The Role of Nursing in Palliative Care

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How we suffer
 History and foundation of palliative nursing practice
 Current practice of palliative nursing
 The journey of Rufus

What is at stake

Despite biomedical and technological advances, in tandem with the emergence of the hospice benefit, persons with terminal illness or chronic complex illness and their families continue to suffer needlessly. Palliative care is an effective model for relief of pain and suffering.

The Premise

Given the complexity of medical and psychosociospiritual needs of patients and families and

- Given the necessity of an interdisciplinary team to meet these needs, with the nurse as a central member of the team
- And, given the trust and regard that nurses hold (Gallup poll)
- That optimizing the role of the nurse can strengthen the effectiveness of palliative care.

How we suffer

Like pain, suffering is what the person says it is Multidimensional-Cicely Saunders Reflects meaning/lack of meaning behind the experience ^ĭ Can occur at individual, group or population level-mediation

How we heal ...

Relief of symptoms
The telling of the story
Healing presence
Locus of control
The nature of hope
Relief of burden on loved ones

What we know as caregivers

Trust in the natural processes of healing
The patient teaches us
Witnessing takes time and energy

The Journey of Rufus

 Patient lives in Boston, MA with his female companion and her two daughters. He has five children of his own who are alive an well. He is currently disabled, having worked as adult caregiver. He quit smoking and denies alcohol and illicits. He notes financial concerns. He denies a spiritual practice

Early Palliative Nursing

Homes for the dying
 Religious societies and hospice care
 Cicely Saunders
 Florence Wald

(Buck, 2009; Buck, 2007)

Nursing Foundations

≍ Florence Nightingale
≍ Henderson
≍ Peplau
≍ Watson
≍ Travelbee

(Lynch, et al., accepted)

ANA Social Policy Statement

X Nurses "attend to the full range of human experiences and responses to health and illness without restriction to a problemfocused orientation; integrate objective data with knowledge gained from an understanding of the patient's subjective experience; apply scientific knowledge to the processes of diagnosis and treatment; and provide a caring relationship that facilitates health and healing." (1995)

ANA and HPNA

The broad scope of palliative nursing practice

 Holistic assessment of patient and family
 Management of pain and other symptoms
 Determination and optimization of functional status
 Identification of goals, values and coping patterns

No one definition...as yet

Palliative nursing is the assessment, diagnosis, and treatment of human responses to actual or potentially lifelimiting illnesses within the context of a dynamic caring relationship with the patient and family in order to reduce or relieve suffering and optimize function x (Lynch, et al., accepted)

The Nursing Team

Nursing Assistant
 Licensed Practical/Vocational Nurse
 Registered Nurse
 Advance Practice Nurse

So it began

Cur first meeting-the experiment with a NYHA class III patient at MGH
"I am not sure I can trust you, Todd."

At the hospital and beyond-the APN
□ Clinical judgment
□ Advocacy and ethics at the systems level
□ Research and Professionalism

The journey of Rufus

The disease progresses...the need for subacute rehab

x "I just want to go home!"

At the nursing facility-the LPN

¤Care of the patient with endstage disease **Pain and comfort management Treatments and procedures** Holistic care of patient, family and other caregivers Interdisciplinary collaboration

The journey of Rufus

The hospitalizations become more frequent...NYHA class IV

X "I can't do this any more, can't you just manage it!"

With each return to the hospital-the RN

Pain management
 Symptom management
 Holistic care of the patient and family
 Education and advocacy
 Interdisciplinary collaboration

The journey of Rufus

A change of heart-focusing on comfort for Rufus and his family
"I can't stand to be alone!"

What the NA could do in the home

Physical care of the patient and family
 Psychosocial and spiritual care of the patient and family
 Contributions to interdisciplinary team
 Professional practice issues

What the NA could do in the home

- Provide psychosocial and spiritual care of the patient and family
- Assist in identifying support needs of patient and family
- Assure dignity and honor choices at time of death
- Contribute to bereavement follow up

The Journey of Rufus

In the end...inpatient hospice
"When can I go home?"

Lessons learned from Rufus
 Advocacy
 Being present with difficult news
 Advanced care planning
 Coordination of care

Advocacy

Support congruency between plan of care and patient's and/or family's wishes/values.

Empower patients through education in self-determination/informed consent
 Promote peaceful death

Discussing Difficult News

Poor communication as a source of distress

Unaddressed concerns lead to anxiety/depression
 Improved patient coping
 Promoting self-determination

Advanced Care Planning

 A timely topic... Tt starts in the primary care clinic ≍An evolutionary process The ethics of communication **≍**Medical interpreter X Anticipate the conflicts **Healing** the fears

Advanced Care Planning

Help explore concepts of quality of life Help patients understand disease progression Explain benefits and burdens of lifesustaining treatment X Advocate for care consistent with patient preferences

Coordination of care

×Where we may not have served Rufus well Where the nurse can be a key leader Coordinating holistic care of patient and family **Transition** arrangements ズMedication reconciliation

(Prevost, et al., 2010)

Conclusion...

When the time comes, we will all demand relief from pain and suffering that is tailored to the needs of us and our families.

Nurses remain highly trusted and held in high regard (Gallup poll)

When given the time and resources, the nursing team can make a unique contribution to providing palliative care to patients and families

One final thought...

IT We tend to look at caring as an attitude of the strong towards the weak, of the powerful towards the powerless, of the haves towards the have-nots. When we honestly ask ourselves which persons in our lives mean the most to us, we often find it is those who, instead of giving advice, solutions or cures, have chosen rather to share our pain and touch our wounds with a gentle and kinder hand. The friend who can be silent with us in a moment of despair or confusion, who can stay with us in an hour of grief and bereavement, who can tolerate not knowing, not curing, not healing and face with us the reality of our powerlessness, that is the friend who cures. (Nouwen, 1990)

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