

Cona - Ferrara
Sabato 24 marzo 2018



Le disposizioni anticipate di trattamento o “biotestamento”

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Ambiti specialistici di possibile coinvolgimento:

GERIATRIA

FRANCO ROMAGNONI

DASS , Responsabile Programma Anziani e Progetto Demenze AzUSL FE

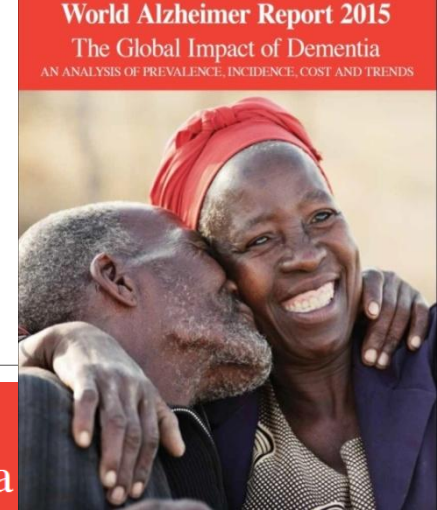
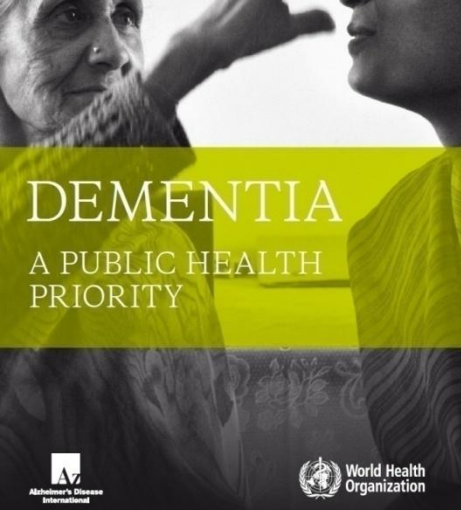


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Ambiti specialistici di possibile coinvolgimento

GERIATRIA – DEMENZA perché 1

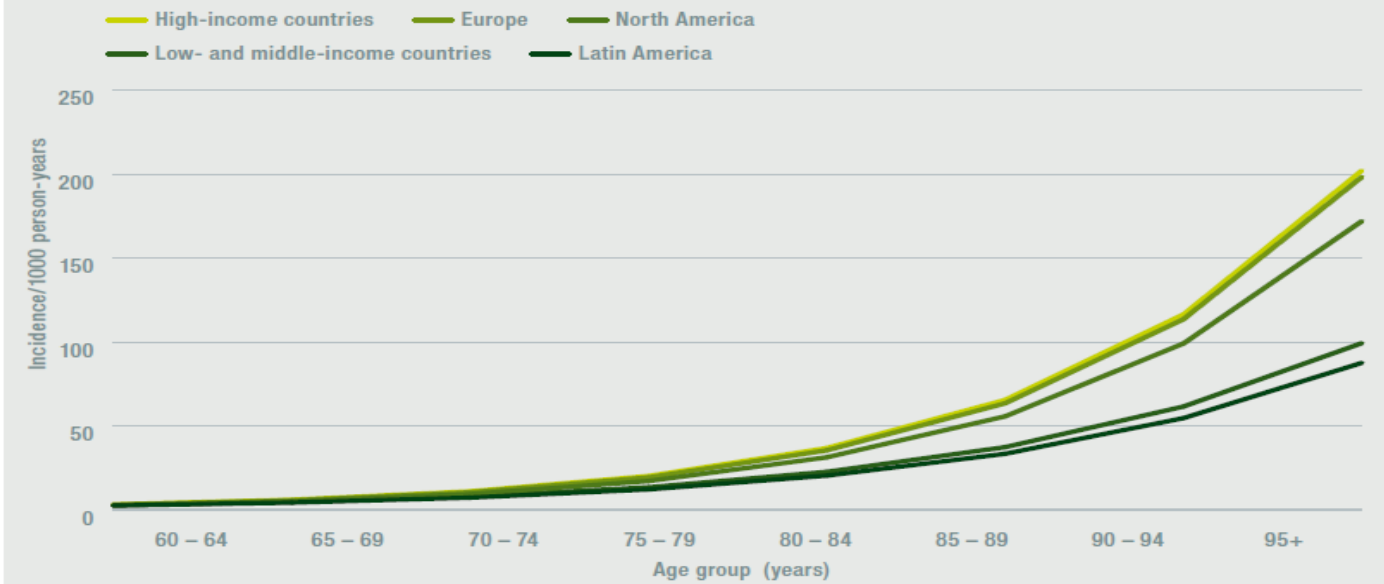


FIG 2.5 Estimated age-specific annual incidence of dementia, derived from mixed-effects Poisson metaregression, for world regions for which meta-analytical synthesis was feasible

INFOGRAPHIC

The global impact of dementia

Around the world, there will be 9.9 million new cases of dementia in 2015, one every 3 seconds

46.8 million people worldwide are living with dementia in 2015. This number will almost double every 20 years.

2015: 46.8 million
2030: 74.7 million
2050: 131.5 million

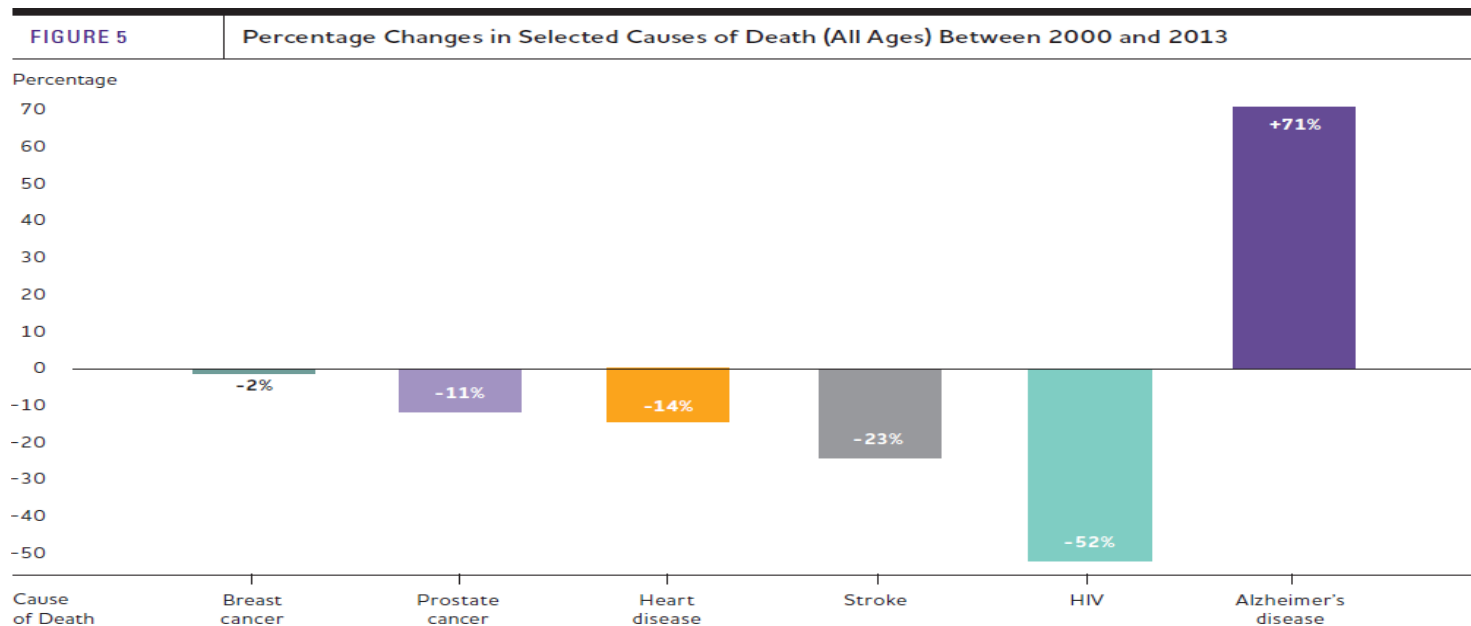
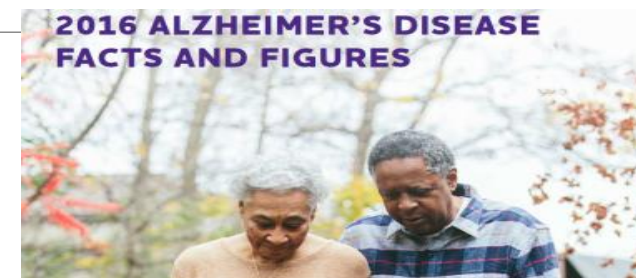
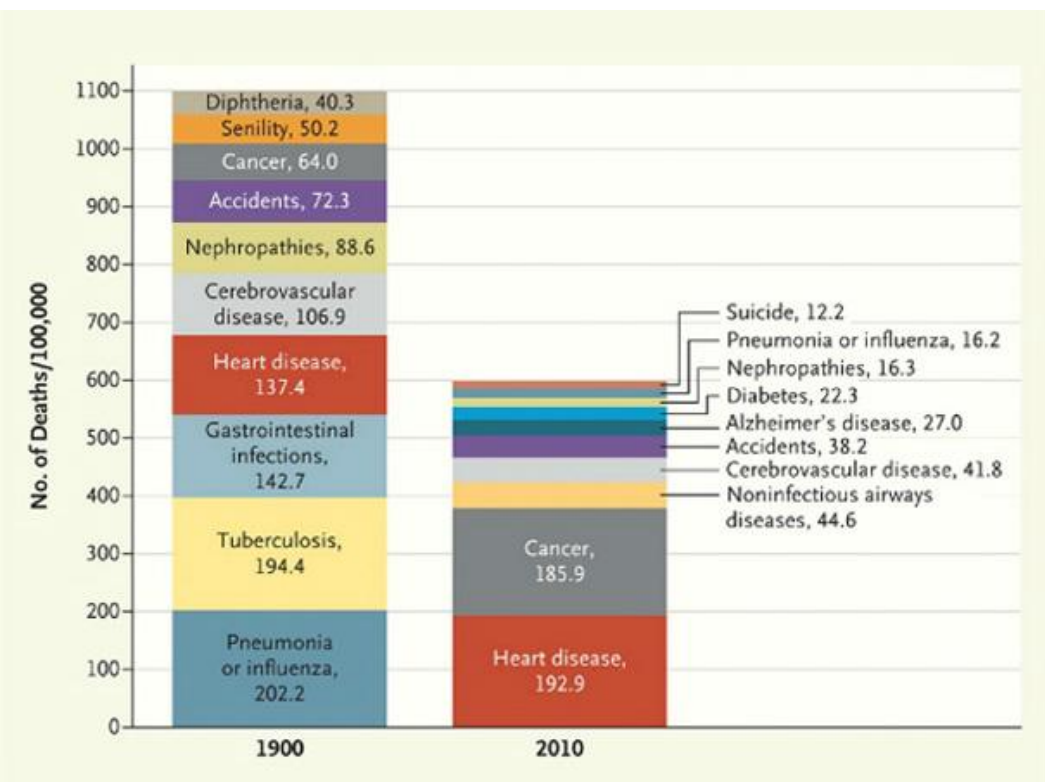
68% 2050

Much of the increase will take place in low and middle income countries (LMICs): in 2015, 58% of all people with dementia live in LMICs, rising to 63% in 2030 and 68% in 2050.



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Ambiti specialistici di possibile coinvolgimento GERIATRIA – DEMENZA perché 2



The Burden of Disease and
the Changing Task of Medicine
David S. Jones et al, N Engl J Med 2012

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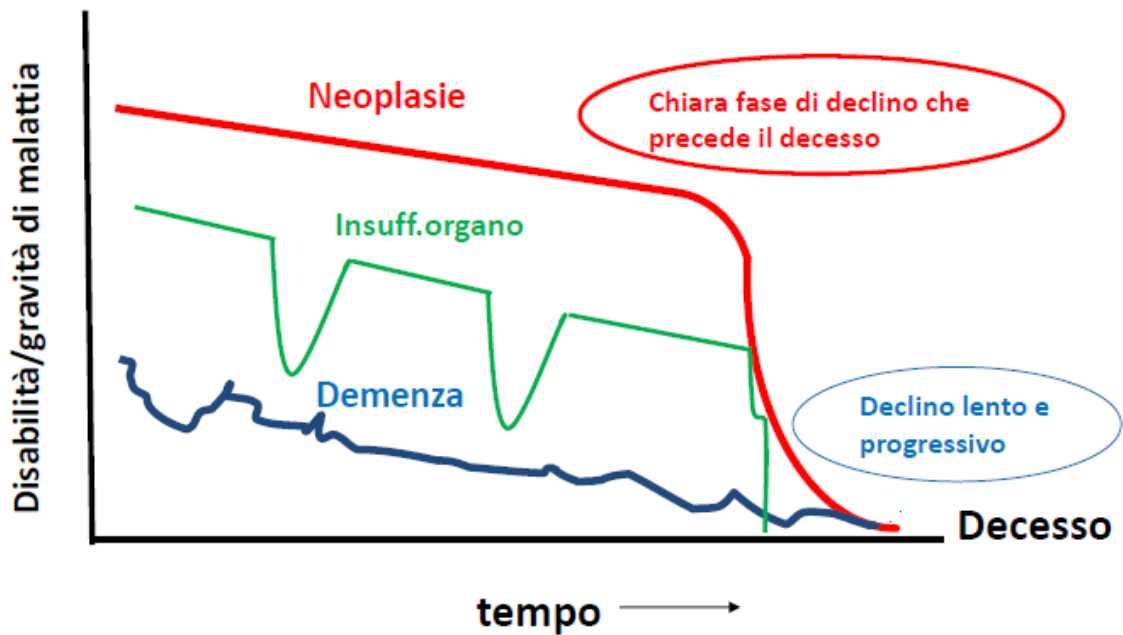
Ambiti specialistici di possibile coinvolgimento

GERIATRIA – DEMENZA e FINE VITA 1

Trajectories of Disability in the Last Year of Life

Thomas M. Gill, M.D., Evelyne A. Gahbauer, M.D., M.P.H., Ling Han, M.D., Ph.D., and Heather G. Allore, Ph.D.

Un ostacolo a considerare la demenza come malattia terminale è il suo *decorso*



Lorenz K A et al. Ann Intern Med 2008;148:147-159

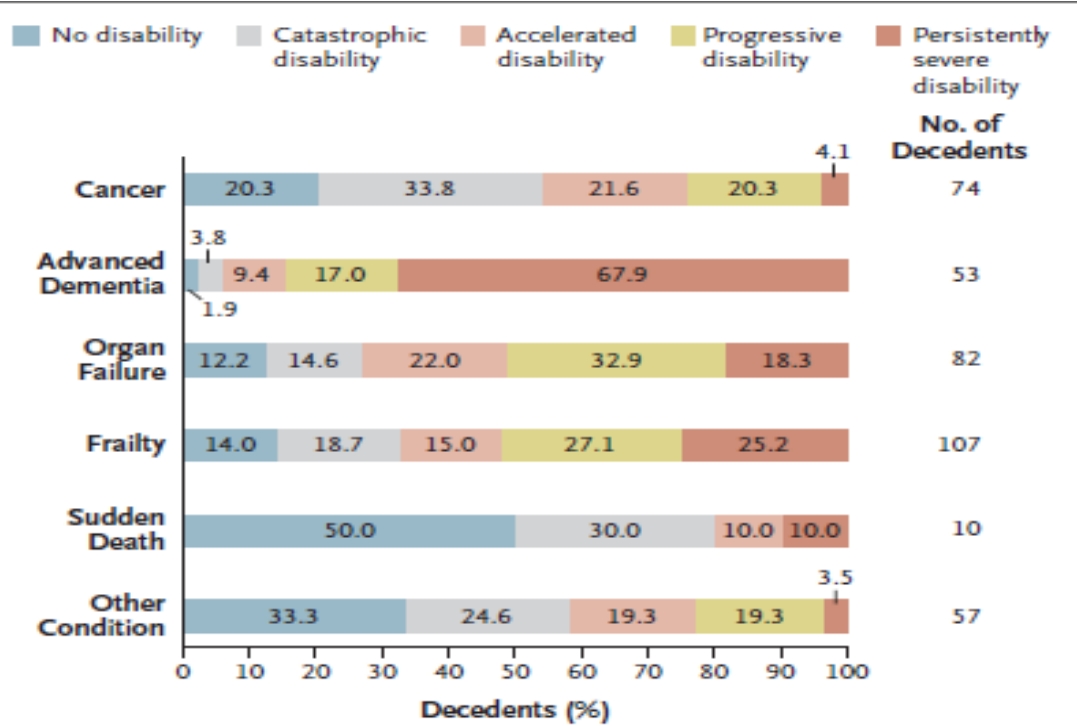


Figure 2. Distribution of Disability Trajectories in the Last Year of Life, According to Condition Leading to Death among the 383 Decedents. The values within the bars are the percentages of decedents with the disability trajectories.

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Ambiti specialistici di possibile coinvolgimento GERIATRIA – DEMENZA e FINE VITA 2

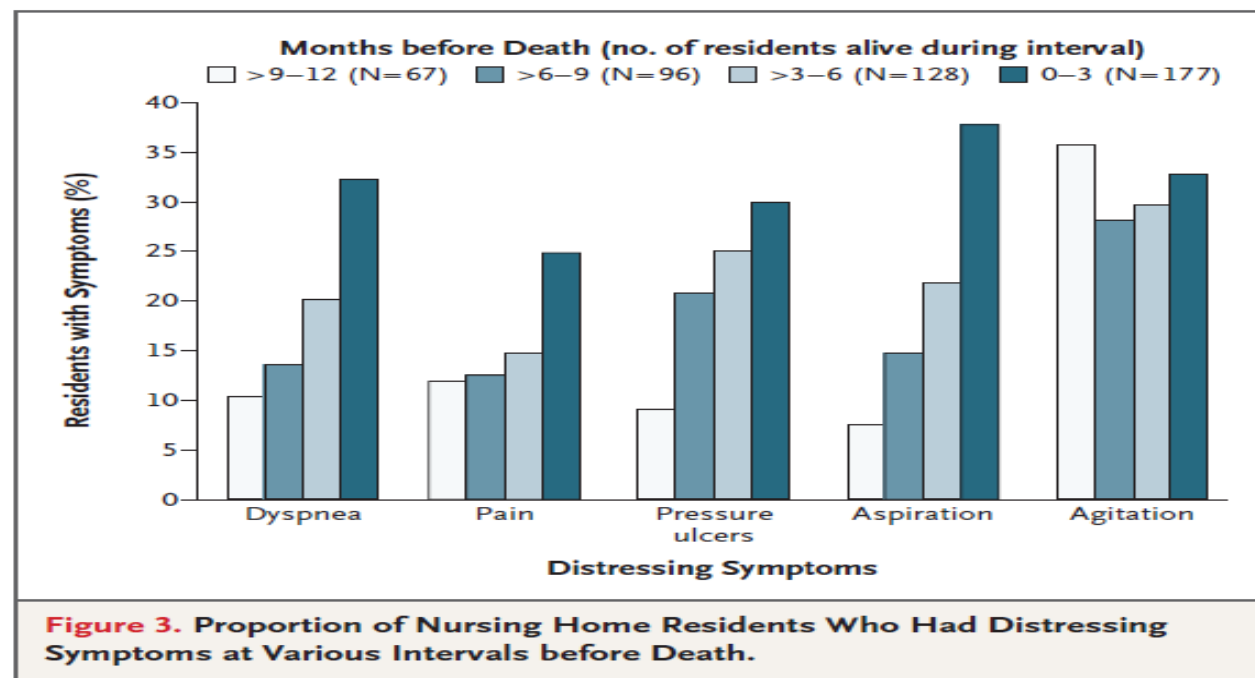
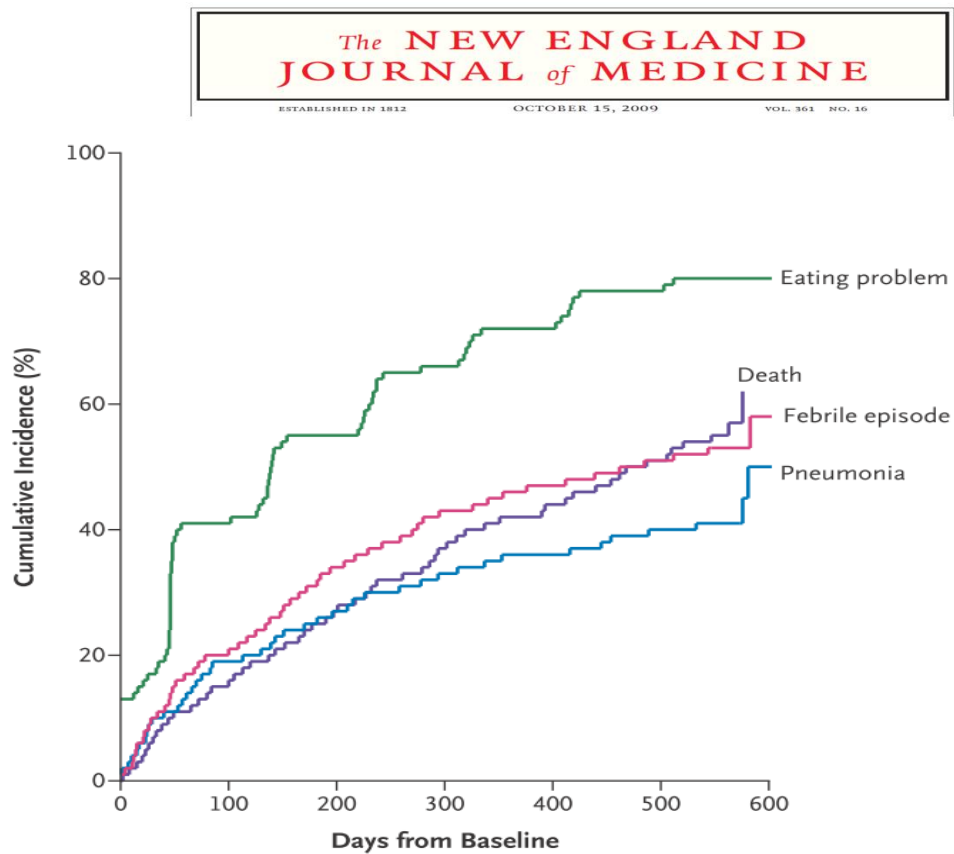


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Ambiti specialistici di possibile coinvolgimento

Art. 5 – La PIANIFICAZIONE CONDIVISA delle CURE 1

CLINICAL PRACTICE

Caren G. Solomon, M.D., M.P.H., *Editor*

Advanced Dementia

Susan L. Mitchell, M.D., M.P.H.

This Journal feature begins with a case vignette highlighting a common clinical problem. Evidence supporting various strategies is then presented, followed by a review of formal guidelines, when they exist. The article ends with the author's clinical recommendations.

An 89-year-old male nursing home resident with a 10-year history of Alzheimer disease presents with a temperature of 38.3°C, a productive cough, and a respiratory rate of 28 breaths per minute. Nurses report that for the past 6 months he has been coughing at breakfast and having trouble swallowing. He has profound memory deficits, no longer recognizes his daughter (who is his health care proxy), is bed-bound, is able to mumble a couple of words, and is unable to perform any activities of daily living. The nurse asks whether he should be hospitalized. How should this patient be evaluated and treated?

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

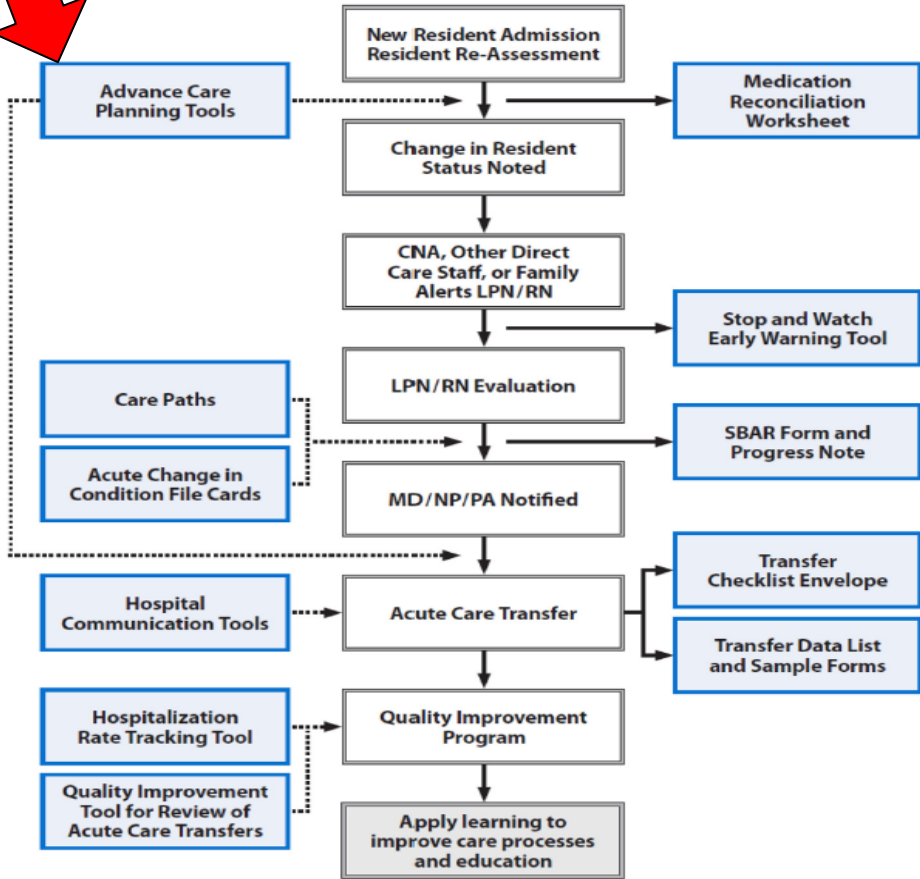
N ENGL J MED 372;26 NEJM.ORG JUNE 25, 2015

KEY CLINICAL POINTS

ADVANCED DEMENTIA

- Advanced dementia is a leading cause of death in the United States.
- Features include profound memory deficits (e.g., inability to recognize family), minimal verbal communication, loss of ambulatory abilities, the inability to perform activities of daily living, and urinary and fecal incontinence.
- The most common clinical complications are eating problems and infections, and these require management decisions.
- Advance care planning is a cornerstone of care. Treatment decisions should be guided by the goals of care; more than 90% of health care proxies state that patient comfort is the primary goal.
- Observational studies do not show any benefits of tube feeding in persons with advanced dementia, and tube feeding is not recommended.
- Observational studies show several benefits of hospice care. Patients with advanced dementia should be offered palliative and hospice care services if they are available.

Using the INTERACT Tools
In Every Day Care



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Ambiti specialistici di possibile coinvolgimento Art. 5 – La PIANIFICAZIONE CONDIVISA delle CURE 2

JAMDA 15 (2014) 162–170



JAMDA

journal homepage: www.jamda.com



Special Article

The Interventions to Reduce Acute Care Transfers (INTERACT) Quality Improvement Program: An Overview for Medical Directors and Primary Care Clinicians in Long Term Care

Joseph G. Ouslander MD ^{a,b,*}, Alice Bonner PhD, GNP ^c, Laurie Herndon MSN, GNP ^d, Jill Shutes GNP ^a

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^d Massachusetts Senior Care Foundation, Boston, MA

Pianificare le cure è compito di **TUTTO** lo staff
e non è esclusiva responsabilità del curante
Ouslander JG, JAMDA 2014



Legge 219/2017 - Art. 1 comma 10



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Ambiti specialistici di possibile coinvolgimento

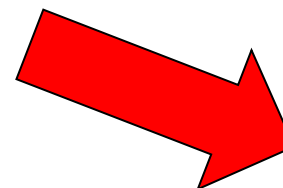
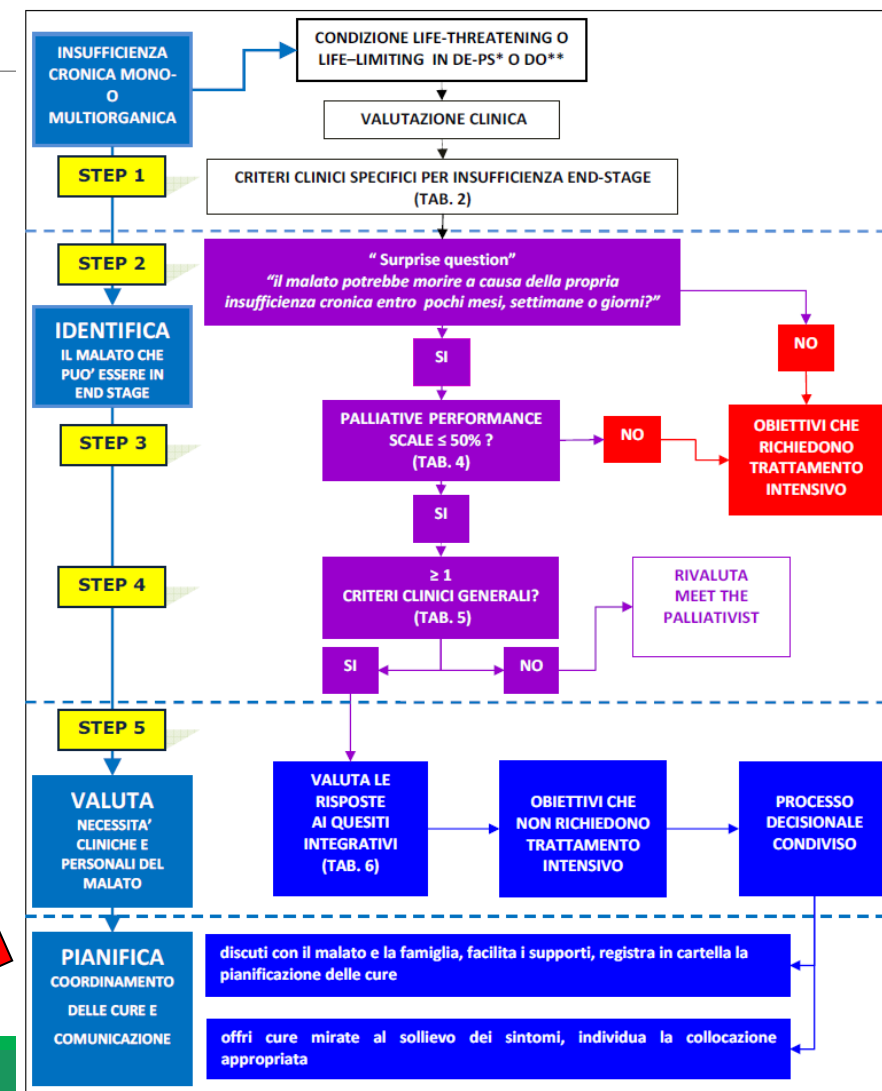
Art. 5 – La PIANIFICAZIONE CONDIVISA delle CURE 3

**GRANDI INSUFFICIENZE D'ORGANO "END STAGE":
CURE INTENSIVE O CURE PALLIATIVE?
"DOCUMENTO CONDIVISO"
PER UNA PIANIFICAZIONE DELLE SCELTE DI CURA**

22 Aprile 2013







Una legge GRIGIA?

Introduzione

- 1. La comunicazione della diagnosi nella pratica clinica delle demenze**
 - I punti dell'atto comunicativo
 - Il contesto e la modalità di comunicazione
- 2. Il consenso informato**
 - Legislatura in tema di consenso informato
 - Delega del consenso
 - L'acquisizione del consenso informato nelle demenze
- 3. L'amministratore di sostegno**

DELIBERAZIONE DELLA GIUNTA REGIONALE 27 GIUGNO 2016, N. 990

DEMENZA

Partecipazione al processo decisionale

- Nelle demenze diversi elementi rendono **problematico il percorso decisionale** nelle fasi avanzate di malattia.
- L'infrequente **comunicazione della diagnosi** e della **prognosi** rende difficile la partecipazione del malato alla pianificazione delle cure, possibile solo finché conserva un certo grado di capacità.
- La compromissione delle funzioni cognitive **non sempre** implica una completa **incompetenza** decisionale.
- Troppo spesso si ritiene che il malato con demenza abbia **perso ogni capacità** decisionale, la competenza deve essere **considerata in modo "flessibile"**, valutata relativamente alle decisioni da assumere.

DEMENZA: Partecipazione al processo decisionale

Di Giulio P et al. Dying with Advanced Dementia in Long-Term Care Geriatric Institutions: A Retrospective Study. J Pall Med 2008



Ricorso a **strumenti giuridici** come:

- le **direttive anticipate** di trattamento,
- l'indicazione di un **fiduciario** per le decisioni mediche
- la nomina di un **amministratore** di sostegno.

Alla scelta di promuovere i desideri e l'autonomia del malato deve corrispondere **una responsabilità collettiva** e un impegno della società a sostenere la famiglia che se ne fa carico

**BUONA
DISCUSSIONE...**