

ITEM 8

# palliative and hospice care for children and young people

**Clair Holdsworth** 

Director of Clinical Services







#### **Aims**

- What is children's palliative care
- Consider agencies involved
- The needs of the child
- Impacts on family
- What is good End of Life care









#### Scope of palliative care

Palliative care for children and young people with lifelimiting conditions is an active and total approach to care, from the point of diagnosis or recognition, embracing physical, emotional, social and spiritual elements through to death and beyond.

ACT(2008)









#### Where services sit?

Specialist
palliative
care services
Tertiary specialist
paediatric care and
symptom control

#### Core palliative care services

These form the majority of services required by children and young people with palliative care needs and their families, e.g. community nursing teams, hospices, bereavement services, sibling support

#### Universal services

The foundations for a good palliative care service includes services which are available to all children and young people, e.g. GPs, education, playgroups



















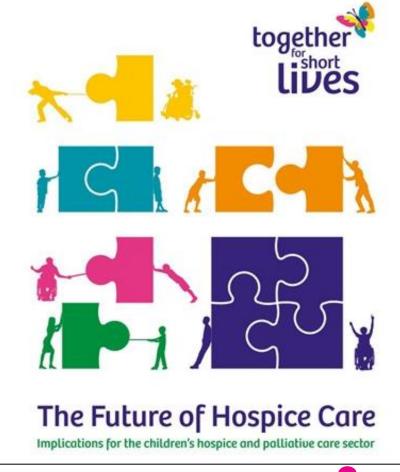




















## Children's hospices

- Offer specialist palliative care throughout the child and family's journey
- Short breaks, symptom control, end of life care and bereavement









#### children's vs. adult palliative care

- Palliative care focus
- Hospice services provision
- Prevalence of hospices
- Conditions
- Transition
- Community support
- Funding
- Environment



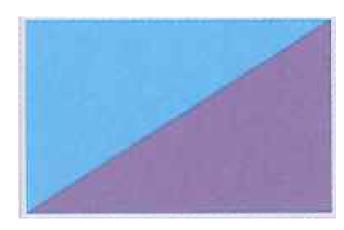










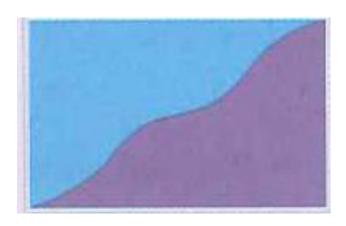


As the illness progresses, the emphasis gradually shifts from curative to palliative care









Highly technical, invasive treatments may be used to both prolong life and improve quality alongside palliative care, each becoming more dominant at different stages of the disease.

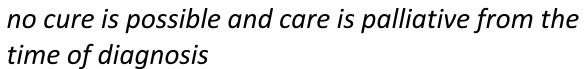










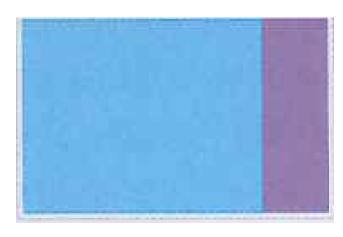












At first it may not be apparent that this will be a terminal illness and palliative care starts suddenly once the realisation dawns.









## so, how many children?

#### It's estimated that:

- In England there are more than 40,000 children with life limiting and life threatening conditions.
- 5,800 children and neonates die each year in England. Of these...
  - 3,900 will have required palliative care
  - 2,100 are neonates.
- Most children will die in hospital.
- Approximately two-thirds of children with palliative care needs will also have a recognised disability.









## so, how many children in North Yorkshire?

- North Yorkshire (Fraser et al 2010) identified 398 children
- Recent studies suggest this will have increased considerably in the last 6 years (+40% more = +160 children, 558 in total)
- Currently (Jul-Sep 2016) Martin House is caring for 56 children and 20 bereaved families

Providing 106 nights for Children, 60 nights for parents & 31 nights for siblings









### child and family needs

- Choices in all aspects of their care.
- Coordination of services at home, where this is their choice. This should include specialist equipment
  and access to 24 specialist advice, care and support when needed.
- Care and services that is right for their age from neonates to young adults.
- Care and services that are culturally sensitive.
- Expert symptom management.
- Emotional, spiritual and practical support for all family members
- Short breaks, with nursing and medical support when required









- Parents and carers need practical support, including clinical equipment, financial grants, suitable housing and domestic help.
- Transport and mobility assistance.
- A simple system for accessing benefits, allowances and other financial assistance.
- Planned transition from children's to adult services
- To continue with their education and take part in extended school opportunities and other appropriate childhood activities.
- The opportunity to participate in social activities and be with their friends
- Good end of life care. Children should be allowed to die at home if this is what they need.
- Specialist support for siblings.
- Bereavement support.







#### **End of life care plans**



#### A good plan should contain...

- Wants and wishes of the child and family
  - Wish granting
  - Complimentary therapies
  - Fears
  - Religious and cultural needs
- Anticipatory symptom management
- Limitation of Treatment Agreement (LOTA)
- Up to date emergency contacts
- Plans for death









### Parallel planning

#### **Potential benefits:**

- A combination of a palliative and rehabilitative approach will result in improved quality of life.
- A commitment to parallel planning will facilitate improved care at all stages.
- Enhanced quality of life offered by long-term palliative care is valued by families.
- Improved symptom control
- Better recognition of dynamic condition

The Children's Trust 2011









### our approach

Our philosophy is one of **well coordinated services** that enable, support and inform families so that they can exercise **true choice** relating to:

- Choice of place of care.
- Choice of social opportunities.
- Choice of place of death.
- Choice of emotional, psychological and bereavement support.









having the courage to walk into a room where there are no answers, and having the strength to stay there.



#### **Questions?**

choldsworth@martinhouse.org.uk

01937 845045





