

PALIATIVNA OSKRBA IN TERMINALNI BOLNIK

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Tragedija življenja ni smrt,
temveč tisto, kar pustimo umreti,
medtem ko živimo“ (NORMAN COUSINS)

Definicija

- **Paliativna oskrba je pristop, ki izboljša kvaliteto življenja bolnikov in njihovih družin, ki se soočajo s problemi povezanimi z življenje ogrožajočimi boleznimi. To dosežemo s preprečevanjem in lajšanjem trpljenja z uporabo metode zgodnjega odkrivanja in popolne ocene ter zdravljenja bolečine in ostalih težav - fizičnih, psihosocialnih in spiritualnih** (WHO 2002)

Definicija paliativne oskrbe

- **Paliativna oskrba je aktivna celostna oskrba bolnika z napredovalo boleznijo, ki se ne odziva več na kurativno zdravljenje.**

Cilj paliativne oskrbe

- **V obdobju terminalnega stanja bolnika je bistveno obvladovanje bolečine in drugih motečih simptomov in znakov ter lajšanje psihičnih, socialnih in duhovnih težav bolnika ter njegovih bližnjih.**

Cilji zdravljenja

- **Ozdravitev**
- **Ohranitev ali izboljšanje funkcije**
- **Preprečitev smrti**
- **Podaljšanje življenja**
- **Ohranitev človekovega dostojanstva**
- **Ohranitev ali povečanje kvalitete življenja**
- **Lajšanje trpljenja**
- **Dobra smrt**
- **Podpora družini ali drugim svojcem oz. skrbnikom**

Cilji zdravljenja

- **Več ciljev hkrati**
- **Pogosto kontradiktorni**
- **Nekateri prevladajo**
- **Sprememba v ciljih**
- **Postopna**
- **Pričakovanja v poteku zdravljenja**

Vsebina paliativne oskrbe

- **Zdravljenje simptomov – biopsihosocialni pristop**
- **Komunikacija – partnerski odnos**
- **Podpora družini**
- **Rehabilitacija**
- **Kontinuiteta**
- **Delo v timu**

Sestava tima

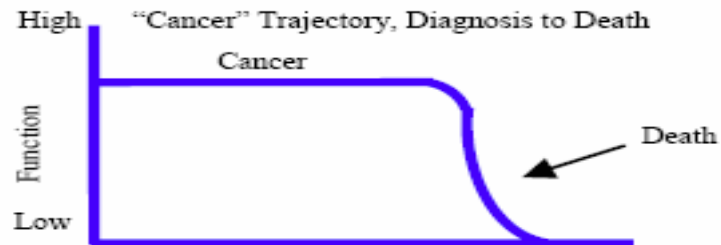
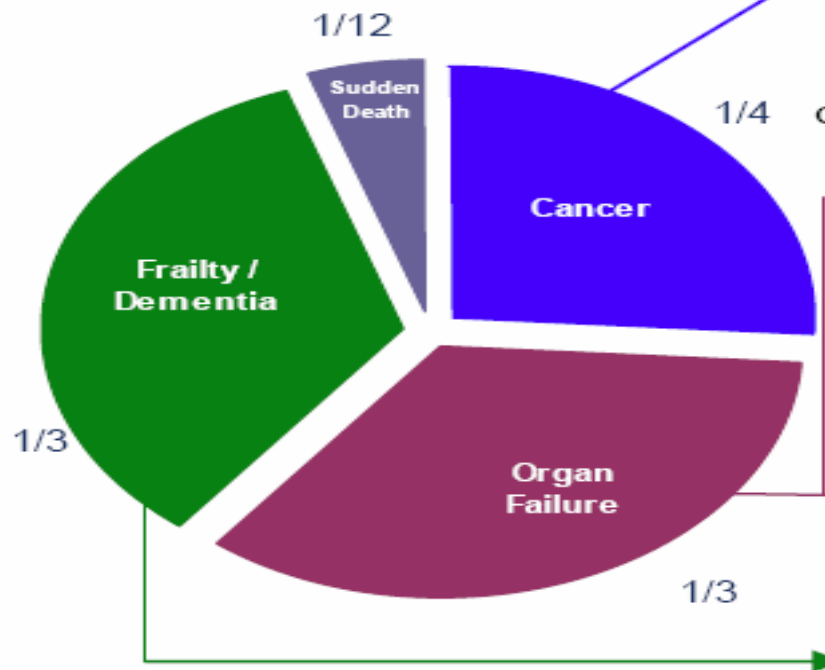
- **Zdravnik**
- **Medicinska sestra**
- **Psiholog/psihiater**
- **Socialni delavec**
- **Delovni terapevt**
- **Fizioterapevt**
- **Klinični farmacevt**
- **Dietetik**
- **Duhovnik**
- **Prostovoljci**

Osnovni principi

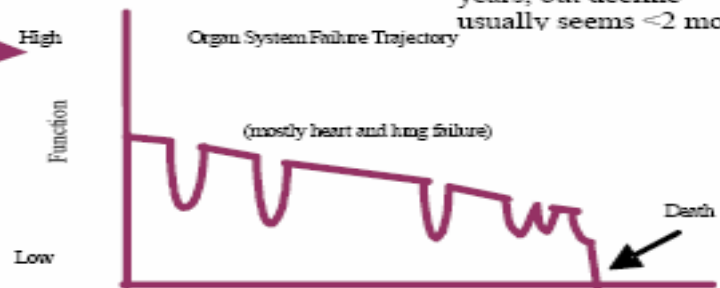
- **Omilitev simptomov**
- **Vzdrževanje neodvisnosti**
- **Plan zdravljenja**
(nefarmakološki, farmakološki)

Trajectories & workload

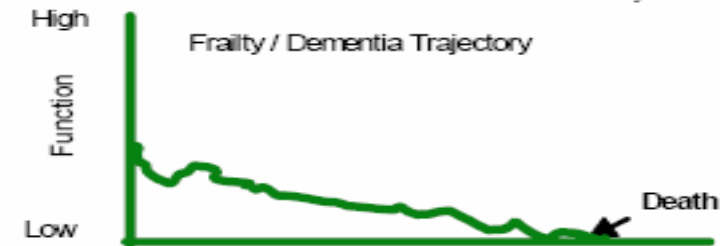
GP's workload - Average 20 deaths/GP/yr
(approximate proportions)



Onset of incurable cancer → Time - Often a few years, but decline usually seems <2 months

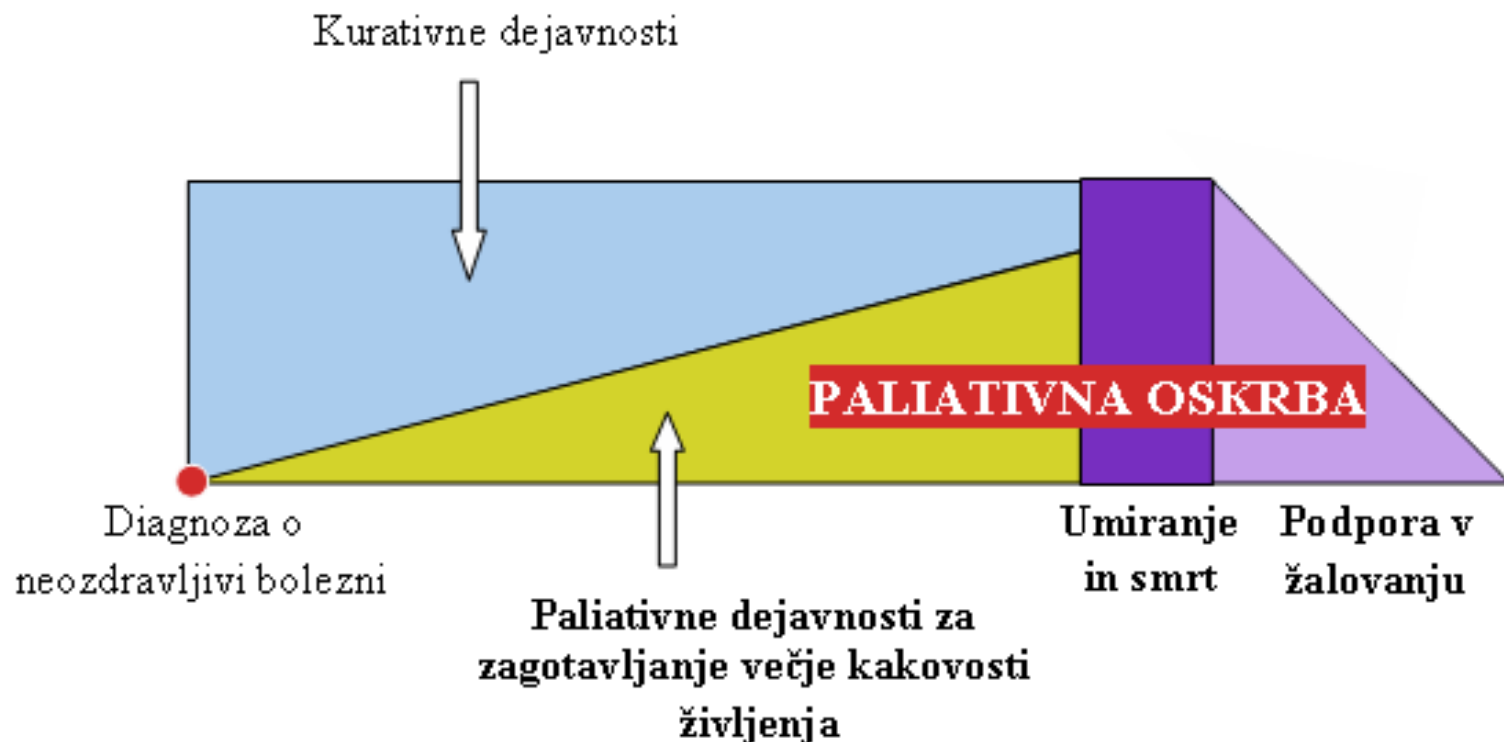


Begin to use hospital often, self-care becomes difficult → Time ~2-5 years, but death usually seems "sudden"



Onset could be deficits in ADL, speech, ambulation → Time ~ quite variable - up to 6-8 years

END – OF – LIFE CARE





Supportive and Palliative Care Indicators Tool (SPICT)



Use the SPICT to identify people with one or more advanced, progressive, incurable conditions; or at risk of dying of a sudden, acute deterioration for assessment and care planning.

1. Look for two or more general clinical indicators of deteriorating health

- Performance status poor (needs help with personal care, in bed or chair for 50% or more of the day).
- Two or more unplanned hospital admissions in the past 6 months.
- Weight loss (5 - 10%) over the past 3 - 6 months and/or body mass index < 20.
- Persistent, troublesome symptoms despite optimal treatment of underlying condition(s).
- A new event or diagnosis that is likely to reduce life expectancy to less than a year.
- Lives in a nursing care home or NHS continuing care unit, or needs care at home.

2. Now look for clinical indicators of advanced conditions

Advanced heart/vascular disease

NYHA Class III/IV heart failure, or extensive coronary artery disease:

- breathless or chest pain at rest or on minimal exertion.

Severe, inoperable peripheral vascular disease.

Advanced respiratory disease

Severe chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (FEV1 < 30%) or severe pulmonary fibrosis

- breathless at rest or on minimal exertion between exacerbations.

Meets criteria for long term oxygen therapy (PaO₂ < 7.3 kPa).

Has needed ventilation for respiratory failure.

Advanced kidney disease

Stage 4 or 5 chronic kidney disease (eGFR < 30ml/min).

Kidney failure as a recent complication of another condition or treatment.

Stopping dialysis.

Advanced liver disease

Advanced cirrhosis with one or more complications in past year:

- diuretic resistant ascites
- hepatic encephalopathy
- hepatorenal syndrome
- bacterial peritonitis
- recurrent variceal bleeds

Serum albumin < 25g/l, INR prolonged (INR > 2).

Liver transplant is contraindicated.

Advanced cancer

Functional ability deteriorating due to progressive metastatic cancer.

Too frail for oncology treatment due to advanced multimorbidity or advanced cancer.

Advanced neurological disease

Progressive deterioration in physical and/or cognitive function despite optimal therapy.

Speech problems with increasing difficulty communicating and/or progressive dysphagia.

Recurrent aspiration pneumonia; breathless or respiratory failure.

Advanced dementia/ frailty

Unable to dress, walk or eat without help.

Eating less; difficulty maintaining nutrition.

Urinary and faecal incontinence.

Progressive weakness, fatigue, inactivity.

Unable to communicate meaningfully; little social interaction.

Fractured femur; falls.

Recurrent febrile episodes or infections; aspiration pneumonia.

3. Ask

Would it be a surprise if this patient died in the next 6-12 months?

No

4. Assess and plan

Assess the patient & family for unmet needs.

Review treatment / care plan, and medication.

Discuss and agree care goals with the patient & family.

Consider specialist palliative care referral if symptoms are complex or poorly controlled.

Consider using GP register to coordinate care in the community.

Handover: care plan, agreed levels of intervention, CPR status.

SPICT, March 2012

Three triggers for Supportive Palliative Care - to identify these patients we can use any of the following methods:

- The surprise question**, "Would you be surprised if this patient were to die in the next 6-12 months" - an intuitive question integrating co-morbidity, social and other factors.
- Choice/ Need** - The patient with advanced disease makes a **choice** for comfort care only, not 'curative' treatment, or is in special **need** of supportive / palliative care.
- Clinical indicators** - Specific indicators of advanced disease for each of the three main end of life patient groups- cancer, organ failure, elderly frail/ dementia (see over)

General Predictors of Poor Prognosis*	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multiple comorbidities Weight loss - Greater than 10% weight loss over 3 months Fractured long bone Recurrent hospital admissions Requiring professional help (e.g. walking, eating, dressing, personal activities of daily living, etc.) 	<p>1. Cancer Patients</p> <p>Any patient whose cancer is metastatic, recurrently progressing, with some symptoms - 10% may survive 6 months</p> <p>Some cancer patients have diagnosed e.g. lung cancer. This single most common palliative care cancer is performance status, not survival, that is the primary determining factor when identifying cancer prognosis, to be about 3 months' time</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Severe chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (FEV1 < 30%) Severe pulmonary fibrosis breathless at rest or on minimal exertion between exacerbations Meets criteria for long term oxygen therapy (PaO₂ < 7.3 kPa) Has needed ventilation for respiratory failure 	<p>2. Lung Failure Patients</p> <p>10-15 months' survival - COPD</p> <p>1. Severe chronic obstructive pulmonary disease -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> FEV1 < 30% (or FEV1 < 1.2) - evidence of breathless on minimal exertion Severe pulmonary fibrosis - the whole lung pale or grey, no clear lung, no normal expansion Recurrent hospital admissions with pneumonia or lung failure Difficult physical or psychological symptoms despite optimal treatment
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Ocena bolnikovega stanja - prioritete

- **Prepoznati bolnikove glavne simptome in skrbi**
- **Natančna anamneza (slišati bolnika)**
- **Verjeti bolniku**

Anamneza - prioritete

- **Kako vplivajo obstoječi simptomi na bolnikovo življenje?**
- **Kako simptomi vplivajo na funkcionalno sposobnost in gibljivost bolnika?**
- **Kaj simptome omili? (položaj telesa, aktivnost, hrana, zdravila?)**
- **Kaj simptome poslabša?**
- **Ali se simptomi poslabšajo v nekem določenem času dneva?**

Najpogostejši simptomi

- **Bolečina**
- **Oslabelost**
- **Utrujenost**
- **Slabost/bruhanje**
- **Zaprtje**
- **Suha usta**
- **Anoreksija/kaheksija**
- **Dispneja**
- **Kašelj**
- **Zmedenost**
- **Anksioznost**
- **Depresija**
- **Kolcanje**
- **Srbenje**

Obravnava simptomov

- **Opredelitev vroka**
- **Zdravljenje reverzibilnih vzrokov**
- **Ustrezna razlaga bolniku in svojcem**
- **Splošni ukrepi (kaj pomaga, kaj škoduje)**
- **Farmakološko zdravljenje**
- **Etične dileme (želje bolnika!)**

Nefarmakološko zdravljenje

- **Razlaga in varnost**
- **Izogibanje faktorjem, ki slabšajo in promocija faktorjev, ki izboljšujejo**
- **Korekcija biokem. sprememb (hiper Ca, hipo Na...)**
- **Zdravljenje akutnih bolezni**
- **Odpravljanje psihosocialnih težav**

Farmakološko zdravljenje

- **“Per os”**
- **Ustrezno časovno urejeno**
- **Individualno prilagojeno**
- **Čimbolj enostavo (“keep it simple”)**

SMRT

- **Smrt je prenehanje življenjske dejavnosti celotnega organizma z nenadnim ali počasnim prenehanjem delovanja enega ali več za življenje pomembnih sistemov (klinična, biološka).**

SMRT IN DRUŽBA

- Živimo v “smrt zanikajoči” ali “smrt izogibajoči” se družbi.
- Spremembe v demografski strukturi in socio-kulturnih značilnosti sedanje civilizacije so botrovale spremembam “vzorcev umiranja”.
- Umiranje je bolj “medicinski problem”.

UMIRANJE

- **Smrt je naravni dogodek, ki je neločljivo povezan z rojstvom.**
- **Umiranje je obdobje, ki zajema čas od dokončno postavljene diagnoze neozdravljive bolezni ali poškodbe do smrti.**
- **življenje omejujoče bolezni ali poškodbe**

UMIRANJE

- **Je bio-psiho-socialni proces, v katerega je vključen bolnik, svojci in širše okolje.**
- **psihološki vidik**
- **socialno-kulturni vidik**
- **finančni vidik**

EPIDEMIOLOGIJA

- **Število prebivalcev - 2.059.114**
- **Umrlo je 19.334 ljudi (moških 9555, žensk 9779), kar je pomenilo 9,4/1000 prebivalcev (rojnih 10,3/1000 prebivalcev) – povprečna starost M 71,9 let, povprečna starost ženske 80,3 leta**
- **Od teh je bilo 62 dojenčkov (2,9 na 1000 rojenih)**
- **~ 50% doma**
- **22 / zdravnika DM**

BOLNIK-DRUŽINA-ZDRAVNIK

- **Zdravje družine je pomemben sestavni del zdravljenja bolnega člana.**
- **podpora družini kot celoti**
- **posebna pozornost tistim, ki so nosilci nege bolnika**

DRUŽINA

- **Družina z umirajočim bolnikom je v hudi stiski in zelo ranljiva!**
- **strah, negotovost, nepoučenost, občutek krivde, spremenjeni medsebojni odnosi, spremenjeni odnosi z okoljem, nove naloge**
- **trdnost družine**
- **ravnovesje - notranje in navzven**

DRUŽINA

- **nove vloge**
- **novi vzorci odločanja**
- **novi vzorci obnašanja**
(združevanje, umikanje, stiska, tesnobnost, zbolevanje.....)

DRUŽINA

- **Obdobje žalovanja je ciklični proces.**
- **prvo obdobje žalovanja - akutno (2 tedna)**
- **drugo obdobje žalovanja - telesni in duševni znaki (3 - 6 mesecev)**
- **tretje obdobje žalovanja - sklepno (1 leto)**

KONCEPT “DOBRE SMRTI”

- **Temelji na spoznanju, da smrt ni en dogodek, ampak vrsta dogodkov (McNamara et al 1994).**
- **Je proces kompleksnih odnosov in dejanj, ki se odvijajo skozi čas (Payne et al 1996).**
- **Razvijali so ga sociologi, antropologi, psihologi (Field 1989, Glaser and Strauss 1965, Kellehear 1990).**

KONCEPT “DOBRE SMRTI”

- **Biti seznanjen s časom smrti in razumeti, kaj se lahko pričakuje.**
- **Biti sposoben kontrolirati dogajanja.**
- **Zagotoviti dostojanstvo in zasebnost.**
- **Zdraviti bolečino in druge simptome in znake.**

KONCEPT “DOBRE SMRTI”

- **Imeti možnost izbire in nadzora mesta smrti.**
- **Imeti dostop do informacij in strokovnih virov vseh vrst.**
- **Imeti dostop do duhovne in emocionalne podpore, ki je potrebna.**
- **Imeti možnost hospic oskrbe.**

KONCEPT “DOBRE SMRTI”

- **Imeti možnost odločati kdo je prisoten in kdo deli z bolnikom konec.**
- **Biti sposoben izvedbe ustreznih navodil, ki zagotavljajo spoštovanje bolnikovih želja.**
- **Zagotoviti čas za zadnje slovo in kontrolirati čas.**

KONCEPT “DOBRE SMRTI”

- **Biti sposoben odnehati, ko pride čas za to in ne nesmiselno podaljševati čas življenja.**
- **12 PRINCIPOV KONCEPTA “DOBRE SMRTI” (Age Concern 1999), ki so jih po definiranju podprli mnogi strokovnjaki.**

Mesto izvajnja

**PALIATIVNA OSKRBA NAJ
POTEKA NA VSEH NIVOJIH IN
VES ČAS NEPREKINJENO**