



RACP Congress, Adelaide 16 May, 2016 e evolve evolve evolve

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Australian & New Zealand Society of Palliative Medicine & Australasian Chapter of Palliative Medicine

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Dr Doug Bridge Emeritus Consultant, Royal Perth Hospital Clinical Professor, UWA President, AChPM

Palliative Medicine EVOLVE recommendations



 Do not delay discussion of and referral to palliative care for a patient with serious illness just because they are pursuing disease-directed treatment





Early access to palliative care has been shown to reduce aggressive therapies at the end of life, prolong life in certain patient populations, and significantly reduce hospital costs.



Palliative Medicine EVOLVE recommendations



 Do not delay conversations around prognosis, wishes, values and end of life planning (including advance care planning) in patients with advanced disease





Evidence shows that advance care planning conversations improve patient and family satisfaction with care and concordance between patients' and families' wishes, reduce the likelihood of unnecessary hospital care and increase the likelihood of receiving hospice care.



Palliative Medicine EVOLVE recommendations



3. Do not use oxygen therapy to treat nonhypoxic dyspnoea in the absence of anxiety or routinely use oxygen therapy at the end of life





Supplemental oxygen does not benefit patients who are breathless but not hypoxic. Supplemental flow of air is equally as effective as oxygen under these circumstances. The use of a fan for facial air streaming can also be effective.



Palliative Medicine EVOLVE recommendations



4. Do not use percutaneous feeding tubes in patients with advanced dementia; instead use oral assisted feeding





Strong evidence exists that artificial nutrition does not prolong life or improve quality of life in patients with advanced dementia





Contrary to what many people think, tube feeding does not ensure the patient's comfort or reduce suffering; it may cause fluid overload, diarrhoea, abdominal pain, local complications, less human interaction and may increase the risk of aspiration.

Assistance with **oral feeding** is an evidencebased approach to provide nutrition for patients with advanced dementia and feeding problems.



Feeding is more than calories





Palliative Medicine EVOLVE recommendations



 To avoid adverse medication interactions in cases of polypharmacy, do not prescribe medication without conducting a drug regimen review





Evidence shows that polypharmacy increases the risk of adverse drug reactions and hospital admissions.



Explore in more detail



4. Do not use percutaneous feeding tubes in patients with advanced dementia; instead use oral assisted feeding



Evidence



Teno JM. Feeding tubes and the prevention or healing of pressure ulcers. Arch Intern Med 2012; 172(9): 697-701

Hanson LC. Oral feeding options for people with dementia: a systematic review. J Am Geriatr Soc 2011; 59(3): 463-72

Sampson EL. Enteral tube feeding for older people with advanced dementia. Cochrane Database Syst Rev 2009; 2:CD007209

Finucane TE. <u>Tube feeding in patients with advanced</u> <u>dementia: A review of the evidence</u>. JAMA 1999; 282(14): 1365-1370





- What about patients who are not demented?
- What is the role of artificial nutrition and hydration at the end of life?
- Why do we eat and drink?





Back to basic physiology

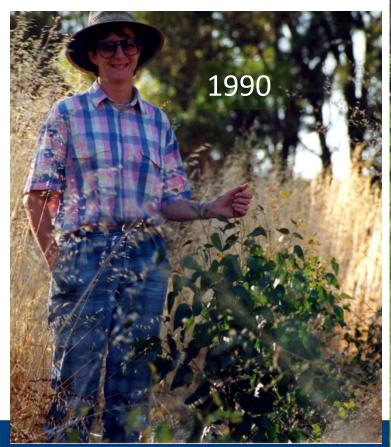




- Lessons from tree growth
- The physiology of fasting
- Hospice patients who fast to death
- A randomised trial of IV hydration
- The result of too much fluid
- Prolonging death



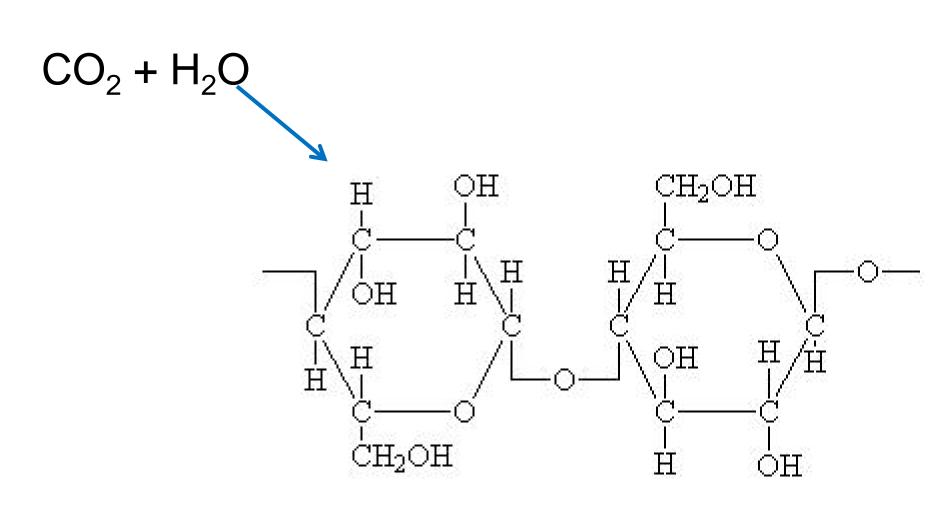
Tree growth 1990 to 2013 Now weighs 2 tonnes. Where did the wood come from?





Making wood from air and rain





Cellulose



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Composition of the body



A 70 kg person has how many kg fat?

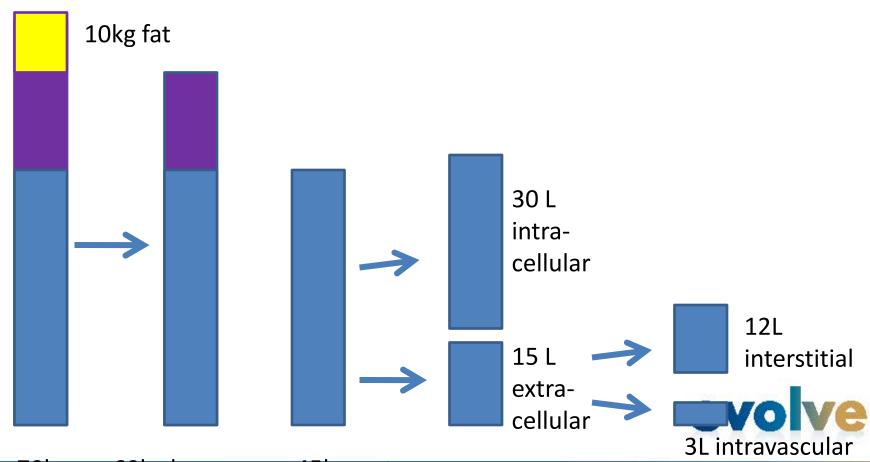
Percentage water?

Where is the water?



Composition of the body







Physiology of fasting (1)



Biochemical mechanisms

- Hepatic glycogen is depleted within 24 hours.
 Over the next few days fat catabolism produces both fatty acids and ketone bodies.
- In prolonged fasting (more than one week), the brain switches from glucose to ketones.
- Basal metabolic rate 1 by 30%.



Physiology of fasting (2)



Q: How much do you pee?

A: 500-1000ml daily minimum.

Q: Why do you pee?

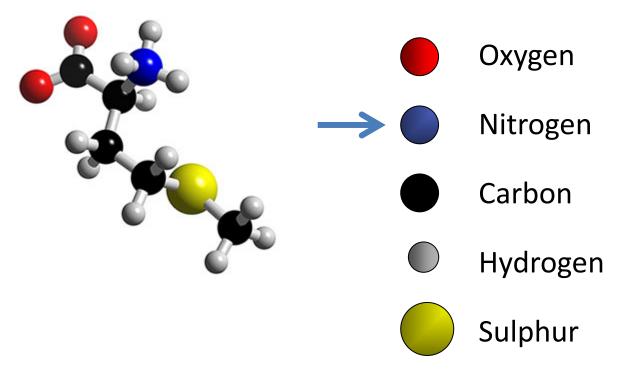
A: To excrete urea, to get rid of nitrogen

After five weeks of fasting, urea excretion falls to about 5% of normal, so obligatory water excretion falls to around 200 ml per day.



Methionine: an amino acid

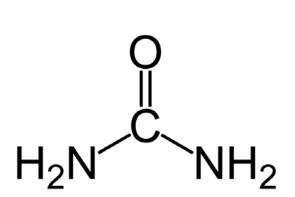


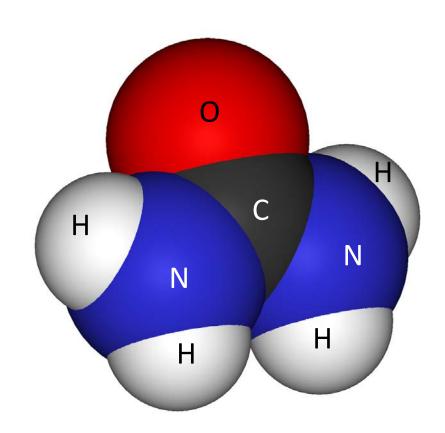




Urea: structure







47% nitrogen



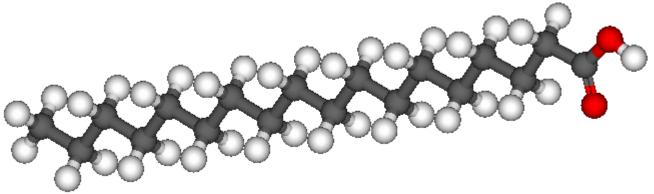
Catabolism of fat Example: Octadecanoic acid (stearic acid)



18 carbon atoms

36 hydrogen atoms

2 oxygen atoms

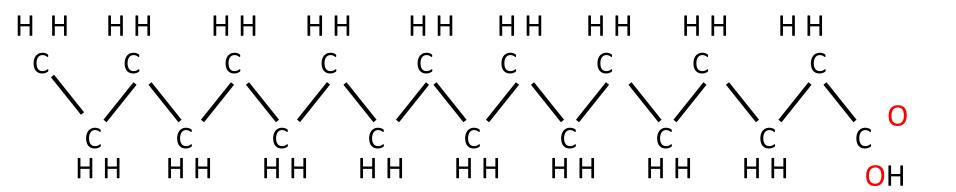


No nitrogen!



Stearic acid

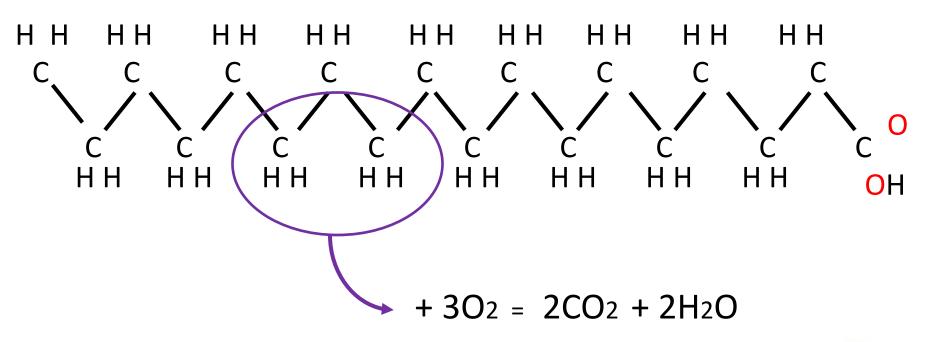






Stearic acid catabolism: just add oxygen

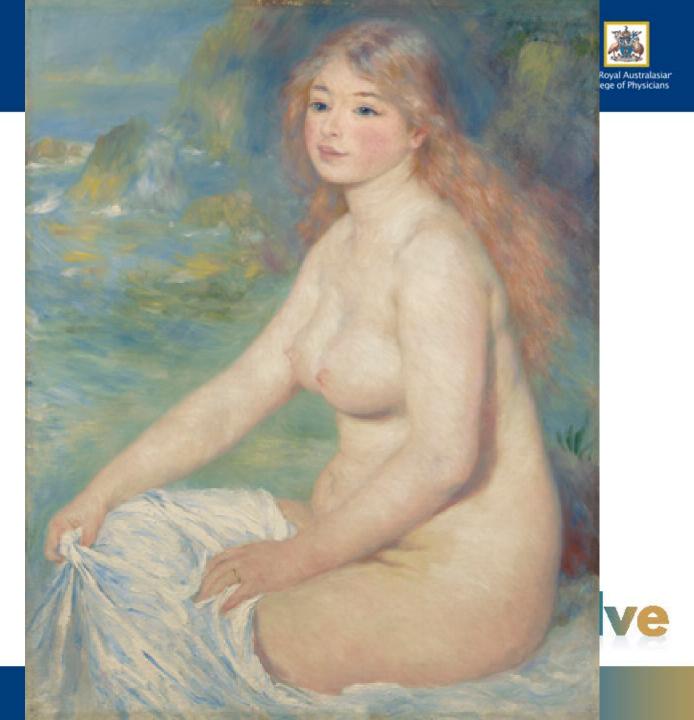


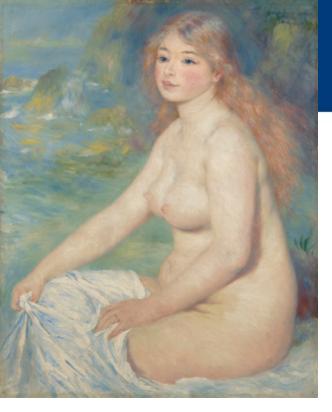




Pierre Renoir Blonde bather 1881

She is beautiful, but is she healthy?





Spot the difference



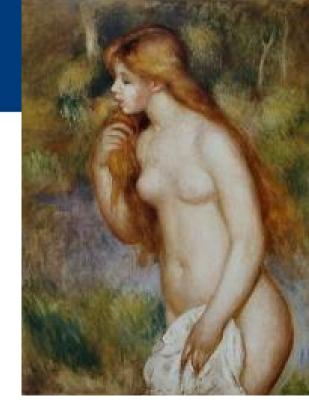
Pierre Renoir Reno Blonde bather 1881 baigr

Renoir: 1891 baigneuse debout





74kg $-14kg \longrightarrow 60kg$







15 litres of water of catabolism





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Suicide or fasting?



Which would give the more peaceful, less distressing death?

- Physician assisted suicide? (swallowing an overdose of sleeping pills) or
- Refusing to eat or drink?



Hospice Patients who refuse food and fluids to hasten death



Ganzini et al, New England Journal of Medicine 2003; 349: 359-365

- The State of Oregon in USA has legal physician assisted suicide
- Questionnaire sent to all hospice nurses in Oregon
- One-third of nurses had cared for a patient who had refused food and fluids to hasten death



Hospice Patients who refuse food and fluids to hasten death



	Stopped food and fluids N=102	Physician- assisted suicide N=55	P value
Suffering	less		0.007
Pain	less		0.13
Peacefulness	more		0.14
Overall	better		0.95





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"Parenteral hydration in patients with advanced cancer: a multicentre, double-blind, placebo controlled randomized trial"

J Clin Oncol 2013 Dr Eduardo Bruera et al





The patients: 102 hospice patients in Texas, with mild to moderate (but not severe) dehydration

Intervention: daily normal saline infused subcutaneously over 4 hours 1000ml (study arm), or

100ml (control arm)

Measurement instruments: baseline, day 4 and day 7 fatigue, drowsiness, hallucination, myoclonus

Results: Significant improvement seen in <u>both</u> arms

No significant difference between arms





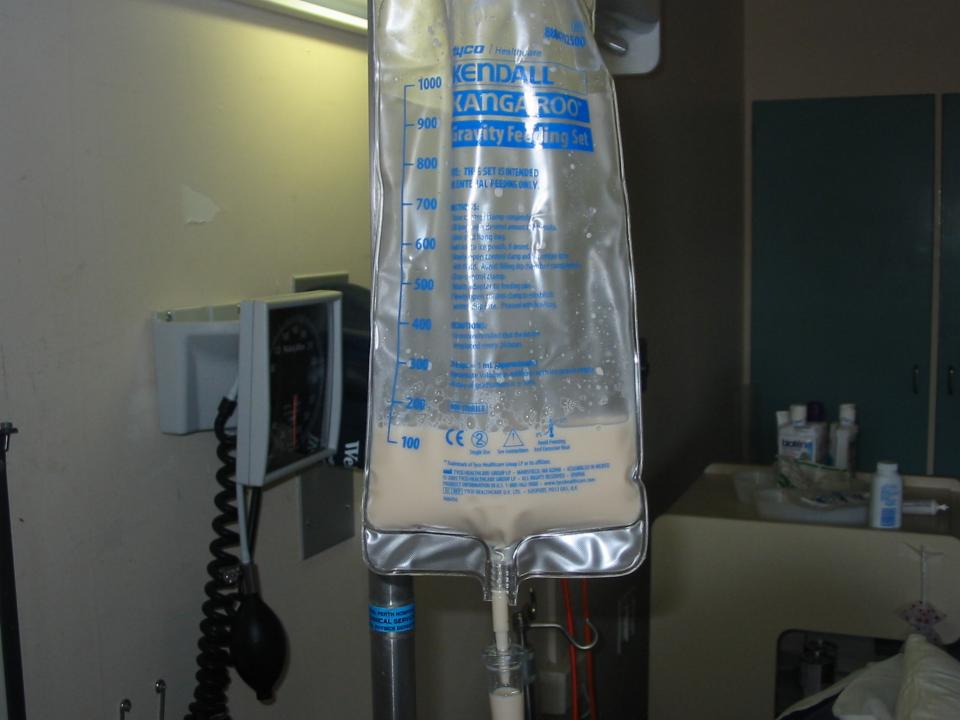
Bruera observes: "frequent visits and assessments by research nurses may result in significant improvement in the perception of overall benefit, to the extent that it may even overshadow the biomedical effect of hydration."





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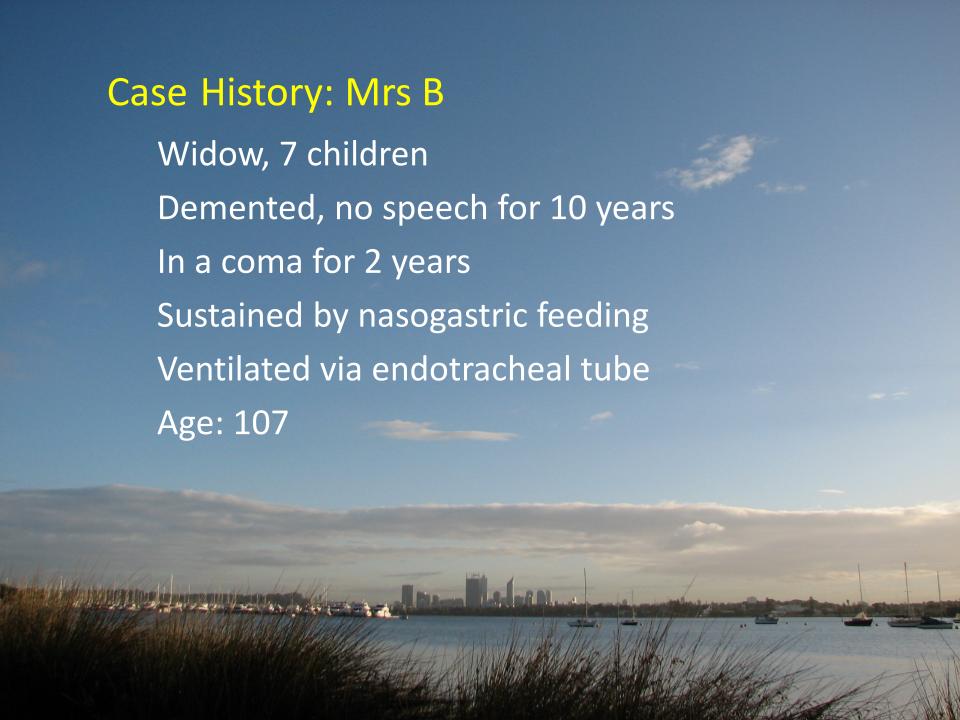






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Food is for pleasure, not postponing death





