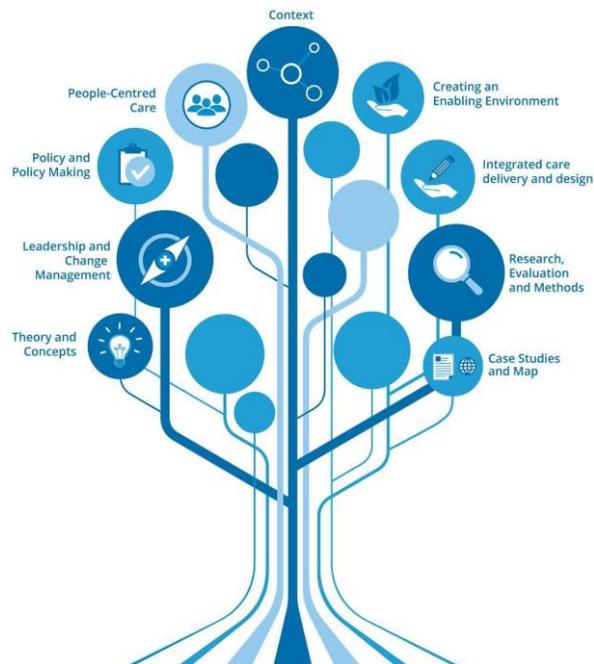


# Integrated Care Matters

## Improving integrated Practice in Palliative and end of Life Care

### Knowledge Resource



## About the information

The information provided in this document is intended to support the Integrated Care Matters webinar series.

Where possible, we select evidence that is published open access, and provided links to the materials referenced. Some are identified as author repository copies, manuscripts, or other copies, which means the author has made a version of the otherwise paywalled publication available to the public. Other referenced sources are pdfs and websites that are available publicly.

If you found this resource useful and would like to use the free [Evidence Search and Summary Service \(ESSS\)](#) to help you find and use evidence please get in touch to discuss your needs: [esss@iriss.org.uk](mailto:esss@iriss.org.uk)

## Developed in partnership



**Batalden PB, Davidoff F (2007) What is “quality improvement” and how can it transform healthcare?BMJ Quality & Safety;16:2-3.**

<https://qualitysafety.bmj.com/content/16/1/2.short>

This article addresses the definitions of quality improvement.

**Best Care for the Dying (n.d)**

<https://www.bestcareforthedying.org/>

The International Collaborative for Best Care for the Dying Person is an innovative global network of clinicians and researchers working together.

**Boult C, Wieland GD (2010) Comprehensive Primary Care for Older Patients With Multiple Chronic Conditions: “Nobody Rushes You Through”. JAMA;304(17):1936–1943. doi:10.1001/jama.2010.1623**

<https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jama/article-abstract/186810>

This article describes the case of an older woman whose case cannot be managed effectively through the customary approach of simply diagnosing and treating her individual diseases. Based

on expert consensus about the available evidence, this article identifies 4 proactive, continuous processes that can substantially improve the primary care of community-dwelling older patients who have multiple chronic conditions: comprehensive assessment, evidence-based care planning and monitoring, promotion of patients' and (family caregivers') active engagement in care, and coordination of professionals in care of the patient— all tailored to the patient's goals and preferences.

**Cruz G I, McGhee S M and Mills A, (2018) Designing a population-based approach to integrated end of life care on a small island. International Journal of Integrated Care, 18(s2), p.327. DOI: <http://doi.org/10.5334/ijic.s2327>**

This article presents the findings obtained through focus groups, patient and carer journeys and cross-sector workshops to identify the non-medical determinants of need for community end of life support and propose strategies to meet them.

**Ellershaw JE (2007) Editorial – Care of the dying: what a difference an LCP makes! Palliative Medicine 21:365-386**

The main aim of this editorial is to revisit the history of care of the dying to illustrate its fluctuating priority within healthcare systems and to discuss the ethical, moral and practical issues

inherent both in the delivery and in the measurement of high-quality care.

**Hendry A, Tolson D, Carroll Á and Mills A (2020) "Guest editorial", Journal of Integrated Care, Vol. 28 No. 4, pp. 321-325. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JICA-07-2020-0044>  
<https://www.emerald.com/insight/content/doi/10.1108/JICA-07-2020-0044/full/pdf?title=guest-editorial>**

This a guest editorial about the importance of palliative care in the aftermath of the COVID-29 pandemic.

**Hendry A (2021) House of Care: Enabling integrated care through collaborative care and support planning in different context and cultures. International Journal of Integrated Care, 21(S1), p.352. DOI: <http://doi.org/10.5334/ijic.ICIC20469>  
<https://ijic.org/articles/abstract/10.5334/ijic.ICIC20469/>**

This workshop shares insights and explores implementation challenges and solutions when adapting the House of Care framework in three health and care systems: in primary care and community nursing in Scotland; palliative and end of life care in the Isle of Man; and in Litoral Norte region of Sao Paulo, Brazil.

### **International Collaborative for dying persons (n.d)**

<https://www.iliveproject.eu/international-collaborative>

The International Collaborative for Best Care for the Dying Person brings together multidisciplinary practitioners in palliative and end of life care who wish to build the evidence base for best care for dying patients through collaborative knowledge transfer, clinical excellence, research, service innovation and quality improvement.

### **iLIVE Project - Live Well, Die well (n.d)**

<https://www.iliveproject.eu/>

iLIVE is a 4-year research project funded by the European Union's Horizon 2020 programme. It aims to develop novel, evidence-based and sustainable interventions to relieve the symptoms and suffering that occur at end of life for patients with advanced chronic illnesses and their families.

### **WHO (2014) Strengthening of palliative care as a component of comprehensive care throughout the life course**

[https://apps.who.int/gb/ebwha/pdf\\_files/WHA67/A67\\_R19-en.pdf](https://apps.who.int/gb/ebwha/pdf_files/WHA67/A67_R19-en.pdf)