

Palliative and End-of-Life Care



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Palliative Care: Definition

“an approach that improves the quality of life of patients and their families who are facing the problems associated with life-threatening illness, through the prevention and relief of suffering by means of early identification and correct assessment and treatment of pain and other problems, whether physical, psychosocial or spiritual”

Palliation and Pain Control

- Global Access to Pain Relief Initiative (GAPRI)
 - Partnership between UICC, ACS
 - Goal: to make essential pain medicines universally available by 2020

Recommendations:



- » Educate policy makers and others to change opioid policies and prescription regulations
- » Put systems in place to enable safe and effective management of pain medications and palliative care at primary and secondary care levels

WHO Essential Medicine Palliative Care List: 2014

Steroids, NSAIDs, Analgesics	Medications for Other Symptoms in Palliative Care
Acetylsalicylic acid	Amitriptyline
Ibuprofen	Cyclizine
Paracetamol	Diazepam
Dexamethasone	Docosate sodium
Codeine	Fluoxetine
Morphine	Haloperidol
	Hyoscine butylbromide
	Lactulose
	Loperamide
	Metoclopramide
	Midazolam
	Ondansetron
	Senna

Access to Morphine: GAPRI

Access to Morphine Around the World

The World Health Organization considers morphine an essential medicine for the treatment of pain, but access to the drug depends largely on where you live.



BHGI 5th Global Summit: *Supportive Care and Quality of Life*

Vienna, Austria October 2012

<http://portal.bhgi.org/>

3 resource-stratified guidelines:

- Long-term Follow-up Care and Survivorship
- Treatment-related Supportive Care
- **Pain and Palliative Care**



Patient advocates included in all guideline discussions



The Breast Health Global Initiative

BHGI: Organ-Based Metastatic Disease Management

Table 3

Supportive care resource allocations: organ-based (site-specific) metastatic disease management.

	Basic	Limited	Enhanced	Maximal
Bone Metastases	Drug therapy: steroids, NSAIDs, opioids (eg, oral and parenteral morphine), co-analgesics Consider spinal cord compression and fractures	Radiotherapy Surgery Routine evaluation for spinal cord compression and fractures	Radioisotopes Bone-modifying agents	Radiofrequency ablation/ cryoablation
Bowel Obstruction	Drug therapy: morphine (oral or parenteral), steroids, laxatives, antiemetics, anticholinergics NG-tube	Non-morphine opioids	Venting G-tube	Somatostatin analogues
Brain Metastases	Drug therapy: analgesics, steroids, anticonvulsants	Whole brain radiotherapy	Stereotactic radiotherapy Surgery	
Liver Metastases	Drug therapy: analgesics, steroids, anti-emetics, antihistamines		Biliary stents Percutaneous drainage Embolization	Liver resection
Lung Metastases	Drug therapy for breathlessness: opioids, anxiolytics and antipsychotics, steroids Thoracocentesis Oxygen therapy for hypoxemic patients	Pleurodesis: Thoracotomy, VATS Radiotherapy		
Skin Metastases/ Complications	Wound and skin assessment Drug therapy: Analgesics; Broad spectrum antibiotics Simple dressings and skin barriers Activated charcoal; metronidazole Teaching wound dressing to patients and family	Silver nitrate Radiotherapy Debridement surgery	More sophisticated dressing material Calcium alginate for hemostasis Stoma/wound therapy Air mattress, egg crate mattress	Plastic surgery Vacuum (negative pressure) wound therapy Mechanical bed

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Table 4
Palliative care resource

	Basic	Limited	Enhanced	Maximal
Pain Management ^a	Pain consideration (simple assessment) Pain drugs ^a , morphine (buccal) Management of pain-related symptoms CAM and non-pharmacological pain management	Other pain drugs Radiotherapy (simple and multi-fraction) PT and OT for functional limitations or pain	Pain screening Pain care plan Opioid pumps, morphine, fentanyl patch Consultation with specialist in pain therapy Surgery (cord compression, fracture, obstructive pulmonary disease)	Locoregional anesthesia, spinal analgesia
Psychosocial (End-of-life)	Psychosocial assessment (end-of-life) Patient, family, caregiver education Psychosocial community-bereavement support	Patient, family, caregiver education ^c : emotional preparation for death Advanced care planning	Screening and referral to mental health specialist Psychosocial community mental health support Antidepressants Social services for legal and family issues	Psychiatrist, psychologist, or social worker coordinated mental health care
Spiritual (End-of-life)	Spiritual considerations Spiritual support community		Clinic or hospital spiritual support Hospital or hospice reflection and meaning	

Worldwide Palliative Care Alliance: Level of Palliative Care Development 2012

