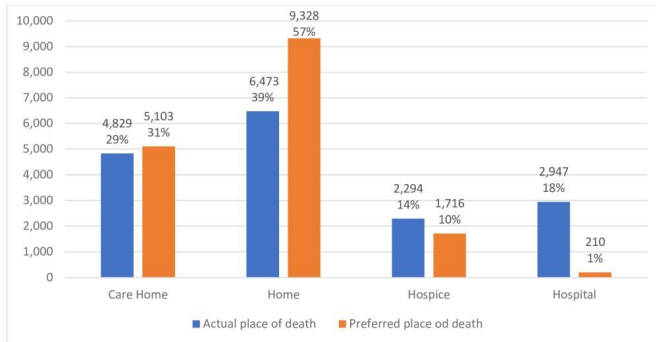


Advance care planning may influence place of death, avoid dying in hospital

9 December 2020



Comparison between actual and preferred place of death. Credit: Orlovic et al, 2020 (PLOS ONE, CC BY)

1 percent (210 individuals) wished to die in hospital. 73 percent of patients (12,171) died in their place of choice.

Across the whole cohort, which included individuals without a recorded place of death preference, 22 percent of individuals (4,626) died in hospital, with 78 percent dying in non-hospital settings, including at home (7,709, 36 percent) or in a care home (5,645, 27 percent).

The researchers note that patients without a recorded place of death preference were much more likely to die in hospital than those with a recorded [preference](#) (OR = 1.43, 95% CI 1.26-1.62, p

Having discussions about end-of-life care preferences and recording and sharing these decisions with relevant health care professionals may influence your where you die, according to analysis of 21,231 UK urgent care register records. Martina Orlovic of The Royal Marsden NHS Foundation Trust and Imperial College London, UK, and colleagues present these findings in the open-access journal *PLOS ONE* on December 9, 2020.

Advance care planning gives patients the opportunity to discuss, express and document their wishes and preferences about future [medical treatment](#) and end-of-life care. The authors of the present study used the UK's largest electronic palliative care register, Coordinate My Care, to analyze the anonymised recorded care preferences and place of death outcomes for 21,231 adults on this register who died between March 2011 and July 2019.

The researchers found that of the 16,593 individuals where both preferred place of death and actual place of death was recorded, 56 percent (9,328) preferred to die at home, while just

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