

Characteristics and challenges of palliative medicine patients who elect full resuscitation status

Evan Fonger, MD

CAPEWayne Conference

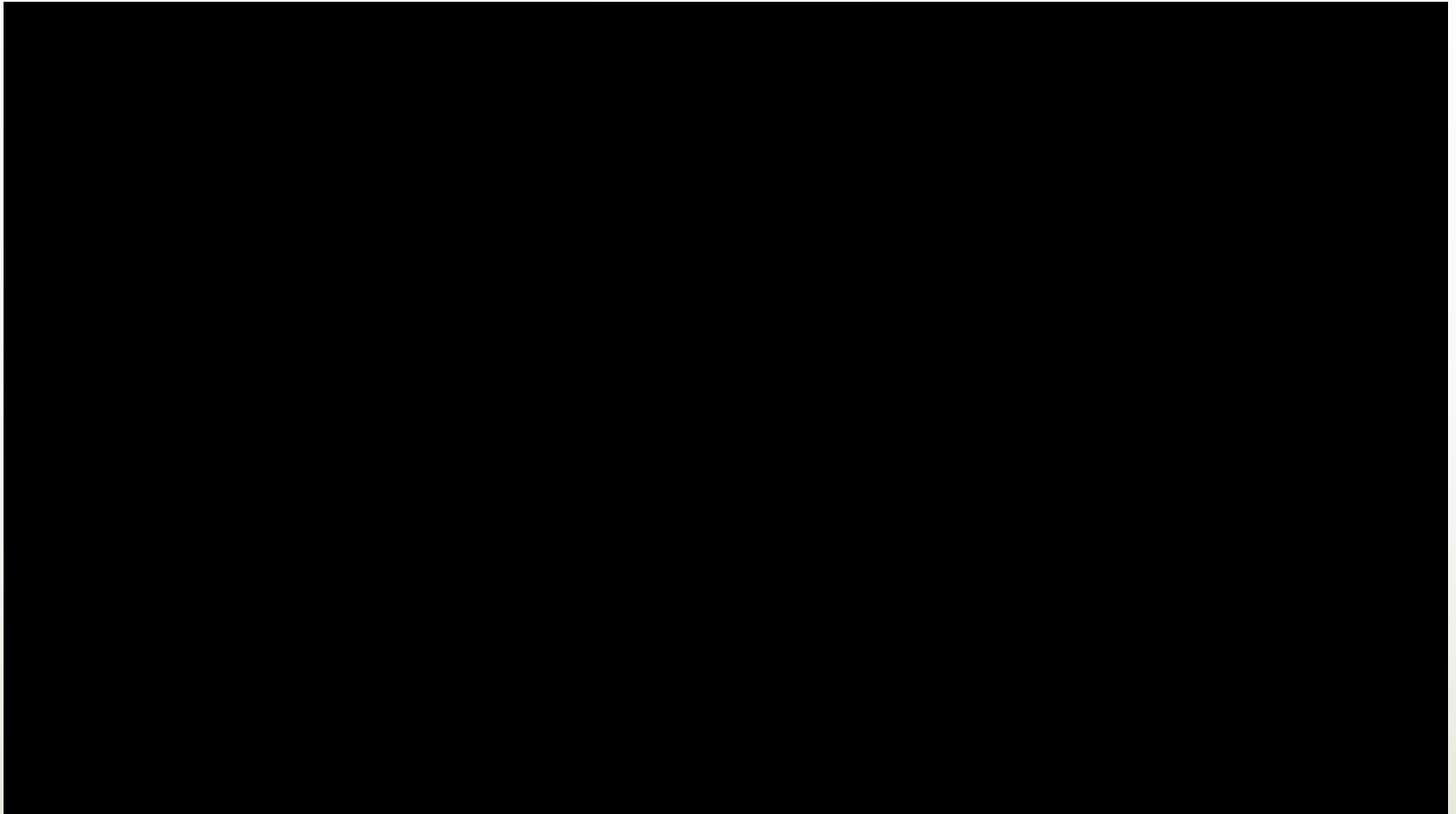
October 21, 2016



Objectives

- **Explore reasons why patients choose full resuscitation status in the face of terminal illness**
- **Discuss characteristics of patients who elect full resuscitation status while on hospice care**
- **Identify strategies to help patients work through CCDM related to DNR discussions**

Sexy CPR video



CPR on TV

- NEJM study 60 episodes of CPR from 97 episodes of ER, Chicago Hope, and Rescue 911
- % Survival rate of episode = 75%
- % Survival rate to hospital d/c = 67%

Diem et al, NEJM, 1996

The real story

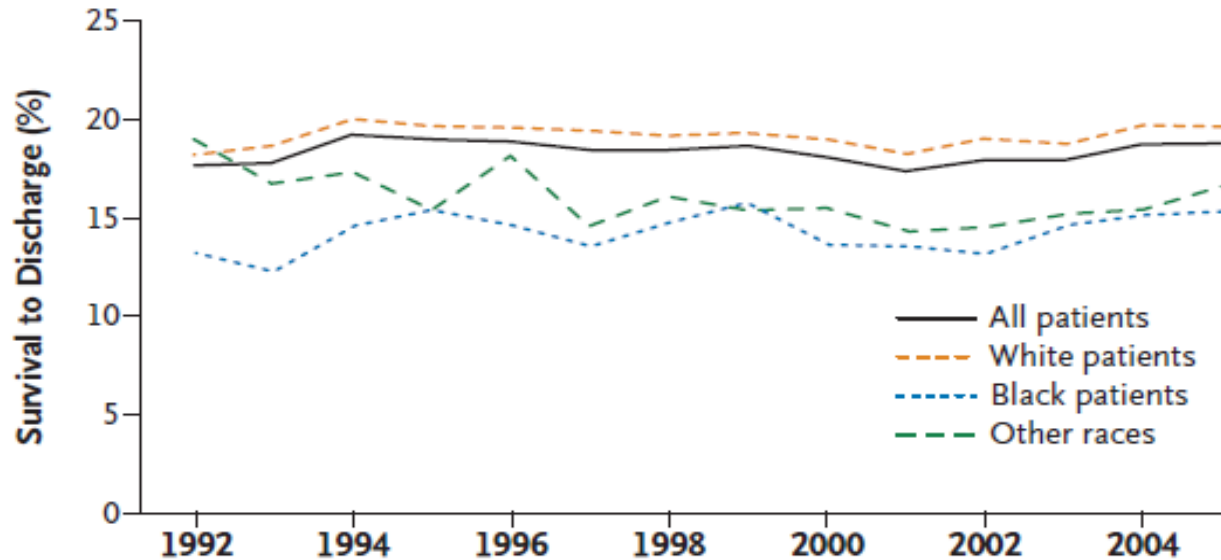
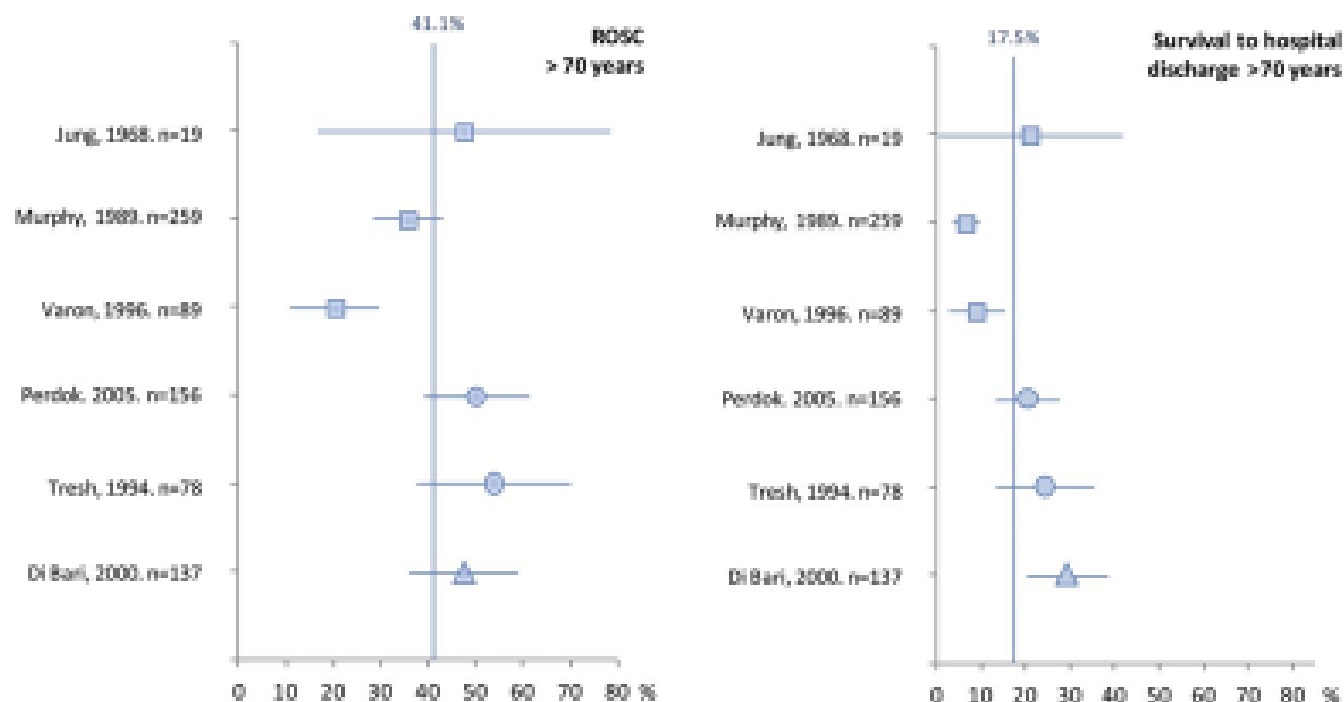


Figure 1. Survival to Hospital Discharge after In-Hospital CPR, According to Year and Race.

Survival is poorer for black and other nonwhite patients ($P < 0.001$). There is no significant change in overall survival from 1992 to 2005 ($P = 0.57$ with the use of the likelihood-ratio test).

The ROSC and survival to hospital discharge for patients 70 years and older.



Legenda:

- All wards
- All wards, excluding emergency settings
- ▲ Geriatric wards

Myke S. van Gijn et al. *Age Ageing* 2014;ageing.afu035

It gets worse...

Chronic illness, more than age, determines prognosis in the elderly; elderly with chronic illness have an average survival rate of less than 5%. For those with advanced illness, survival rates are often less than 1%. Bedfast patients with metastatic cancer, who are spending fifty percent of their time in bed, have a survival rate of 0-3%.



*Rabinstein AA, et al. CPR in critically ill neurologic-neurosurgical patients. Mayo Clin Proc, 2004;79(11):1391-5
Annals IM 1989; 111:199-205
JAMA 1990; 264:2109-2110*

Why is CPR offered to everyone?

- Discomfort with conversation (?)
- Patient self-determination act
- Currently an opt-out decision
- Autonomy

Poll

Poll Everywhere Poll

Why do patients on hospice decide to be “full code”?

- Too many decisions at once
- Want some sense of control
- They think it’s going to work
- They’ve had CPR before and they survived, why would this be any different?
- They think they’ll get Baywatch CPR
- They don’t want “comfort focused care”

What's going on in Michigan hospices?



Our research study.

Questions we asked:

- 1) How many people in hospice are full code?**
- 2) What are the characteristics of those who are full code?**
- 3) How does being full code impact the live discharge rate from hospice?**

Methods

- **EMR data from Arbor Hospice and Hospice of Michigan**
- **Data from 2009-2014**
- **Included individuals with Advance Directive paperwork**

Data collected

- **Primary variable: advance directive stating DNR vs full code.**
- **Demographics: age, sex, race, diagnosis, location (hospice, NH, hospital, home)**
- **Hospice length of stay, live discharge**

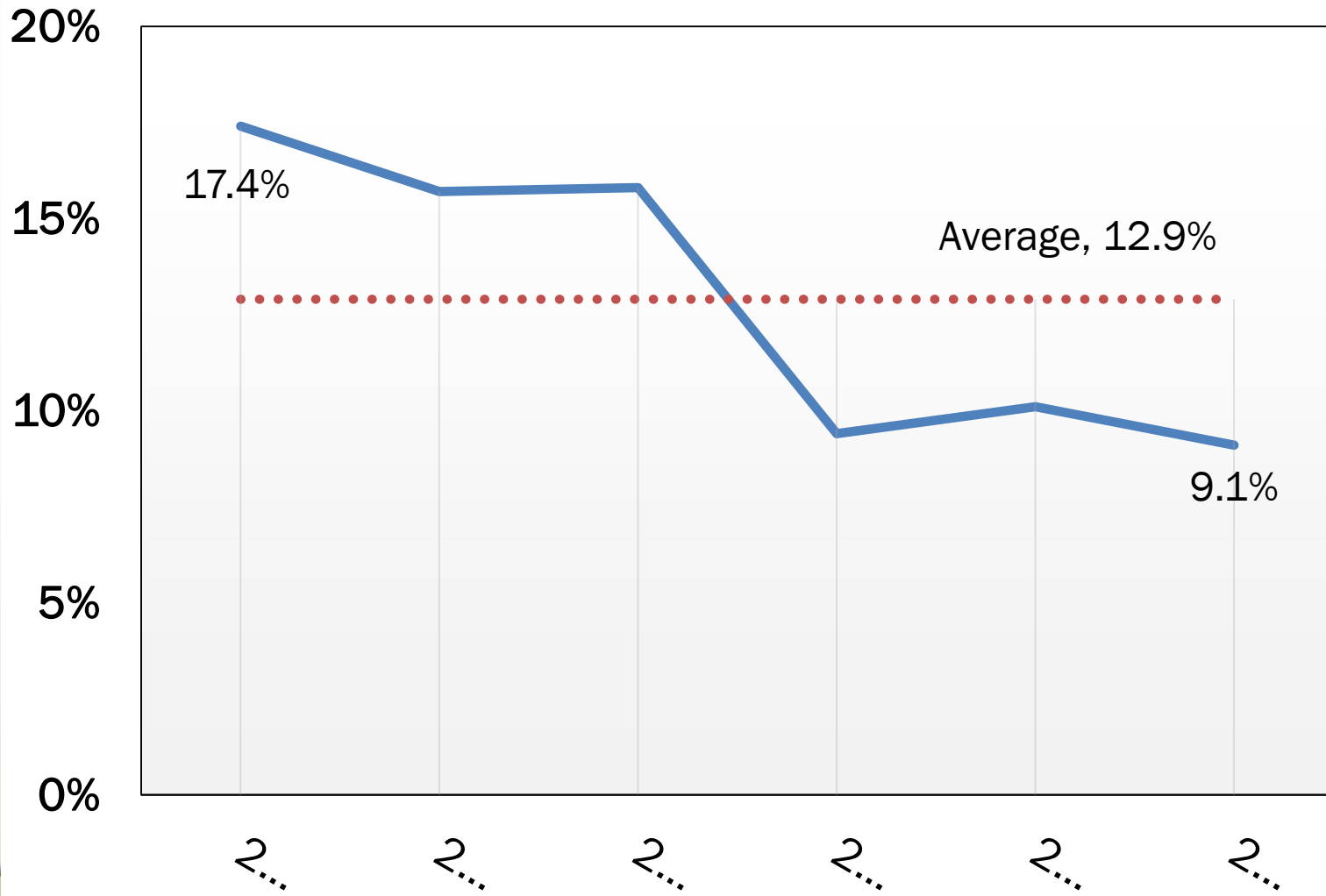
Results

Who is in our study?

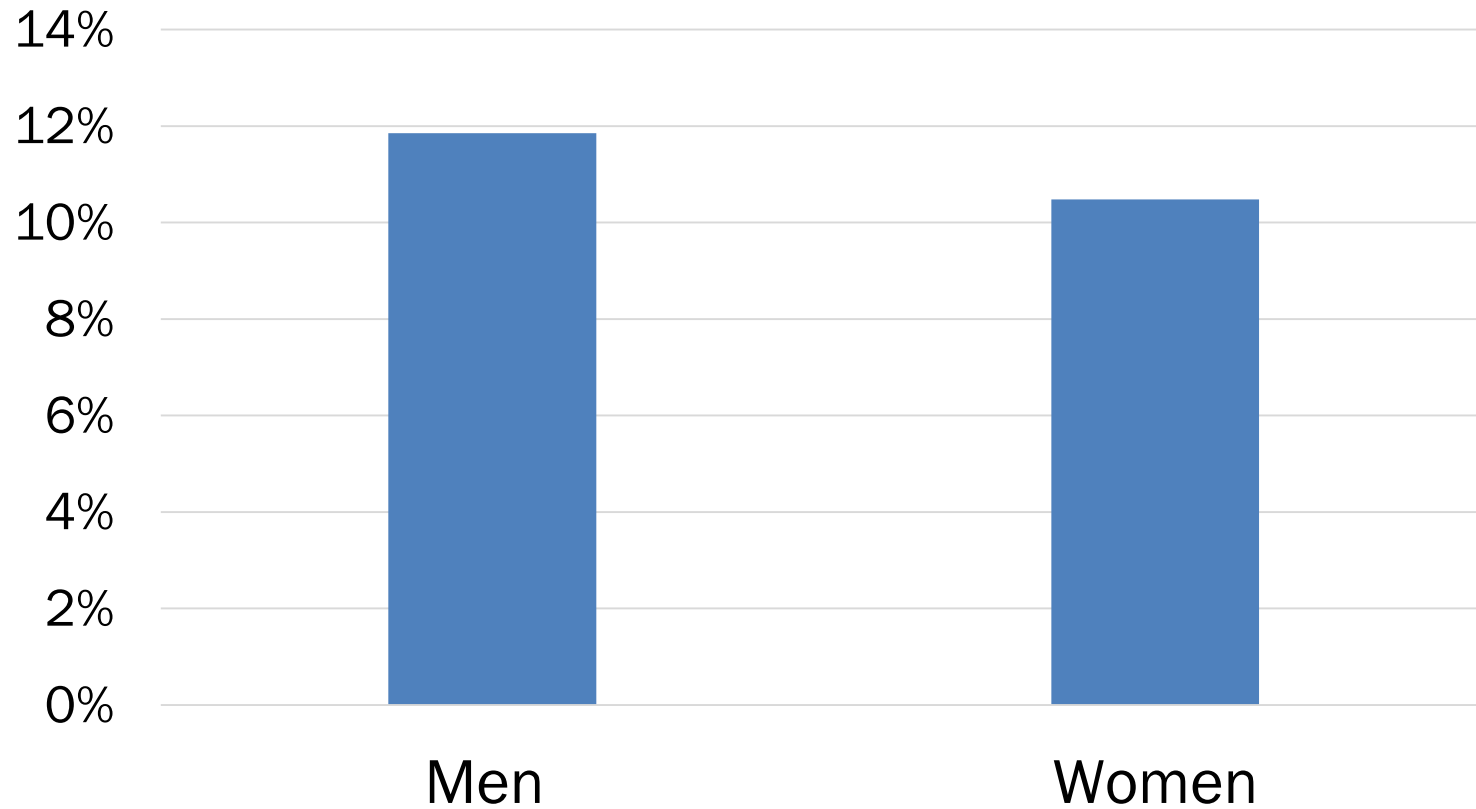
N=25,636 people



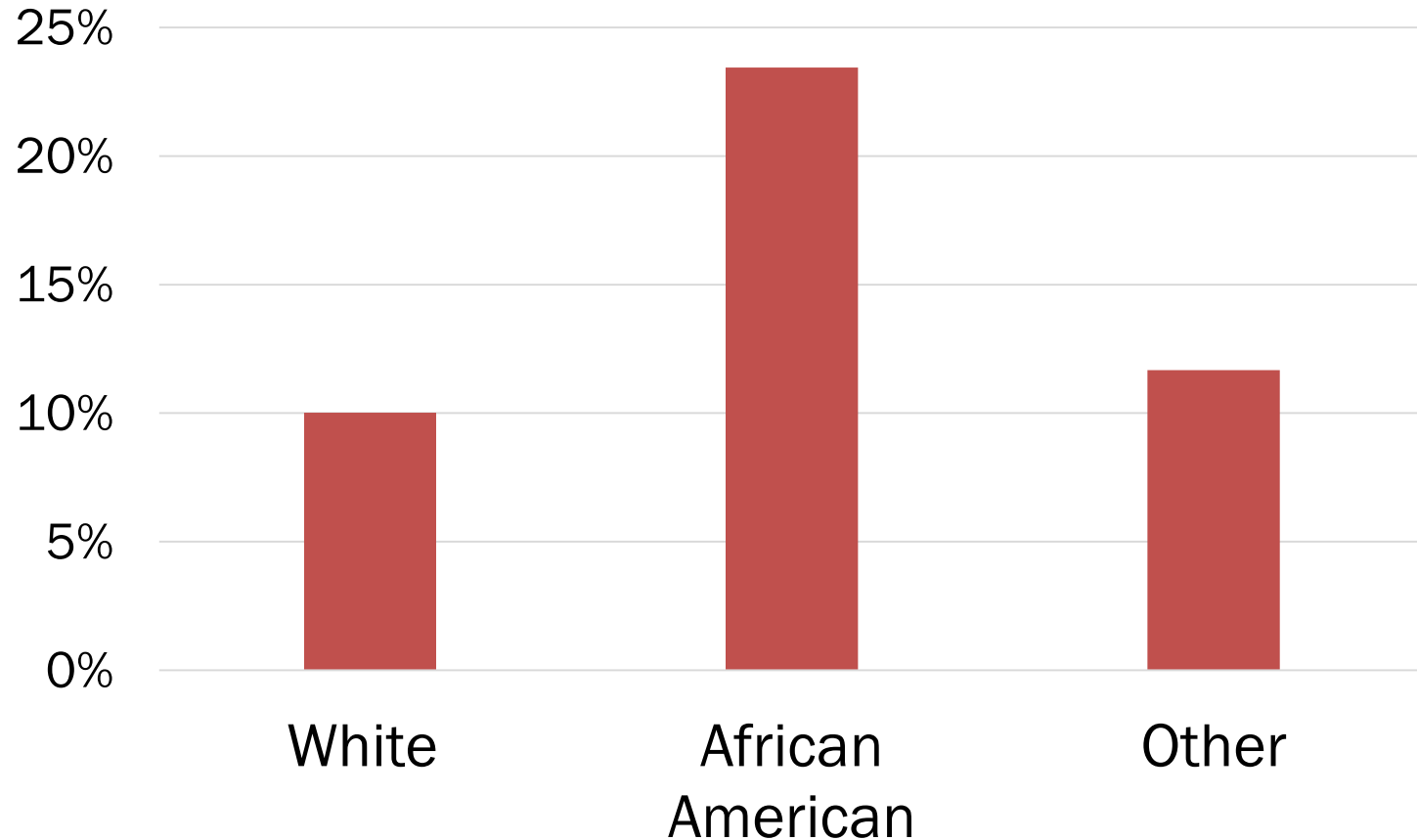
How many in hospice are full code?



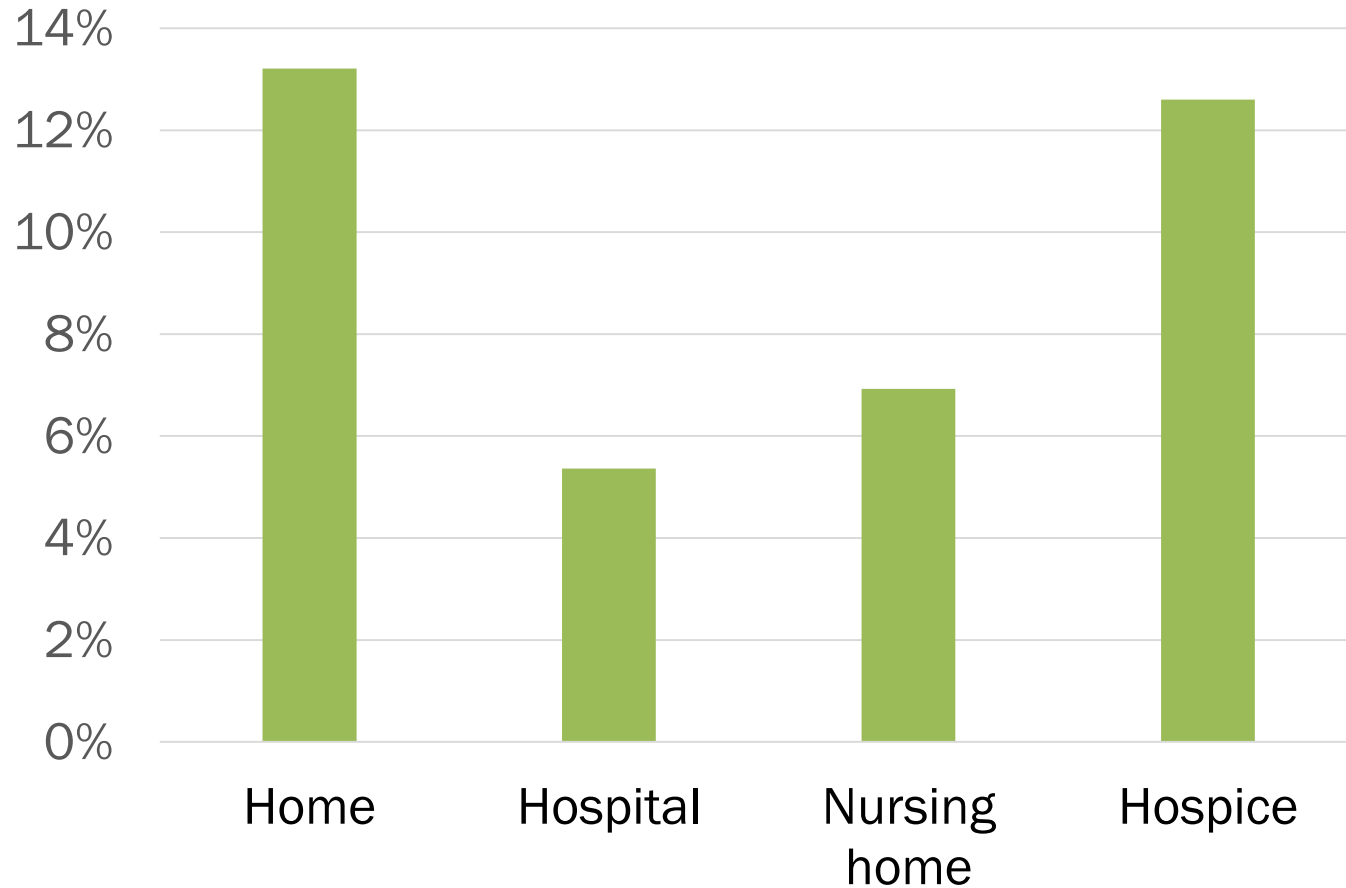
Who chooses full code?



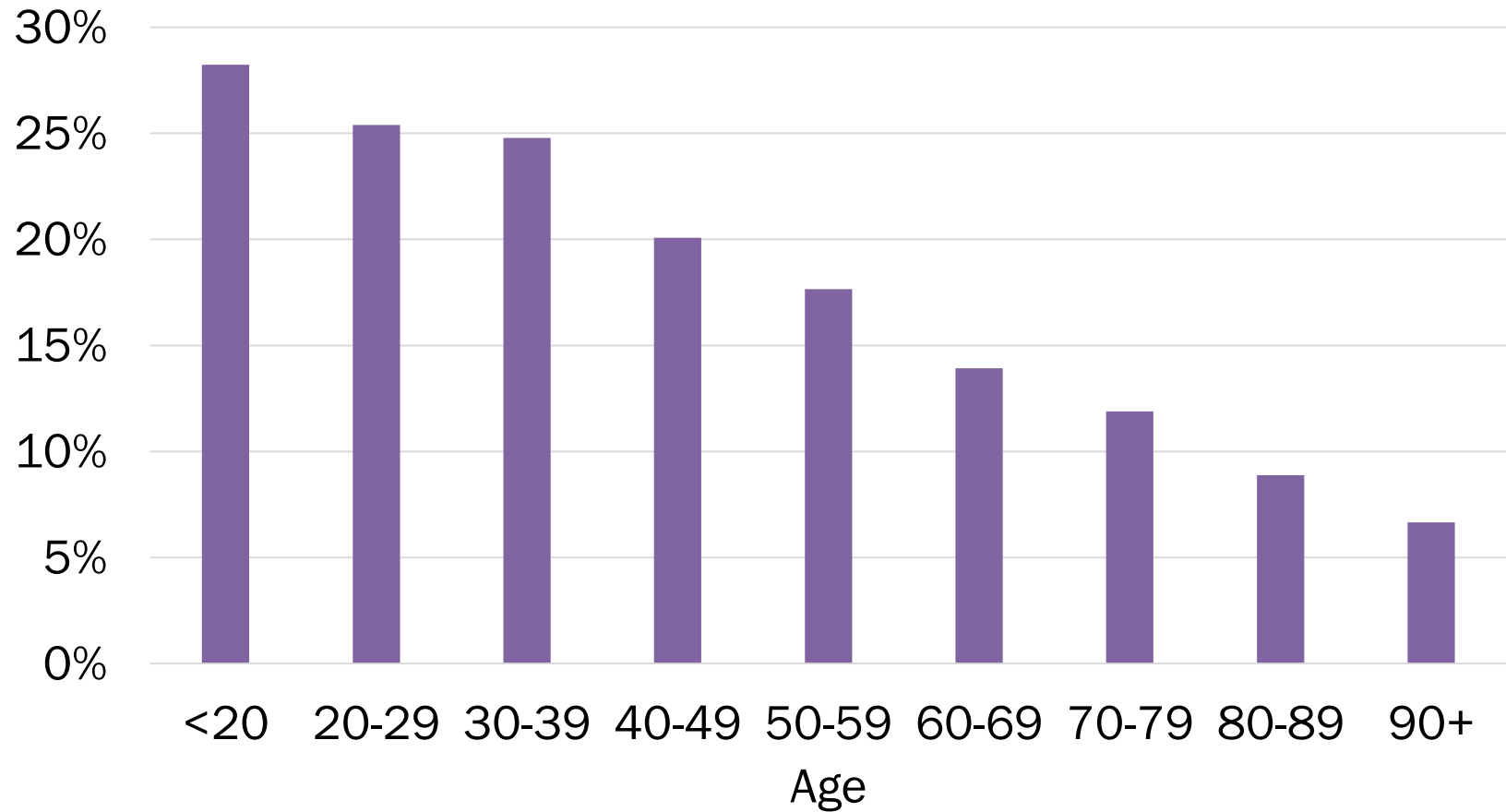
Who chooses full code?



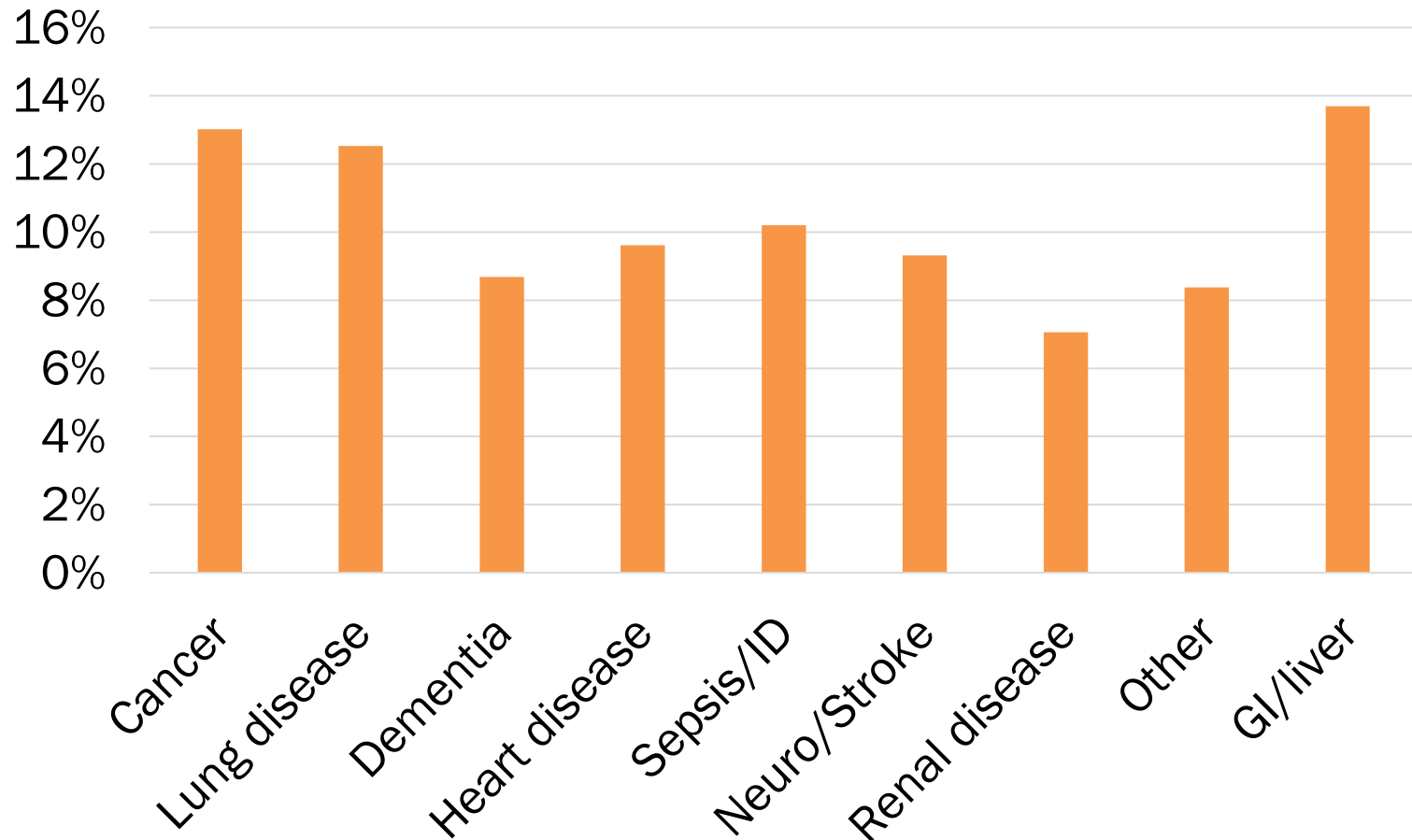
Who chooses full code?



Who chooses full code?



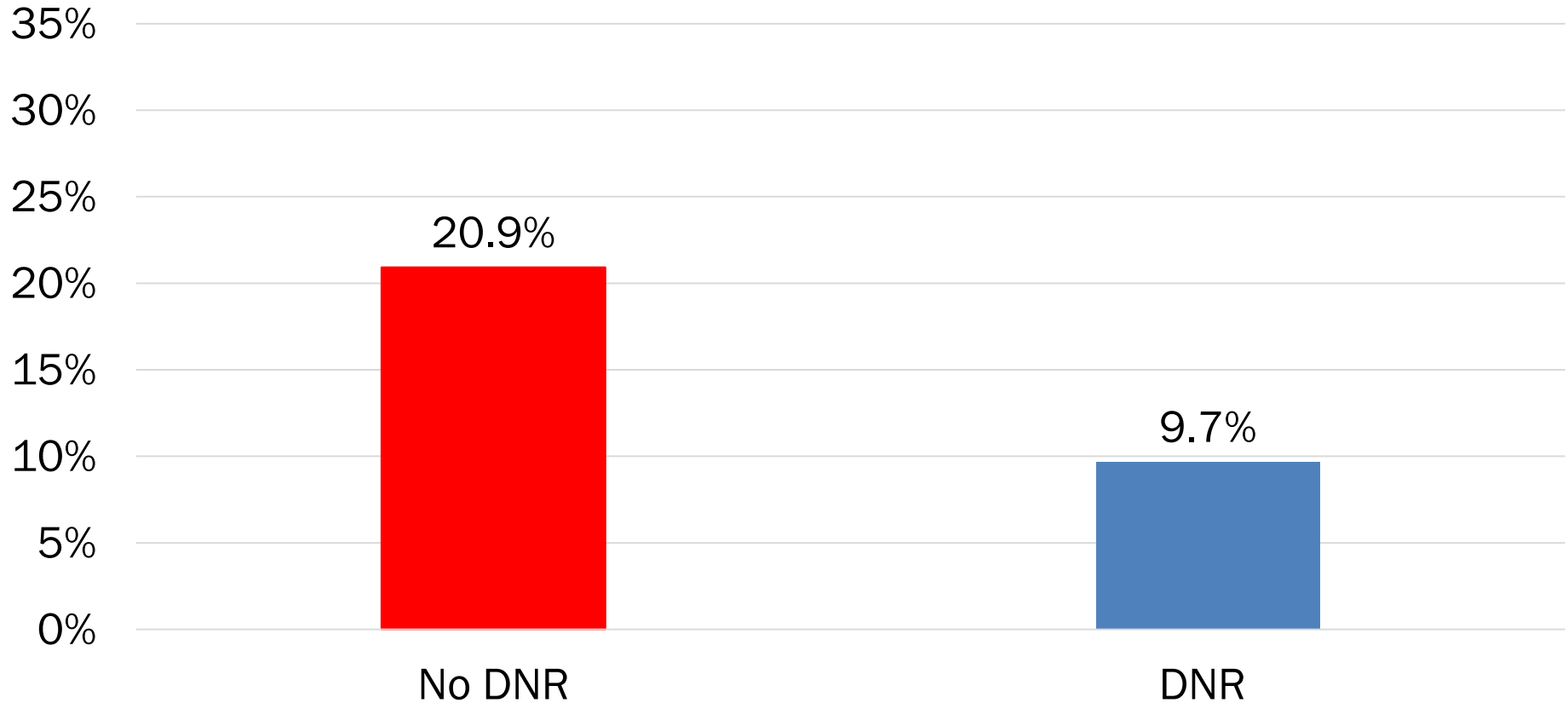
Who chooses full code?



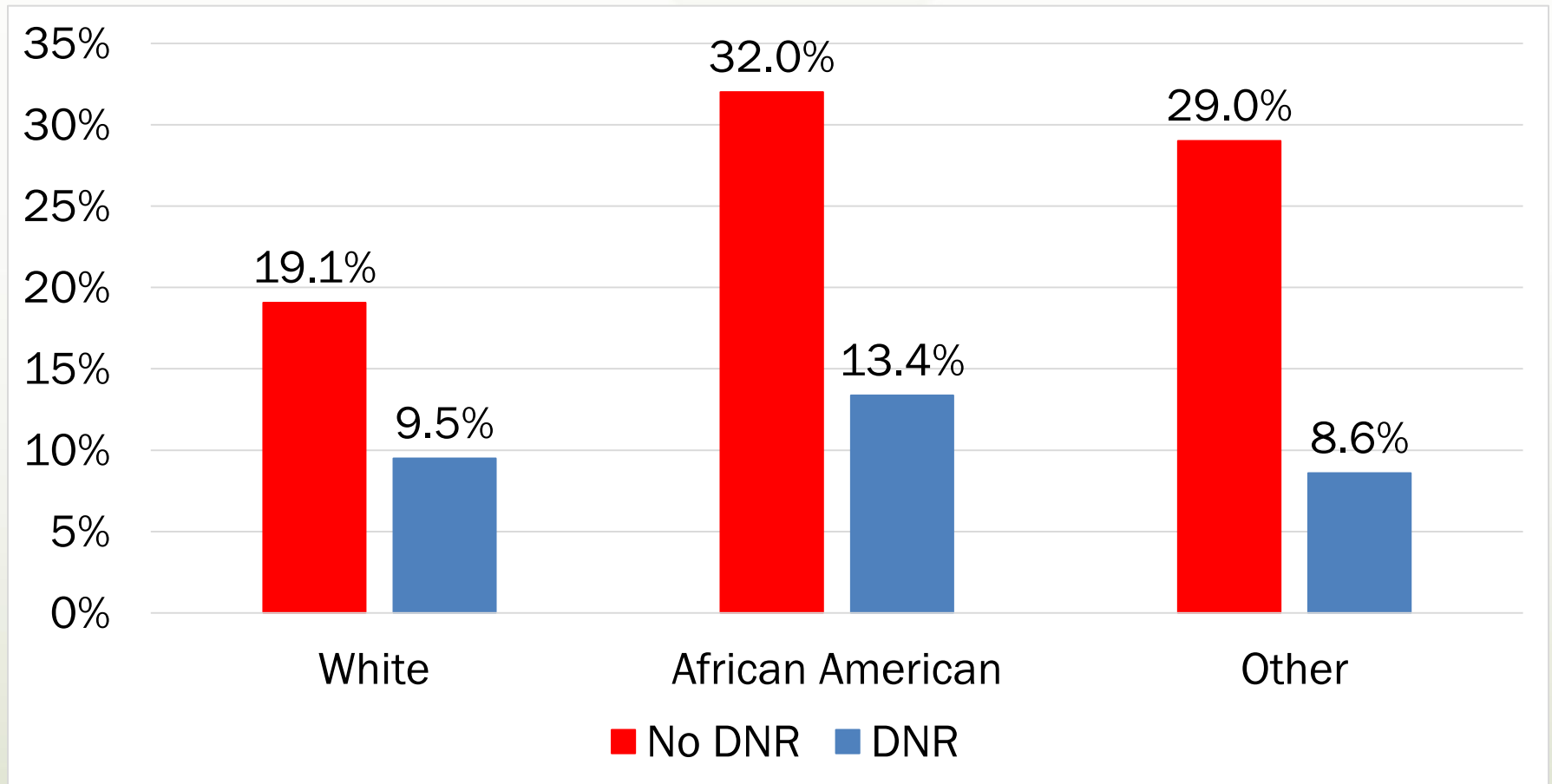
What is the impact of being DNR on live discharge?

**adjusting for age, race, sex, condition, location,
year, length of stay**

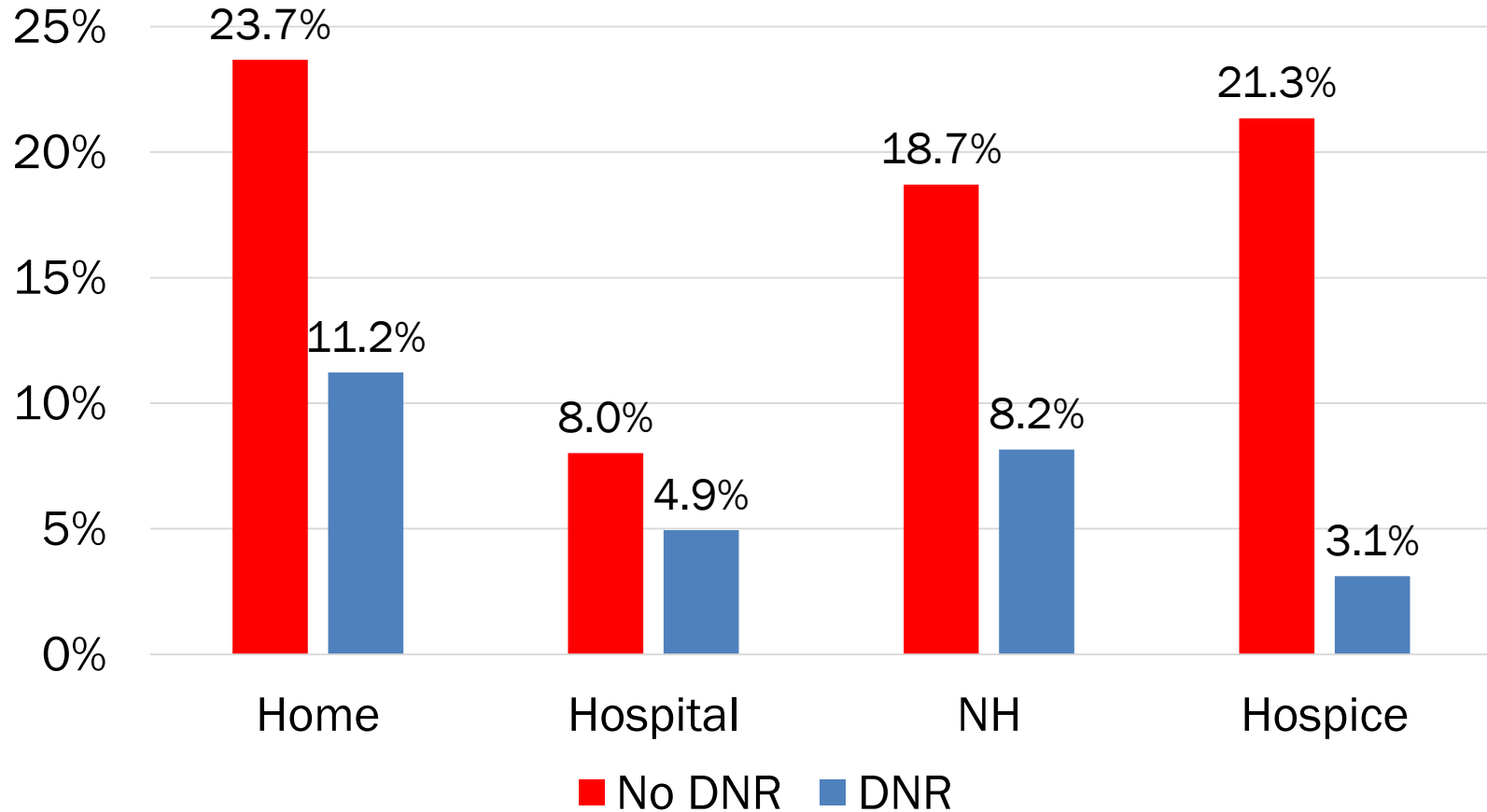
Adjusted live discharge rates for those with and without DNR orders in place.



Does having a DNR have different effects on live discharge rate by race?



Does having a DNR have different effects on live discharge rate by location?



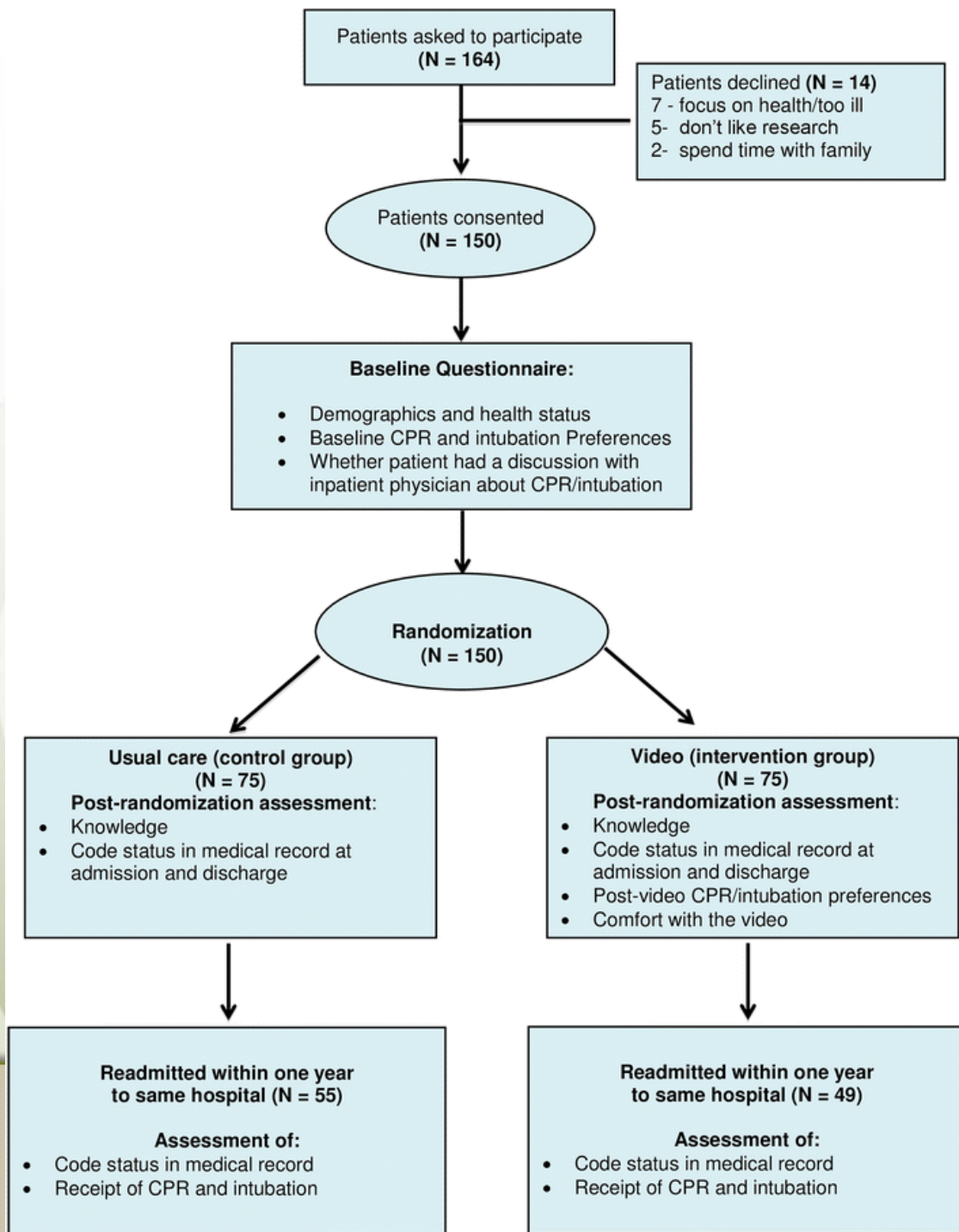
Take home points

- **It's not great to have a full code hospice patient**
- **Some people will never sign DNR order**
- **Lack of DNR strongly predicts live discharge from hospice care**
- **We can't FORCE someone to sign DNR**

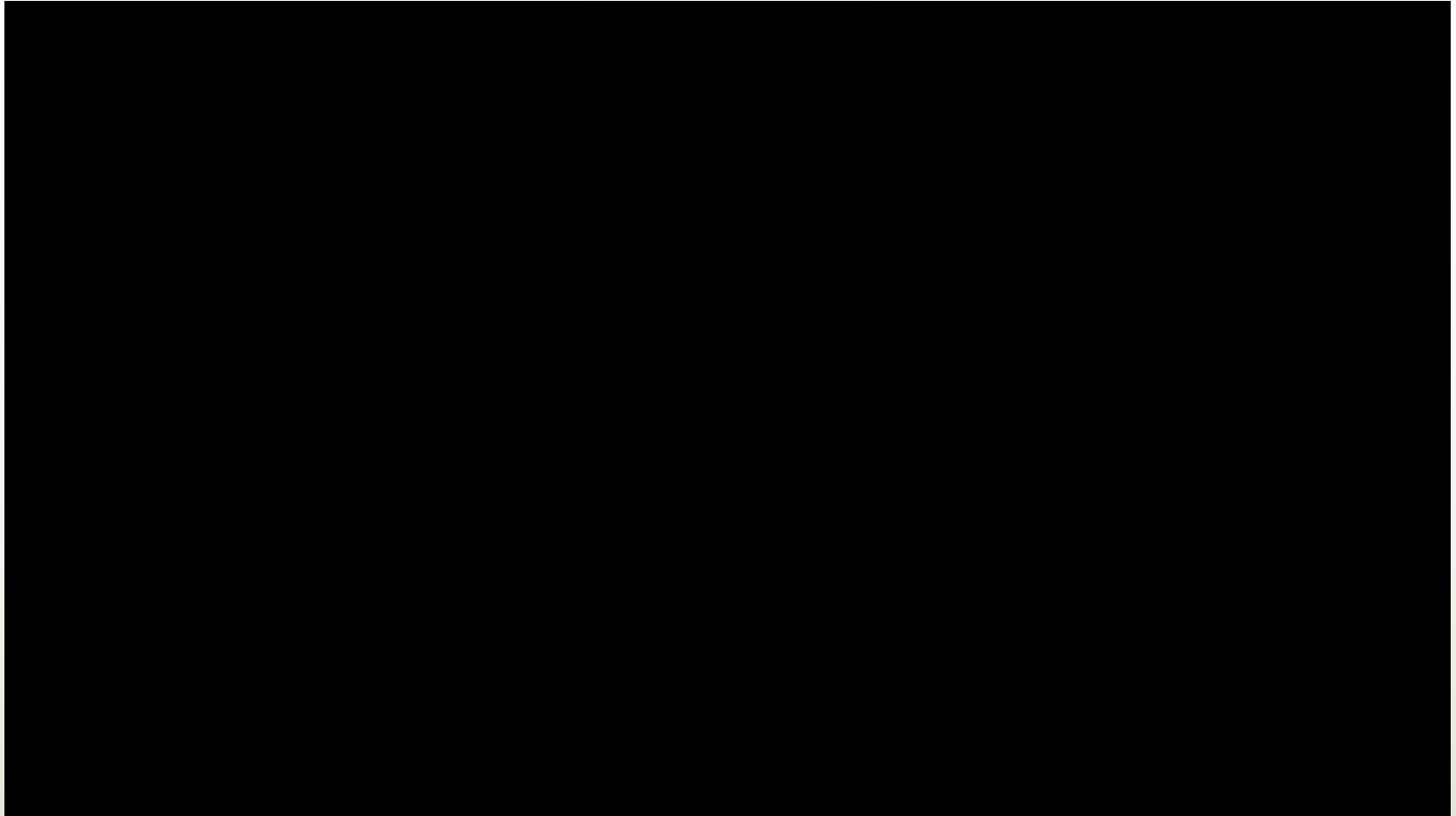
Strategies

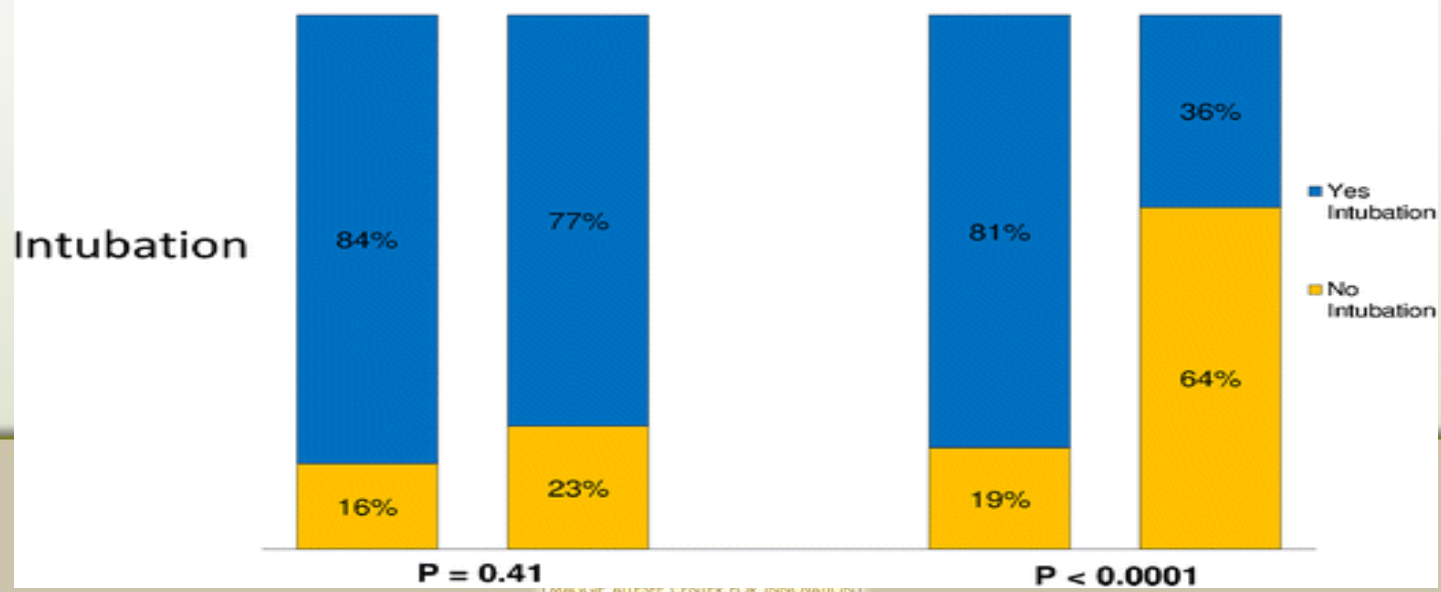
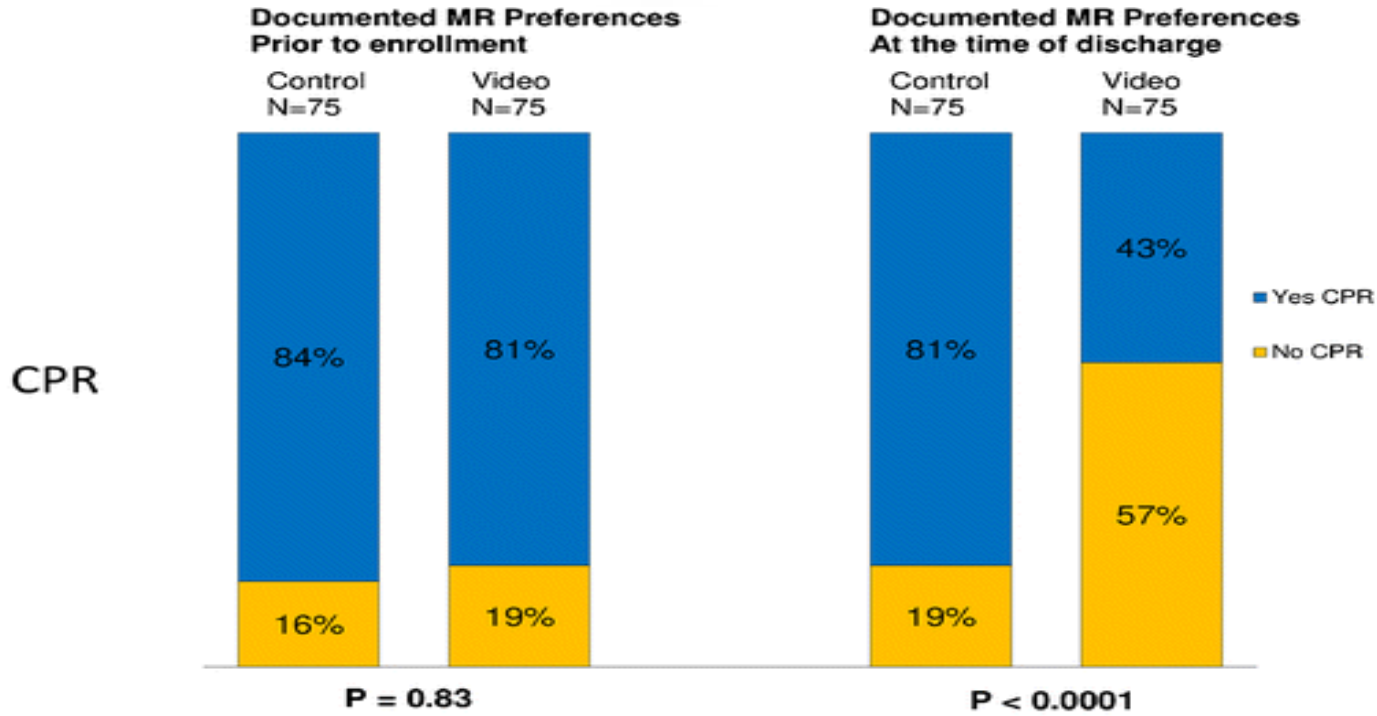
- **Tell people you will intervene when it's appropriate (DNR does not equal DNT)**
- **CPR = hospital stay**
- **Build trust**
- **Don't worry about it so much if patients are at home and they call you for issues**

DNR video study



ACP Decisions Video





Special situations

- **GIP**
- **Nursing homes/facilities**
- **Guardians**

Conclusions

- **Patients who do not sign DNR need special attention for GOC, understanding preferences**
- **DNR is likely a strong predictor for live discharge from hospice care**
- **Appropriate counseling may help patients work toward DNR decisions, but some families may never sign the paper while still wanting comfort focused care.**

References

- NEJM 361;1 July 2, 2009
- Fischer GS, et al. Patient knowledge and physician predictions of treatment preferences after discussion of advance directives. JGIM, 1998;13:447-454
- Fairbanks, R.J., Shah, M.N., Lerner, E.B., Ilangoan, K., Pennington, E.C., Schneider, S.M. (2007) Epidemiology and Outcomes of out-of-hospital cardiac arrest in Rochester, New York. Resuscitation. 72, 415-424.
- Miller DL, et al. Factors influencing physicians in recommending in-hospital cardiopulmonary resuscitation. Arch Intern Med, 1993;153:1999-2003
- Zoch TW, Desbiens NA, et al. Short- and long-term survival after cardiopulmonary resuscitation. Arch Intern Med, 2000; 160:1969-1973
- Rabinstein AA, et al. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation in critically ill neurologic-neurosurgical patients. Mayo Clin Proc, 2004;79(11):1391-5
- Annals Int Med 1989; 111:199-205
- JAMA 1990; 264:2109-2110
- EPEC Project RWJ Foundation, 1999
- Diem SJ, Lantos JD, Tulskey JA. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation on television: miracles and misinformation. NEJM,1996;334:1578-1582
- Jones GK, Brewer KL, Garrison HG. Public expectations of survival following cardiopulmonary resuscitation. Acad Emer Med, 2000;7(1):48-53
- El-Jawahri, A., Mitchell, S.L., Paasche-Orlow, M.K. et al. J GEN INTERN MED (2015) 30: 1071. doi:10.1007/s11606-015-3200-2