Module W 07/12/2019



NC Department of Health and Human Services
NC Nurse Aide I Curriculum

Module W End of Life Care July 2019

Objectives

- Describe the nurse aide's role in end of life care
- Describe cultural differences in dealing with end of life
- Examine own feelings about the end of life

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End of Life Care

Support and care provided during the time surrounding death

May last days, weeks, or months

- Terminal illness illness or injury that the person will not likely recover; a terminal illness ends in death
- Dying the near end of life and near cessation of bodily functions
- Death the end of life and cessation of bodily functions
- Post mortem care care of the body after death

Obituary

A description (typically placed in a local newspaper) of a resident's life written upon the death of the resident



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Death

- · A natural conclusion to life
- May be sudden and unexpected or expected
- Resident's response to death based on personal, cultural and religious beliefs and experiences; affects motions and behavior
- Nurse aide's feelings about death affect care given
 - o Is often the caregiver closest to the resident o Must understand the dying process and how to
 - Must understand the dying process and how to react and approach the resident with care, kindness, and respect

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Grief

- Deep distress or sorrow over a loss
- The dying resident and family may pass through 5 stages of grief – Dr. Elizabeth Kubler-Ross
- · Each person experience stages differently
- May not even pass through stages if death is fast or unexpected
- Nurse aide's role understand stages; do not take anger personal; listen and be ready to assist

1st Stage - Denial

- Begins when people are told of impending death
- May refuse to accept diagnosis or discuss situation
- May believe that a mistake was made
- May act like it is not really happening
- The "no, not me" stage



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2nd Stage - Anger

- · Expressions of rage and resentment
- Often upset by smallest things; lashes out at anyone
- Begins to face possibility of upcoming death
- May be angry because of the healthy lifestyle maintained
- Nurse aide may be the target of anger, but must not take it personally
- The "why me" stage



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3rd Stage – Bargaining

- Tries to arrange for more time to live to take care of unfinished business
- Bargains with doctors or God
- Stage is usually private and spiritual;
- The "yes me, but...." stage



4th Stage - Depression

- · Begins the process of mourning
- · Cries, withdraws from others
- · May be becoming weaker with worsening signs
- May lack the strength to do simple things
- Will need additional assistance physical care and emotional support
- · The "yes me" stage
- Nurse aide needs to demonstrate understanding and willingness to listen



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5th Stage - Acceptance



- Has worked through feelings and understands that death is imminent
- Calm, at peace, and accepts death
- May or may not make it to this stage before death
- · Begins to get affairs in order
- May make plans for the care of others and pets
- · May plan the funeral
- Reaching this stage does not mean death is imminent

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Advance Care Planning



Choices about medical care the individual would want to receive if he/she suddenly became incapacitated and could not speak for his/herself

Advance Directive

- Patient Self-Determination Act (PSDA)
- Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1987 (OBRA)
- Advance directive legal documents that allow people to decide what kind of medical health care to have in the event they cannot make those decisions themselves



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Advance Directives Documents

- Living will a document that outlines medical care a person wants or does not wants in case the person cannot make decisions; must be written while resident is mentally competent or by resident's legal representative
- Durable Health Care Power of Attorney – a signed, dated, and witnessed legal document that appoints someone to make healthcare decisions for the person in the event he/she cannot do so



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Do Not Resuscitate (DNR)

- A medical order instructs medical professionals <u>not to perform CPR</u> if the person no longer has a pulse and/or is not breathing
- Legally, the nurse aide <u>must honor</u> the resident's DNR order and not initiate CPR



Physician Orders for Life-sustaining Treatment

- Doctor's order stating what treatments are to be used when person is very sick
- Includes medical measures the resident wants to receive
- Based on conversations between the resident and the doctor; decisions become medical orders



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Hospice Care

- Health care agency or program for people who are dying
- Purpose is to improve the quality of life for the person who is dying
- Provides comfort measures and pain management
- Preserves dignity, respect and choice
- Offers empathy and support for the resident and the family



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End of Life Care - Importance

- Most people die in hospitals or longterm care facilities
- Nurse aide's feelings about death affect care given
- A caring, kind, and respectful approach helps the resident and family



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End of Life Care - Nurse Aide's Feelings

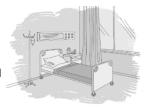
- Must recognize and deal with own feelings and attitudes toward death in order to support residents who are dying
- Many factors influence attitudes
- First encounters with death and dying can be frightening
- Can use co-workers as support system for dealing



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Environmental Needs of the Resident

- Keep environment as normal as possible
- Keep well lit and well ventilated
- Open drapes and door
- Play resident's favorite music



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Physical Needs of the Resident



- Positioning
- Cleanliness
- Mouth and Nose Care
- Nutrition
- Elimination

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Emotional and Psychological Needs



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End of Life Care - Culture and Religion

- Provide framework which personal experiences with death take on meaning
- Personal experiences, culture, religion, and age influence individual beliefs that may differ from nurse aide's
- Nurse aide must not impose beliefs upon the resident
- Important for team to provide respectful care to resident
- Individuals from different cultures appreciate being asked about practices

End of Life Care - Cultural Variations

Some cultures believe dying at home is preferable while others fear death at home



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Feelings and Responses

- Staff and family may not be prepared for the actual moment of death
- · Staff may be shocked or surprised
- Recognize variety of feelings/responses
 Listen empathetically
- Demonstrate caring, interested attitude
- Observe for changes in other residents report/record appropriate information

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Impending Death

- Psychological and physical withdrawal
- Decreased level of alertness, with increased periods of sleeping
- Body temperature rises
- · Circulatory system fails
- · Respiratory system fails
- Digestive system slows down
- · Urinary system changes
- Muscle tone diminishes
- · Sensory sensory perception decline

Death - What to Look for

- · No pulse/heartbeat
- · No respirations
- · No blood pressure
- Eyelids may remain opened; pupils are fixed and dilated
- No response when resident is talked to or touched
- Mouth may remain open
- · May have bowel and bladder incontinence
- Notify the nurse immediately

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Postmortem Care - Nurse Aide's Role

- Defined care of the body after death; begins when resident is pronounced dead
- · Consult with nurse
- Within 2 to 4 hours after death, rigor mortis develops
- Sounds may be heard
- · Wash body and comb hair
- Put on gown and cover perineal area with a pad
- Position body in supine position, legs straight and arms folded across abdomen with one pillow under head

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Nurse Aide's Role - Care of the Family

- · Show family members to a private place to sit
- Inquire if there is anyone that they would like called
- Provide water or a beverage
- If family members would like to visit with the deceased, provided privacy and close door quietly
- Nurse aides respond differently to the death of a resident
- What to say? Key is to be sincere and to understand that a simple, "I'm sorry" is enough

