. Art. No.: CD011513
- Moving away from the "one-size fits all" hospice model, we should look toward need-based interventions rather than prognosis-based bundles



• Trials of in-home interventions for patients with dementia to determine best strategies and "doses" that will allow improved QOL, appropriate resource utilization, and goal concordant care



 Studies on the impact of various methods of financing palliative care services on access, quality, and cost of community-based services in dementia.



• Cost analyses of utilization and expenditures for in-home support that might bolster public policy arguments for expanded services for patients with advanced dementia.



 Development of disease specific quality metrics to be used in oversight, accreditation, and care improvement for communitybased palliative care.



Thanks

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Questions/Comments

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