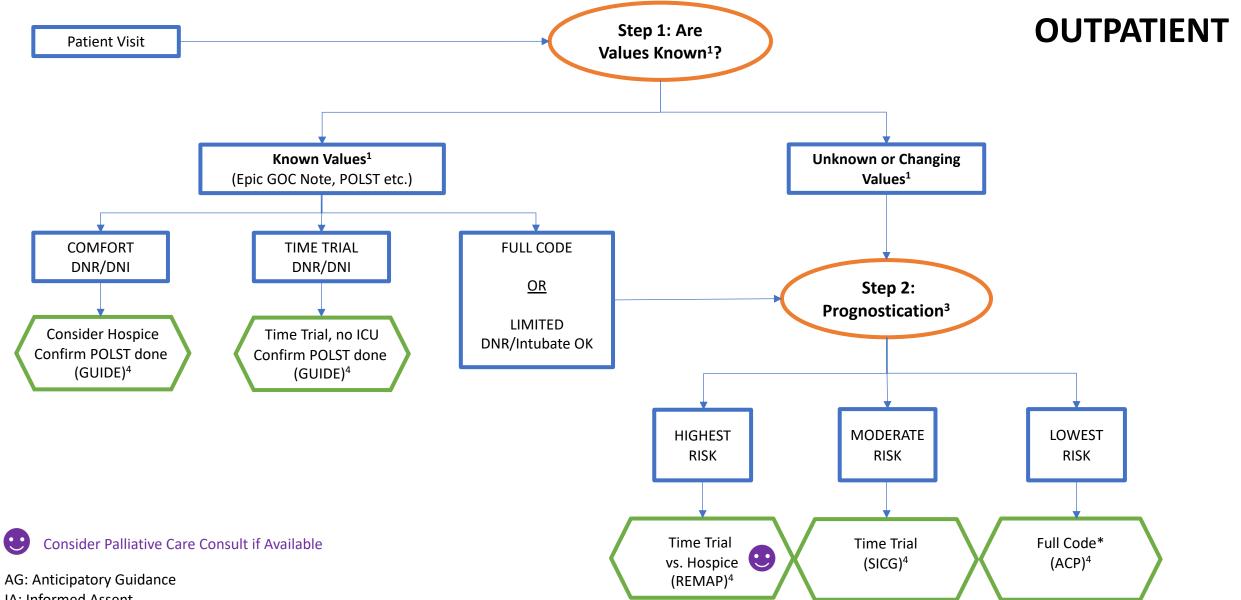
COVID-19 Advance Care Planning and Serious Illness Conversations

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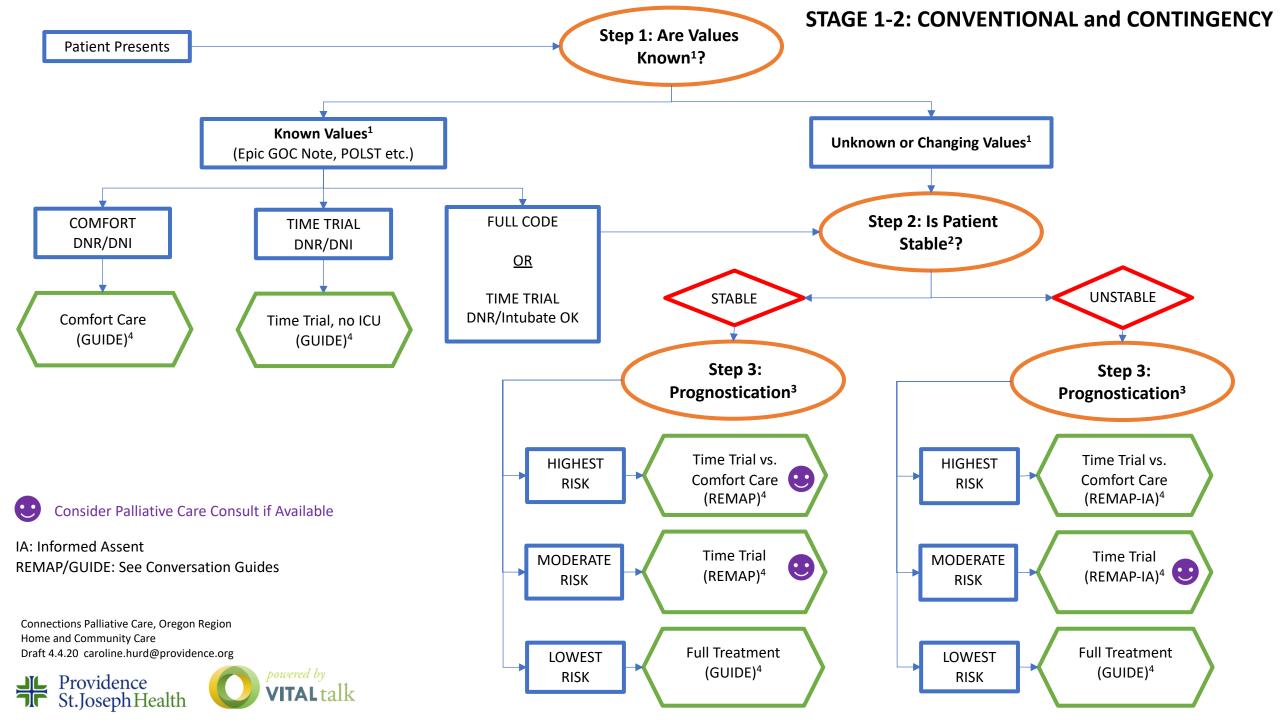
OUTPATIENT and LONG TERM CARE

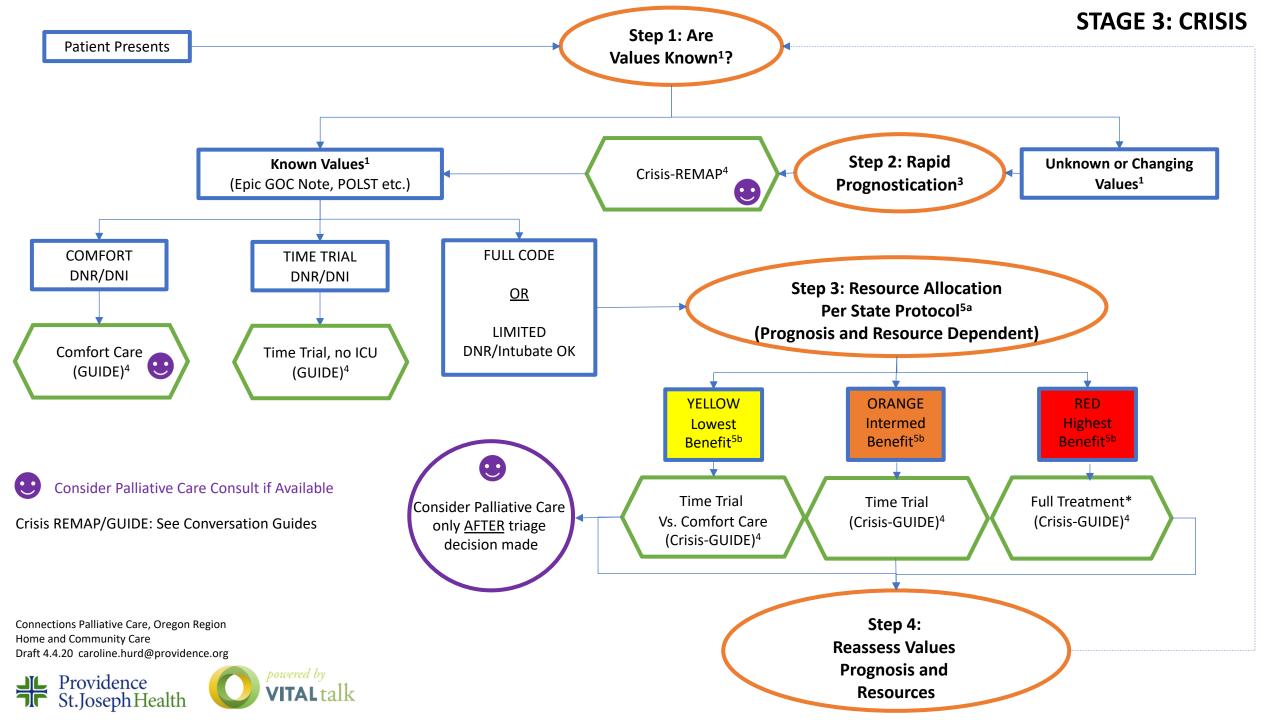


IA: Informed Assent REMAP/GUIDE: See Conversation Maps



INPATIENT and EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT





Conversation by Crisis Stage

Conversation by Location and Crisis Stage

PROGNOSIS	CLINICIAN	STAGE 1: CONVENTIONAL	STAGE 2: CONTINGENCY	STAGE 3: CRISIS	DOCUMENTATION	
OUTPATIENT/LONG TERM CARE						
Lowest Risk	PCP/Specialist	АСР	АСР	ACP	Advance Directive	
Moderate Risk	PCP/Specialist	SICG	SICG	SICG	Advance Directive GOC Note	
Highest Risk	PCP/Specialist +/- Pal Care	REMAP-Outpatient	REMAP-Outpatient	REMAP-IA	Advance Directive GOC Note +/- POLST (if DNR)	
INPATIENT/EMERGENCY ROOM						
Lowest Risk	Primary Teams	GUIDE	GUIDE	Crisis-REMAP Crisis GUIDE	GOC Note Code Status	
Moderate Risk	Primary Teams +/- Pal Care	REMAP-Inpatient	REMAP-Inpatient	Crisis-REMAP Crisis-GUIDE	GOC Note Code Status	
Highest Risk	Primary Teams +/- Pal Care	REMAP-IA	REMAP-IA	Crisis-REMAP Crisis-GUIDE	GOC Note Code Status	

PCP: Primary Care Provider ACP: Advance Care Planning SICG: Serious Illness Conversation Guide POLST: Portable Orders for Life Sustaining Treatment GOC: Goals of Care IA: Informed Assent GUIDE: Get ready, Understanding, Inform, Demonstrate empathy, Equip REMAP: Reframe, Empathize, Map Values, Align, Plan





Prognostication

PROGNOSTICATION

Note: One tool cannot provide enough answer to determine prognosis, these tools should be used together to create your best estimate

Component	Tool/Question	Lowest Risk	Moderate Risk	Highest Risk
Acute Illness	SOFA score ¹	≤ 7 (Low potential for death)	8-11 (Intermediate potential for death)	≥ 12 (High potential for death)
Functional Status Functional Trajectory	Frailty Scale ²	0 Criteria	1-2 Criteria	3+ Criteria
	Has the patient had any <u>unplanned</u> hospital admissions in the last 6 months? ³	No Or Yes but age is <65y	Yes, and age is 65-85	Yes, and age is ≥ 86y
	2 yr "Surprise Question" "Would I be surprised if this patient died in the next 2 years?" ⁴	Yes, I would be surprised	No, I would not be surprised	No, I would not be surprised
Disease Specific	Does the patient have any of the following and what is the severity? ⁵ Dementia Malignancy Heart Failure/CAD Pulmonary Disease ESRD Cirrhosis Progressive Neurologic Conditions (ALS etc.)	None OR Minor, well controlled, or earlier stage comorbidities	 Major Comorbidities (associated with significantly decreased long term survival) Moderate dementia Malignancy with a < 10 year expected survival NYHA Class III heart failure Severe multi-vessel CAD Moderately severe chronic lung disease (e.g., COPD, IPF) ESRD in patients <75y Cirrhosis with history of decompensation 	 Severe Comorbidities (associated with >1 year survival) Severe dementia Cancer being treated with only palliative interventions NYHA Class IV heart failure plus evidence of frailty Severe chronic lung disease plus evidence of frailty ESRD ≥ 75y Cirrhosis with MELD score ≥20, ineligible for transplant



SOFA SCORE

ORGAN SYSTEM	SCORE = 0	1	2	3	4
RESPIRATORY Pa02/Fi02	> 400	<u><</u> 400	<u><</u> 300	200 with resp. support	<100 with resp. support
HEMATOLOGIC Platelets	> 150	<u><</u> 150	<u><</u> 100	<u><</u> 50	<u><</u> 20
HEPATIC Bilirubin (mg/dl)	< 1.2	1.2 – 1.9	2.0 – 5.9	6 – 11.9	<u>></u> 12
CARDIOVASCULAR Hypotension	None	Mean Arterial Pressure <70mmHg	Dopamine <u><</u> 5 or any Dobutamine	Dopamine > 5 or Epi < 0.1 or Nor-Epi <u>< 0</u> .1	Dopamine > 15 or Epi > 0.1 or Nor-Epi > 0.1
CNS Glasgow Coma Score	15	13 - 14	10 - 12	6 - 9	<6
RENAL Creatinine	<1.2	1.2 - 1.9	2.0 - 3.4	3.5 - 4.9	<u>></u> 5.0

Taken from: Minnesota Health Care Preparedness Program: HTTPS://WWW.HEALTH.STATE.MN.US/COMMUNITIES/EP/SURGE/CRISIS/INDEX

FRAILTY SCALE

FRAIL	SCORE = 0		
<u>F</u> atigue	"Are you fatigued throughout the day?" (yes=1pt)		
<u>R</u>esistance	"Can you walk up a flight of stairs?" (no=1pt)		
<u>A</u> mbulation	"Can you walk a block?" (no=1pt)		
<u>I</u> llness	Does the patient have <u>></u> 5 of the following: HTN, DM, cancer (other than skin cancer), chronic lung disease, h/o MI/CAD/stent, CHF, angina, asthma, arthritis, h/o stroke/TIA, CKD? (yes=1pt)		
<u>L</u> oss of weight	<i>"Have you lost weight unexpectedly in the past 6 months?"</i> OR: If weights are in Epic, have they lost more than 5% body weight (yes=1pt)		
S	SCORE: 0 criteria = Robust 1 or 2 criteria = pre-frail 3+ criteria = frail		

Adapted from: Brigham and Women's Geriatric Resource for Front Line Clinicians Guide and Ref: Morley et. al. www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4515112/

Role of Palliative Care



Palliative Care in Stage 1 and 2 (Conventional and Contingency)

- Palliative Care Screening for COVID19/PUI inpatients (ER or hospital) with serious chronic comorbidities and/or $\geq 65y$ with:
 - Chart review to identify previously documented GOC/ACP (POLST registry, GOC Epic notes, advance directives etc.)
 - Call PCP/physician of trust as time allows
 - Proceed with palliative care intervention as indicated-ranging from assisting primary clinicians to palliative care specialty team intervention like formal patient care conference.
 - Rounding/Check-in with hospitalist and ICU teams to assess for unmet palliative care needs
- 2. Advice and Coaching for Staff, Primary and Other Specialty Teams:
 - Prognosis: Initial prognosis assessment
 - Communication:
 - How to deliver serious news and how to convey what beneficial/appropriate treatments are available for patients.
 - Giving anticipatory guidance and basic goals of care conversations (code status, POLST, SICG, REMAP)
 - Whole Person Symptom management
 - For patients at any level of care/intervention.
 - For patients on comfort care, including use of comfort care orders and managing end of life trajectory, symptoms to ensure comfort in dying, and support patient and family.
 - Clinician Moral Distress
- 3. Specialty Consultation
 - Prognosis assessment in patients with serious chronic illness that considers patient's entire health status (acute illness(es), chronic illness(es), and frailty). Assessment includes disease trajectory with estimated life expectancy/survival, functional status, and the likelihood of available treatments achieving an acceptable health state.
 - **Communication: Goals of care conference with patient/family** when communication is difficult, there are discordant values, family dynamics are challenging, or when there are other barriers to establishing a care plan moving forward.
 - Whole Person Symptoms: Complex or refractory symptom management or psychosocial/spiritual distress

Palliative Care in Stage 3 (Crisis, Resource Allocation)

- The Palliative Care Team will continue to provide the same services that are provided in Stages 1 and 2, as staffing and conditions allow*
- The Palliative Care Team will NOT be involved in Triage Decisions about Resource Allocation. This will be done by the Triage Officer and the Triage Team

The following <u>additional</u> services will be offered in Stage 3 as staffing allows:

- 1. Palliative Care Screening:
 - Assist primary teams in rapid assessment of prior documented goals of care in Epic in high risk patients
 - Assist primary teams in rapid assessment of prognostication in high risk patients
 - Proceed to full palliative care consultation as indicated based on communication, whole person symptom management
 needs and staff availability
- 2. Palliative Care Communication

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- Although resource allocation will be determined by the Triage Team/Triage Officer, Palliative Care can be consulted, **AFTER a triage decision is delivered, to support the patient/family.** For particularly challenging communication situations, Palliative Care can be consulted to coach the Triage Officer and/or Primary Team Attending Physician in person-centered communication and conflict management.
- 3. Palliative Care Whole Person Symptom Management
 - Assist with end of life symptom management, psychosocial/spiritual distress related to pandemic

*Formal Palliative Care specialty team interventions may be dependent on patient acuity (stable vs unstable) and staffing availability, making coaching and support of primary clinicians in primary palliative skills crucial.