

Table X. Four Essential Elements of Palliative Care in COVID-19 Pandemic Response

<i>Element</i>	<i>Key Services</i>		<i>Resources</i>
Communication and Treatment Decision-Making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Identify surrogate decision maker for all patients *Elicit patient values, goals and preferences for care using a structured serious illness communication process *Anticipate key threshold decisions, and use patient-elicited values to provide recommendations whether to pursue: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Hospitalization *Acute support for organ failure (intubation, renal replacement, attempts to resuscitate after cardiac arrest) *Transition to chronic critical care (tracheostomy, long-term mechanical ventilation or dialysis) *Emphasize that high quality care will always be provided, regardless of care setting or transition to comfort focus *Provide support to loved ones remotely, maximizing use of interdisciplinary team (nursing, social work, spiritual care) 		1 , 2 , 3
Symptom Management <i>(see Resources for more guidance, including medication dosing)</i>	<i>Non-Pharmacologic</i>		<i>Pharmacologic</i>
	Dyspnea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Oxygen (if hypoxic) *Position upright or on side ('lung over lung'), prone only if tolerated *Slow, pursed-lip breathing *Avoid fans (aerosolizing) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Low-dose opioids: morphine, oxycodone; if in renal failure use hydromorphone or fentanyl *Drug choice may be affected by local availability *Avoid benzodiazepines unless near end-of-life
	Cough	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Increase fluids, warm liquids *Honey or sweet syrups, lozenges *Upright positioning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Antitussives: dextromethorphan, benzonatate *Expectorant: guaifenesin *Low-dose opioids (see <i>Dyspnea</i> above)
	Nausea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Avoid noxious smells *Offer small amounts of preferred beverages and foods frequently *Eat upright and remain upright for 30 minutes after eating *Consider ginger, peppermint 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Start with PRN dosing, then consider scheduling *Trial drug by class, avoid duplicate therapy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Serotonin 5HTD antagonists</i> (e.g. ondansetron) <i>Dopamine antagonists</i> (e.g. prochlorperazine, olanzapine, haloperidol) <i>Prokinetic agents</i> (e.g. metoclopramide)
	Delirium	<i>Evaluate and manage common reversible sources of delirium (e.g. hypoxia, secondary infection, constipation, pain, electrolyte imbalance, polypharmacy, etc)</i>	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Sleep protocols, noise control, reorientation, use glasses/hearing aids *Connect to loved ones (video or voice) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Short-term antipsychotic therapy: haloperidol, olanzapine *For hypoactive delirium, trial methylphenidate
	Anxiety	<i>Optimally manage dyspnea, which is a common source of anxiety</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Brief cognitive behavioral therapy *Circular or Mindful breathing 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Short term benzodiazepine therapy: lorazepam (short-acting), clonazepam (<i>long acting</i>) 	
Isolation/ Loneliness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Connect to loved ones (video or voice) *Supportive presence (Douglas, interdisciplinary team) *Guided imagery, meditation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Isolation may increase intensity of above symptoms, requiring treatment intensification 	
Care of Patients Nearing End-of-Life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *If anticipating end-of-life care at home, in assisted living or in long-term care facility, then refer for hospice care *If anticipating end-of-life care in hospital, standardized protocols should be used to guide holistic care, in collaboration with hospital-based palliative care teams 		11 , 12
Bereavement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Physical distancing at time of death may increase risk for complicated or prolonged grief, and post-traumatic stress *Short and intermediate-term bereavement support should be provided through internal resources (social work, spiritual care) or through partnership with community-based providers (hospices, mental health professionals, grief support centers) 		13 , 14

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