Instruments used in End of Life (EOL) Care Education

The attached surveys have been developed by the City of Hope researchers for their use in several current research or education projects related to end of life care. As these surveys have been developed by the investigators and are now being used for the first time, there is no reliability or validity data available for them. We are sharing these with you for your use in any way you desire for your own projects. Most of these surveys are intended for descriptive purposes only or as tools for needs assessment, thus additional psychometric testing will likely not be conducted. You may use these in their current form or modify them in any way helpful to your work.

This packet includes:

- End of Life Curriculum Survey for Nursing Schools
- End of Life Clinical Nurse Survey
- End of Life Survey for Home Care/Hospice Agencies
- End of Life Attitudes Survey for Home Care Nurses and HHAs
- End of Life Knowledge Assessment for Nurses
- End of Life Knowledge Assessment for HHA's
- Chart Audit Tool
- Case Analysis Form

City of Hope National Medical Center

End of Life Curriculum Survey for Nursing Schools

Description: This survey was designed to assess the needs for improved EOL education in nursing schools. It was used in a survey (n=725) of faculty and deans/chairpersons of nursing schools and staff of the state boards of nursing. Results of this initial survey were published in Nursing Outlook 1999; 47(6).

End of Life Curriculum Survey for Nursing Schools City of Hope National Medical Center

1.	Your role:		
	Dean or Chairperson of School o	of Nursing	
	Faculty Member		
	Consultant/Staff of Board of Nur Other:	_	
	Onici.		
2.	Number of years you have been	involved in nursing education.	
3.	State		
4.	Assess the adequacy of current content in you	ar educational program in the following aspect	ts
	of end of life (EOL) care:		
	Not adequa		e
	Goals of palliative care	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	
	Quality of life at EOL	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	
	Pain management	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	
	Other symptom management	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	
	Communication with patients/families at EOL	L 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	
	Role/needs of family caregivers in EOL care	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	
	Death and dying	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	
	Ethical issues in EOL care	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	
	Grief/bereavement	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	
	Overall content on EOL care	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	

5. Identify <u>all</u> areas in your curriculum where EOL content is currently taught. If you require more space, use the back of this page.

Course (e.g. Med-Surg)	Content	Amount of Time spent on EOL Care Content (e.g. 2 hours)
Example:	Example:	Example:
Medical-Surgical Nursing	Pain Management	1 hour

6. What resources would be most helpful to assist faculty in improving EOL content in nursing education?

	Not helpful	Very helpful
Textbooks	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	10
Computer assisted instruction	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	10
Audiovisuals	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	10
Access to speakers, experts	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	10
Access to clinical sites (ie, hospices)	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	10
Lecture guides/outlines on EOL topics	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	10
Case studies	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	10
Standardized curriculum	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	10
Internet Resources	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	10

7. A) Overall, how important do you believe EOL care content is to basic nursing education?

Not important

Very important

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

B) How effective do you believe a new graduate of your program would be in caring for a dying patient? **Not effective Very effective**

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

C) How receptive do you believe your faculty would be to increased EOL care education?

Not receptive

Very receptive

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

D) As a faculty member, how effective do you feel you are in teaching EOL care content?

Not effective

Very effective

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- 8. What do you consider to be the greatest barriers to improving content on EOL care?
- 9. Please list any other thoughts, comments, or issues regarding the needs of nursing schools in educating nurses about EOL care.

(Please continue on reverse side if needed)

Ferrell, Grant, Virani (1998)

End of Life Care

Clinical Nurse Survey

Description: This survey was used to assess the needs of clinical nurses in end of life care. The survey was administered through the attached article which appeared in <u>Nursing 98</u> and on the City of Hope Pain/Palliative Care Resource Center website. It was also mailed to a random sample of oncology nurses. More than 2,300 nurses completed the survey. Results were published in <u>Oncology Nursing</u> Forum 1999; 26(5).

City of Hope National Medical Center End of Life (EOL) Care Survey

1. How effective are the following aspects of EOL care in your setting? not at somewhat very all effective effective effective Pain assessment Pain management Other symptom management Psychological support for dying patients Attention to spiritual needs Grief/bereavement support 2. In your setting, how often do dilemmas occur in these aspects of end-of-life care? not somewhat very common common common Preserving patient choice/selfdetermination Use of advance directives Requests for assisted suicide Requests for euthanasia Withholding/withdrawing medically provided nutrition/hydration Discontinuing life sustaining therapies Legal issues at the end of life Fear of causing death by giving pain medication Uncertainty about the patient's prognosis 3. Compared with 5 years ago, do you believe care of the dying today is: worse than 5 years ago about the same better than 5 years ago 4. How much of a barrier are the following factors to providing good end-of-life care in your setting? somewhat severe not a barrier of a barrier barrier Lack of knowledge by health care professionals Health care professionals' personal discomfort with death Avoidance of dying patients by health care professionals Health care professionals fear of causing addiction by administering pain medications Patients' avoidance of death Family members' avoidance of death Cultural factors influencing end-of-life care Patients'/families' fear of addiction Increased use of unlicensed personnel in care of the dying The influence of managed care on end-of-life care Legal restrictions placed on health care professionals in prescribing pain medications Lack of continuity of care across settings

5.	Did you care for a dying patient during nursing school	ol? ye	s	_ no	
6.	Do you care for dying patients in your current role?	ye	s	no	
7.	What have you used as sources of information about etextbooksjournalsinternetseminars/			eagues	
8.	How adequate do you think your basic nursing educat was in preparing you in the following aspects of end-		?		
		not adequate	somewhat adequate	very adequate	
Pain Oth Con Rol	derstanding the goals of palliative care n management at the end-of-life ner symptom management (i.e. dyspnea, restlessness) mmunication with patients/families at end-of-life ne/needs of family caregivers in end-of-life care ne care of patients at time of death				
	ical issues in end-of-life care			_	
	ef/bereavement				
Ove	erall content on end-of-life care				
10.	Dverall, how important do you believe end-of-life care of not important somewhat important How effective are you in caring for a dying patient? How effective are your nursing colleagues in caring for dying patient?	not effective	very import	· ·	
12.	How effective are the physicians in your setting in car for a dying patient?	ring	_		
13.	How knowledgeable are you about end-of-life care? Not knowledgeable Somewhat knowledgeable	ble V	ery knowle	edgeable	
14.	Do you support the legalization of assisted suicide?	_	yes	no	
15.	Do you support the legalization of euthanasia?	_	yes	no	
16.	Has any patient requested your help in getting a presc for medication to use with the primary intention of en his or her own life?	-	yes	no	
17.	Approximately how many patients have requested helbegan to work as a nurse? Durin	-		•	ce you
18.	For approximately how many patients have you helpe to work as a nurse? During the patients.		_		ı began
19.	Approximately how many patients have requested that medication since you began to work as a nurse?				

20.	To how many patients have you given a lethal work as nurse? During the p	injection at the patient's request since you began to ast 12 months?					
21.	Approximately how many times have you felt obliged by the situation to administer a lethal dose of medicine, without it having been requested by a patient or family member, since beginning to work as a nurse? During the past 12 months?						
22.	To how many patients have you given a lethal specific request by a patient or family, since be During the past 12 months?						
23.	What year were you licensed as a nurse?						
24.	What is your age?						
25.	Where do you work? Hospital Home health care Hospice	RehabilitationAmbulatory Care/Outpatient ClinicOther					
26.	In what clinical area do you usually work? Medical/Surgical Critical Care Emergency Oncology Operating Room/Postanesthesia	OB/GYN/Nursery Pediatrics Administration Education Other					
27.	What is the highest level of education you've cLPN/LVN	ompleted?RNDiplomaADNBSN/BS/BAMSN/MS/MAPhD/EdD/DNSOther					
28.	What is your title? Staff Nurse/Clinical Nurse Charge Nurse Nurse-Manager	Nurse Director/Executive Clinical Specialist/Nurse Practitioner Other					
29.	In what state/province do you live?						
30.	We welcome any thoughts you have on end-of	-life care.					
_							

End of Life Survey for Home Care or Hospice Agencies

Description: This survey was designed for use in the Home Care Outreach for Palliative Care Education (HOPE) project (see other HOPE project materials in section XXXV of the City of Hope Pain/Palliative Care Resource Center Index). The survey was completed by 134 home care agencies in California. Results were reported in <u>Cancer Practice</u> March/April 1998; 6(2). A representative of the agency, such as the director or administrator, completes the survey.

End of Life Survey for Home Care/Hospice Agencies City of Hope National Medical Center

1.	Does your agency provide services to patients who are terminally ill? Yes No
2.	Is your agency and/or does your agency provide (Check all that apply): Home Care Agency Hospice Hospital-based Private (for profit) Private (non-profit) Government Licensed/Certified Intermittent Visits Continuous Care Other
3.	How many nurses are employed by your agency?
4.	A) How many home care visits does your agency provide per month? per year?B) How many patients who are terminally ill does your agency care for per month? per year
5.	Does your agency have access to an Ethics Committee? Yes No If yes, what is the make up of the committee? Ethics committee w/in your agency Hospital based ethics committee Ethics committee in the community Ethics committee shared w/ another home care agency What issues does the committee deal with?
6.	Does your agency have policies/guidelines/resources to assist your staff with the following end-of-life issues in home care: DNR orders
7.	Does your agency have specially trained nurses caring for terminally ill patients? Yes No
8.	Does your agency have palliative care training for your staff? Yes No If yes, how many hours of training is provided for your staff? What topics are included?
	Would you be interested in an educational curriculum that would assist home care health workers to care/deal with issues of terminally ill patients? Yes No
10.	What topics would be of interest to your agency/staff? (Please rank in order of importance with 1 = most important to 10 = least important) Pain Management Grief/Bereavement Symptom Management Legal Aspects of Death/Dying Communication w/pt & family Preparing for death at home Spiritual needs Physical care issues (wound care, incontinence, etc.) Cultural beliefs re: death/dying Other (list)

11.	What formats does y												
	(Rank in order of preference with $\underline{1}$ = first choice to $\underline{10}$ = last choice)												
	Full day conference (8 hour)												
	Two half							total))				
	One half												
	Brief (ha	lf-ho	our t	o 1 l	nour)) inse	ervic	es h	eld i	1 co	njun	nction w/staff meetings	
	Audio ca												
	Video ma	ateri	als										
	Compute	r ins	struc	tion									
	Newslett	er p	ublis	shed	regu	larly	(e.g	g. mo	onthl	y)			
	Written r	nate	rials	ie,	case	stuc	lies o	or sy	llabı	ıs w	ith te	test for CEUs)	
	Other (de	escri	ibe)										
12.	What speakers/profe	ssio	nal e	expe	rtise	wou	ld be	e pre	ferre	ed by	y you	our agency/staff for education in end-of-li	fe
	care issues? (Rank in	oro	der o	f im	porta	ance	with	$\bar{1} =$	first	cho	ice t	to $8 = last choice$).	
	Social Work				_		(
	Ethicist					_		Atto	rney				
	Physician					_	1	Nurs	e				
	Pharmacist							Othe	r (lis	t)			
13.	A) Overall, how imp	orta	ant is	s end	l-of-	life c	are t	to yo	our a	geno	y?		
	Not at all importan	t						·			•	Very important	
	-	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
	B) How effectively	do y	ou t	oelie'	ve yo	our a	genc	y pr	ovid	es e	nd-o	of-life care?	
	Not at all effectively	y										Very effectively	
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
	C) How receptive do	э уо	u be	lieve	e you	ır sta	ff w	ould	be t	o en	d-of	f-life care education?	
	Not at all receptive											Very receptive	
	_	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
14.	What is the most imp	orta	ant c	r urg	gent	end-	of-li	fe ca	re is	sue	you	deal with at your agency?	
15.	Please list any other	thou	aghts	s, co	mme	ents,	or is	sues	rega	ırdir	g th	ne needs of the home care staff in caring	
	for patients and their	fan	nilie	s at t	he e	nd-o	f-life) .			-		

Thank your for your time in filling out this survey!!!

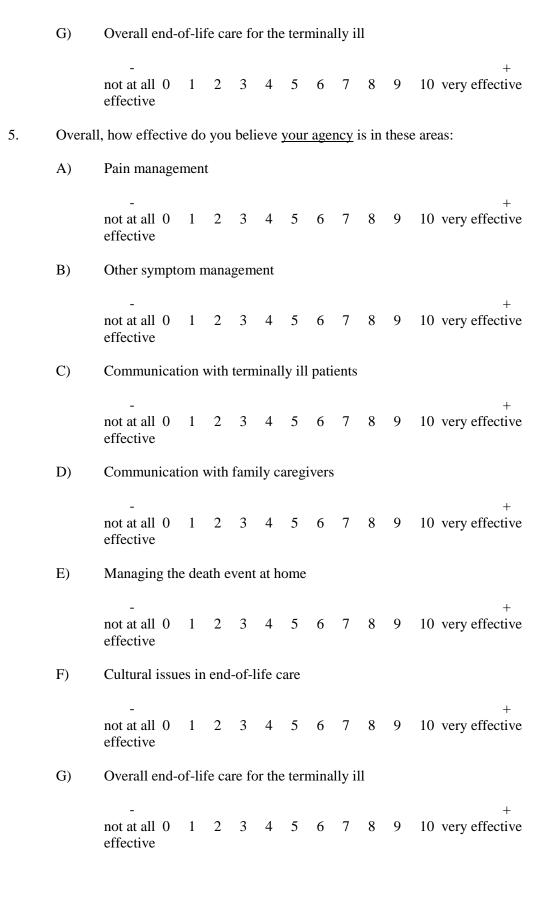
End of Life Surveys Versions for Registered Nurses (RNs) or Licensed Vocational Nurses (LVN) And Home Health Aides

<u>Description</u>: The first survey is designed for use by RNs, LVNs or Home Health Aides (HHA) to determine their <u>ATTITUDES</u> related to end of life care. There are two versions of the <u>KNOWLEDGE</u> survey, one for RNs/LVNs and a separate version for HHAs. There are correct answers for the knowledge survey, thus the answers are listed at the end of each survey. The survey is being used in the Home Care Outreach for Palliative Care Education (HOPE) Project at the City of Hope National Medical Center (see additional materials in section XIII and XXXV in the COHPPRC index related to the HOPE project). The content of the survey reflects the curriculum of the HOPE project.

End of Life Attitudes Survey For RNs, LVNs or HHAs

Demographics

1.	Your r	ole:											
	RN LVN HHA/A MD SW Other (
2.	Length	of time in	your pr	ofess	sion				yea	rs			
3.	Length	of time in l	home c	are					yea	rs			
4.	Overal	l, how effec	tive do	you	beli	eve y	you :	are i	n the	foll	owii	ng ar	eas:
	A)	Pain mana	gemen	t									
		not at all of	0 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	+ very effective
	B)	Other sym	ptom n	nana	gem	ent							
		not at all effective	0 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	+ very effective
	C)	Communic	cation	with	term	ninall	ly ill	pati	ents				
		not at all (effective	0 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	+ very effective
	D)	Communio	cation	with	fami	ily ca	aregi	vers					
		not at all (effective	0 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	+ very effective
	E)	Managing	the dea	ath e	vent	at h	ome						
		not at all of	0 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	+ very effective
	F)	Cultural is	sues in	end	-of-l	ife c	are						
		not at all (0 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	+ very effective



RN End of Life Knowledge Assessment RN/LVN Version

1.	The goals of e	nd of life care include all except
	a. b. c. d.	halting the progress of the disease controlling the pain relieving emotional and spiritual distress enhancing patient/family choices regarding the final stage of life
2.	Which approac	ch to addressing cultural beliefs in end of life care is not appropriate?
	a. b. c. d.	treat all patients in exactly the same way regardless of ethnicity be attentive to individual patient needs assess patients' values about end-of-life care assess who makes the important health care decisions in the patient's family
3.	The role of nur	rses in end-of-life ethical decision-making includes
	a. b. c. d.	gathering information about the patient's diagnosis and physical condition determining the patient's wishes about living the final stage of life communicating information of patient preferences, fears, and concerns to the health care team all of the above
4.	The focus of p	alliative care includes
	a. b. c. d.	control of physical symptoms psycho-social support of the patient and family attention to spiritual needs all of the above
5.	All of the follo	owing are true EXCEPT
	a. b. c. d.	the number of terminally ill patients being cared for at home today is increasing home care is becoming more high-tech more patients are choosing to die in the hospital home care patients require more care and support than ten years ago
6.	The most accu	rate judge of the intensity of the patient's pain is
	a. b. c. d.	

7.		inal pancreatic cancer but he is concerned that he is becoming addicted to his pain ou explain to him that
	a.	he ought not to worry about addiction because it happens to everyone on narcotics
	b.	he is right to worry and you will speak to his physician about changing his medication
	c. d.	he is not addicted to his medication he is terminally ill
8.	Analgesia for c	hronic pain should be given
	a.	around the clock on a fixed schedule
	b.	only when the patient asks for the medication
	c.	only when the nurse determines that the patient has moderate or severe discomfort
	d.	only when the patient's family requests pain medication to be given
9.	The recommen cancer-related	ded route of administration of opioid analgesics to patients with continuous pain is
	a.	intravenous
	b.	intramuscular
	c. d.	oral rectal
	u.	rectar
10.	The most likely medication is	explanation for why a patient with pain would request increased doses of pain
	a.	the patient is experiencing increasing pain
	b.	the patient is experiencing increased anxiety or depression
	c.	the patient is trying to become more sedated
	d.	the patient's requests are related to addiction
11.	Which statemed hydration) is un	nt about medically provided hydration and nutrition (such as tube feedings or IV ntrue?
	a.	it is always appropriate for terminally ill patients
	b.	it may be refused by a competent adult
	c.	it may increase a patient's suffering (i.e., accumulation of fluid in the patient's
	d.	lungs) family members may resist discontinuing food and fluids because of the
	<u> </u>	nurturing or comfort associated with these treatments
12.	All of the follo	wing are interventions to relieve dyspnea at the end of life except
	a.	administering oxygen
	b.	discontinue oxygen to hasten death
	c.	reduce anxiety administering morphine
	d.	administering morphine

13.	Fatigue at the end of life can be a result of	
	a. painb. anemiac. dehydrationd. bed reste. all of the above	
14.	Signs and symptoms of progressive delirium to NOT include	
	a. agitationb. withdrawalc. hallucinationsd. delusions	
15.	Interventions for "terminal agitation" include all the following except	
	 a. assessing medications which may be causing agitation b. increasing stimulus c. decreasing stimulus d. administering anxiolytics 	
16.	All of the following interventions help to relieve nausea EXCEPT	
	 a. medicating with an antiemetic only when vomiting is experi b. avoiding fatty or spicy foods c. medicating with an antiemetic on a round-the-clock basis un d. using relaxation or visual imagery techniques 	
17.	The most critical step in communication is	
	a. feedback b. speaking c. listening d. use of body language	
18.	Communication patterns	
	 a. are unique to each relationship and reflect age, gender, and of the documents o	culture
19.	Barriers to communication include	
	 a. fear of dying b. isolation from family members c. pre-existing family conflicts d. all of the above 	

20.	A key compone	ent of improving care at the time of death is
	a. b. c.	informing and educating family members about signs and symptoms since each case is different, treat symptoms only as the symptoms appear avoid bothering the family with information about what might happen at the end of life
	d.	minimize family involvement when the patient is dying
21.	Communicatio	n occurs on verbal, nonverbal, interpersonal, and interpersonal levels
	a. b.	true false
22.	Signs and symp	ptoms of impending death include all EXCEPT
	a. b. c. d.	pupils reactive to light bowel incontinence unresponsive to stimulus decreased pulse and respiration
23.	It is important	to remember
	a. b. c. d.	death is a physical, psychological, social, and spiritual event each death is unique to allow the family time with the body after the death to say goodbye all of the above
24.	Grief	
	a. b. c. d.	is an individual process whereby one progresses at his/her own rate can be complicated by unresolved family issues related to the dying individual is a cumulative experience of multiple losses that have occurred during the illness experience all of the above
ANSW	<u>VERS</u>	
1. a 2. a 3. d 4. d 5. c 6. c 7. c 8. a 9. c 10. a	13. 6 14. 1 15. 1 16. a 17. 6 18. a 19. 6 20. a 21. a 22. a	b b c a c a d d
11. a 12. b	23. o 24. o	

<u>Home Health Aides (HHAs)</u> <u>Version for End of Life Knowledge Assessment</u>

1.	"Palliative care" means care with the goal that the patient might still be cured.		
	a. b. c.	True False Don't Know	
2.	The major goal such as pain or	s in caring for the dying are to provide comfort and relieve any symptoms nausea.	
	a. b. c.	True False Don't Know	
3.	There are other or relaxation.	ways of relieving pain besides giving medicines such as using heat, cold,	
	a. b. c.	True False Don't Know	
4.	You can alway	s judge the patients pain by watching for signs such as grimacing or moaning.	
	a. b. c.	True False Don't Know	
5.		to continue pushing food and fluids in caring for dying patients even in the eeks to keep them comfortable.	
	a. b. c.	True False Don't Know	
6.	There is a little	that can be done to help a patient when he/she becomes short of breath.	
	a. b. c.	True False Don't Know	
7.	Listening to whe	nat the patient and his/her family says is as important as giving information when ang patient.	
	a. b.	True False Don't Know	

_					
8.	It is better to be honest with the family about the patient's condition and avoid giving false hop that the patient will improve.				
	a. b. c.	True False Don't Know			
9.	The family sho	ould be less involved with the patient's care as the death event approaches.			
	a. b. c.				
10.	Some of the signs/symptoms of approaching death are that the patient may experience fatigue/weakness, a lack of desire to eat, an increased need for sleep, additional assistance with personal care, and a tendency to withdraw from family and friends.				
	<u></u> b.	True False Don't Know			
ANSW	<u>/ERS</u>				
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9.	b a a b b b a a b				
10.	a				

Chart Audit Tool and Case Analysis Form

The Chart Audit tool is used to conduct audits of current patients or to do a retrospective review of patient charts. It is a useful tool for Quality Improvement Efforts to describe current end of life care. The Case Analysis form is used in the HOPE project to analyze select home care patients and to also identify gaps in end of life care. It is also used as a teaching tool to help nurses analyze current patients during joint visits with the research nurse.

Home Care Outreach for Palliative Care Education (HOPE) Chart Audit Tool

Agency Co)de					
Date of auc	dit		Auditor			
 Patient Was the Was the DNR of Was the Was the Was the Hospice 	e patient aware that e family aware that rdered? Yes ere an Advanced Di ere a Durable Power death e offered as an alter for discharge:	he/she was terminal? the patient was terminal? the patient was terminal. No rective? Yes r of Attorney? Ye Location native? Yes Died on home car Died on home car Transferred to hos	Yes No nal? Yes No No es No No re and at home re but in the hospital			
- - - - -	ChaplainCNSHHAMDMusic TherapistNursing SupervisNutritionist	cv cv cv	actual visit OT Pain Specialist Pharmacist PT Social Worker Volunteer	cv cv		
13. Was the	e nurse present the des,			the death		
		ow-up phone call and/ h? Yes No	or card to be sent to the	e family within a		

Pain and Symptom Management

1.	those with uncontrolled pain? Y	Yes No	Additional PRN assessments made on
2.	. Was pain controlled at a level 3 or l Yes No	ess, or, at an a	cceptable level to the patient?
	Meds ordered:		
	<u>Drug(s)</u> <u>Do</u>	ose	Schedule
	Other Symptoms Present:		
	Dyspnea Yes No Co Comments		Yes No
	Fatigue/Weakness Yes Comments		
	Agitation/Restlessness Yes Comments		ontrolled? Yes No
	Nausea/Vomiting Yes Comments	No Control	lled? Yes No
	Nutrition/Hydration Yes Comments		
3.	. Curative interventions (those beyonChemoRadiatIV HydrationTransf	tion	asures) still in place? Yes No _Parenteral Nutrition _Antibiotics

CASE ANALYSIS FORM/PATIENT INTERVIEW/ FAMILY CAREGIVER INTERVIEW HOPE PROJECT

Cas	e Presen	tation				
A.	Facts	3				
	Age			Gender:	Male	Femal
	DX	-		Gender.	Triane _	Toma
	Treat	tments (e.g. cl	nemo, radiat	ion)		
	Ethn	icity				
	Docu	ımented Medi	cal Prognos	is		
	Nurs	e's Estimated	Prognosis _			
	Prog	nosis:				<u> </u>
	Mari	tal Status:	M	S D	W	
	Prim	ary Caregiver	Yes _	No		
	Dalia		ip			
	Relig	r) Occupation				RN Visits/Wk
	(1110	i) Occupation				LVN Visits/Wk _
						HHA Visits/Wk
						_
App	olying the	e HOPE Cur	riculum to	Analysis of tl	ne Case	
A.	Over	all quality of	life issues of	f end-of-life c	are	
	1.	Dhyaiaal				
	1.	Physical a. Po	sitives			
			egatives			
	2.	Psycholog				
			sitives			
		b. No	egatives			
	3.	Social				
		a. Po	sitives			
			egatives			
	4.	Spiritual				
			sitives			
		b. No	egatives			
B.	Pain	Management				
ъ.	1.	Assessmen	nt			
				report (0-10) (Any intrac	table pain?)
			escription of		. •	. /
				n (bone, nerv	e, visceral)	
	2.	Bowel stat	us		·	
		a		nal for pt.		
		b.	Cons	tipated		
			Diarr			

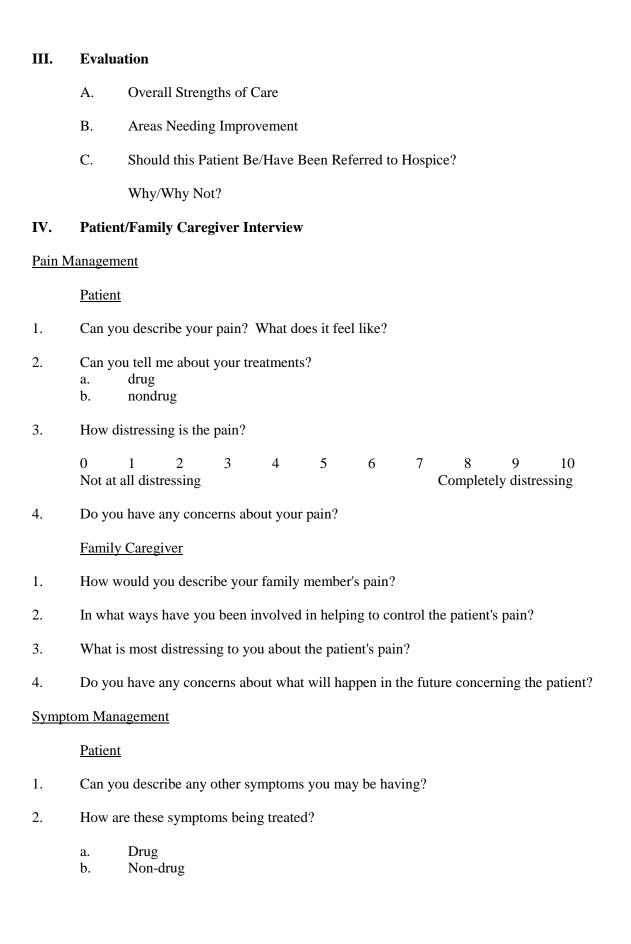
- 3. Medications
 - Barriers (fear of addiction) a.
 - Scheduled meds and route (opioids, NSAIDS, steroids, antidepressants, b. anticonvulsants)
 - Breakthrough meds and route c.
 - Side effects (n/v, sedation, myoclonus) d.
 - Any need to change dosages, meds, routes? e.
- Use of nondrug interventions 4.

\boldsymbol{C}	C	Management
(Symptom	Management
C .	DVIIIDIOIII	Manazomon

6.

Post-death issues

Altered Anxie Depred Dysp Dysp	ed Ment ety ession hagia nea ntinence	Side effects of Meds Skin Integrity Spiritual Distress Vomiting Weakness/Fatigue/Immobility Wounds Other: Nutrition/Hydration
D.	Com	munication
	1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	Does patient understand diagnosis and prognosis? yes no What nonverbal behavior did you notice? What concerns and/or fears did the patient and family have and were they addressed? How? Did the nurse consider other factors, i.e. culture, religion, family dynamics, roles? Interdisciplinary team used? Who? What was the impact of the illness on the family system? What strategies or interventions were utilized to assist the patient and family in dealing with the illness?
	6.	Cultural factors assessed (describe)
	7.	Impact of illness upon the family:
E.	Death	n Event
	1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	Nurse's personal awareness, beliefs, and fears about death and dying Signs and symptoms of approaching death Psychosocial and/or spiritual issues Patient/family fears Interventions (including spiritual)



- 3. Do you have any concerns about these symptoms?
- 4. Can you describe any other symptoms you may be having?
- 5. How are these symptoms being treated?
 - c. Drug
 - d. Non-drug
- 6. Do you have any concerns about these symptoms?

Family Caregiver

- 1. Can you tell me about any symptoms your family member may have?
- 2. In what ways have you been involved in helping control the patient's symptoms?
 - a. Drug
 - b. Non-drug
- 3. Do you have any concerns about the symptoms?

Communication

Patient

- 1. Do you understand what the nurses have been telling you about your illness and care?
 - a. If not, how could that be improved?
 - b. Do you feel comfortable asking for clarification?
- 2. Do you feel your needs are being heard and met?
 - a. What areas could be improved?

Family Caregiver

- 1. Have you been able to understand the information given to you by the nurses?
 - a. If not, how could that be improved?
 - b. Do you feel comfortable asking for clarification?
- 2. Do you feel your needs are being heard and met?
 - a. What areas could be improved?

Death Event

Patient

- 1. Do you have any physical concerns or fears regarding the future?
- 2. In what ways do you feel prepared or unprepared for the future?
- 3. Do you have any plans for the future that you may not get to accomplish?
- 4. Do you have any spiritual concerns or fears regarding the future?
- 5. What is holy or sacred to you?

Family Caregivers

- 1. Do you have any fears or concerns about the future?
- 2. In what ways do you feel prepared or unprepared for the future?
- 3. In what ways has your home health nurse helped you prepare for the future?
- 4. How does this situation change your plans for the future?
- 5. What is holy or sacred to you?