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Patient outcomes in palliative care - a national perspective of malignant and non-malignant diseases

Kathy Eagar

University of Wollongong, keagar@uow.edu.au

Patsy Yates

Queensland University of Technology

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Patient outcomes in palliative care - a national perspective of malignant and non-malignant diseases

Abstract

The Palliative Care Outcomes Collaboration (PCOC) aims to improve patient outcomes through: ☐ routine clinical outcome measurement ☐ periodic surveys and ☐ benchmarking.

Keywords

malignant, patient, non, diseases, national, perspective, care, palliative, outcomes

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Patient outcomes in palliative care – a national perspective on malignant and non-malignant diseases

Professor Patsy Yates

13th Australian Palliative Care Conference: Palliative Care - Fit for the Future
Melbourne Convention and Exhibition Centre

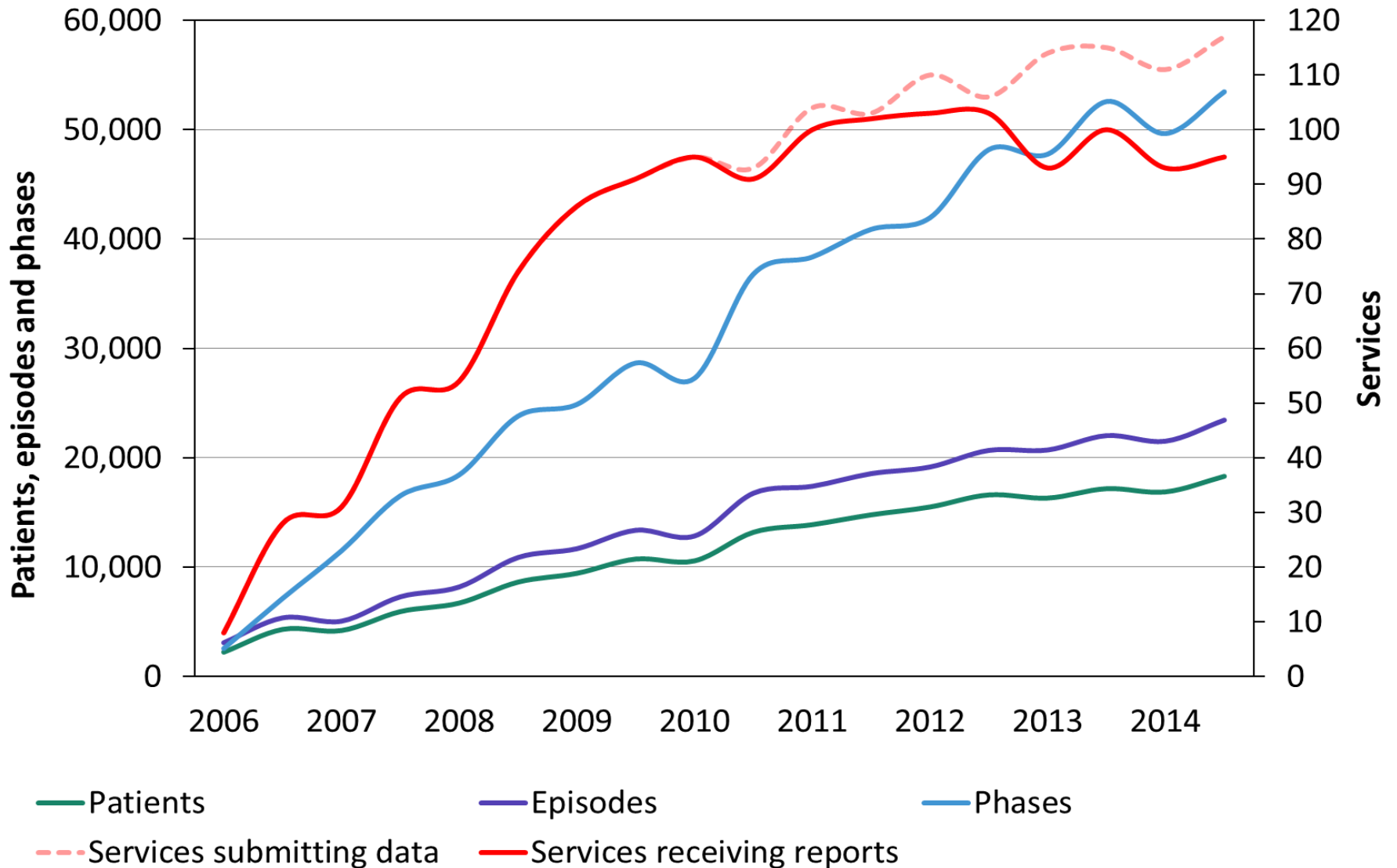
4 September 2015

Background about PCOC

The Palliative Care Outcomes Collaboration (PCOC) aims to **improve patient outcomes** through:

- routine clinical outcome measurement
- periodic surveys and
- benchmarking.

Trends in volume of PCOC services and activity



Levels of analysis

- Patients
 - who have one or more
- Episodes of care (inpatient, community, consult)
 - Consisting of one or more
- Phases
 - Stable
 - Unstable
 - Deteriorating
 - Terminal
 - Bereaved

The analysis being presented today

- July 2013 – June 2014
- 26,382 patients
- includes patients who received care as:
 - inpatients
 - hospital and hospice
 - in the community
 - patient's home including residential aged care facility

Statistical analysis

- Mantel-Haenszel Chi-squared tests used to investigate differences in age and function (Australia-modified Karnofsky Performance status) profiles of the malignant and non-malignant cohorts.
- Logistic Generalised Estimating Equation (GEE) models used to compare symptom profiles

Overall patient profile

Female - 46%

Indigenous - 1%

Born in Australia 64%

Two cohorts

- ‘Malignant’ category consists of all patients with a primary diagnosis of cancer (79%).
- ‘Non-malignant’ category consists of all other patients (21%).

Two cohorts – top 3 diagnoses

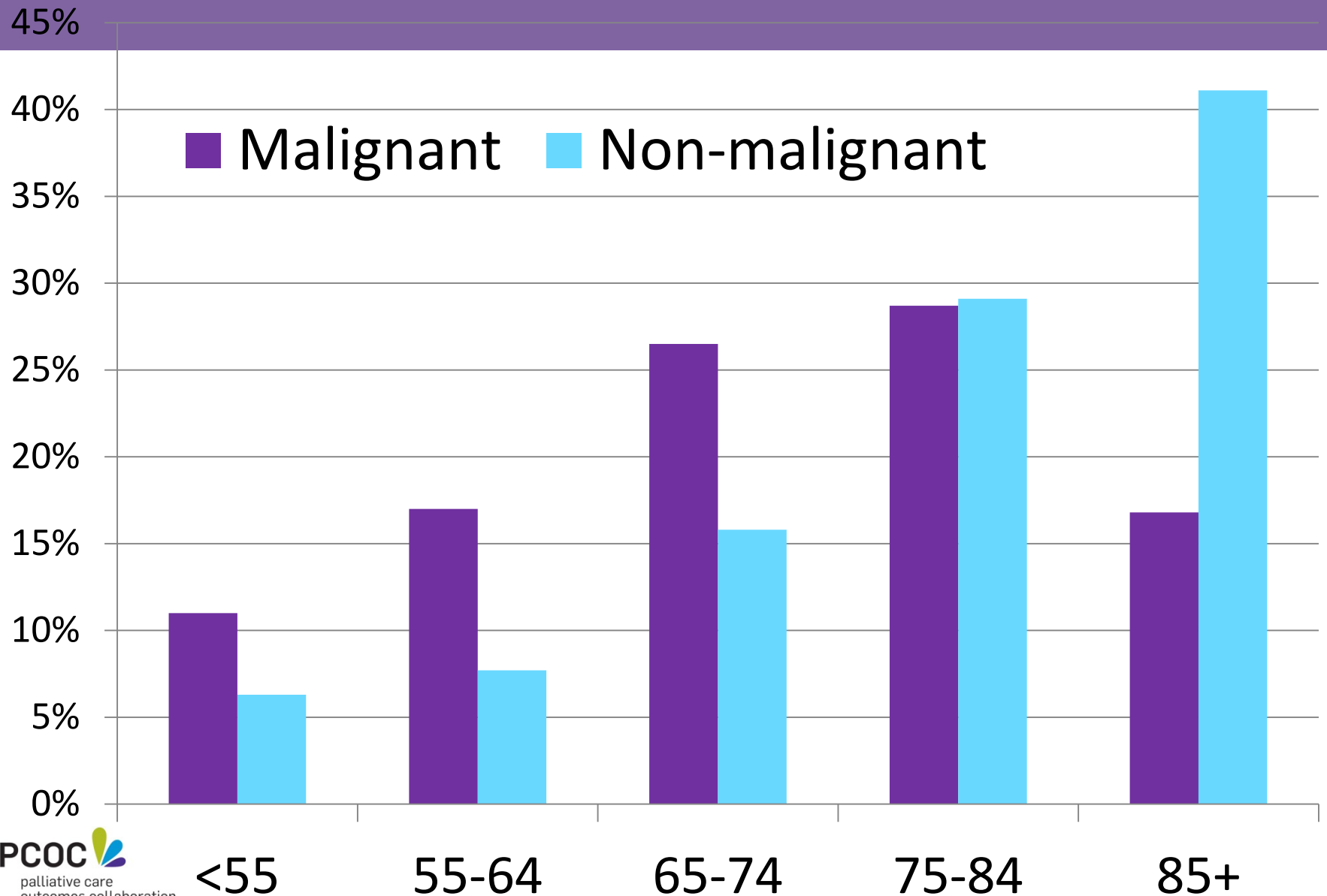
Malignant

1. Respiratory
2. Colorectal
3. Other gastrointestinal tract

Non-malignant

1. Cardio vascular disease
2. Respiratory failure
3. End stage kidney disease

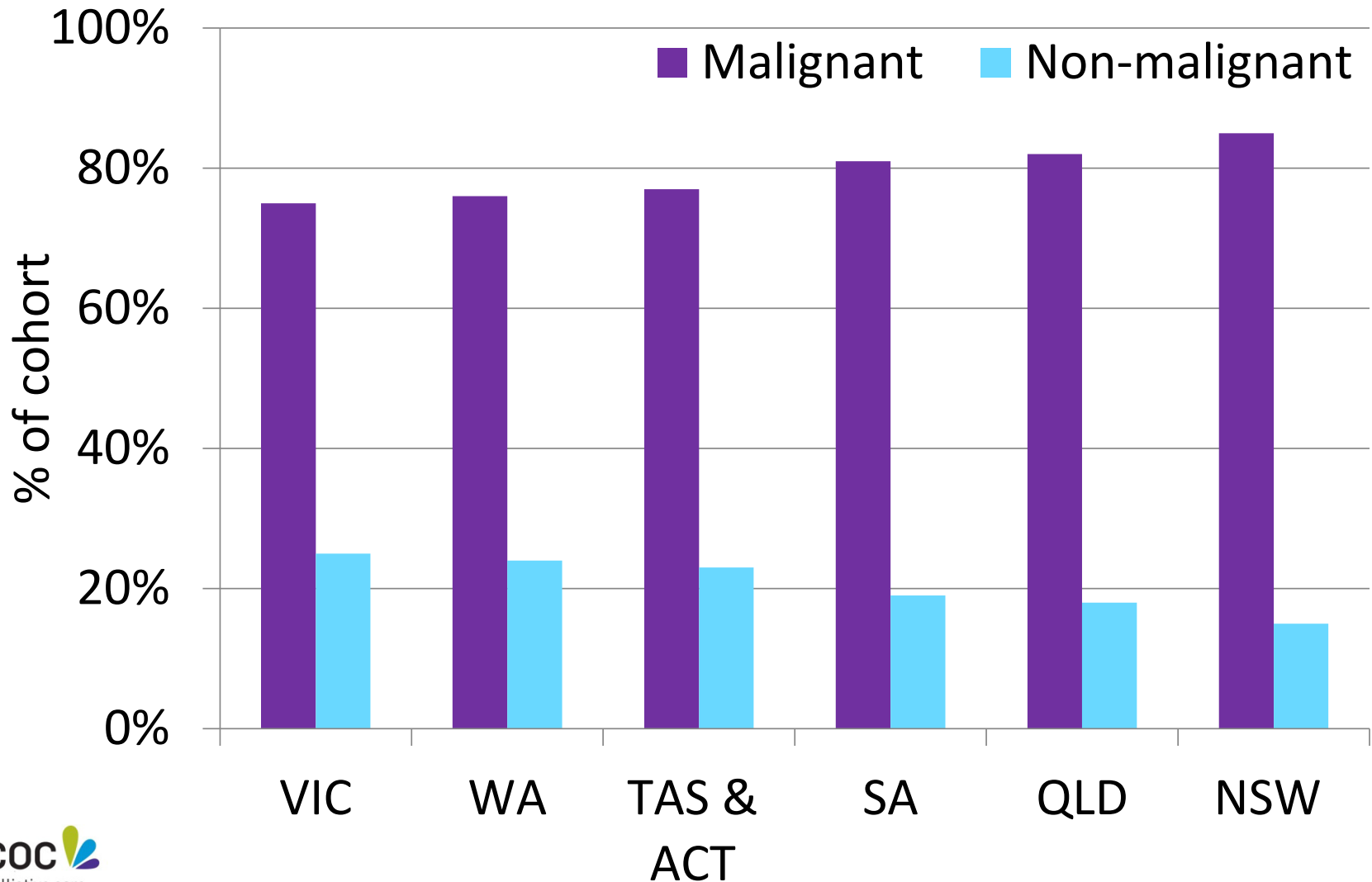
Age profile - % of each cohort



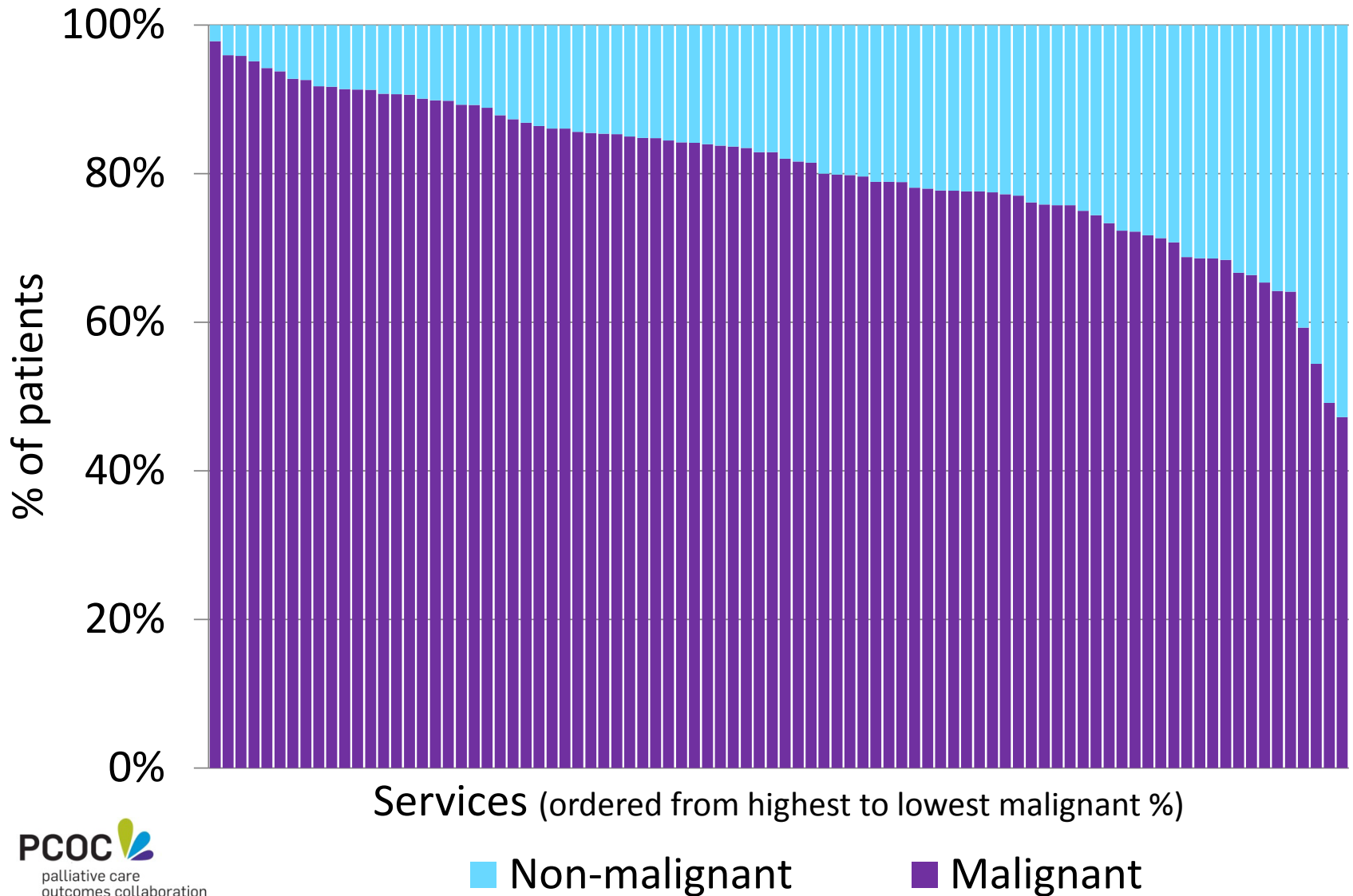
Profile by setting

- Inpatient episodes
 - 80.4% malignant
 - 19.6% non-malignant
- Community episodes
 - 82.5% malignant
 - 17.5% non-malignant

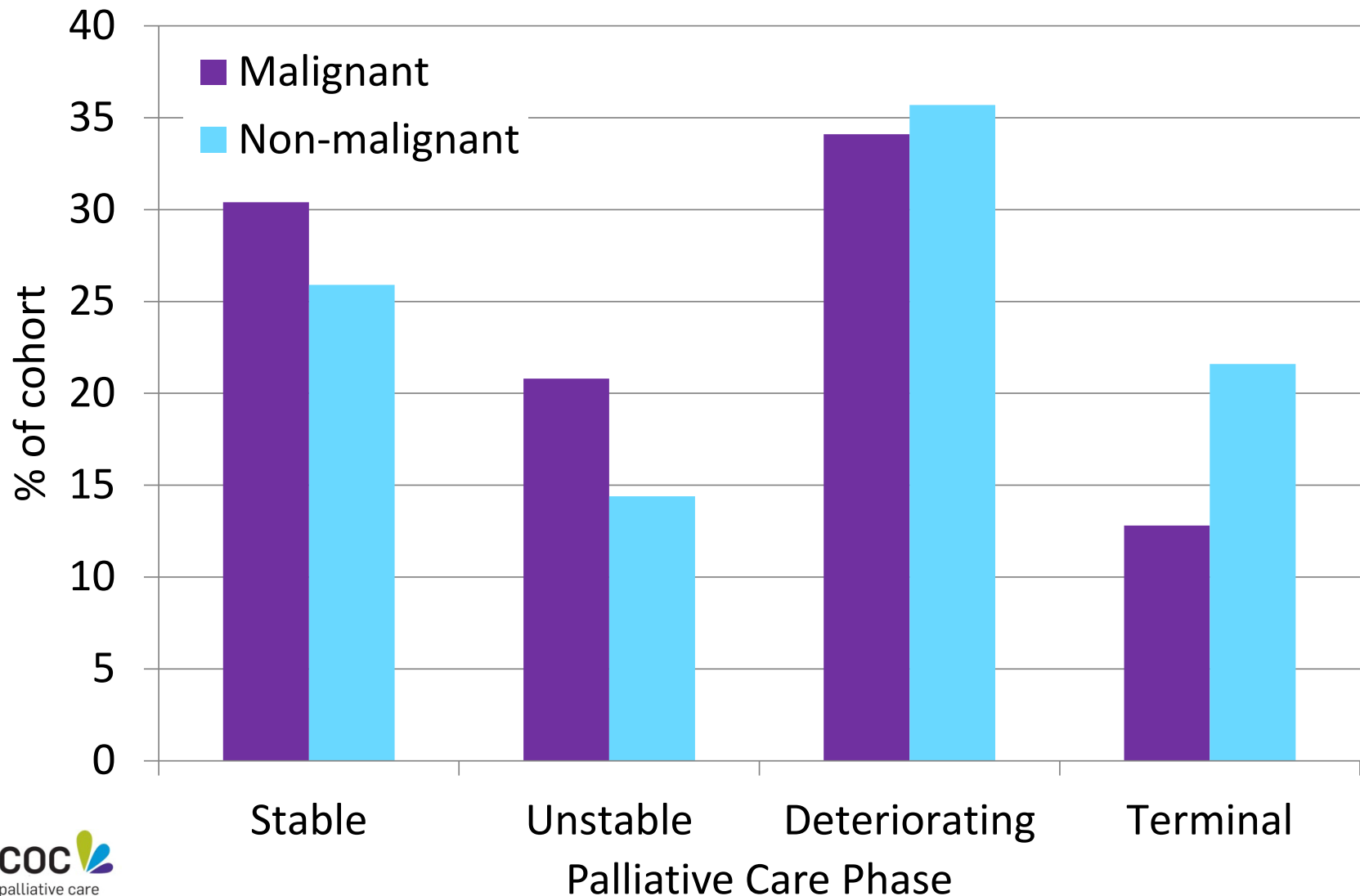
Demographic profile



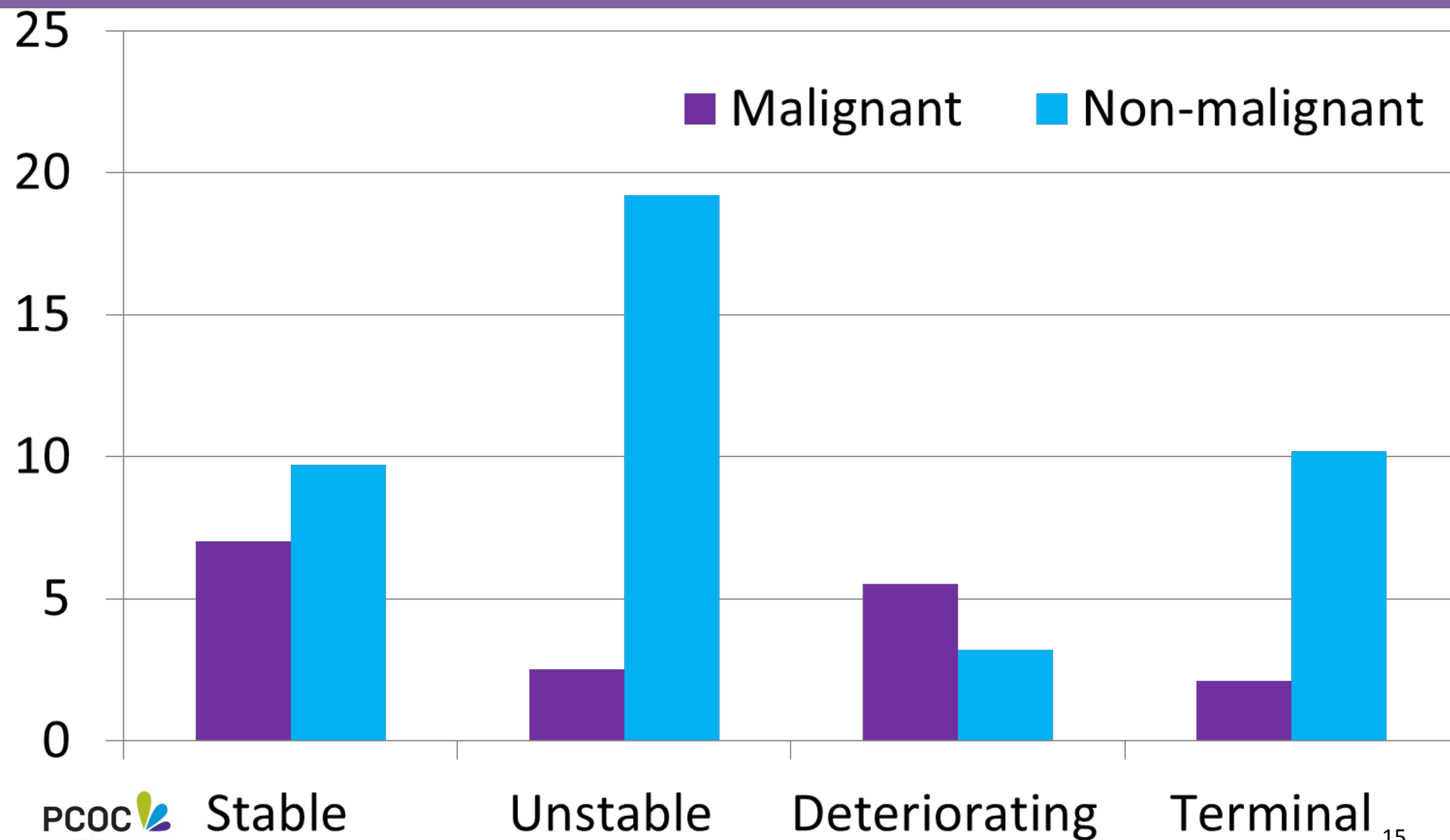
Diagnosis profile by service



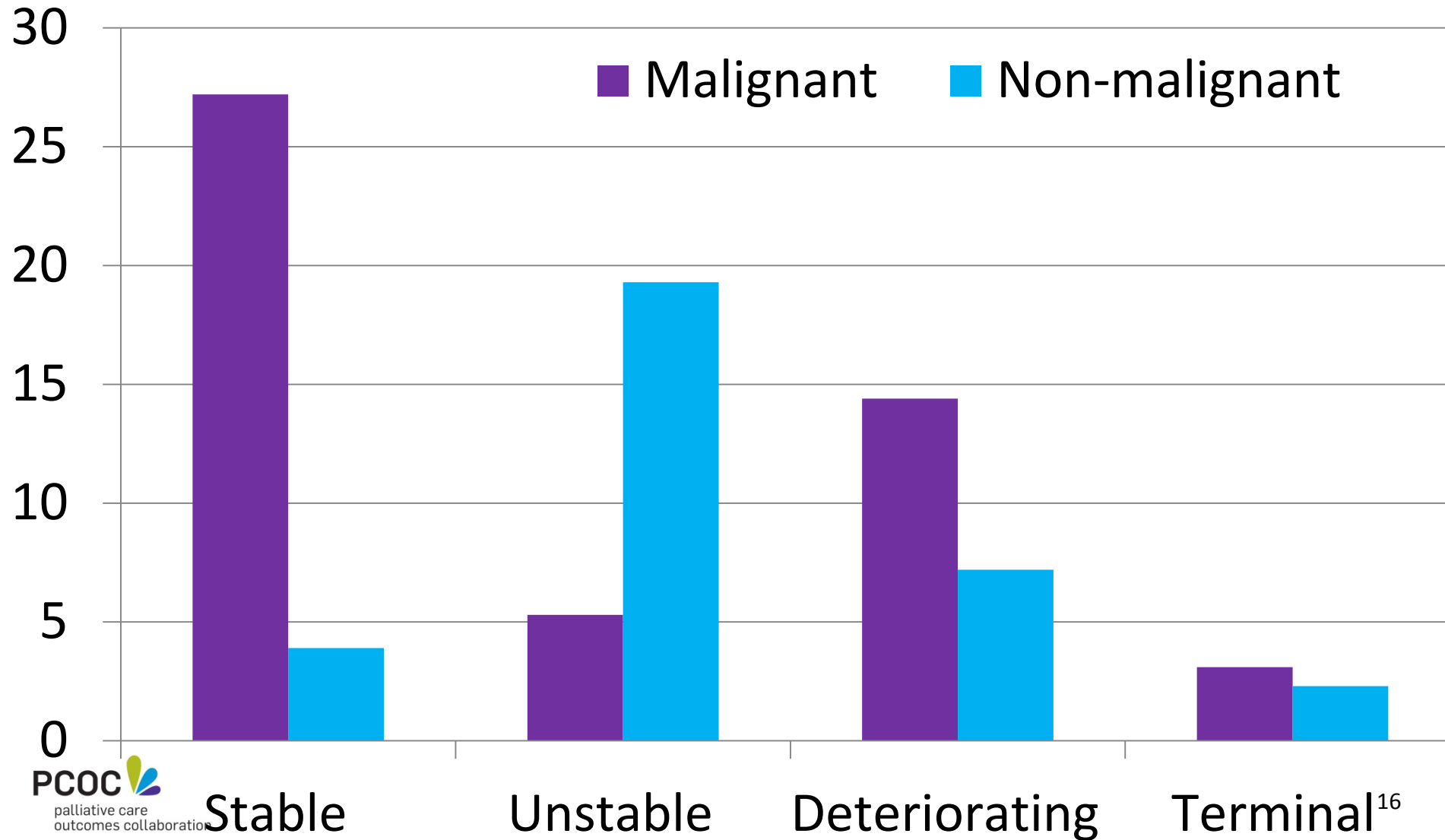
Phase profile by diagnosis



Average length of phase - inpatient



Average phase length – community (lapsed days)

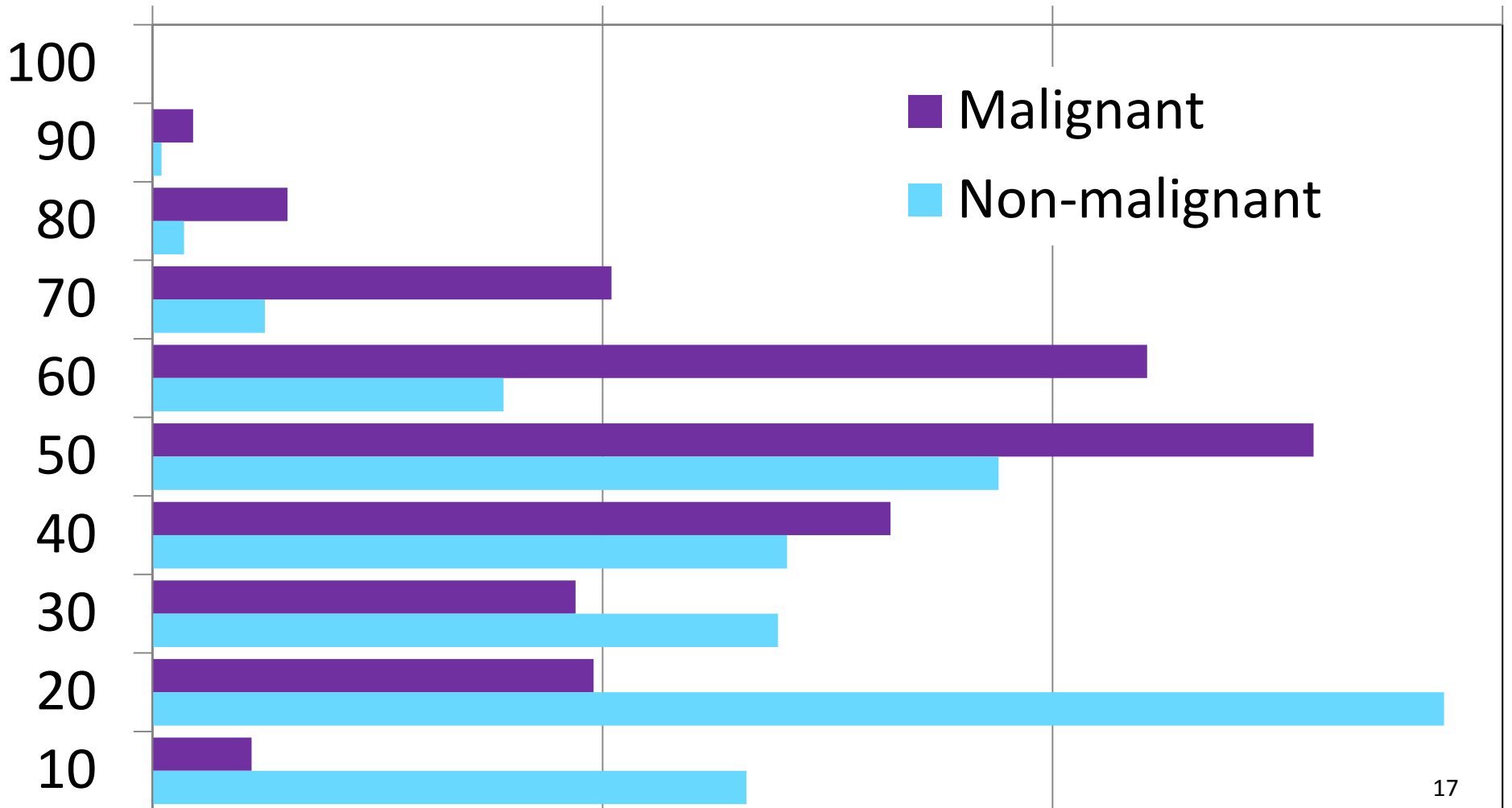


Performance status (Karnofsky)

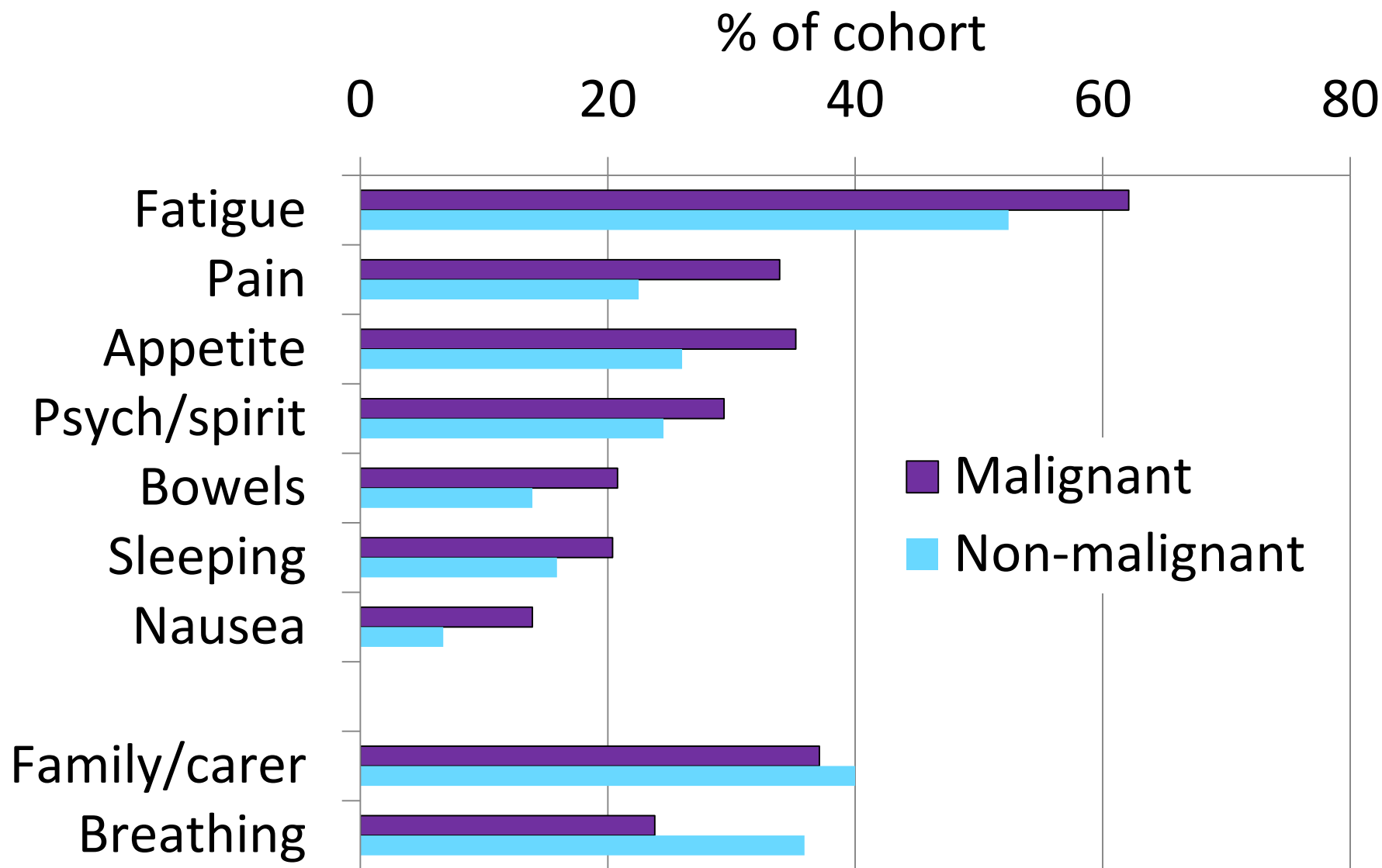
(100 is normal, 10 is comatose)

% of cohort

0 10 20 30



Moderate severe symptoms/problems



Conclusions

The non-malignant cohort represents 21.2% of all patients

- % is slowly increasing each year, up from 18.8% in 2008

Compared to patients with malignant conditions, the non-malignant cohort:

- Older (41% over 84 years compared to 17%)
- Poorer function
- Different symptom profile
- Referred later (shorter episodes, higher % in terminal phase, including at referral)

Acknowledgements

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