DH End of life care pathway and local position

DH - end of life care pathway stages	Discussions as the end of life approaches Open, honest communication Identifying triggers for discussion	Assessment, care planning and review • Agreed care plan and regular review of needs and preferences • Assessing needs of carers	• Strategic coordination of care • Strategic coordination of individual patient care • Rapid response services	Delivery of high quality services in different settings • High quality care provision in all settings • Acute hospitals, community, care homes, hospices, community hospitals, prisons, secure hospitals and hostels • Ambulance services	Care in the last days of life • Identification of the dying phase • Review of needs and preferences for place of death • Support for both patient and carer • Recognition of wishes regarding resuscitation and organ donation	• Recognition that end of life care does not stop at the point of death. • Timely verification and certification of death or referral to coroner • Care and support of carer and family, including emotional and practical bereavement support
Current end of life services	Approx one third of deaths are identified on GP end of life registers	 Approx one third of deaths are identified on GP end of life registers Assessing needs of carers part is of end of life care planning 	Strategic coordination: Individual care co-ordination: provided by General Practice, District Nursing, with some patients receiving additional support from St Francis hospice specialist palliative care service Rapid response: Community Treatment Team (CTT) PELC (GP Out of hours) 'Special patients notes' processes used to ensure PELC and LAS are aware of wishes	Acute: BHRUT Community: NELFT - district nurses; Marie Curie – overnight respite service; St Francis Hospice – hospice at home; continuing health care – put comprehensive care packages into a person's home for the 'last 3 months of life Hospice: St Francis Hospice – inpatient facility Care Homes: could be considered a person's usual residence or a person could be placed in a nursing home by the continuing health care team Ambulance: 'Special patients notes' processes used to ensure PELC and LAS are aware of wishes	Acute: BHRUT Community: NELFT - district nurses; Marie Curie – overnight respite service; St Francis Hospice – hospice at home; continuing health care – put comprehensive care packages into a person's home for the 'last 3 months of life Hospice: St Francis Hospice – inpatient facility Care Homes: could be considered a person's usual residence or a person could be placed in a nursing home by the continuing health care team	St Francis hospice provide bereavement support where the deceased is known to the hospice Bereavement service – provided by Hoe & Co (Hope)

APPENDIX 1

Gaps in end of life services when compared to DH best practice

- End of life training programme for general practice
- Clarify end of life metrics and measurement of success
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- Carer needs assessment and support would be supported by a GP practice training programme
- Develop and embed end of life provision by ICM and CTT
- Electronic system to centralise storage of EOL care plans
- Improvement to end of life standards within care home contracts
- If successful in increasing EOL identification community nursing provision would be insufficient to support patients in their home
- Acute trust response to the independent review of the Liverpool care pathway (LCP)
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