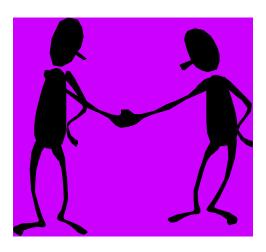
Module 1

Learning objectives

- Define palliative care
- Describe why palliative care is needed and who needs it
- Describe the holistic approach
- Explain the concept of total pain
- Explain that palliative care is about quality of life
- Describe when and how to introduce palliative care

discussion

Palliative care is all about looking after people with incurable (life limiting) illnesses, relieving their suffering and supporting them through difficult times.



- WHO definition
 - p1Toolkit

Palliative care is an approach that improves the quality of life of patients and their families facing the problems associated with life-threatening illness, through the prevention and relief of suffering by means of early identification and impeccable assessment of pain and other problems, physical, psychosocial and spiritual.

WHO 2002

Role of a physician

To cure sometimes

To relieve often

To comfort always

16th century aphorism

- Adding life to days not just days to life'
- 'Care beyond cure'



Why palliative care?

 Palliative care for all individuals in need is an urgent humanitarian responsibility

World Health Assembly 2005

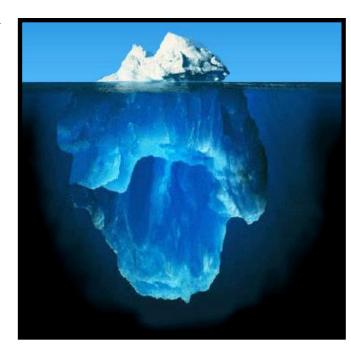
 Palliative care and pain treatment is a basic human right

World Hospice Day 2008

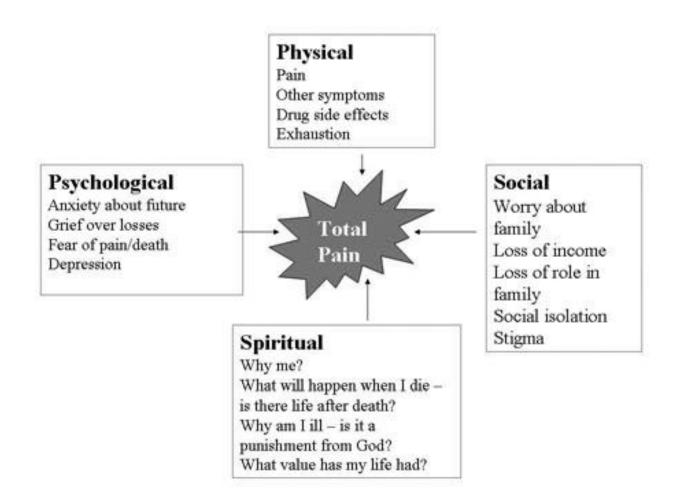
'Please do not make us suffer any more'

What is different about PC?

- holistic care
 - physical / psychological / social / spiritual
 - open communication
 - symptom control
 - family support
 - terminal care



Total pain



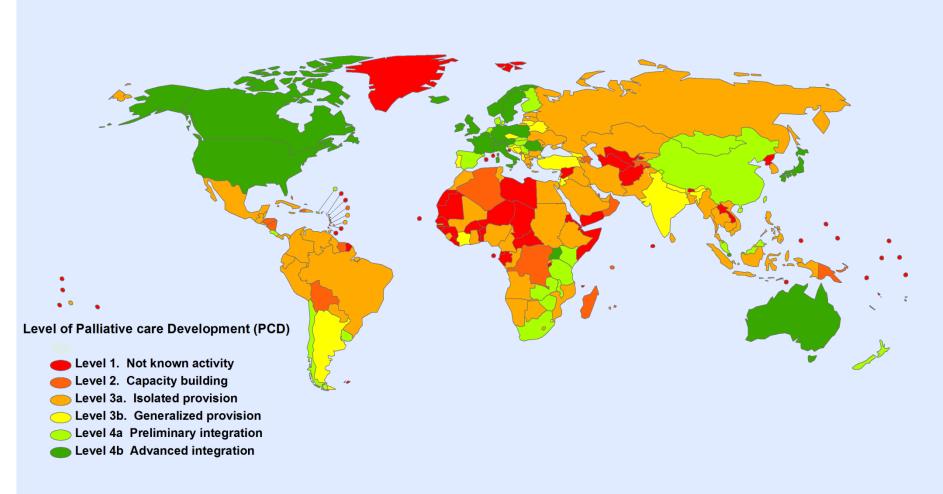
Palliative care needs

palliative care exists in every continent and in more than 100 countries

but

- over 7 million die from cancer and AIDS worldwide
- 70% cancer and advanced HIV/AIDS experience severe pain
- >100million in need

WPCA Palliative Care Development All levels (n = 234)



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the WPCA concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.



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Palliative care needs

Current challenges

- Palliative care provision patchy
 - islands of excellence, lack of integration especially in government settings
 - vulnerable groups
 - older people and children
 - TB; dual epidemic with HIV
 - prisoners, people with disabilities, sex workers, substance users, conflict areas
 - poverty, geography and exclusion

Who needs palliative care?

□ suggestions...

Who needs palliative care?

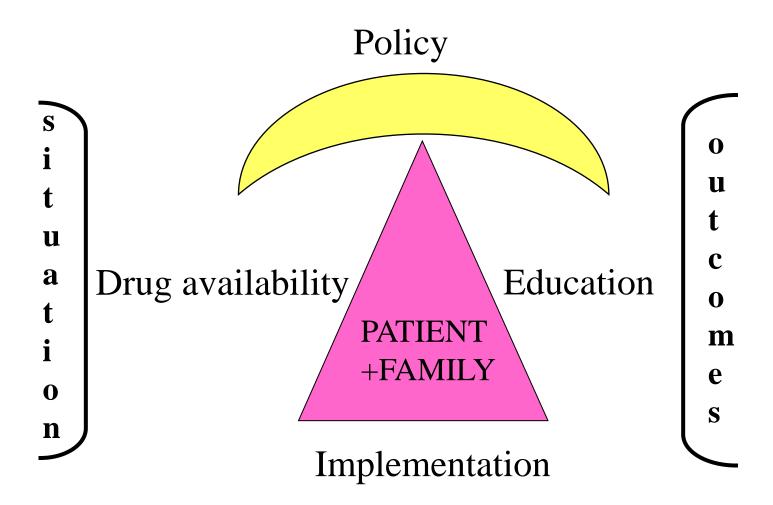
Palliative care can help people with:

- HIV and AIDS
- cancer
- progressive neurological illnesses
- end-stage lung disease
- severe kidney or heart failure
- □ other progressive, incurable diseases...

How can we offer palliative care?

- Models of palliative care
 - inpatient hospice / palliative care unit
 - outpatient clinics and day care
 - outreach clinics / mobile hospice
 - home based care
 - hospital based palliative care teams

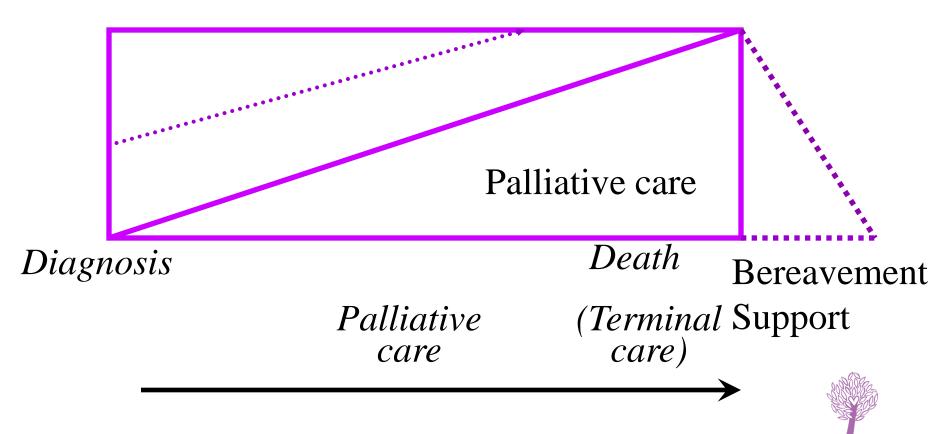
Public Health Model



WHO model, Stjernsward and Foley

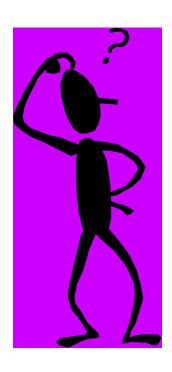
Model of Palliative Care

Disease modifying therapy



Living as well as dying

- Aim is to improve quality of life
- What is quality of life?
 - for you
 - for our patients and families
- □ Write down 2 things important to your quality of life



- ☐ These resources are developed as part of the THET multi-country project whose goal is to strengthen and integrate palliative care into national health systems through a public health primary care approach
 - Acknowledgement given to Cairdeas International
 Palliative Care Trust and MPCU for their preparation and adaptation
 - part of the teaching materials for the Palliative Care
 Toolkit training with modules as per the Training Manual
 - can be used as basic PC presentations when facilitators are encouraged to adapt and make contextual



