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Towards Primary Care Providing Universal Access to Palliative Care in Europe



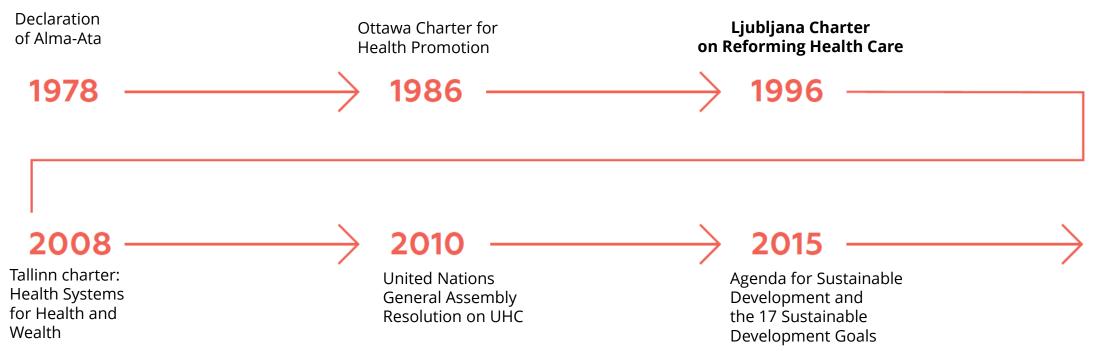
"Primary palliative care is palliative care practised by primary health care workers, who are the principal providers of integrated health care for people in local communities throughout their life. It includes early identification and triggering of palliative care as part of integrated and holistic chronic disease management, collaborating with specialist palliative care services where they exist, and strengthening underlying professional capabilities in primary care."

(Munday et al, 2019)



Historical evolution of primary (palliative) care

Reforms, with primary health care as a philosophy, should ensure that health services at all levels protect and promote health, improve the quality of life, prevent and treat diseases, rehabilitate patients and care for the suffering and terminally ill.



Historical evolution of primary (palliative) care

European Framework for Action on Integrated Health Services Delivery

Declaration of Astana at the Global Conference on Primary Health Care United Nations High-level Meeting on UHC: Moving Together to Build a Healthier World

World Health Assembly Resolution on Primary Health Care WHA 72.2

2016

2018

2019

2020

European Programme of Work (2020–2025): United Action for Better Health in Europe

World Health Assembly Endorsement of the WHO-UNICEF Operational Framework for PHC

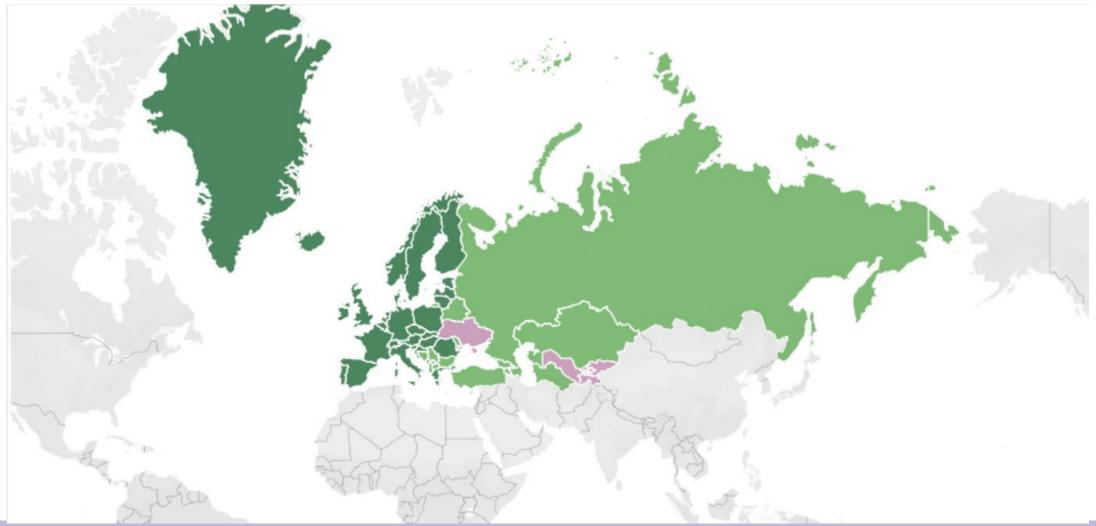
2021

Landmark Resolution on Primary Health Care at the 71st Session of the WHO Regional Committee for Europe 2022

Launch of the WHO-UNICEF
Primary Health Care Measurement
Framework and Indicators: Monitoring
Health Systems through a Primary Health
Care Lens

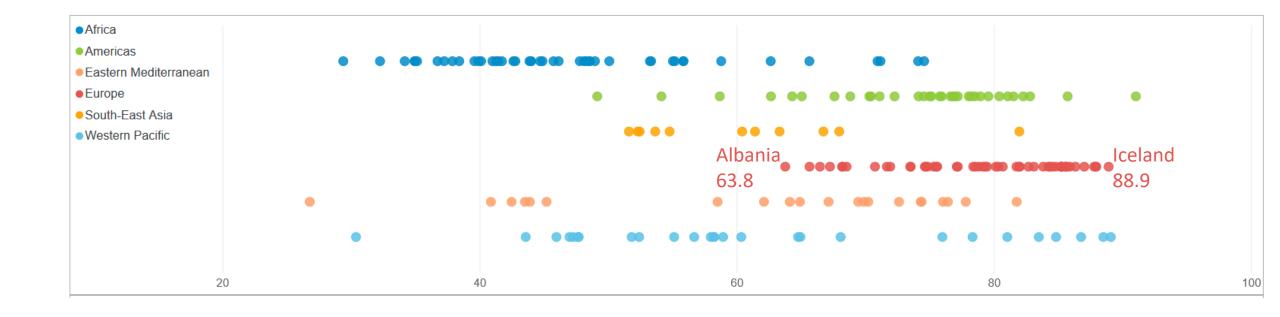


Europe





UHC Service Coverage Index (SDG 3.8.1)



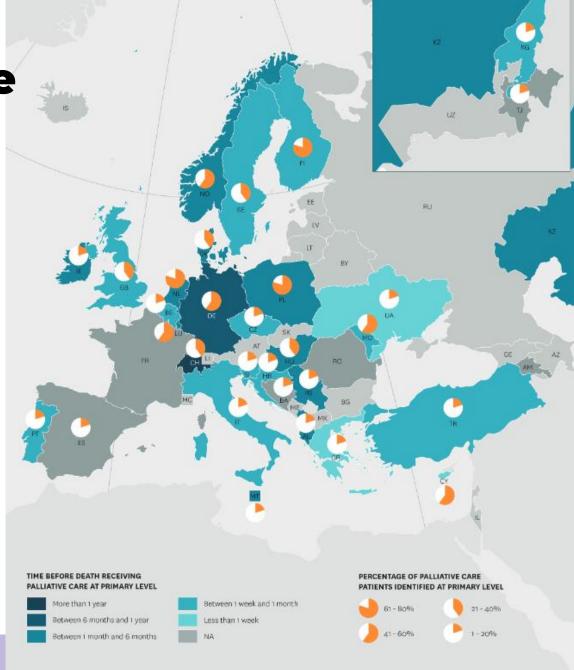
Outlook

- I. Palliative care integration in primary care in **Europe**
- II. Three successful examples in different countries in **Europe**
- III. What really helps facilitate the delivery of palliative care in primary care in **Europe**?

I. Palliative care integration in primary care in **Europe**?

Integration of Palliative Care at the Primary Care level

Identifying patients at the primary level



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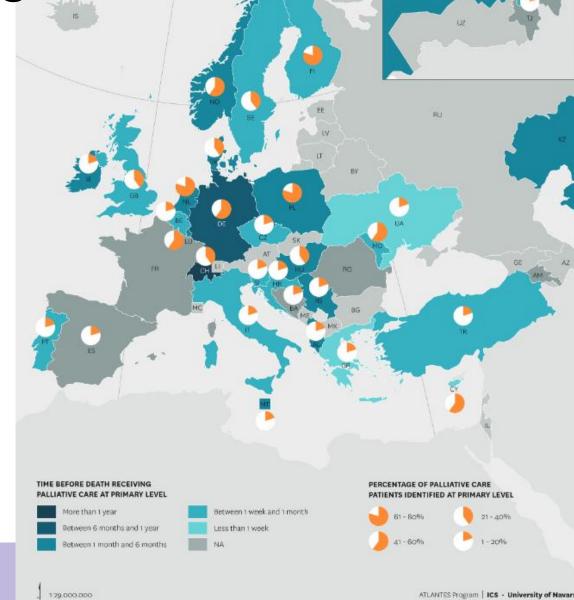
Integration of Palliative Care at the Primary Care level

Incentives for early identification - type





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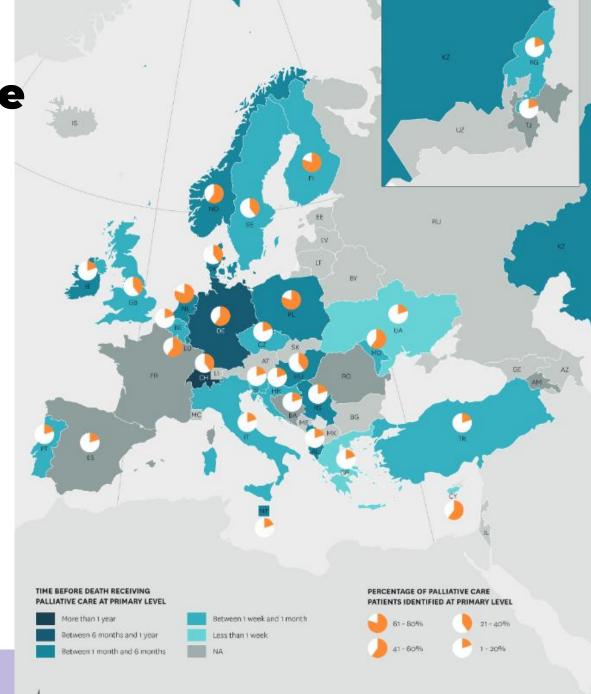
Integration of Palliative Care at the Primary Care level

Official documents regulating PPC provision

COUNTRY	LAW	PLAN	COUNTRY	LAW	PLAN
Armenia	•	•	Albania	•	0
France	•	•	Hungary	•	0
Kyrgyzstan	•	•	Ireland	0	•
The Netherlands		•	Italy	•	0
Croatia	•	•	Kazakhstan	•	•
Germany	•	•	Luxembourg	•	0
Republic	•	•	Malta	0	•
of Moldova			Norway	0	•
Slovenia	•	•	Poland	•	0
Spain	•	•	Portugal	•	0
Tajikistan	•	•	Romania	•	0
Turkey	•	•	Serbia	0	•
Belgium	•	0	Sweden	0	•
Czech Republic	0	•	Switzerland	0	•
Denmark	0	•	Ukraine	•	0
Finland	0	•	Scotland	0	•

21/34 Law 22/34 Plan

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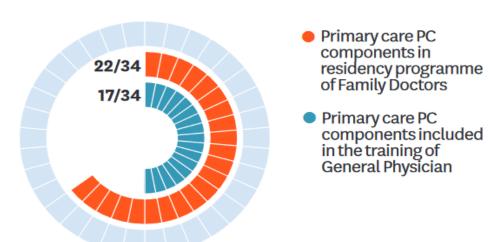


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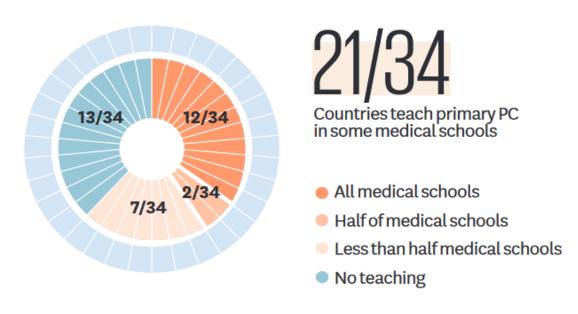
Integration of Palliative Care at the Primary Care level

Primary palliative care education in medical schools

PRIMARY PC TRAINING FOR FAMILY DOCTORS AND GENERAL PHYSICIANS



PRIMARY PC EDUCATION



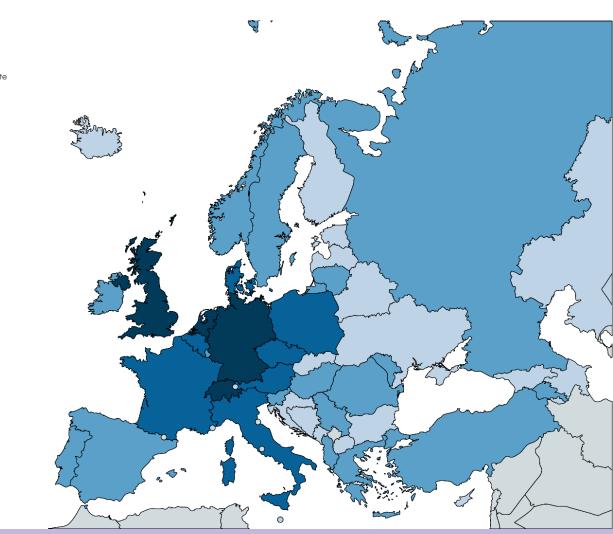
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Integration Capacity Score

Fields

- Pediatrics
- Cardiology
- Oncology
- Primary care Level
- Long-term facilities
- Volunteers and PC



Sanchez et al. (2021) BMJ Supportive & Palliative Care



Integration Capacity Score Primary Care Level

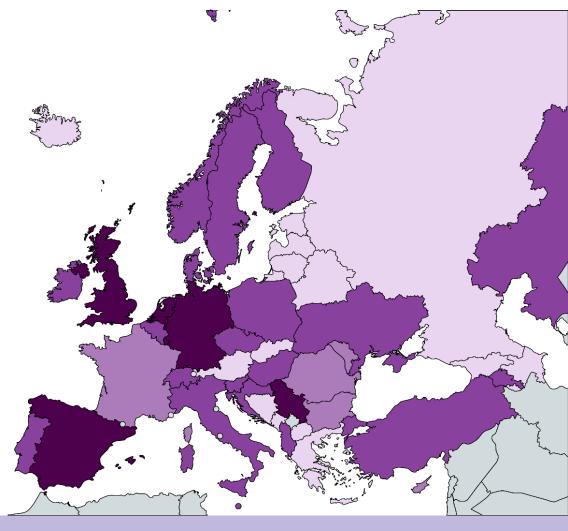


Indicators

- % of patients identified at the primary care level
- Incentives to promote early identification of patients at the primary care level
- Existence of official policy documents regulating primary PC
- Primary PC education



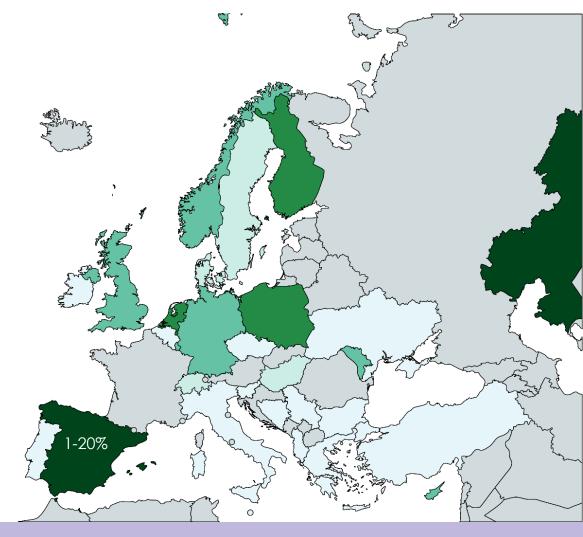




Integration Capacity Score Primary Care Level

% of patients identified at the primary care level





Sanchez et al. (2021) BMJ Supportive & Palliative Care

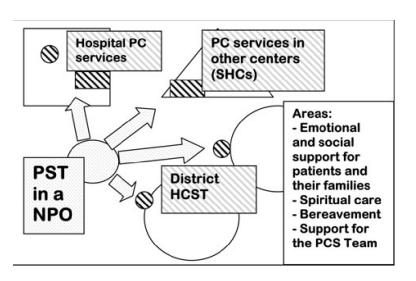


II. Three successful examples in different countries in **Europe**?

1. Catalonia: Comprehensive Care for Patients with Advanced Illnesses, and their Families

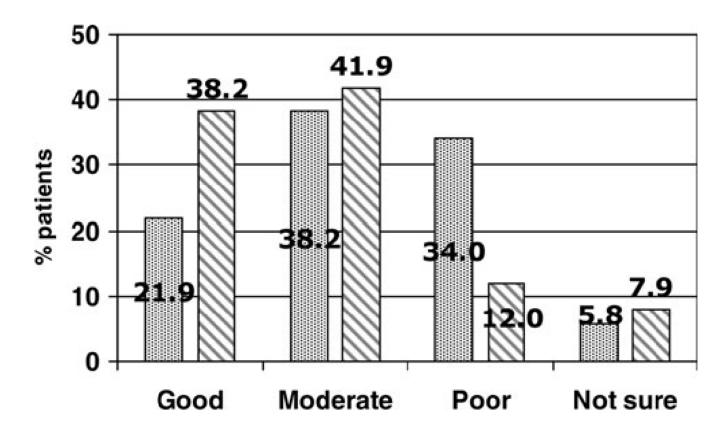
Improvement of psycho-social care of terminally ill patients (and their families) with a special focus on spiritual aspects through the implementation of Psycho-social Support Teams (PSTs) providing support for preexisting PC services.

- Training
- Common documentation
- A computer-based virtual campus





1. Catalonia: Comprehensive Care for Patients with Advanced Illnesses, and their Families



Emotional well-being at the first and last assessment



2. Germany: Hospice and Palliative Care Act

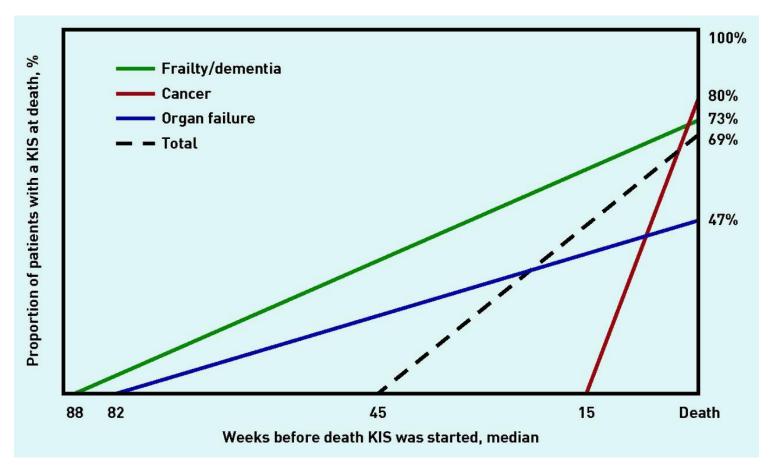
- The Hospice and Palliative Care Act (HPG) came into force at the end of 2015 in order to improve the palliative care structures.
- A catalog of measures that promotes the nationwide expansion of hospice and palliative care throughout Germany, especially in structurally weak and rural regions.
- Outpatient and inpatient hospice care is more financially supported by the health insurance companies.

3. Scotland: Key Information Summary (KIS)

- created in primary care by GPs in 2013
- enable sharing of patient information, preferences across care settings, and inform emergency and out-of-hours care
- helps to coordinate chronic disease management and early palliative care.
- was associated with a greater likelihood of dying in a community setting (home, care home, or hospice).
- Most KIS were considered useful/highly useful.



3. Scotland: Key Information Summary (KIS)



Proportion of patients with a Key Information Summary (KIS) in place before death, and if so, the median number of weeks before death KIS was started by trajectory



III. What really helps facilitate the delivery of palliative care in primary care in **Europe**?

Barriers

Workload of GPs and lack of time to implement palliative care

Patients present increasingly with multiple chronic conditions rather than with a single diagnosis

Early identification was rare

Lack of training

Lack of multi-professional teamwork in primary care

Lack of specialists in palliative care

Most patients and professionals are unwilling to talk about dying

Opportunities

GPs motivated

Most frequent

frequent

Many policies and guidelines

Educational activities and resources

Use of specific tools to identify patients

Advance care planning

Development of information systems and communications including out of hours

Developing research base

Community participation



Conclusion

- Challenge in the assessment of Primary Palliative Care due to complexity of the performance aspects and integration of assessments in policies.
- Degree of integration in primary care varies between and inside countries.
- Good examples (HICs)