

QUALITY IMPROVEMENT The frailest of the frail? Addressing the palliative care needs of frail older patients

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ABSTRACT

Managing patients with frailty is an increasing element of acute hospital care, constituting around 40% of acute hospital inpatients. Up to half of these patients may be approaching the end of their life, and many also have repeated hospital admissions. We therefore undertook a quality improvement project to help us identify the prevalence of frail older inpatients approaching end of life and to better identify these patients in advance. We also developed and evaluated a proforma to assist in initiating an advance care planning conversation with the patient and/or family. Fifty percent of our frail older inpatients were assessed as approaching end of life. Factors identifying older inpatients as more likely to die during the hospital admission included residence in a care home, two or more hospital admissions over the preceding 12 months, and a diagnosis of dementia for more than 3 years. A novel goals and priorities of care (GPOC) document was found to support and guide palliative care conversations. Acute hospital care could be organised more effectively to recognise the potential need for palliative care in frail older patients. Identifying those at higher risk and using structured interviews and documentation is helpful, ultimately resulting in more appropriate care. Well-developed communication skills are needed for these complex care planning conversations.

KEYWORDS: frail older patients, last year of life; palliative care conversations

Introduction

This work was undertaken as part of the Royal College of Physicians (RCP) Future Hospitals Programme (FHP) from October 2014 to November 2017¹ at East Lancashire Hospitals

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NHS Trust as a phase 1 FHP development site. Phase 1 sites focussed on improving care for frail older people. Our aim was to improve the design and delivery of a frailty pathway, spanning both hospital and community settings, in line with the principles of the Future Hospital Commission.² This report comprises one component of our FHP work; other elements are reported elsewhere.^{1,3,4}

Frailty, by definition, identifies those at risk of adverse outcomes, including death,⁵ and previous studies have demonstrated a high mortality in frail older medical inpatients.^{6,7} The General Medical Council draws a distinction between patients likely to die imminently (hours or days) and those expected to die within the next 12 months, which it describes as approaching the end of life.⁸ This approach is incorporated into palliative care practice in the form of the Gold Standards Framework and the surprise question (‘Would I be surprised if this patient died in the next twelve months?’)⁹ However, frail older patients are generally underrepresented in primary care palliative care registers.¹⁰

The recognition of approaching end of life, particularly in frail older patients, is not straightforward, given the often unpredictable course of the functional decline associated with frailty.¹¹ As a consequence, the palliative care needs of these patients often go unrecognised and conversations about possible outcome and appropriate treatment with patients, families and carers may be limited or may not take place.

Comprehensive Geriatric Assessment (CGA) is the gold standard methodology to assess the needs of frail older patients presenting to acute care.¹² However, in practice, when frail older patients present there is often a focus on pathways for treatments of single conditions (eg sepsis) or single organs, rather than assessment of holistic needs, including the consideration of whether palliative care may be appropriate.¹³ This process may be repeated uncritically, resulting in multiple admissions as patients approach the end of life. This may be unhelpful for the patient, and not what they and/or their family would have wished. This pattern of care had been observed by the authors and forms the rationale for this work.

This project was undertaken in East Lancashire Hospitals NHS Trust, predominantly in Royal Blackburn Hospital, a large acute hospital serving a population of more than 500,000. It focuses on the prevalence of frail older patients approaching end of life, the potential for their prospective identification and the development of an effective proforma to support the initiation of palliative care conversations with patients and/or their families.

Methods

Surveys of prevalence of frailty and approaching end of life

In order to contextualise this work, and for operational purposes, we undertook a point prevalence survey of inpatients on one weekday in our hospitals. For the purposes of this survey, being aged over 80 years old and an inpatient within the medical division on the day of the survey was accepted as a proxy for frailty. The limitations of this definition are acknowledged. Data was acquired using hospital episode statistics.

The prevalence of frail older patients assessed as likely to be in the last 12 months of life was then identified as part of a separate, more detailed survey of the clinical characteristics, process and outcome of care, of 50 randomly selected frail older inpatients in acute beds at Royal Blackburn Hospital within the medical division. This work was undertaken over a one week period by a multidisciplinary team (MDT) skilled in the assessment of frail older patients, using a structured questionnaire (Frail Older Patient Admission Questionnaire: FOPAQ). The FOPAQ questionnaire was tested and adapted by the MDT using an iterative process, and was accepted in its final form at its 10th iteration. Other details of the questionnaire have been reported elsewhere.⁴

In order to meet a definition of frail for FOPAQ, the patient was over 80 years old, and admitted with one of confusion, falls, or poor mobility, or from a care home. This pragmatic definition of frailty has been used elsewhere.¹⁴ The first 50 medical inpatients to meet this definition of frailty over the one week period of the survey were selected for the FOPAQ survey. The FOPAQ questionnaire also included the 'surprise question', ie 'would I be surprised if this patient died within the next 12 months?'¹⁵

Retrospective casenote audit

We then undertook a retrospective case-note review of clinical markers which, based partly on review of the relevant literature,^{16,17} and partly on clinical observation, we judged might best identify older patients approaching end of life. These are shown in Box 1.

We retrospectively reviewed 80 case notes of patients over 80 years of age admitted consecutively to the division of medicine within the preceding 6 months, comparing 40 case notes of patients who had died in hospital, with 40 case notes of patients who had survived to discharge. The first 40 available case notes of

Box 1. Characteristics explored in retrospective case note review

- > Numbers of prior admissions in the last 12 months
- > Location prior to admission (own home or care home ie residential or nursing home)
- > Clinical Frailty Scale (CFS) score,¹⁵ - scored retrospectively from Generic Admission Document
- > Presence of diagnosis of Dementia
- > Time from diagnosis of Dementia to admission
- > Co Morbidities
- > Death anticipated during admission?
- > Evidence of DNACPR, Advance Care Plan and/or Goals and Priorities of Care Discussion

eligible patients for each group selected by the audit department were reviewed. There was no formal process of randomisation of the case notes reviewed.

Evaluation of goals and priorities of care (GPOC) proforma

This element of the project took place in acute GIM/medicine for older people wards. The form was used by senior clinicians including the first author, senior medical trainees, and the ward manager. The patient group selected were frail older patients identified using the criteria previously described, who were assessed by a senior clinician and the ward MDT, on clinical grounds, as appropriate for an advance care planning (ACP) discussion. These took place with the senior clinician and family and/or patient.

The aim of the GPOC proforma was to better structure palliative care conversations in the setting of frailty, and better identify the goals and priorities of care for frail older patients and their families. It incorporated issues specifically relevant to frail older patients and their families; such as assisted nutrition and hydration, intravenous therapy including antibiotics, and readmission to hospital. The GPOC proforma was designed, tested and adapted through a series of PDSA cycles. Initial drafts were based on treatment escalation plans (TEPs) which had been used in other health economies.^{18,19}

The iterative process involved feedback from key stakeholders, including the Trust end of life steering group, palliative care physicians, and those testing the use of the form. The final draft of the proforma was adopted after its 10th iteration (see online Appendix).

The proforma also contained a section for completion by the professional leading the conversation, including space to record the duration of the conversation, a self-assessment of the quality of the conversation (/10), a similar question on quality of conversation for any other professional in attendance, and an assessment of how challenging it felt to undertake (/10).

Results

Prevalence of frailty and those approaching end of life

Our point prevalence survey of all medical inpatients in the Trust, including community hospitals, on a single day demonstrated that 330 of 829 inpatients were over 80 years of age: a prevalence of 39.8%.

The FOPAQ questionnaire survey then demonstrated that of a sample of 50 frail medical inpatients over the age of 80, 25 (50%) were assessed as likely to die within the next 12 months and were therefore approaching end of life.⁸

Retrospective case note review

The results of the retrospective case note review of the 2 cohorts of patients is shown in Table 1. Patients who died during the admission were more likely to have had two or more hospital admissions in the preceding 12 months, a diagnosis of dementia for more than 3 years, and have been living in a care home, compared to those who survived the admission.

GPOC proforma evaluation

Forty frail patients and/or their families had an ACP conversation using the GPOC proforma. 14 conversations took place on an acute

Table 1. Characteristics of two patient groups in retrospective case note review

	Patients over 80 died during admission episode (40 patients)	Patients over 80 survived to discharge (40 patients)
Male	16	12
Female	24	28
Age (years)	Median 88.2; range 82–98	Median 86.5; range 80–95
Two or more admissions in last 12 months (number)	22	9
Place prior to admission	Own home 23; care home 17	Own home 29; care home 11
Diagnosis of dementia (number)	12	9
Diagnosis of dementia > 3ys (number)	8	3
Clinical frailty scale	Median 6; range 3–8	Median 5; range 3–8
> 6 comorbidities (number)	36	36
DNA CPR in place (number)	29	6
Advance care planning conversation (number)	13	16

medicine for older people ward, 25 on an acute orthogeriatric ward, and one on a medical admissions unit. Outcomes of the conversations and characteristics of the patients are shown in Table 2.

The following elements of the GPOC form and process were noted and adjusted during the PDSA cycles:

- > Initial drafts of the form included a number of specific potential medical interventions (eg inotropic support). Covering these individually was found to be unnecessary.
- > Time to complete the conversation was noted to sometimes take longer than initially anticipated.
- > Advanced communication skills were also noted to be important; in several cases the conversation was not expected by the patient’s family; in one conversation the lead clinician felt they hadn’t allowed sufficient opportunity for the patient’s family to identify their concerns.

The following were noted to be helpful in advanced care planning:

- > Specific discussion around CPR; escalation to level 2/3 care; artificial feeding; IV antibiotics; IV fluids; readmission.
- > The conversation could be led and the form completed by different healthcare professionals eg by consultant, senior trainee/middle grade doctor, and senior non-medical member of the MDT (ward manager).
- > Structured conversation was generally well received by patients and families.

Table 2. GPOC conversation outcomes in 40 consecutive patients

Characteristics of patients	
Age (years)	Median 87; range 65–97
Clinical Frailty Scale	Median 8; range 6–9
Number of comorbidities	Median 6; range 2–14
Has mental capacity – Yes/No	10/30
Characteristics of discussion	
Duration of discussion (min)	Median 30; range 5–75
Discussion involved patient – Yes/No (if no, family only)	5/35
Discussion led by	Consultant: 25 Doctor in training: 14 Ward manager: 1
Outcome of conversation	
Care focussed on cure	0
Care focussed on disease control	19
Care focussed on comfort	21
CPR appropriate/inappropriate	1/39
Readmission appropriate/inappropriate	22/18
Artificial feeding/ IV or SC fluids/ further oral or IV antibiotics specifically excluded – Yes/No	30/10
Clinician assessment of conversation (available for 26/40)	
Quality of discussion – self-rated by lead of conversation (/10):	Median 8; range 6–9
Quality of discussion – rated by observer (/10)	Median 8; range 7–10
How challenging – self-rated by lead of conversation (/10)	Median 5; range 1–10

The following is a representative sample of feedback in free text obtained about the GPOC-facilitated conversations from the lead/user:

- > ‘...Already agreed for palliative care if treatment is not successful in the next 12–48 hours...’
- > ‘...Overall went well, agreed: DNACPR, not for feeding, not for readmission, in effect for palliative management...’
- > ‘...Consultation went well, challenging, family was not expecting an emergency...’
- > ‘...Difficult (bedside, family came in half way though), patient not prepared for discussion, not broached by Oncology (why?)...’
- > ‘...Pts daughter had been apparently aggressive with trainees, so was apprehensive, but went well overall, family seemed to want more info and were satisfied with explanation...’
- > ‘...the start of a conversation nobody else had broached!...’

A word cloud from the narrative in the GPOC form is shown in Fig 1.

patients approaching the end of their life should be via timely CGA delivered in the appropriate setting, followed by advance care planning if appropriate. This approach is likely to improve care, may avoid unsought and unhelpful hospital admissions, and is consistent with national guidance.²⁸

The simple clinical markers described in this paper may help identify a cohort of frail older patients approaching end of life. Using instruments such as the GPOC proforma might facilitate the start of a conversation about the potential for palliative care where appropriate, leading to further ACP and ReSPECT documentation.

Further work in this area will require a system-wide approach; better communication between primary and secondary care, greater input of specialist palliative care services for the care of frail older patients and investment in the development of advanced communication within the workforce will facilitate this. Involvement of other healthcare disciplines, social care professionals and the voluntary sector are needed. Emergent Accountable Care Systems in England are well placed to do this, focusing on managing population need rather than activity.

The report from the Parliamentary and Health Service Ombudsman (PHSO) recounts the experience of frail older patients dying in hospital and observes that ‘...the reasonable expectation that an older person or their family may have of dignified, pain-free end of life care, in clean surroundings in hospital, is not being fulfilled...’²⁹ There is a critical need for feedback from patients and families to inform service design for these scenarios.

In order to achieve this, frail older patients need to have had robust CGA and their palliative care needs recognised and actioned appropriately. We hope the measures outlined in this paper may contribute to achieving this hitherto largely unfulfilled aim. ■

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