

A "good" death

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Introduction



What constitutes a "good" death?

Whose perspective?

- Patient
- Carers
- Health service
- Society





Principles of a good death

- To know when death is coming, and to understand what can be expected
- To be able to retain control of what happens
- To be afforded dignity and privacy
- To have control over pain relief and other symptom control
- To have choice and control over where death occurs (at home or elsewhere)
- · To have access to information and expertise of whatever kind is necessary
- · To have access to any spiritual or emotional support required
- · To have access to hospice care in any location, not only in hospital
- · To have control over who is present and who shares the end
- To be able to issue advance directives which ensure wishes are respected
- · To have time to say goodbye, and control over other aspects of timing
- To be able to leave when it is time to go, and not to have life prolonged pointlessly





Factors affecting opinion ("good" death):

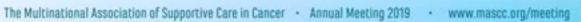
- Culture
- Religion
- Society
- Personal experiences
- Personal circumstances

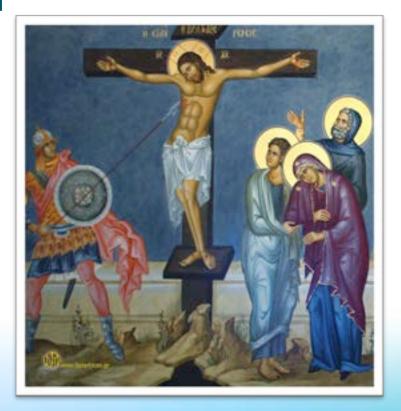




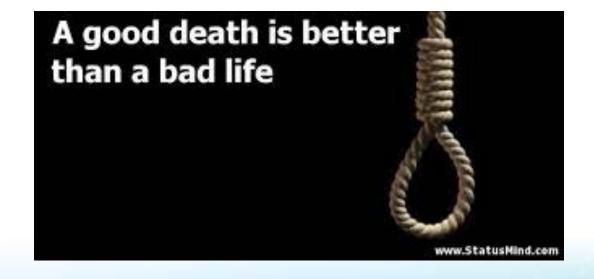






















Literature



Steinhauser KE et al. Factors considered important at the end of life by patients, family, physicians, and other care providers. JAMA 2000; 284:2476-82.





Attributes	Patients, %			Bereaved Family Members, %		Physicians, %		Other Care Providers, %				
	Agree	Disagree	Neither	Agree	Disagree	Neither	Agree	Disagree	Neither	Agree	Disagree	Neither
Use all available treatments no matter what the chance of recovery	48	31	22	38	44	18	7	81	12	5	83	12
Not be connected to machines	64	16	20	63	17	20	50	9	41	61	10	30
Know the timing of one's death	39	22	39	49	16	35	26	29	46	35	18	47
Control the time and place of one's death	40	24	35	38	22	40	36	25	39	44	25	30
Discuss personal fears	61	11	28	80	4	16	88	1	11	94	1	5
Die at nome	35	12	53	30	16	54	44	5	51	46	2	52
Be with one's pets	37	18	45	47	10	44	42	8	50	73	2	24
Meet with a dergy member	69	7	24	83	1	17	60	4	36	70	1	30
Have a chance to talk about the meaning of death	58	9	33	72	3	26	66	5	29	86	1	12
Discuss spiritual beliefs with one's physician	50	13	37	54	7	39	49	10	41	51	7	42



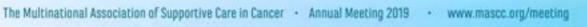
Table 3. Attributes Rated as Important by More Than 70% of Patients But Not Physicians*

> Participants Who Agreed That Attribute Is Very Important at End of Life, %

Attributes	Patients	Physicians				
Be mentally aware	92	65				
Be at peace with God	89	65				
Not be a burden to family	89	58				
Be able to help others	88	44				
Pray	85	55				
Have funeral arrangements planned	82	58				
Not be a burden to society	81	44				
Feel one's life is complete	80	68				

^{*}P<.001 for all comparisons.





Payne SA et al. Perceptions of a "good" death: a comparative study of the views of hospice staff and patients. Palliative Medicine 1996; 10: 307-12.





	Number of ponses $(n = 20)$		
No sign of physical pain	16		
2. Family acceptance	15		
3. A peaceful death	14		
4. Location of death is patient's choice	14		
5. Continuity of life	13		
6. Presence of loved ones	12		
7. The patient shows no anxiety	12		
8. Staff make the dying process more comfortal	ole 12		
9. The patient is still able to exert some control	11		
10. Recognition of cultural procedures for dying	11		
11. The patient is at peace with him/herself	10		
12. Cultural diversity	9		





Category	Number of responses $(n = 18)$				
1. Dying in one's sleep	6				
2. Dying quietly	3				
Dying suddenly	3				
4. Not afraid/fatalistic	3				
5. Religion	2				
6. Being pain free	2				



Waghorn M et al. Opinions of patients with cancer on the relative importance of place of death in the context of a 'good death'. BMJ Supportive & Palliative Care 2011; 1: 310-4.



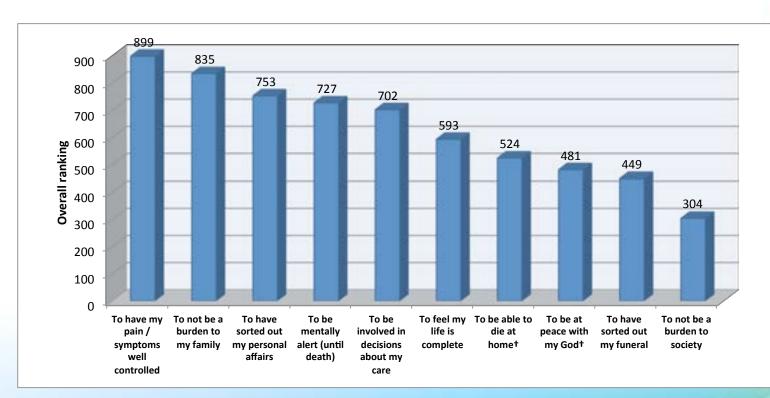
Davies A et al. Good concordance between patients and their non-professional carers about factors associated with a 'good death' and other important end-of-life decisions. BMJ Supportive & Palliative Care 2016 [Epub ahead of print].

						2019 21-23 JUNE SAN FRANCISCO
Table 4 Patients' absolute ran	king of importance of factors link	ed to a 'good death' (ie.	, top five rankings)	Ranked fourth	Ranked fifth	SUPPORTIVE CARE MAKES EXCELLENT
Factor	(n=114)*	(n=114)*	(n=114)*	(n=114)*	(n=114)*	CANCER CARE POSSIBLE

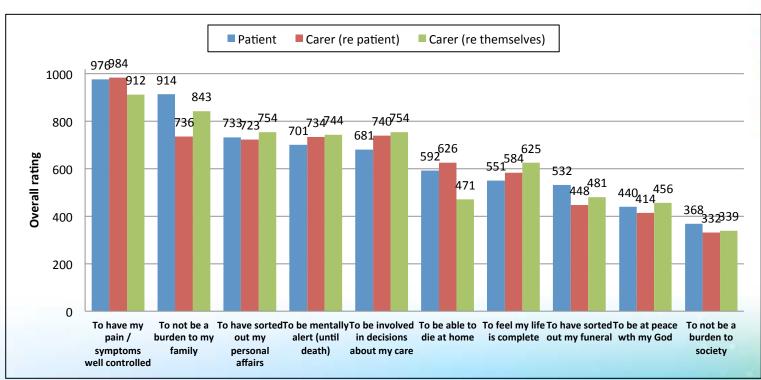
Factor	Ranked first (n = 114)*	Ranked second (n=114)*	Ranked third (n=114)*	Ranked fourth (n=114)*	Ranked fifth (n=114)*
To have my pain/symptoms well controlled	38 (32)	17 (15)	23 (20)	14 (12)	6 (5)
To not be a burden to my family	18 (16)	29 (25)	19 (17)	9 (8)	13 (11)
To feel my life is complete	14 (12)	9 (8)	3 (3)	11 (10)	14 (12)
To be at peace with my God	13 (11)	8 (7)	5 (4)	3 (3)	6 (5)
To have sorted out my personal affairs	12 (10)	14 (12)	20 (18)	13 (11)	19 (17)
To be able to die at home	9 (8)	3 (3)	5 (4)	12 (10)	11 (10)
To be mentally alert (until death)	9 (8)	18 (16)	14 (12)	17 (15)	16 (14)
To be involved in decisions about my care	3 (3)	11 (10)	20 (18)	21 (19)	18 (16)
To have sorted out my funeral arrangements	0 (0)	4 (3)	4 (3)	10 (9)	7 (7)
To not be a burden to society	0 (0)	1 (1)	1 (1)	4(3)	4 (3)

Results are shown as number (%).

^{*}Six patients declined to answer this question.









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SUPPORTIVE CARE
MAKES EXCELLENT
CANCER CARE POSSIBLE



Conclusion



Conclusion



"For me, the good death includes being prepared to die, with my affairs in order, the good and bad messages delivered that need delivering. The good death means dying while I still have my mind sharp and aware; it also means dying without having to endure large amounts of suffering and pain. The good death means accepting death as inevitable, and not fighting it when the time comes. This is *my* good death, but as legendary psychotherapist Carl Jung said, "It won't help to hear what I think about death." Your relationship to mortality is your own."



Caitlin Doughty

Conclusion

A good death is very subjective



 Factors important for a good death often change (as the disease progresses / death approaches)

[Place of death is often not the most important factor]



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