

FINAL DRAFT: Individual Plan of Care and Support for the Dying Person in the Last Days and Hours of Life

Date of issue: 20th June 2014

Date for review: TBC

Status: Final Draft Version 1.0

Prepared by: This is a consensus document developed by the Greater Manchester, Lancashire and South Cumbria Strategic Clinical Networks Palliative and End of Life Care Working Group to allow the documentation of care in the last days of life. It will be evaluated and may be subject to amendment in light of the results of that evaluation.

Name:

Preferred Name:

DoB:

NHS Number:

Unit Number:

Current Place of Care:

Name	
DoB	LABEL
NHS Number	

Purpose of Document

Aim/Purpose

This Care Plan is to be used to record the individualised care delivered to the dying person in the last days and hours of their lives and support their families, carers and those close to them. Communication, compassion and kindness as well as clear documentation are key to delivering good clinical care in all circumstances and meeting the needs of that person and their family, carers and those close to them.

Priority outcomes of care in the last days and hours of life include¹:-

1. Recognition of dying

The possibility that a person may die, within the next few days or hours, is a multi-professional decision and should be communicated clearly by professional staff to the person who is dying, if possible, and those identified as important to them. The decision must be made with the most senior competent doctor available (each local area to complete grade) responsible for the person's care in consultation with the most senior registered nurse on duty (**locality to specify band –hospital/ hospice or community**). The competency of professionals relates to the clinical decision making and delivery of care in the last days and hours of life. Once the multi-professional team has concluded that the person is in the last days or hours of life then decisions made and actions taken should be in accordance with the person's needs and wishes.

This document can then be used to record the assessments made and the care delivered. This decision should ideally be made by the team who is supporting this person and within normal working hours. Where the decision is made out of hours, the care plan must be reviewed by a doctor within their usual care team who has the necessary competencies at the next available opportunity.

2. Sensitive communication

Communication should take place between staff and the person who is dying, and those identified as important to them. This may also be supported by a 'Patient and Relative Diary'

3. Involvement in decision making

Multi-professional teams are responsible for involving the dying person, and those identified as important to them, in the decisions about treatment and care – to the extent that the dying person wants and is able to.

4. Needs of families and others close to the dying person

The needs of families and others identified as important to the dying person are anticipated, actively explored, respected and addressed as far as possible. This includes both in the last days of life and onwards after a person has died.

5. Individual plan of care

Individuals who are dying must be cared for with respect and dignity and their needs anticipated and managed by competent professionals able to deliver and manage this care. Care should be delivered in response to each person's actual needs. An individual plan of care, which includes food and drink, symptom control, psychological, social and spiritual support, should be agreed, co-ordinated and delivered with compassion.

The care of the dying person must be regularly reassessed and reviewed by a Doctor who is competent to undertake this reassessment, at least every three days or sooner if there is an unanticipated change. Regular review should also be undertaken by the multi-professional team as often as required for the benefit and compassionate care of the dying person and their family and those close to them. The outcomes of these regular reviews should be communicated sensitively to person who is dying, and those identified as important to them.

Information about the guidance

The guidance offered here for professionals should underpin the clinical documentation of the holistic care for the dying person and should clearly document the individual assessments made and the care delivered to each individual person and their family, carers and those close to them based on their needs.

This guidance will include prompts to aid clinical management. Assessment should be on an individual basis depending on the dying person's needs and the needs of their family and those close to them. The prompts are not to be ticked but to be considered and then the outcomes documented within the text of the document.

¹ The NHS England Leadership Alliance for the Care of Dying People Interim Statement – March 2014

Name	
DoB	LABEL
NHS Number	

Section 4: Regular Review of Individual Plan of Care and Support for the Dying Person in the Last Days and Hours of Life

The care of the dying person must be regularly reassessed and reviewed by a Doctor who is competent, to undertake this assessment, at least every three days or sooner if there is an unanticipated change. Regular review should also be undertaken by the care team as often as required for the benefit and compassionate care of the dying person and their family and those close to them.

- Reviewing regularly to identifying changing needs
- Person undertaking the daily review needs to seek or have access to a senior clinician able to undertake assessment and management
- Nurse leading the care per shift to be documented
- Regular and proactive communication
- Consider linking the ongoing review to the individual initial assessment for this dying person, their family and those close to them using Initial Assessment Sections
- Continue to operate within the legal framework provided by the Mental Capacity Act 2005 and its Code of Practice

**Consider ongoing review with regard to initial assessment?
Consider Specialist Palliative Care Referral if needed**

CHECKING PATIENT AND FAMILY DIARY REGULARLY

If MDT feels the dying person is no longer in the last days of life due to improvement in condition, then use appropriate care plan and document the reasons for the decision making and who it's been discussed with.

On-going Multi-disciplinary Notes - Senior Clinician and Nursing Review						
Date	Time	Section	Review Care Plan	Designation	Print Name	Signature

Name	
DoB	LABEL
NHS Number	

Section 5. Record of Care After Death

Date of Death	Time
Those Present – family Name:	Relationship:
Name:	Relationship:
Healthcare professional: Name:	Role:
If not present, family informed of death	
Date Contacted: Name:	Time contacted: Relationship: By Whom:
Date Contacted: Name:	Time contacted: Relationship: By Whom:
Verification of Death	
Time of person’s death verified	Date: Time:
Details of healthcare professional who verified death	
Name	Signature Role
Comments.....	
Certification of Death	
Cause of Death written on Death Certificate:	
1a	
1b	
1c	
II	
Death Certificate Completed	Cremation part 4 completed
Referral to Coroner Yes/ No	Comments
Preferred Place of Death achieved:(This can be localised)	
ICD/Cardiac Pacemaker in situ: Yes/No	
Care after Death	
Persons wishes/ Carer or family involvement/ Funeral arrangements/ Care of body/ Cultural needs/Burial or Cremation	
	Signature Date
Relatives and Carer Information	
	Signature Date
Bereavement Booklet	
Require referral to bereavement services.....	
	Signature Date
Removal of Equipment (in community) arranged	Yes/No Details.....
Organisation Information	
GP Informed	
Other Services Involved	Signature Date Time

Name

DoB

NHS Number

LABEL

Where to get further advice and support:

In Hours Advice

Out of Hours Advice

Specialist Palliative Care Team:

(This can altered locally)

24 Hour Advice Line:

(This can altered locally)