Palliative and Supportive Care in Latin-America

Juan J. Dapueto





Disclosure of Interests

Juan José Dapueto, MD. PhD

- Professor of Medical Psychology. Director of the Clinic Department of Medicine, Hospital de Clínicas. Facultad de Medicina, Universidad de la República
- Co-chair Quality of Life and Palliative Care Committee of the Latin-American Society of Nephrology and Hypertension SLANH.
- Private practice in psychiatry and psychotherapy.
- No conflicts of interest to disclose.





Questions to be addressed

- 1. Current state of Palliative care for the cancer and and/or other chronic diseases in your region.
- 2. Is Palliative care a local and "grass roots" system of care or is it used only in central regional care (tertiary hospitals or heath care systems)?
- 3. Is Palliative widely available?
- 4. Is cost to the patient a major barrier to Palliative care?
- 5. Is the Government (either central, regional, local) playing a role in providing or directing Palliative care?
- 6. Ethnic and religious barriers to Palliative care that are particular to your region.
- Other barriers to Palliative care that are particular to your region.





Some facts about the continent

- Population: 581.400.000
- Population growth 2000-2011: 1,1%
- Proportion of urban population: 79.3%
- Life expectancy at birth: 74 years (2010)
- Proportion of older than 65 years: 7%
- Analfabetism: 9 % in males and 10% in females

- World Bank http://www.worldbank.org
- * United Nations Development Program www.undp.org







Atlas de Cuidados Paliativos en Latinoamérica.

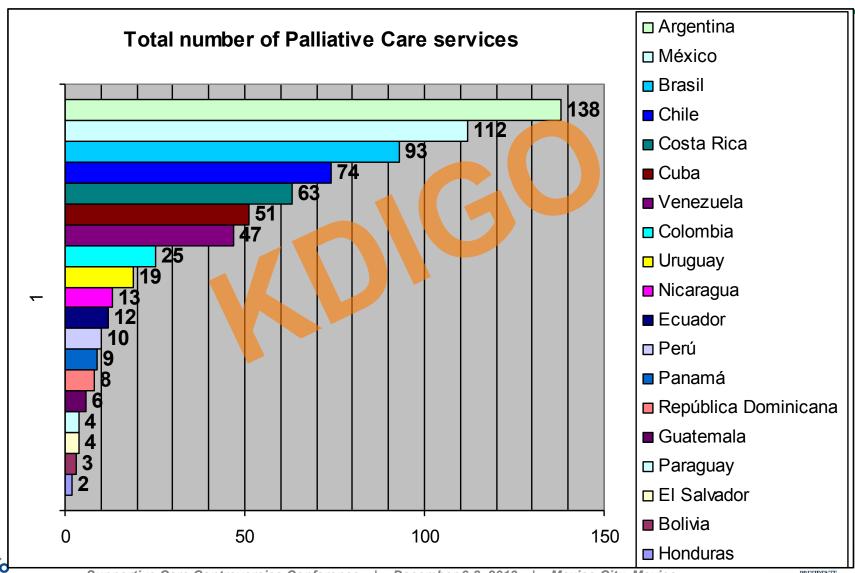
Pastrana T, De Lima L, Centeno C, Wenk R, Eisenchlas J, Monti C, Rocafort J, on behalf of the Asociación Latinoamericana de Cuidados Paliativos (ALCP).

Houston, IAHPC Press, 2012.



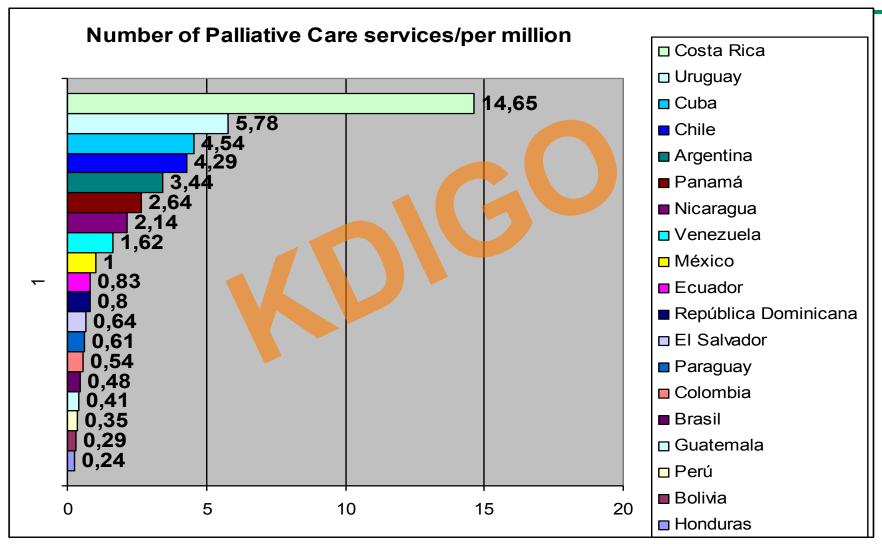


Current state of Palliative Care for the cancer or other chronic diseases in your region.





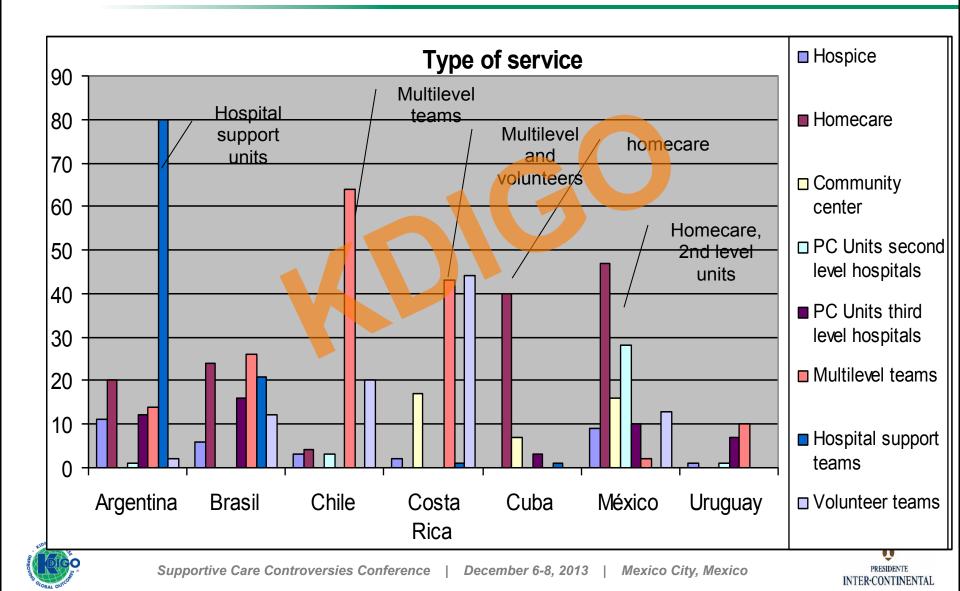
Current state of Palliative Care for the cancer or other chronic diseases in your region (2)







Is palliative are a local & "grass roots" system of care or is it used only in central regional care (tertiary hospitals or heath care systems)?



Is palliative care widely available?

The common rule is diversity and disparity (inequality)

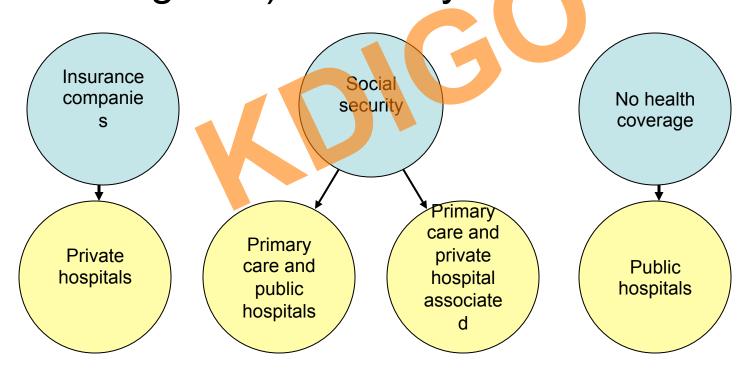
- Costs and type of health coverage
- City vs rural areas
- Isolated regions
- Historical and cultural diversity





Is cost to the patient a major barrier to palliative care?

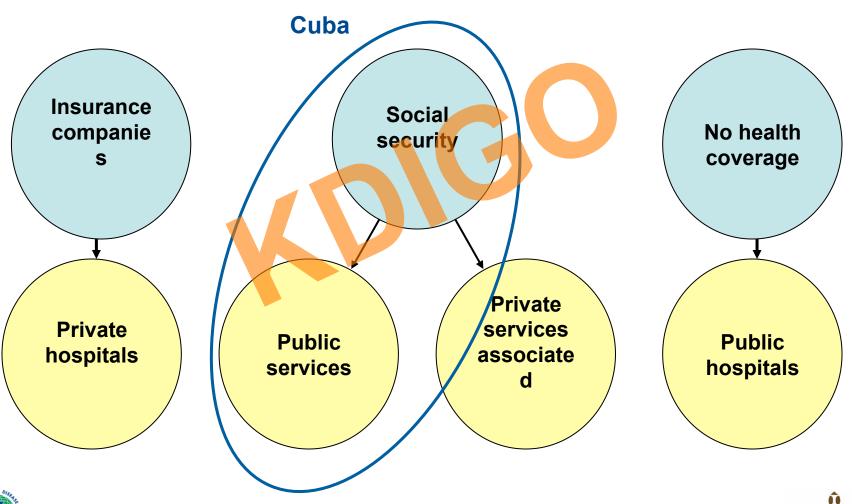
 It will greatly depend on the national (or even regional) health system.





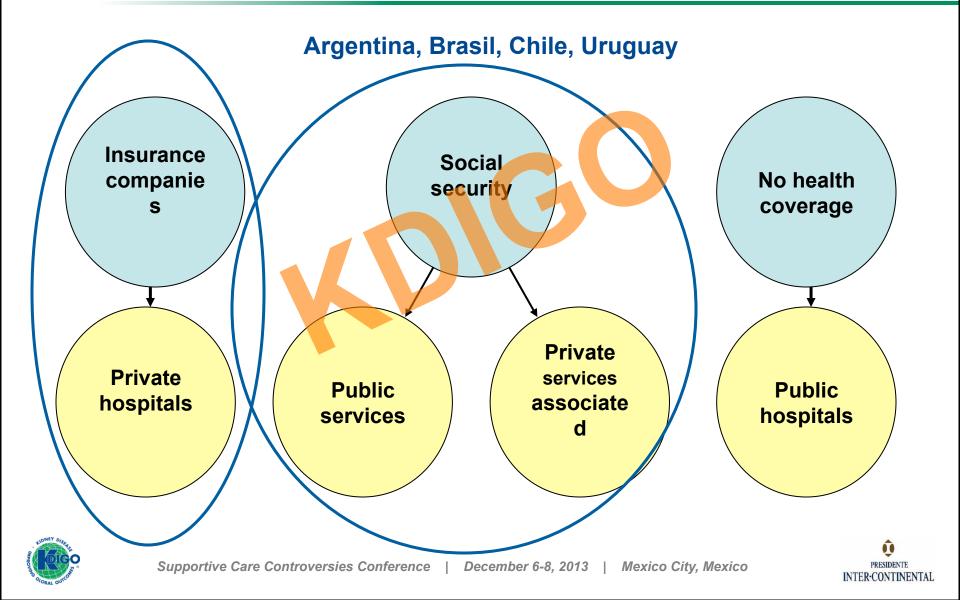


Examples of health systems and coverage

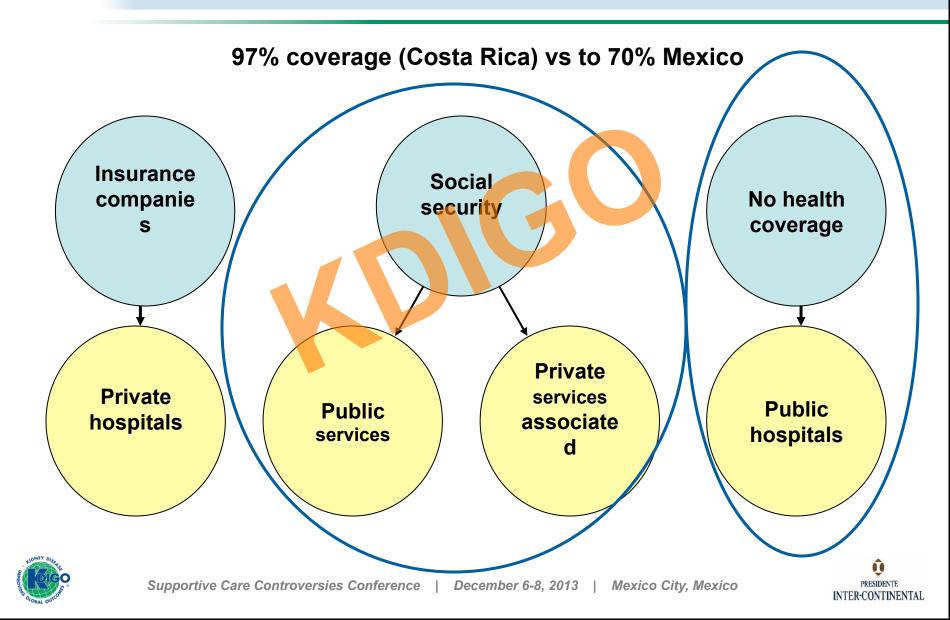




Examples of health systems and coverage



Examples of health systems and coverage



Benefits and Palliative Care services may differ within a same country

- National Health System: Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Uruguay, Venezuela
 - Better accesibility, consistency and standardisation of benefits and health services
- National laws, state regulations: Argentina
 - Benefits greatly differ among health providers
- Abscence of national laws





How does the treatment of Palliative care of CKD patients differ from the cancer population?

- Most of palliative care programs arise from the National Cancer Programs
 - Oncologists and mental health professionals
- In some countries patients with chronic conditions other than cancer are not eligible for PC
- Extended programs "ad-hoc"
- Some countries have global access to PC





Ethnic and religious barriers to Palliative care that are particular to our region.

- There are cultural, ethnic and religious differences across countries that may significantly impact on sensitive issues like doctor- patient communication, family enrollment in treatment, decissions at the end of life, advanced directives, sedation.
- To study the impact of this factors is a relevant issue for future research





Other barriers to Palliative care that are particular to our region.

 Legislation on opiods and restrictions in the access to pain treatment





State of the art of the research in Palliative care in Latin America?

- Most of the studies on PC in Latin America describe programs, strategies, advances and limitations
- There is lack of validated instruments to assess specific sypmtoms, symptom burden, global function and quality of life
- This is even more relevant in the case of pediatric palliative care
- There a only a few clinical trials in PC (5 years)





Renal Palliative/Supportive Care in **Latin America**







Disclosure of Interests

Carlos Zuniga San Martín, MD, FACP

- President Chilean Society of Nephrology
- Co-chair Palliative Care Committee of the Latin-American Society of Nephrology and Hypertension (SLANH).
- Member of ISN Latin America Committee.
- Professor of Internal Medicine and Nephrology. School of Medicine. Catholic University of Santisima Concepción.
- No relevant disclosures.





How Does Limited Availability of RRT in Latin America Impact on EoL Care?

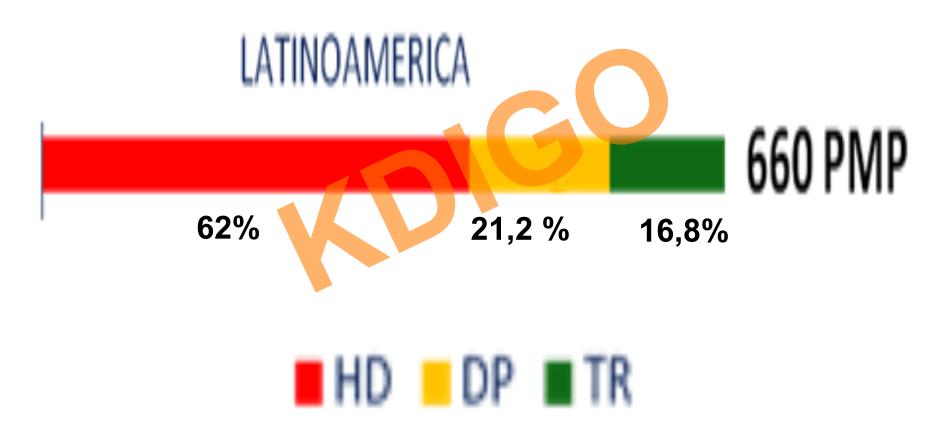
RENAL REPLACEMENT THERAPY IN LATIN AMERICA





COUNTRY	POPULATION (mill-2010)	GGP-PER CAP- (USD)	Nephrologist/PMP	RRT PREVALENCE PATIENTS/ PMP	PUBLICATIONS PMP-SCI 2012
Nicaragua	5.822	1243	2.9	40	0.34
Honduras	8.046	2226	1.7	191	
Bolivia	10.426	2421	2.3	148	0.1
Guatemala	15.362	3178	2.2	165	0.07
Paraguay	6.46	3635	5.9	114	0.77
El Salvador	6.194	3702	5.3	529	0.48
Ecuador	14.307	4569	7.4	344	
R. Dominicana	9.379	5530	9	163	
Cuba	11.241	6000	31.8	298	1.24
Perú	29.462	6009	10.2	291	0.27
Colombia	46.115	7067	5.8	461	0.41
Panamá	3.406	8590	7.9	410	0.29
Costa Rica	4.564	8676	4.8	315	1.75
México	112.337	10064	5.5	965	1.63
Venezuela	27.15	10810	18.5	452	3.2
Argentina	41.138	10941	33.4	752	7.07
Brasil	190.733	12594	18.4	586	3.95
Uruguay	3.357	13866	53	908	12.21
Chile	17.196	14394	7.7	1091	5.06
Puerto Rico	3.726		26	1270	4.3

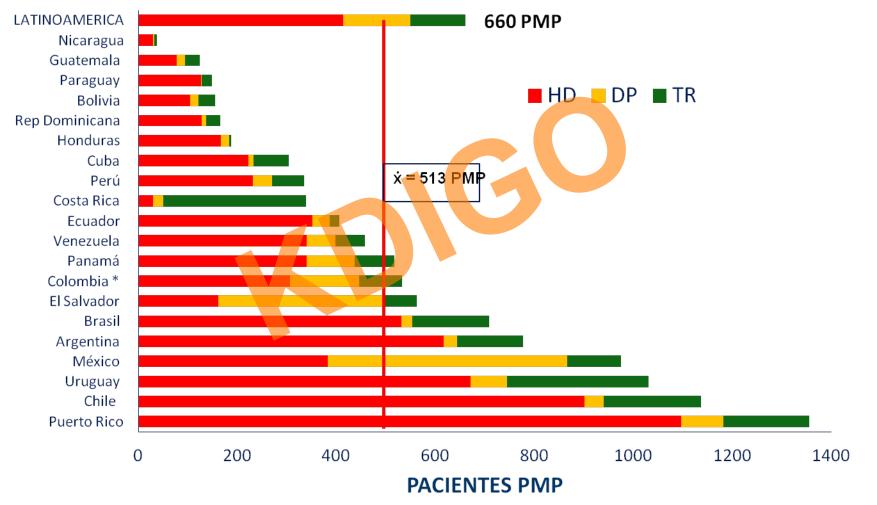
RRT Modalities in Latin America (2010)





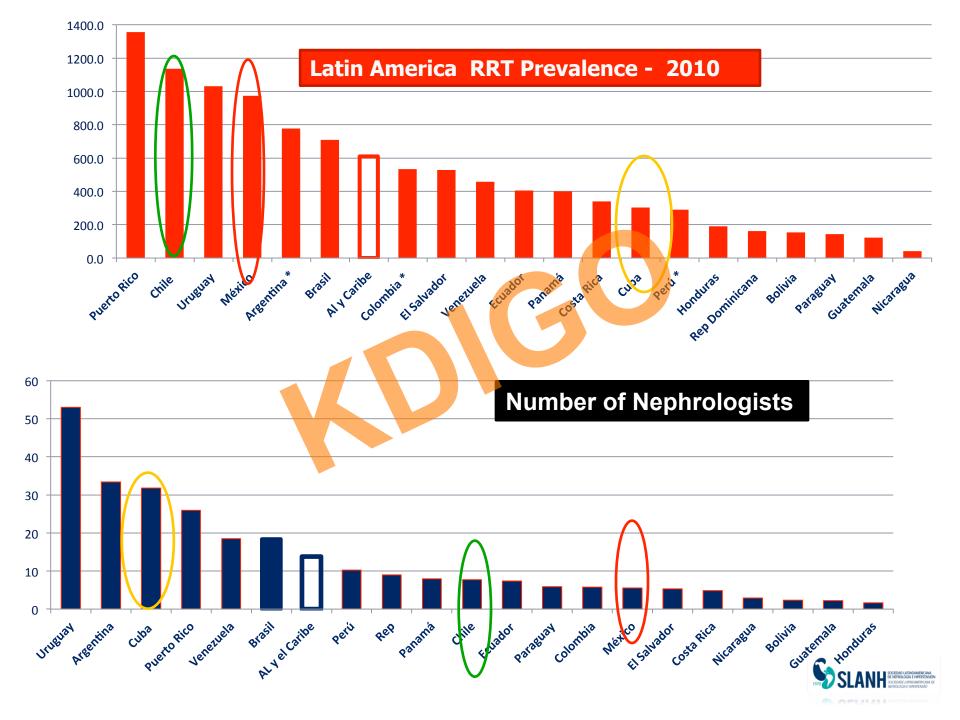


RRT Modalities in Latin America (2010)









How Does Treatment with Palliative Care of ESRD **Patients Differ from that of Cancer Patients?**

- Palliative care for ESRD patients is not available in many Latin American countries, and is very limited for cancer patients.
- Although it varies from country to country, a Latin American ESRD patient has a high probability of dying with uremic symptoms while waiting for RRT.
- Supportive/Palliative care should be an essential form of care for these patients.
- Supportive/palliative care is an additional option for ESRD patients but it **does not** replace RRT.





2013 On-line Survey on the Status of Supportive/Palliative Care in Latin America

TOTAL COUNTRIES IN SLANH: 20

Survey Responders: 15 countries (75%)

No Responders: 4 countries (25%)





Survey Results

Do you have access to national supportive/ palliative care programs for CKD patients?

Countries: YES 1 NO 14

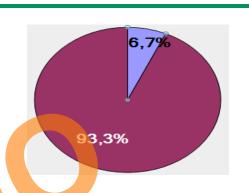
Does your Nephrology Society have a committee or work group dedicated to palliative care, quality of life and ethical issues in clinical practice?

Countries: YES 3 NO 12

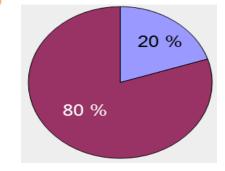
Do you have pain management guidelines for dialysis patients?

Countries: YES 1 NO 14

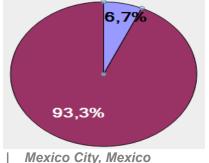
















Survey Results

Is there a guideline with recommendations to address ethical issues in dialysis patients?

YES 0 NO 15 (100%)

Are there programs available to train medical teams, in supportive/ palliative care for patients with CKD?.

3 (20%) NO 12 (80%)

Are nephrology fellows being trained in supportive-palliative care for patients with CKD?.

4 (26,7%) NO 11 (73,3%)

Is it mandatory for patients to sign an informed consent before starting chronic dialysis?.

YES 10 (66,7) NO 5 (33,3%)





What is the Status of Research on Renal Palliative Care in Latin America?

- Both quantitative and qualitative research data on renal supportive/palliative care in Latin America are scarce
- There is an urgent need for collaborative studies to generate national and regional data on renal palliative/ supportive care.
- After needs are assessed, interventions to improve the quality of life of patients with CKD/ESRD could be implemented





What is the Status of Research on Renal Palliative Care in Latin America?

Despite that research is scant, several educational programs have been developed in some Latin American countries





EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

2010 2012







NEPHROLOGY AND DIALYISIS PALLIATIVE CARE SYMPOSIUM APRIL 2012

Nephrological Societies' Committees on Renal Supportive/Palliative Care



SOCIEDAD CHILENA DE NEFROLOGIA

2004



2009



2010



2012





Research Suggestions

- Assess symptom prevalence in CKD/ESRD patients in different Latin American countries.
- Promote multicenter collaborative studies to identify priorities for the provision of care and medications (particularly availability of opioids).
- Enhance international research collaboration to advance knowledge and implementation of CKD/ ESRD supportive/palliative care programs in Latin American and other developing countries.





Other Recommendations

- Promote initiatives to develop/adapt clinical practice guidelines on renal supportive/palliative care that are sensitive to local needs, culture and legislation
- Incorporate renal supportive/palliative care into professional training programs
- Urge governments to integrate palliative care into all levels of the healthcare system and independent of the kind of disease
- Consider developing a Renal Supportive/Palliative Care Committee in The International Society of Nephrology





Conclusions

- ESRD priorities in Latin American countries have focused on providing universal access to RRT
- There are no reports of governmental programs addressing supportive/palliative care as part of the integral management of CKD/ESRD patients
- Educational programs on supportive/palliative care for CKD/ESRD patients are increasingly being offered at national or regional scientific meetings
- Some nephrological societies have renal supportive/ palliative care committees





... Thank you very much...







Dr Carlos Zúñiga S.M. Palliative Care Committe. Latin America Society of Nephrology and Hypertension (SLANH).





INTER-CONTINENTAL