

## 2.20 HOSPICE AND END-OF-LIFE-CARE

General Assessment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Patient has a life-limiting or terminal illness, prefers <b>comfort-focused treatment</b>, and has:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ POLST form specifying DN(A)R and <b>comfort-focused treatment and/or</b></li><li>○ Is enrolled in hospice care</li></ul></li></ul>
BLS General Management
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Review and verify POLST/DN(A)R documentation (see <b>policy 4051 DNR &amp; POLST</b>) and hospice enrollment.<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Prioritize patient comfort and symptom management; this may include:</li><li>○ Repositioning, including raising head of bed, if possible and indicated</li><li>○ Using gentle suction and oxygen</li><li>○ Creating a quiet environment, offering frequent reassurance, touch and verbal orientation, if patient is delirious or anxious</li><li>○ If a hospice emergency kit is available, encouraging family and patient to administer medication as prescribed, if indicated (e.g., oral liquid morphine and/or lorazepam for pain or dyspnea)</li></ul></li><li>• Request transport, only if comfort needs cannot be met in current location.</li><li>• If possible, attempt to contact hospice service and discuss care plan along with the patient/family prior to transport.</li></ul>
ALS General Management
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• For nausea, follow abdominal discomfort (see <b>protocol 2.01 Abdominal Discomfort</b>)</li><li>• For refractory pain, follow pain control procedure (see <b>protocol 2.09 Pain Control</b>). Opioids are preferred.</li><li>• For seizure, follow adult seizure (see <b>protocol 2.13 Adult Seizure</b>.)</li></ul>
Base Hospital Criteria
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Unclear or unresolvable issues regarding care plan</li><li>• Following administration of narcotics and patient preference for non-transport</li></ul>

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Comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Definitions</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ <b>Hospice:</b> is a specific type of palliative care program that provides comprehensive, holistic care and support for patients and their families facing a terminal illness with a prognosis of six months or less. Hospice programs have a 24/7 nurse-on call. Patients on hospice have elected to forgo curative or life-prolonging medical interventions and usually have DNR orders or a POLST specifying DN(A)R/Comfort-Focused Treatment. Of note, it is not <i>required</i> for hospice patients to have DNR orders.</li><li>○ <b>Palliative Care:</b> is compassionate, team-based care that provides relief from the symptoms and physical and mental stress of a serious or life-limiting illness. Palliative care can be provided at diagnosis, during curative treatment and follow-up, and through the end of life.</li></ul></li><li>• When communicating with patients near the end of life and their family, affirm dying as a normal process and offer a support system to help the family cope during the patient's illness and bereavement process.</li><li>• Generally, avoid naloxone for patients near the end of life. They are often on high doses of opioids and naloxone may precipitate a pain crisis.</li></ul>