Early experiences at United Christian Hospital in advance directives refusing cardiopulmonary resuscitation

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INTRODUCTION

Registry for advance directives (AD) for palliative care patients at UCH

Objectives

- To review the current practice of ADs signed by patients under the care of Palliative Care Team of UCH
- To identify issues for further follow-up and improvements

METHODOLOGY

- Case records of patients in the AD registry
- Areas of review
 - demographic data for the patients who had signed ADs
 - the timing, setting and timeliness of the enactment of ADs with regard to their acceptance of palliative care service and death
 - the circumstances of their deaths
- Descriptive statistics
- Issues for further improvements identified

RESULTS

- Review period (3/11/2011-13/9/2012)
 - 23 patients had signed AD
- Patient characteristics
 - 15 cancer patients (9 died, 6 surviving)
 - 8 end-stage chronic diseases (3 died, 5 surviving)
 - Age: mean 69.8 (43-89; SD 15.1)
 - Sex: male 7 (30%)
 - Palliative Performance Scale
 - Mean 64% (30-90; SD 15.6)
 - The duration of being known to PC service
 - Median 4.6 months (0-27)

RESULTS

- Settings in which ADs were signed
 - Out-patient clinics: 17 (74%)
 - In-patient: 4 (17%)
 - Home care visit 2 (9%)
- Time between AD signed to death
 - Median 36 days (15-153)
- 12 deceased patients
 - In-patients:
 - 7 (UCH), 1 (convalescence)
 - None of the hospitalized patients received CPR
 - Death before arrivals (DBA): 4

CONCLUSION

- AD is applicable in Hong Kong
- For further promotion in HA hospitals
 - Improving the quality of encounters with patients, especially in the clinics
 - Clearer focus on advance care planning
 - Measures to ensure continuity of care and multidisciplinary collaboration