

# Ali lahko govorimo o paliativnem pristopu kot doktrini ?

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# Zgodba o Ivanu Iljiču

- Klasična podpora učenju o biopsihosocialnem modelu
- 45 letni uradnik, padec iz lestve, bolečina v desnem boku, hira, hujša, oslabi, malodušen, prijatelji se ga izogibajo, draga zdravila ne pomagajo
- Najbolj ga bolijo laži, češ da bo vse dobro, da bo ozdravel; on pa se boji smrti, ne ve, kaj se bo zgodilo
- Nihče ne joka ob njem, ker misli na smrt svojci ne odobravajo, želi si, da bi ga kdo stisnil, objel, prijel za roko

# Paliativna oskrba – sprememba vrednot

vsak človek je zase svet,  
čuden, svetel in lep  
kot zvezda na nebu  
(tone pavček)

Življenje je eno samo neizprosno  
odločanje (Atul Gawande)

Paul Gauguin: Kje smo, kam gremo?



# Definition of Palliative Care

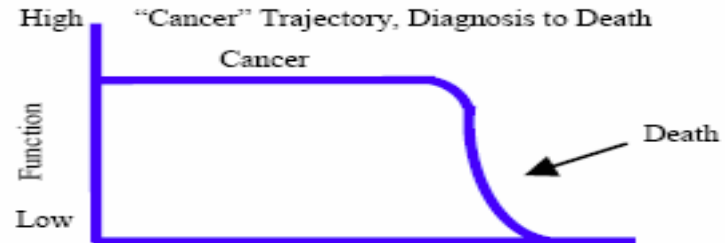
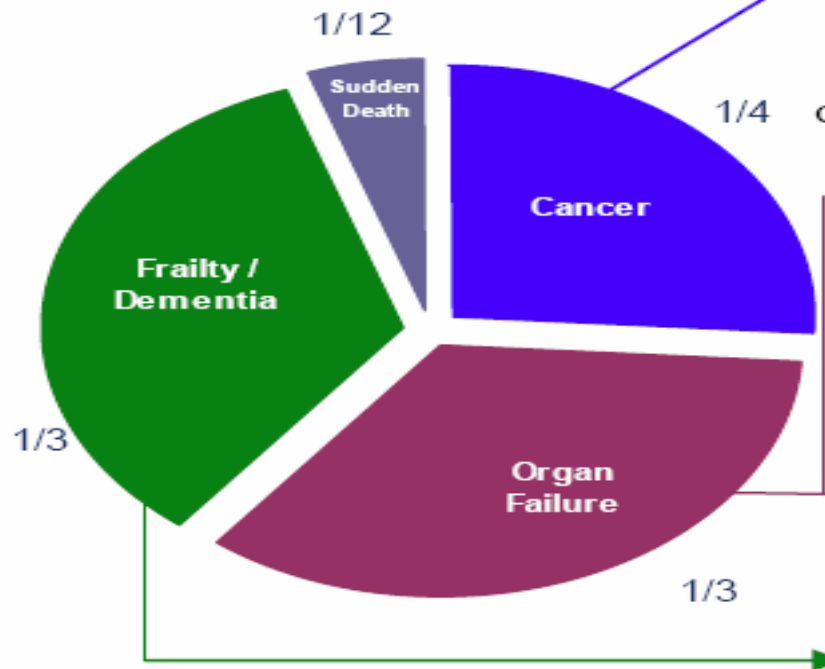
Palliative care is an approach that improves the quality of life of patients and their families **facing the problem associated with life-threatening illness**, through the prevention and relief of suffering by means of early identification and impeccable assessment and treatment of pain and other problems,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

# Različne ravni oskrbe

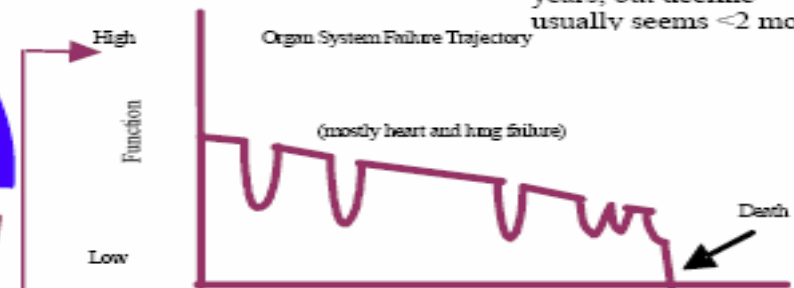
- Podporna oskrba - vključitev paliativnega pristopa v osnovne temeljne vede
- Paliativna oskrba v ožjem pomenu besede – kdo sodeluje s kom, vloga lečečih specialistov
- Oskrba ob koncu življenja

# Trajectories & workload

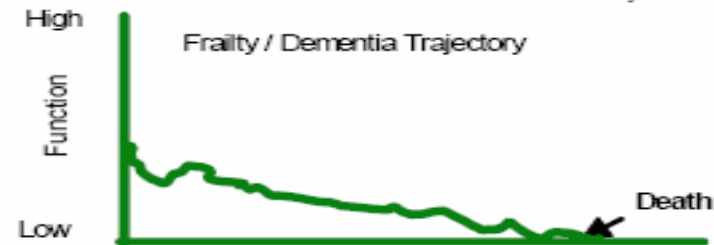
GP's workload - Average 20 deaths/GP/yr  
(approximate proportions)



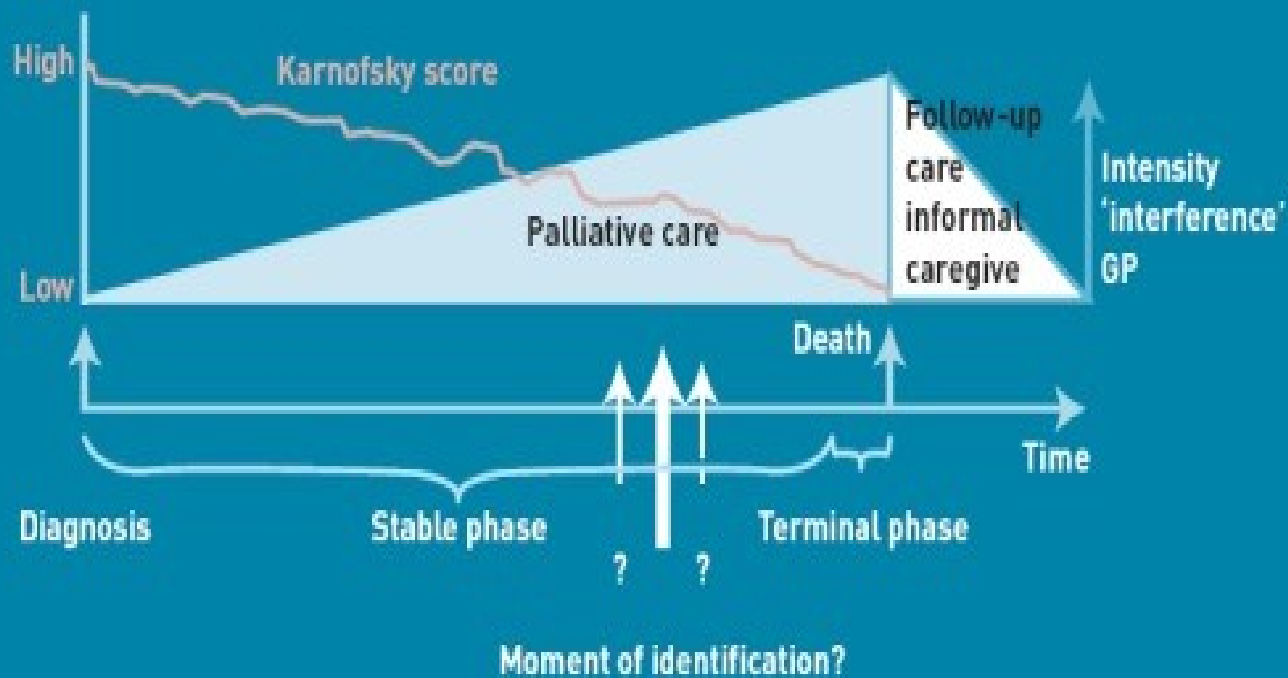
Onset of incurable cancer → Time - Often a few years, but decline usually seems <2 months



Begin to use hospital often, self-care becomes difficult → Time ~2-5 years, but death usually seems "sudden"



Onset could be deficits in ADL, speech, ambulation → Time ~ quite variable - up to 6-8 years





# KDAJ ZAČETI ?

- PC is applicable **early in the course of illness**, in conjunction with other **therapies that are intended to prolong life**, such as chemotherapy or radiation therapy, and **includes those investigations needed to better understand and manage distressing clinical complications.**



# Supportive and Palliative Care Indicators Tool (SPICT™)



The SPICT™ is a guide to identifying people at risk of deteriorating and dying. Assessment of unmet supportive and palliative care needs may be appropriate.

## Look for two or more general indicators of deteriorating health.

- Performance status poor or deteriorating, with limited reversibility. (needs help with personal care, in bed or chair for 50% or more of the day).
- Two or more unplanned hospital admissions in the past 6 months.
- Weight loss ( $> 10\%$ ) over the past 3 - 6 months and/or body mass index  $< 20$ .
- Persistent, troublesome symptoms despite optimal treatment of any underlying conditions).
- Lives in a nursing care home or NHS continuing care unit, or needs care to remain at home.
- Patient requests supportive and palliative care, or treatment withdrawal.

## Look for any clinical indicators of advanced conditions

### Cancer

Functional ability deteriorating due to progressive metastatic cancer.

Too frail for oncology treatment or treatment is for symptom control.

### Dementia/ frailty

Unable to dress, walk or eat without help.

Choosing to eat and drink less; difficulty maintaining nutrition.

Urinary and faecal incontinence.

No longer able to communicate using verbal language; little social interaction.

Fractured femur; multiple falls.

Recurrent febrile episodes or infectious aspiration pneumonia.

### Neurological disease

Progressive deterioration in physical and/or cognitive function despite optimal therapy.

Speech problems with increasing difficulty communicating and/or progressive dysphagia.

Recurrent aspiration pneumonia; breathless or respiratory failure.

### Heart/ vascular disease

NYHA Class III/IV heart failure, or extensive, untreatable coronary artery disease with:

- breathlessness or chest pain at rest or on minimal exertion.

Severe, inoperable peripheral vascular disease.

### Respiratory disease

Severe chronic lung disease with:

- breathlessness at rest or on minimal exertion between exacerbations.

Needs long term oxygen therapy.

Has needed ventilation for respiratory failure or ventilation is contraindicated.

### Kidney disease

Stage 4 or 5 chronic kidney disease (eGFR  $< 30$ ml/min) with deteriorating health.

Kidney failure complicating other life limiting conditions or treatments.

Stopping dialysis.

### Liver disease

Advanced cirrhosis with one or more complications in past year:

- diuretic resistant ascites
- hepatic encephalopathy
- hepatorenal syndrome
- bacterial peritonitis
- recurrent variceal bleeds

Liver transplant is contraindicated.

## Supportive and palliative care planning

- Review current treatment and medication so the patient receives optimal care.
- Consider referral for specialist assessment if symptoms or needs are complex and difficult to manage.
- Agree current and future care goals/ plan with the patient and family.
- Plan ahead if the patient is at risk of loss of capacity.
- Handover care plan, agreed levels of intervention, GPR status.
- Coordinate care (eg. with a primary care register).

# skrbi

- Včasih nas je skrbelo, da bi ne naredili zadosti, sedaj nas skrbi, da bi ne naredili preveč
- Včasih so se ljudje bali navidezne smrti, sedaj se bojijo navideznega življenja

# Kako torej učiti in se učiti paliativnega pristopa ?

- Ni terapevtski nihilizem
- Gre za drugačen način razmišljanja
- Gre za dopuščanje možnosti, da z zdravljenjem ne bomo uspešni
- Upoštevanje mnenja bolnika, ki ne sme temeljiti na strahu, ampak na jasnem pojasnilu
- Ni drugačna doktrina od klasične medicinske – gre samo za širše dojemanje medicine

# Poglavitna etična dilema

- Ali lahko bolniku, ki preide v paliativno oskrbo v ožjem pomenu besede naredimo kakšno škodo ?
  - LAHKO, če paliativni pristop razumemo v luči opuščanja

Zato je pomembno, da nikoli ne pozabimo, da smo medicinsko osebje in da moramo vedno poskušati delovati vzročno

# Končne odločitve

- In dubio: pro vita
- Vedno je potrebno dovolj zgodaj z bolnikom pretehtati njegove vrednote in želje
- Medicina zmore veliko, ali si tega želi tudi bolnik ?
- Pri nezavestnih bolnikih, kjer povratka kognitivnih sposobnosti ni pričakovati v razumnem času: strokovno izpetost – želje svojcev (česa bi si po njihovem mnenju želel bolnik)
- Če smo v skladu z bolnikovo željo (ob razumevanju stanja), kljub strokovni indikaciji, nek poseg ali terapijo opustili, bolnika nismo ubili mi – ampak bolezen, katere potek je dopustil

# Paliativna oskrba –upanje (Atul Gawande)

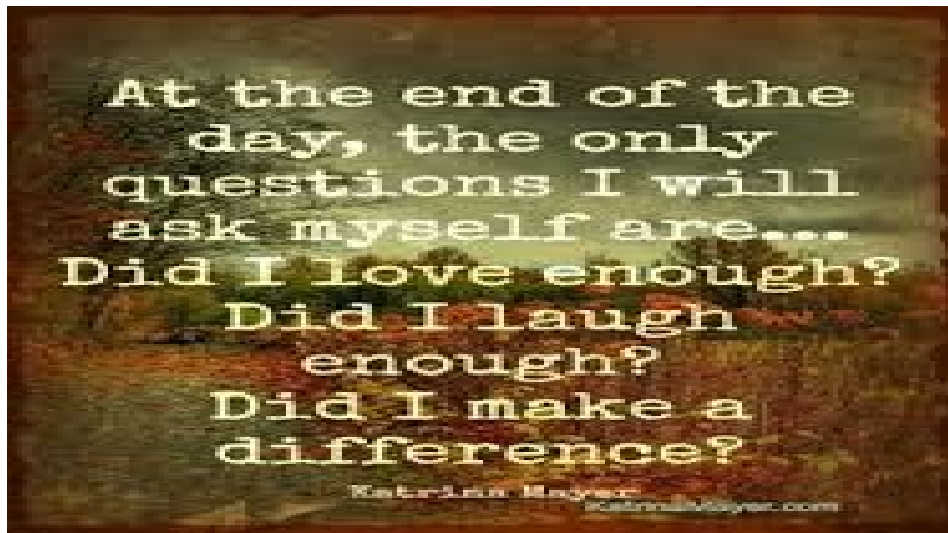
- Dlje živiš le, če se nehaš truditi, da bi živel dlje
- Temeljna konceptualna napaka: smrt je sovražnica. Vendar zmeraj zmaga.

V vojni, kjer ne moreš zmagati, pa si ne želiš generala, ki se bojuje do popolnega uničenja.

Želiš si nekoga, ki se zna bojevati za ozemlje, ki si ga je mogoče priboriti, in se zmore predati, ko to ni mogoče, nekoga, ki razume, da je škoda največja, če ne počneš drugega, kakor da se vojskuješ do bridkega konca.

# Paliativna oskrba - upanje

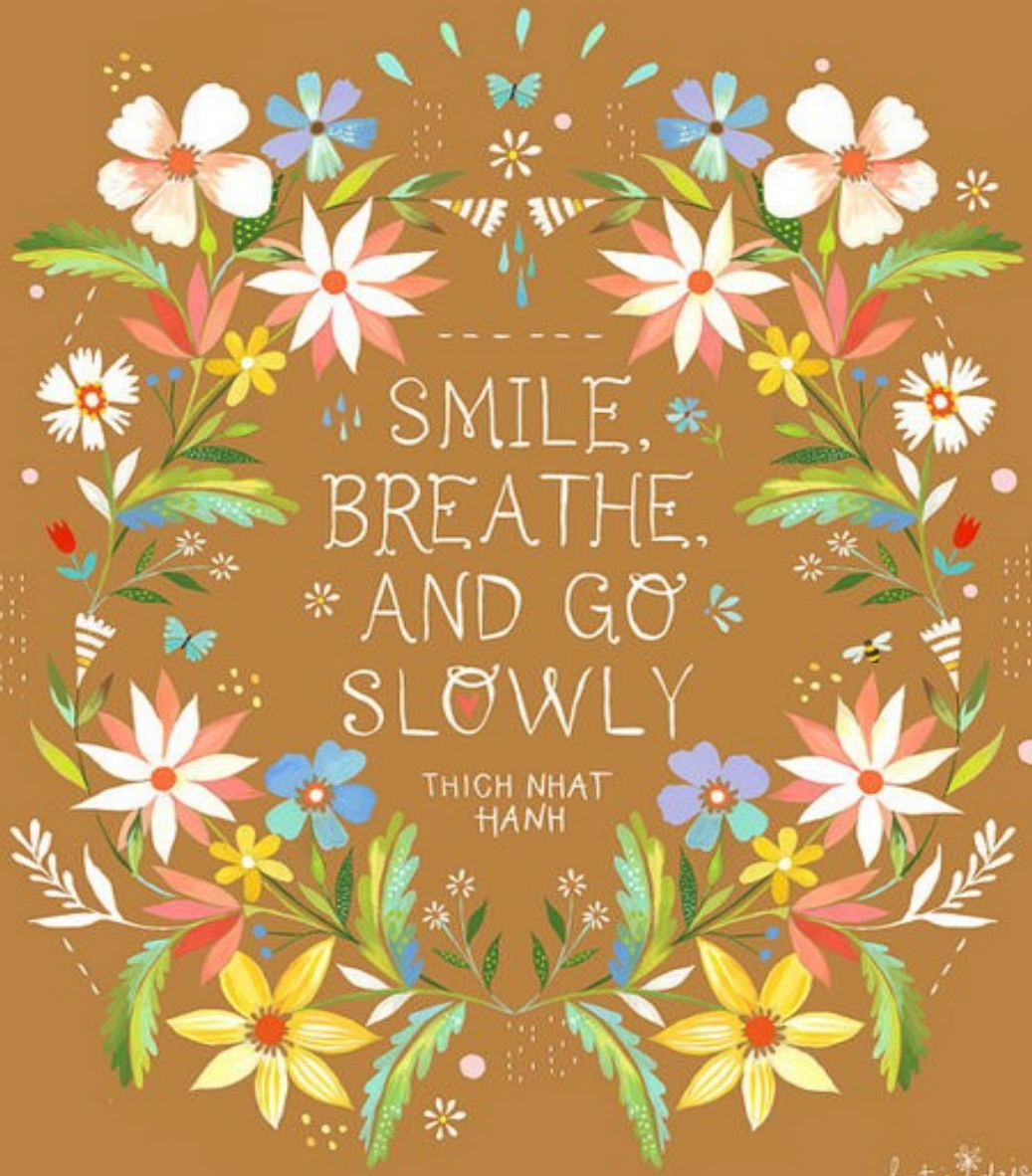
- Upanje ni prepričanje, da se bo nekaj dobro izšlo, ampak prepričanje, da je nekaj smiselno, ne glede na to, kako se izide. (vaclav havel)





# Paliativna oskrba - smrt

- PO ne pomeni priprave na smrt – je pa pogovor o željah ob koncu življenja ključen
- PO pomeni iskanje nešteti možnosti, da izžamemo vse kar bolniku njegovo telo še ponuja in kar mu duh dopušča
- PO ne pomeni opuščati znanja, ki si ga je priborila medicina
- Za vse, kar je bolniku pomembno, se je vredno potruditi – ljudje umrejo samo enkrat



SMILE,  
BREATHE,  
AND GO  
SLOWLY

THICH NHAT  
HANH

katie daisy