

Towards equity-oriented palliative care: A pan-Canadian workshop on improvements in palliative care for individuals experiencing homelessness or vulnerable housing

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Conflict of Interest Disclosure

Presenter: Kelli Stadjuhar

- () I have no, real or perceived, direct or indirect conflicts of interest that relate to this presentation.
- (x) I have the following, real or perceived direct or indirect conflicts of interest that relate to this presentation:

TYPE OF AFFILIATION:

- Receipt of grants/research supports: Canadian Institutes of Health Research, Canada Research Chairs Program, Canadian Cancer Society Research Institute, Michael Smith Health Research BC
- Receipt of honoraria or consultation fees: Healthcare Excellence Canada
- Participation in a company sponsored speaker's bureau: None
- Stock shareholder: None
- Spouse/Partner: None
- Other support (please specify): None

Conflict of Interest Disclosure

Presenter: Naheed Dosani

- () I have no, real or perceived, direct or indirect conflicts of interest that relate to this presentation.
- (x) I have the following, real or perceived direct or indirect conflicts of interest that relate to this presentation:

TYPE OF AFFILIATION:

- Receipt of grants/research supports: Canadian Institutes of Health Research, St Michael's Hospital Department of Family & Community Medicine, University of Toronto Temerty Faculty of Medicine, New Frontiers in Research Fund
- Receipt of honoraria or consultation fees: Inner City Health Associates, Kensington Health, Canadian Partnership Against Cancer
- Participation in a company-sponsored speaker's bureau: Talent Bureau
- Stock shareholder: None
- Other support (please specify): None

Conflict of Interest Disclosure

Presenter: Cara Bablitz

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TYPE OF AFFILIATION:

- Receipt of grants/research supports: Canadian Institutes of Health Research, M.S.I. Foundation, Royal Alexandra Hospital Foundation, Alberta Health
- Receipt of honoraria or consultation fees: Healthcare Excellence Canada, Turtle Island Consulting, Alberta Medical Association
- Participation in a company sponsored speaker's bureau: None
- Stock shareholder: None
- Spouse/Partner: None
- Other support (please specify): None

Conflict of Interest Disclosure

Presenter: Holly Prince

- () I have no, real or perceived, direct or indirect conflicts of interest that relate to this presentation.
- (x) I have the following, real or perceived direct or indirect conflicts of interest that relate to this presentation:

TYPE OF AFFILIATION:

- Receipt of grants/research supports:
- Receipt of honoraria or consultation fees: Canadian Virtual Hospice, Healthcare Excellence Canada
- Participation in a company sponsored speaker's bureau: None
- Stock shareholder: None
- Spouse/Partner: None
- Other support (please specify): None

Learning Objectives

1. Learn about the development of a pan-Canadian collaborative on equity-oriented palliative care;
2. Identify barriers and develop solutions to integrate equity-oriented palliative
3. Consider lessons learned from a pan-Canadian implementation of equity-oriented palliative care
4. Identify best practices for equity-oriented palliative care; and
5. Develop skills to become champions (or allies) in improving palliative care access and gaining access to practical tools and resources for local, national, and international implementation.

Interactive Poll

Goto

www.menti.com



Enter the code

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Or use QR code

Canada's Landscape

From east to west, Canada stretches almost 4,700 miles (7,560 kilometers) across six time zones.

Population: (2024 est.) 42,069,000

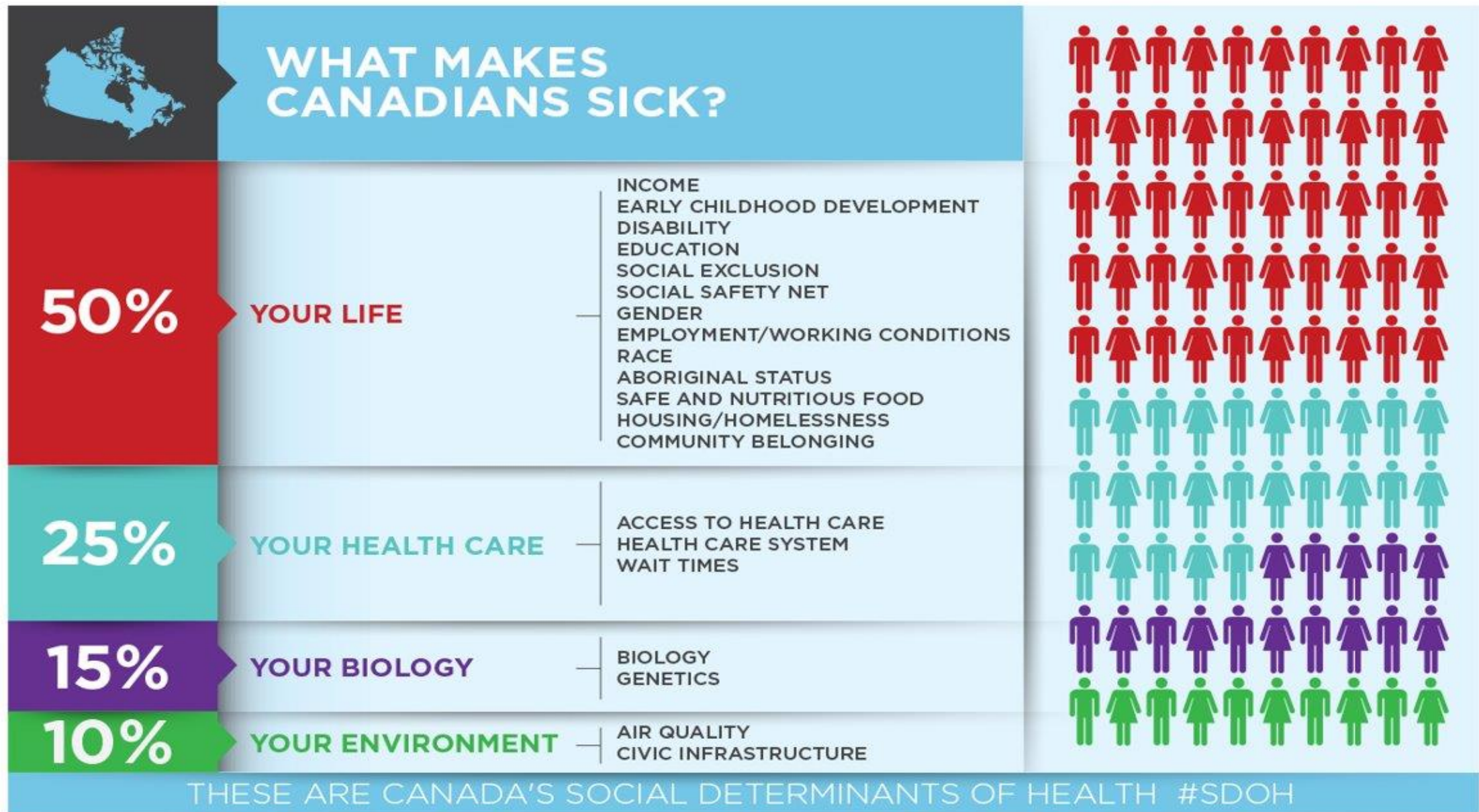
Official Languages: English, French

“Canadians should have equitable access to required medical care based on their need and not on their ability, and willingness, to pay.”

- Canada Health Act, 1984





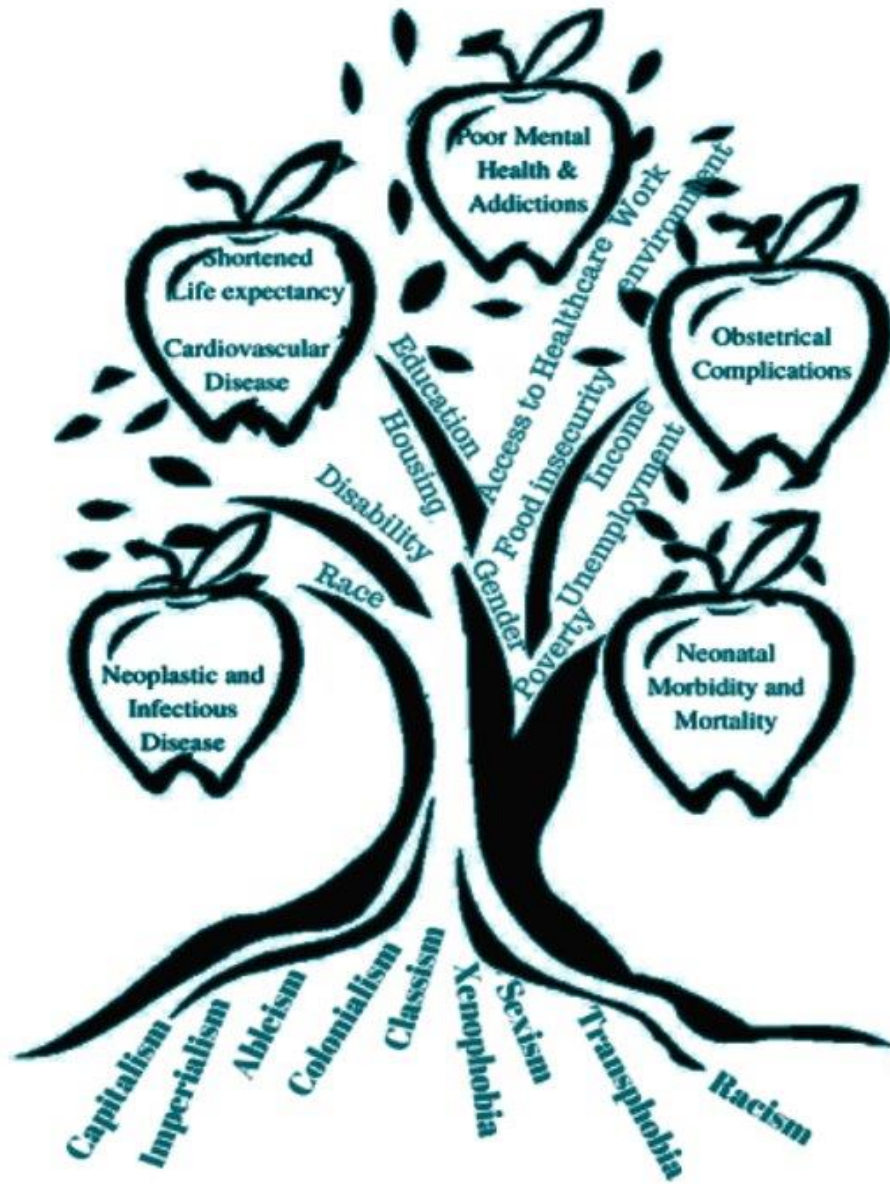


Social Determinants of Health

Digging at the roots, not just low hanging fruit:

The reproduction of the social determinants of health when the structural determinants are left untouched

~ Dr Nanky Rai, 2017



Direct impact on the health of individuals (education and training, employment, income and social status, social supports and resources)

Infrastructure and systems (education, health, justice, social welfare)

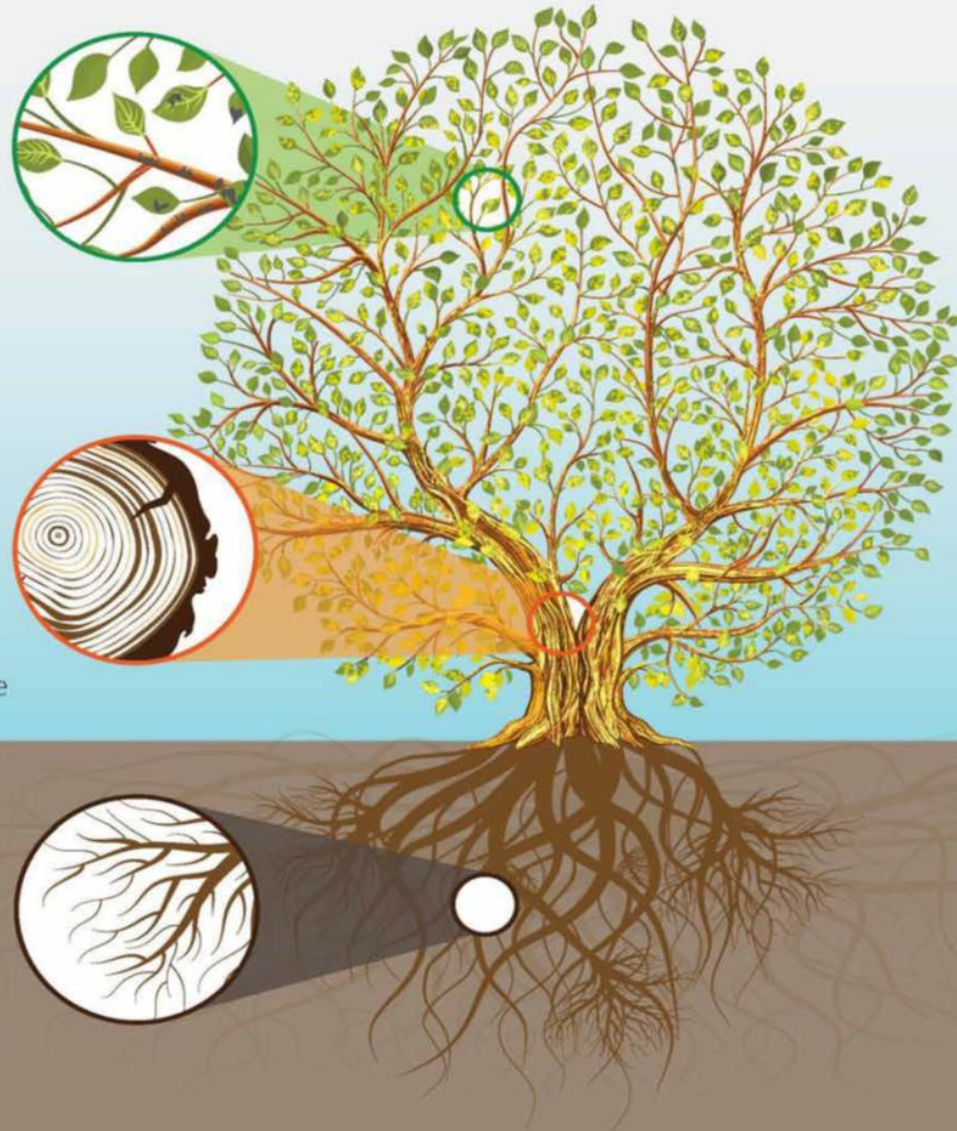
Deeply embedded foundations which shape all other determinants (political, ideological, economic, and societal)

SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' HEALTH

- Health Activities
- Geophysical Environments
- Employment and Income
- Education
- Food Insecurity

- Systems
- Community Infrastructure, Resources and Capacities
- Environmental Stewardship
- Cultural Resurgence

- Colonial Ideologies
- Colonial Governance
- Indigenous Self-Determination



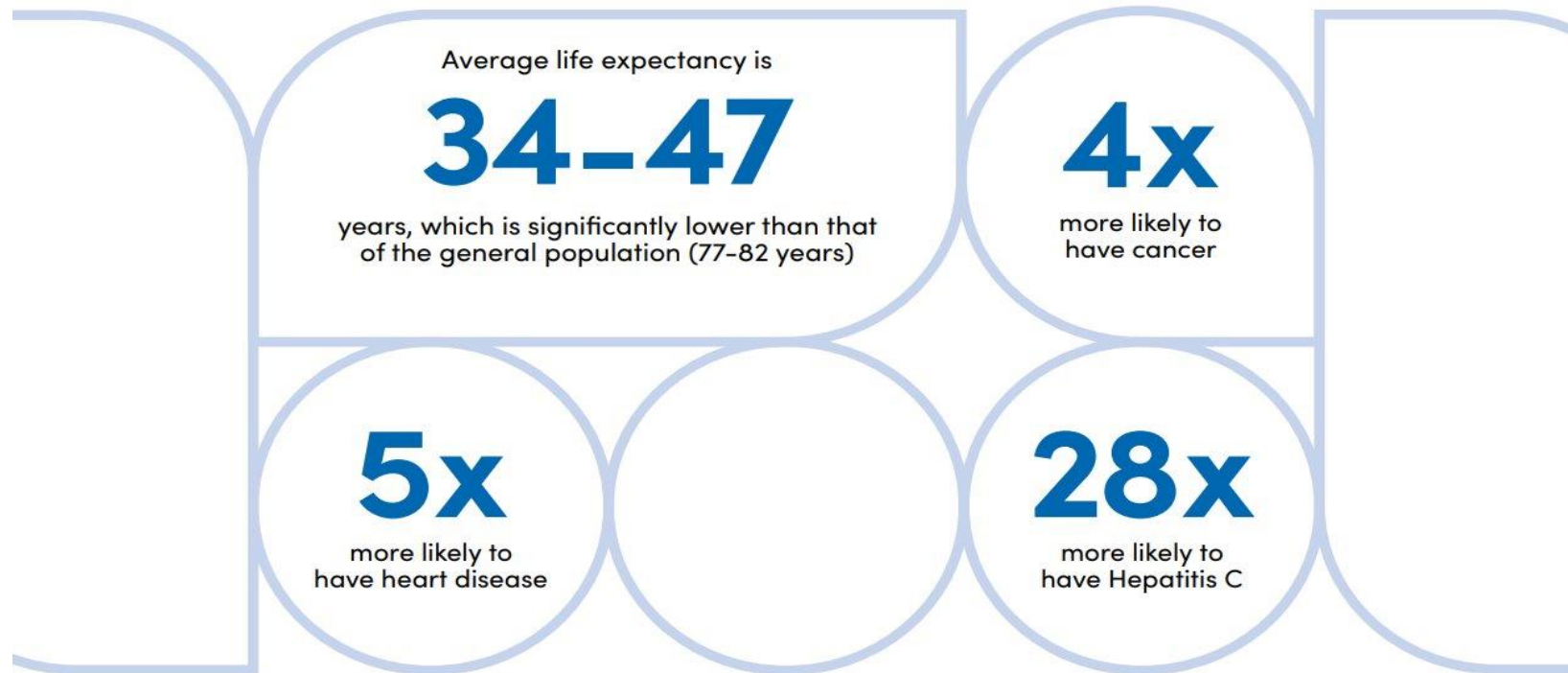
Stem
Determinants

Core
Determinants

Root
Determinants

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Homeless Health in Canada



St Michael's Hospital, 2014; Podymow et al, 2006; Cagle, 2009; Plunkett, 2016



50%

A photograph of a person lying face down on a city sidewalk. The person is wearing a dark green jacket, dark pants, and a red baseball cap with white text. A metal grate is visible near their head. In the background, there is a white van, a person walking, and a building with a 'No Smoking' sign. The scene is set in an urban environment during the day.

Homelessness IS a life-limiting illness.

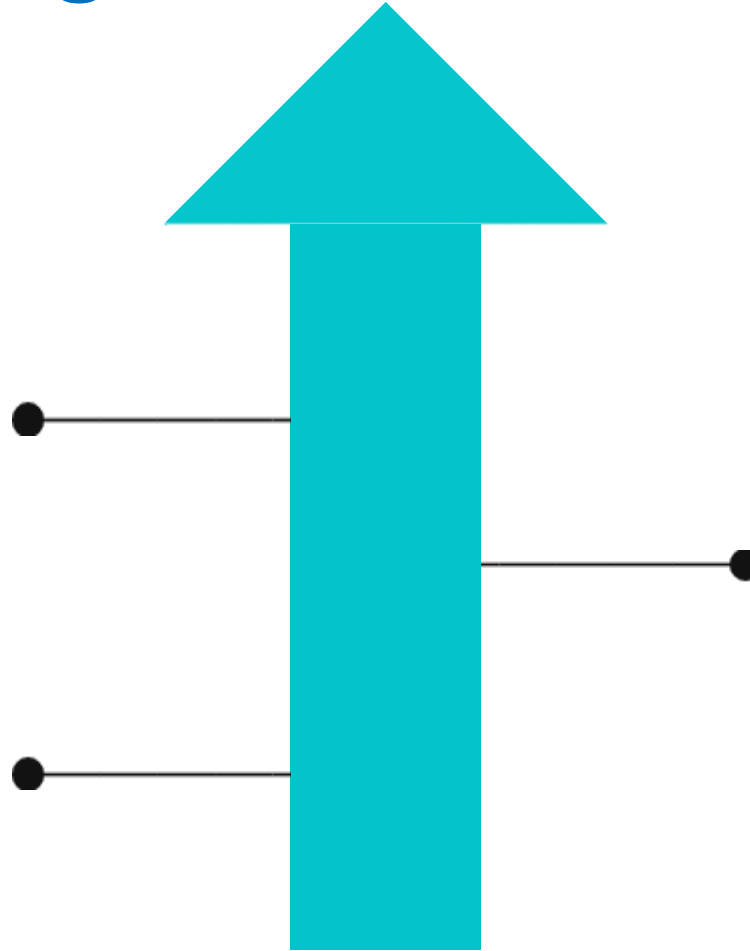
Homelessness IS a terminal diagnosis.

@naheedd

Palliative Approaches to Care for People Experiencing Structural Vulnerabilities

People impacted by structural inequities such as inadequate housing, racialization, classism, stigmatization of substance use and mental illness continue to experience persistent health and health care inequities.

People who experience structural vulnerability who are also at EOL experience significant barriers accessing care.



People who experience structural vulnerability suffer from more aging-related conditions than those who are decades older, experience “accelerated aging” relative to the general population, and have disproportionately high rates of cancer and other chronic illnesses.

Structural Disadvantage



The diagram illustrates a cycle of structural disadvantage. It features two teal rounded rectangular boxes at the top. The left box is labeled 'Structural vulnerabilities' and the right box is labeled 'Chronic illness'. A thick black curved arrow points from the left box to the right box, and a thick light blue curved arrow points from the right box back to the left box, forming a circular loop. Below each box is a descriptive text block. At the bottom center, a black rounded rectangular box contains the text 'Severe disadvantage when health declines', with the word 'disadvantage' highlighted in yellow.

Structural vulnerabilities

Structural vulnerabilities: i.e. homelessness, poverty, criminalization, racism, and stigma

Chronic illness

Chronic illness: i.e. lung, liver, or kidney disease, cancer, HIV/AIDS

Severe **disadvantage when health declines**

“It’s a time ... at the end of your life when I think it brings into view the things that are there and the things that aren’t.

**The haves and the have nots become really amplified.”
- Inner City Nurse**

Death Is a Social Justice Issue Perspectives on Equity-Informed Palliative Care

*Sheryl Reimer-Kirkham, PhD, RN; Kelli Stajduhar, PhD, RN;
Bernie Pauly, PhD, RN; Melissa Giesbrecht, PhD; Ashley Mollison, MA;
Ryan McNeill, PhD; Bruce Wallace, PhD*

All too often, palliative care services are not responsive to the needs of those who are doubly vulnerable, being that they are both in need of palliative care services and experiencing deficits in the social determinants of health that result in complex, intersecting health and social concerns. In this article, we argue for a reorientation of palliative care to explicitly integrate the premises of health equity. We articulate the philosophical, theoretical, and empirical scaffolding required for equity-informed palliative care and draw on a current study to illustrate such an approach to the care of people who experience structural vulnerabilities.

Key words: discrimination, health equity, homelessness, marginalization, palliative care, poverty, public health, social justice, stigma, structural vulnerability

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This article originates with the Equitable Access to Care for People With Life Limiting Conditions Study team led by Dr Kelli Stajduhar (principal investigator) and is supported by a grant from the Canadian Institutes of Health Research (MOP 133578). The authors are also members of various research initiatives that inform their contributions to this paper, including the Equity Lens in Public Health Project that is funded by Canadian Institutes of Health Research. We are grateful to the participants of the Equitable Access to Care for People With Life Limiting Conditions Study and the research team (Kelli Stajduhar, University of Victoria (UVic); Ryan McNeill, BC Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS; Bernadette Pauly, UVic; Bruce Wallace, UVic; Sheryl Reimer-Kirkham, Trinity Western University; Naberd Dosant, Inner City Health Associates and McMaster University; Caitlin Rose, Victoria Hospice; Damica Glauve, Cool Aid Community Health Centre and Palliative Outreach Resource Team (PORT); Kristen Krabic, AIDS Vancouver Island and PORT; Caitie Meagher, Cool Aid

MOST PEOPLE share a common desire to approach the end of life in a peaceful and dignified manner, in the presence of loved ones, and filled with feelings of safety,

Community Health Centre and PORT; Grey Shewler, Cool Aid Community Health Centre and PORT; Ashley Mollison, UVic; Taylor Trail, UVic; Carolyn Shewler, UVic; and Kelsey Rosend, UVic). We thank our Advisory Group composed of member organizations of the Palliative Outreach Resource Team (PORT) in Victoria, British Columbia, Canada. We thank the presenters, panelists, facilitators, and generous contributors who made the PORT in the Storm workshop possible, including The Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem Knights Hospitaller Victoria Commandery, Victoria Hospice, PORT, BC Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, Palliative Education and Care for the Homeless (PEACH), AIDS Vancouver Island, Victoria Cool Aid Society, the Initiative for a Palliative Approach in Nursing: Evidence and Leadership (iPanel, www.ipanel.ca), and the UVic Institute on Aging and Lifelong Health.

The authors have disclosed that they have no significant relationships with, or financial interest in, any commercial companies pertaining to this article.

Correspondence: Sheryl Reimer-Kirkham, PhD, RN, School of Nursing, Trinity Western University, Langley, BC V2Y 1Y1, Canada (Sheryl.Kirkham@trw.ca).

DOI: 10.1097/ANS.0000000000000146

“Most definitions of palliative care ... do not make explicit the **additional attention** needed to address social and structural inequities that profoundly shape health, illness, and dying experiences for people who are made particularly vulnerable by a constellation of sociopolitical, economic, cultural, and historical forces.”

Reimer-Kirkham, Stajduhar, Pauly, et al. 2016

Equity-Oriented Palliative Care



Health Equity

Differences in population health status and mortality rates that are systemic, patterned, unjust and actionable, as opposed to random or caused by those who become ill.

Health equity can be viewed as a process – removing economic and social obstacles to health such as poverty and discrimination, and an outcome – everyone has a fair and just opportunity to be healthy.

Whitehead, M. (1992). The concepts and principles of equity in health. *Health Promotion International*, 6(3), 217-228.



Equity-Oriented Palliative Care

- Gives us a lens to look at who current palliative care programs and working for and serving, and who they are not
- Who are our palliative care programs designed to serve?
- Do our palliative care programs pay explicit attention to equity?
- Are we directing our resources to those with the greatest need?

Systemic and Social Inequities



Stajduhar, K., Mollison, A., Giesbrecht, M., et al. Just too busy living in the moment and surviving: Barriers to accessing health care for structurally vulnerable populations at end-of-life. BMC Palliative Care, 18(11), <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12904-019-0396-7>.

Stajduhar, K.I., Giesbrecht, M., Mollison, A., & d'Archangelo, M. (2020). Just too busy living in the moment and surviving: Barriers to accessing health care for structurally vulnerable populations at end-of-life : An ethnographic exploration on the potential of integrating a palliative approach to care among workers in inner city settings. Palliative & Supportive Care, 18(6), 670-675.

Closing the health equity gap in palliative care: The time for action is now

Kelli Stajduhar¹  and Merryn Gott² 

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DOI: 10.1177/02692163231164729
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In order to “leave no one behind,” the Worldwide Hospice Palliative Care Alliance’s 2021 campaign called for governments and policymakers to prioritize equity-focused palliative care and to tackle structural inequities in end-of-life experience and bereavement. The campaign was reflective of a broader shift to address health equity driven by the recognition that, despite decades of research and health interventions, vast disparities exist in health outcomes and health care experiences both between, and within, countries. In her widely cited paper on equity in health, Whitehead¹ explains that health inequities are avoidable and potentially remedial differences in health

palliative care services, responds to the needs of the dying.

The collection of papers in this special issue of *Palliative Medicine* highlights recent evidence and practices, as well as the potential of research methodologies under-used within palliative care. It also points to some of the thorny issues that the field of palliative care faces in its efforts to close the health equity gap and the hard work required to get there. Indeed, the field of equity-focused palliative care is in its infancy. Modern day palliative care was developed to improve the quality of dying for those with cancer, with greater attention paid in recent years to others

Equity in palliative care means paying attention to power and working to address the social and structural determinants of health.

In this sense, addressing the social and structural determinants of health is a first-line palliative care intervention in contexts of inequity.

Pan-Canadian Research Collaborative

PCOAT
Palliative
Care
Outreach and
Advocacy
Team
(Edmonton, AB)



PEACH
Palliative
Education
and Care for
the Homeless
(Toronto, ON)



PORT
Palliative
Outreach
Resource
Team
(Victoria, BC)



CAMPP
Community
Allied Mobile
Palliative
Partnership
(Calgary, AB)



PACT
Palliative
Advocacy &
Care Team
(Thunder Bay, ON)



How can health and social care



Ensure **equitable approaches to palliative care**, taking into account intersecting vulnerabilities?



Intervene early enough to promote **physical, emotional, social and spiritual** well-being so that people who are dying and their chosen family can live the best quality of life up until the time they die?



Prioritize **what matters most** as people are coming to the end of life?



Capitalize on the assets in our community and within our citizens to support equity-oriented palliative approaches to care and allow people to **live in the community** (if they wish) as they are dying?

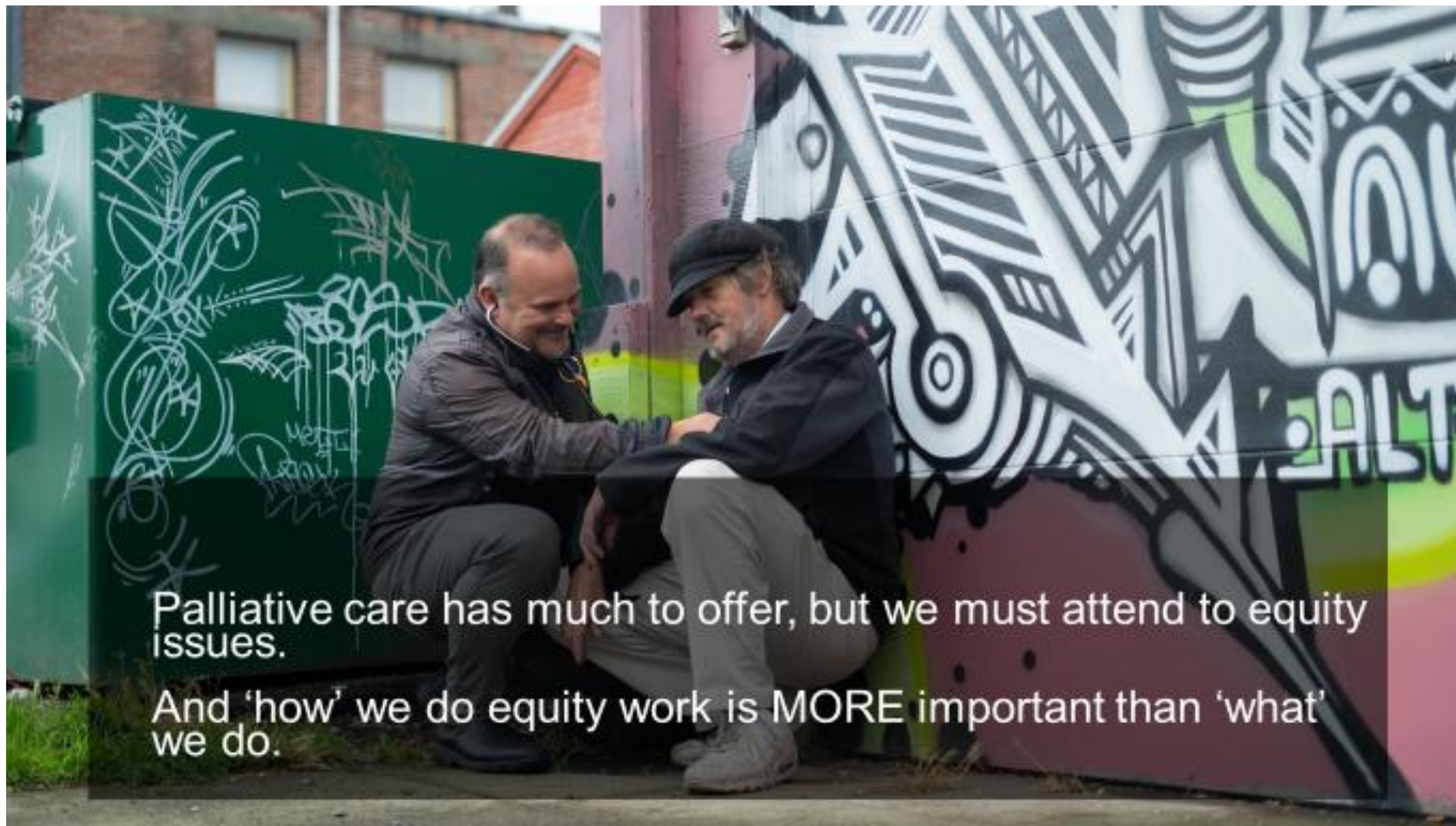
Community:

People With Lived
Experience +
workers +
community
organizations



Research

Palliative Care
+
other health services



Palliative care has much to offer, but we must attend to equity issues.

And 'how' we do equity work is MORE important than 'what' we do.

Over a Decade of Evidence...

Stajduhar et al. *BMC Palliative Care* (2019) 18:11
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s12904-019-0396-7>

BMC Palliative Care

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Open Access



"Just too busy living in the moment and surviving": barriers to accessing health care for structurally vulnerable populations at end-of-life











K. I. Stajduhar^{1,4*}, A. Mollison¹, M. Giesbrecht¹, R. McNeil^{2,3}, B. Pauly^{4,5}, S. Reimer-Kirkham⁶, N. Dosani⁷, B. Wallace⁸, G. Showler⁹, C. Meagher⁹, K. Kvacic¹⁰, D. Gleave⁹, T. Teal¹⁰, C. Rose¹, C. Showler¹ and K. Rounds¹


<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/30684959/>

- People's focus is on survival and immediate needs; palliative care not really on the radar
- "We don't see many of 'these' people."
- Our palliative care services are not designed for populations of people facing inequities
- Big silos in care in which people fall in between – social services, health services, mental health services, etc.



Hospitals, clinics, and palliative care units: Place-based experiences of formal healthcare settings by people experiencing structural vulnerability at the end-of-life

Melissa Giesbrecht ^a  , Kelli I. Stajduhar ^{a b} , Ashley Mollison ^a , Bernie Pauly ^{b c} ,
Sheryl Reimer-Kirkham ^d , Ryan McNeil ^{e f} , Bruce Wallace ^g , Naheed Dosani ^h ,
Caelin Rose ^a 

Show more 

Health care services, including palliative care,
do not feel safe or welcoming for people and
their chosen supporters

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/30055467/>



Palliative & Supportive
Care

"Everybody in this community is at risk of dying": An ethnographic exploration on the potential of integrating a palliative approach to care among workers in inner-city settings

Published online by Cambridge University Press: 07 May 2020

Kelli I. Stajduhar, Melissa Giesbrecht , Ashley Mollison and Margo d'Archangelo

Show author details 

Article

Metrics

Identification of people who could benefit from a
palliative approach to care is complex

Questions related to who is eligible for palliative care
services when everybody in the community is at risk
of dying

Lack of knowledge and awareness of palliative
approaches to care among community workers and
tools to support them in the community

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32378499/>

Association between opioid use disorder and palliative care: a cohort study using linked health administrative data in Ontario, Canada

Jenny Lau MD MSc, Mary M. Scott MSc, Karl Everett MSc, Tara Gomes PhD, Peter Tanuseputro MD MHSc, Sheila Jennings LLB PhD, Rebecca Bagnarol MPH, Camilla Zimmermann MD PhD, Sarina R. Isenberg PhD

■ Cite as: *CMAJ* 2024 April 29;196:E547-57. doi: 10.1503/cmaj.231419

<https://www.cmaj.ca/content/196/16/E547>



Opioid safety recommendations in adult palliative medicine: a North American Delphi expert consensus

Jenny Lau ,^{1,2} Paolo Mazzotta,^{2,3} Ciara Whelan,^{2,3} Mohamed Abdelaal,^{1,4} Hance Clarke ,^{5,6} Andrea D Furlan,^{7,8,9,10} Andrew Smith,^{10,11,12} Amna Husain,^{2,3} Robin Fainsinger,¹³ David Hui,¹⁴ Nadiya Sunderji,^{15,16} Camilla Zimmermann ,^{1,4,17}

► Additional supplemental material is published online only. To view, please visit the journal online (<http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/bmjspcare-2021-003178>).

For numbered affiliations see end of article.

ABSTRACT

Objectives Despite the escalating public health emergency related to opioid-related deaths in Canada and the USA, opioids are essential for palliative care (PC) symptom management. Opioid safety is the prevention, identification and management of opioid-related harms. The Delphi technique was used to develop expert

Key messages


What was already known?

- The opioid crisis has had an effect on all aspects of society, particularly in the USA and Canada.
- Guidelines on management of opioid safety have focused on chronic non-cancer

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/34389553/>

Original Article

Caregiving at the margins: An ethnographic exploration of family caregivers experiences providing care for structurally vulnerable populations at the end-of-life

Kelli I Stajduhar ^{1,2}, Melissa Giesbrecht¹, Ashley Mollison¹, Naheed Dosani³, and Ryan McNeil^{4,5}

Background: People experiencing structural vulnerability (e.g. homelessness, poverty, racism, criminalization of illicit drug use and mental health stigma) face significant barriers to accessing care at

Caregiving in the context of inequities is fundamentally different than what we would consider in mainstream palliative care where we have ‘family’ caregivers who heavily support our work

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32340556/>

Original Article

“Once you open that door, it’s a floodgate”: Exploring work-related grief among community service workers providing care for structurally vulnerable populations at the end of life through participatory action research

Melissa Giesbrecht¹ , Ashley Mollison¹, Kara Whitlock¹
and Kelli I Stajduhar^{1,2} 

Abstract

Background: At the end of life, people experiencing structural vulnerability (e.g. homelessness, poverty, stigmatization) rely on community service workers to fill gaps in access to traditional palliative services. Although high levels of burnout are reported, little

Grief experienced by community service workers (de facto family) is unrecognized, invisible, and profound

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/36461158/>



> J Palliat Med. 2021 Aug;24(8):1232-1235. doi: 10.1089/jpm.2020.0772. Epub 2021 Mar 31.

Retrospective Study of a Toronto-Based Palliative Care Program for Individuals Experiencing Homelessness

Evan Schneider ^{1 2}, Naheed Dosani ^{1 3}

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 33794110 DOI: 10.1089/jpm.2020.0772

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/33794110/>

> Healthc Q. 2023 Apr;26(1):24-30. doi: 10.12927/hcq.2023.27055.

Palliative Education and Care for the Homeless (PEACH): A Model of Outreach Palliative Care for Structurally Vulnerable Populations

Nicole Buchanan ¹, Naheed Dosani ², Andrew Bond ³, Donna Spaner ⁴, Alissa Tedesco ⁵, Nadine Persaud ⁶, Trevor Morey ⁷

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 37144698 DOI: 10.12927/hcq.2023.27055

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/37144698/>

> Palliat Med. 2023 Apr;37(4):646-651. doi: 10.1177/02692163221146812. Epub 2022 Dec 28.

Assessing the impact of a health navigator on improving access to care and addressing the social needs of palliative care patients experiencing homelessness: A service evaluation

Lilian Robinson ¹, Leeann Trevors Babici ^{2 3}, Alissa Tedesco ², Donna Spaner ², Trevor Morey ², Naheed Dosani ²

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 36576315 PMCID: PMC10074742 DOI: 10.1177/02692163221146812

Free PMC article

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/36576315/>

Original qualitative research

Improving access to palliative care for people experiencing socioeconomic inequities: findings from a community-based pilot research study

Anna Santos Salas, PhD (1); Cara Bablitz, MD (2,3)*; Heather Morris, MN (1); Lisa Vaughn, MN (1); Olga Bardales, BScN (1); Jennifer Easaw, MLIS (1); Tracy Wildeman, NP (1); Wendy Duggleby, PhD (4); Bukola Salami, PhD (4); Sharon M. Watanabe, MD (5,6)*

This article has been peer reviewed.

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<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/37584628/>

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Open Access

Extending Palliative Approaches to Care Beyond the Mainstream Health Care System: An Evaluation of a Small Mobile Palliative Care Team in Calgary, Alberta, Canada

Courtney Petruik, PhD (C)^{1,*} and Simon Colgan, MD, CCFP²

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/35919385/>

Original Article

Developing palliative care programs in Indigenous communities using participatory action research: a Canadian application of the public health approach to palliative care

Mary Lou Kelley^{1,2}, Holly Prince², Shevaun Nadin^{2,3}, Kevin Brazil⁴, Maxine Crow⁵, Gaye Hanson⁶, Luanne Maki⁷, Lori Monture⁸, Christopher J. Mushquash^{2,3,9}, Valerie O'Brien¹⁰, Jeroline Smith¹¹

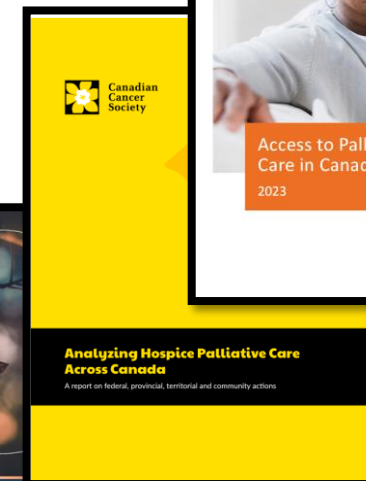
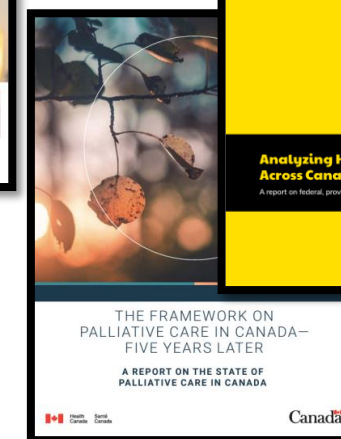
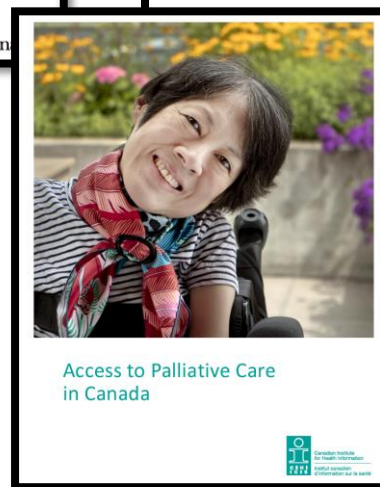
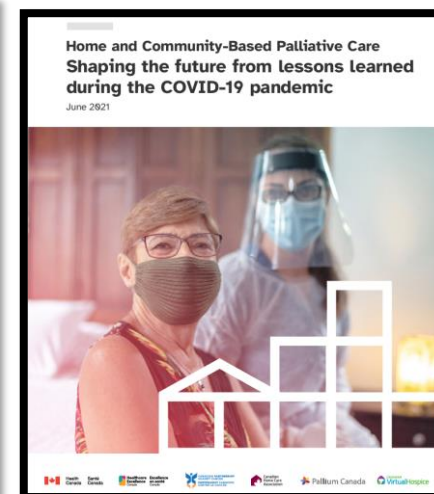
<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/29764173/>

Building on National Momentum

2016

2020

2023



Breakout Discussion

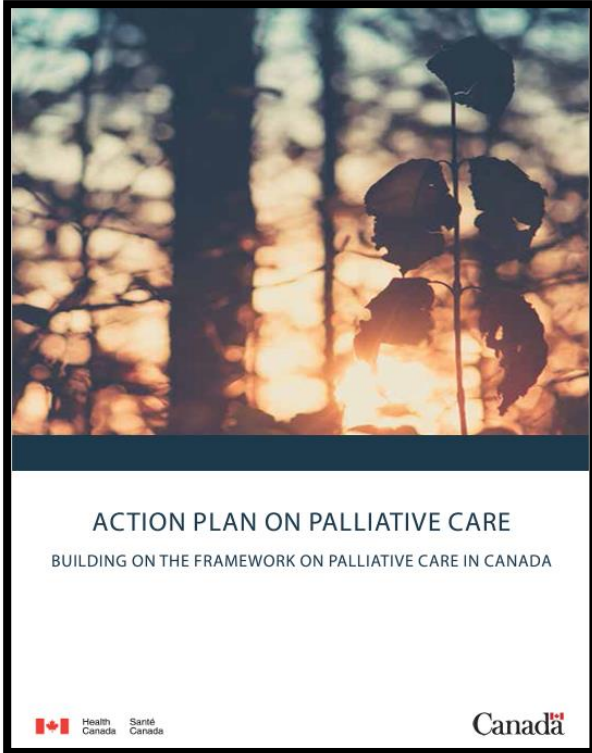
What are some of the challenges you experience within your organizations/communities in addressing the needs of people who experience structural vulnerabilities?

What are some of the program or policy changes that you would like to see improved in this area?



Improving Equity in Access to Palliative Care

A Pan-Canadian Collaborative



<https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/health-care-system/reports-publications/palliative-care/action-plan-palliative-care.html>

4. FOSTER IMPROVED ACCESS TO PALLIATIVE CARE FOR UNDERSERVED POPULATIONS

1. Support the online dissemination of resources and supports for caregivers and community members in both official languages.
2. Convene multilateral discussions with stakeholders and other interested parties to explore innovative ways to improve access to and share knowledge about culturally appropriate advance care planning and palliative care for underserved populations.
3. Support the development of culturally and linguistically appropriate tools to help increase discussions about advance care planning.
4. Support other federal departments in their efforts to improve palliative care delivery to their mandated populations (e.g., Veterans Affairs, Correctional Services Canada).

“People who are homeless or vulnerably housed need flexibility and an understanding of their lives. Implementing any new approach involves community engagement and community capacity development.

It takes time and skilled facilitators who already have a good rapport established to help navigate between their community and the health system.”

Advancing Healthcare Innovations, Together

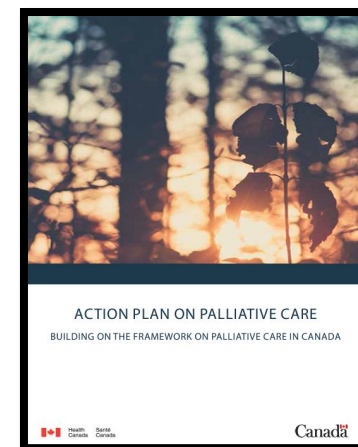


Goal of the Improving Equity in Access to Palliative Care (IEAPC) Collaborative

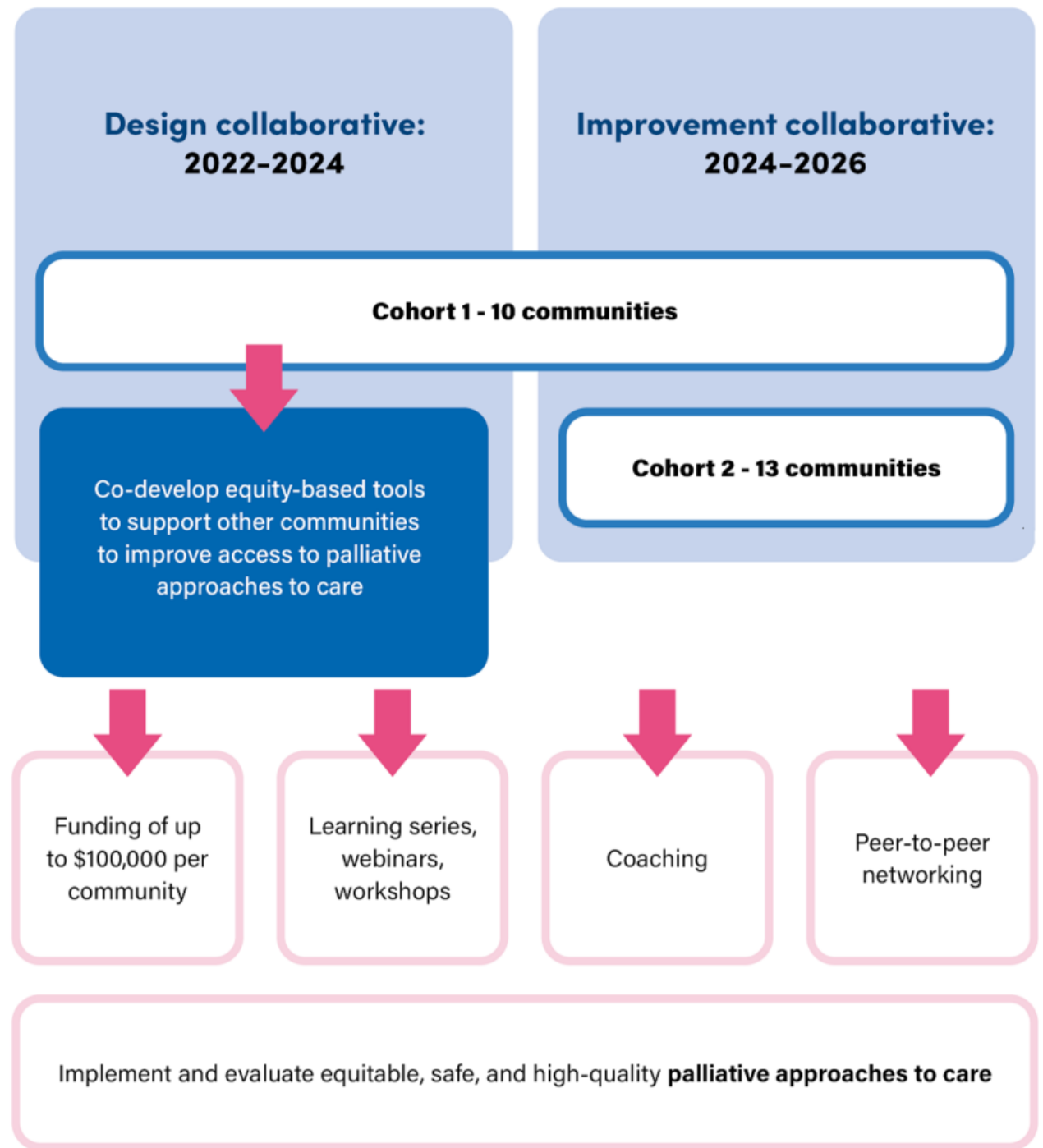
To create measurable improvement in access to palliative care for those experiencing homelessness or vulnerable housing

Alignment with the Federal Action Plan on Palliative Care:

Foster improved access for underserved populations



About the Collaborative



Collaborative Model

A model that brings people together to learn, apply and share improvement methods, ideas, and data.

Workshops

Coaching

Site Visits

Online
Learning
Platform

Listening and Learning, Together

Oct 2022

Mar 2023

Sep 2023

Call for
applications

Cohort 1 starts
(10 communities)

Workshop in
Toronto, ON
March 2023

In-person site visits
(spring/ summer
2023)



Virtual peer-networking through Collaborative Conversations, Evaluation Committee

Individual coaching opportunities

Listening and Learning, Together

Oct 2023

Call for applications
(Cohort 2)

Workshop in
Victoria, BC
October
2023

Dec 2023

Apr 2024

Cohort 2 starts
(23 communities
in total)

Sep 2024

Workshop in
Saskatoon, SK

2026

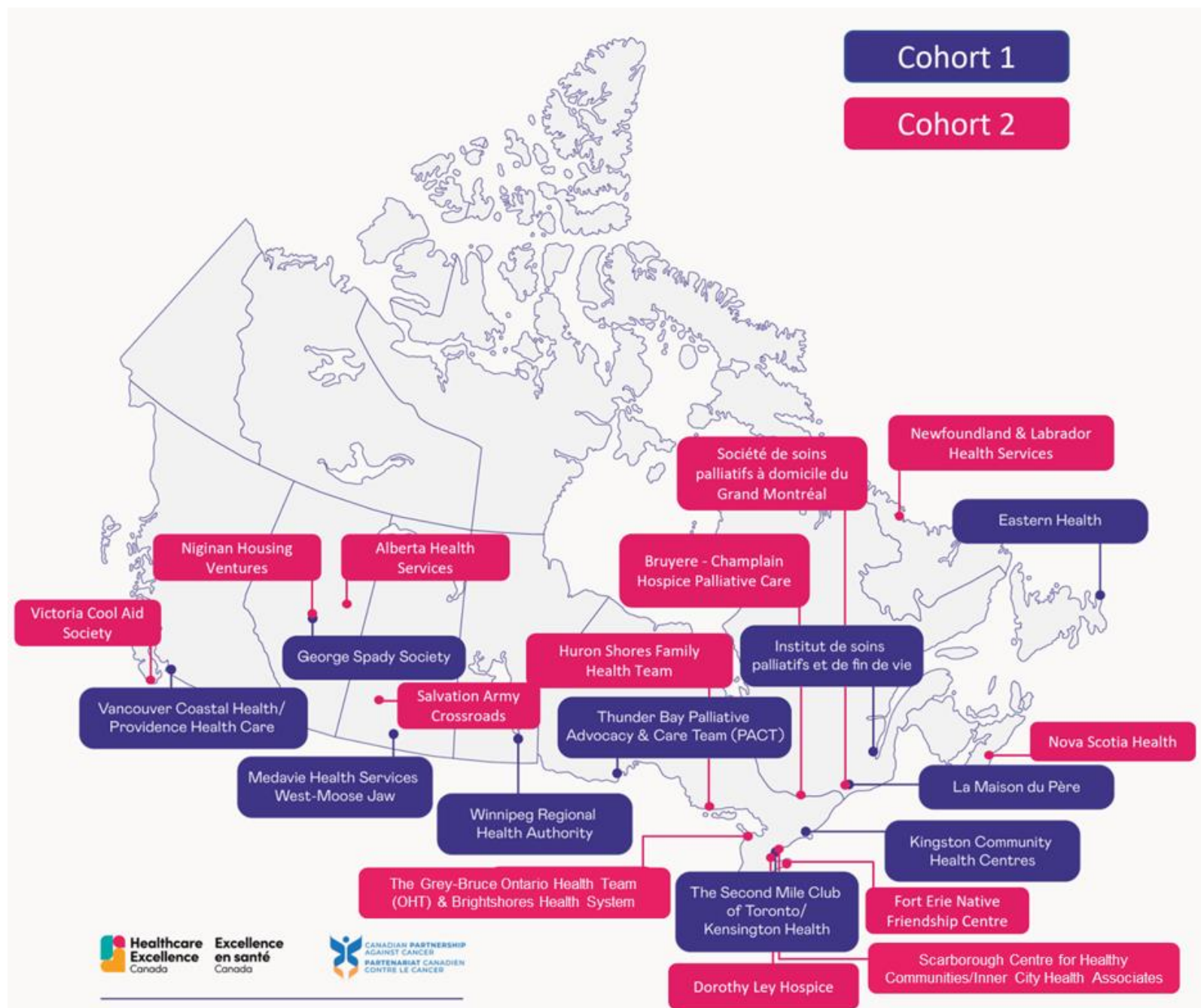
Ongoing
Implementation
and Evaluation



Virtual peer-networking through Collaborative Conversations, Workshops

Individual coaching opportunities upon request

23
participating
communities



Emerging Models of Care

Mobile-based



Care that follows the client regardless of their location

Outreach



Support in community including shelters, community health centres, etc.

Equity-oriented
clinical pathways



Improve the integration and collaboration within the healthcare system

Hospice & bed-
based models



Palliative care in community-based housing or hospice beds

Capacity-building
and community
engagement



Seeking to enhance care planning preferences and implement person-informed best practices

Emerging Model of Care: Hospice and Bed-Based Model



George's House
"where dignity lives"



**George Spady
Society**

Death and dying all around us

The health impact of homelessness is often not recognized, and yet people who are homeless die young, often unsupported and in unacceptable conditions. They are facing serious illness and the life-limiting conditions of homelessness, poverty, racism, criminalization, and stigma.

EDMONTON

3,051 people are structurally
vulnerable

ALBERTA

CANADA

25,000-35,000

BASED ON WESTERN KNOWLEDGE

Colonial legacy embedded in
institutions of power

Lack of cultural safety

Indigenous people's life expectancy is
up to 18 years lower than the general
population.

HEALTHCARE

Ill-equipped medical system to meet
the needs of people living in extreme
poverty

Resource constraint

Vulnerable populations are less likely
to access care owing to a mistrust of
the healthcare system and
experiences of discrimination from
providers

HOMELESSNESS

The many health issues of people
who are homeless are exacerbated by
other social determinants of health
such as psychological trauma,
poverty, unemployment, and social
disconnection

Comorbidity - 2 or more medical
conditions

Houseless, 34-47 years

Homes, 77-82 years

No Where to Go

Excluded from mainstream services

SUBSTANCE USE

People who use substances are systematically excluded from mainstream housing services due to stigma and a lack of harm-reduction approaches

MENTAL HEALTH

People who are houseless often have diagnosed and undiagnosed mental health issues



George's House

Who We Are

Onsite care provided by:

- Program Manager
- 24/7 Licensed Practical Nurses
- 24/7 Health Care Aids

In-reach support by

- CAT team
- Dr. Bablitz
- Edmonton Zone Palliative Care Team
- Pilgrims Hospice, No One Dies Alone
- Death Doulas
- Cultural Helpers



Who lives and dies at George's House?

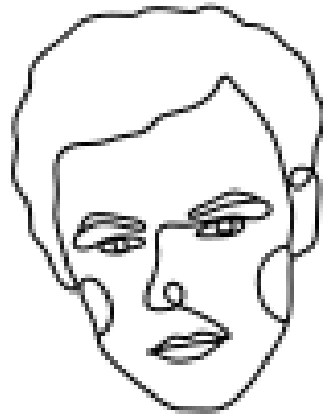
27 people last year



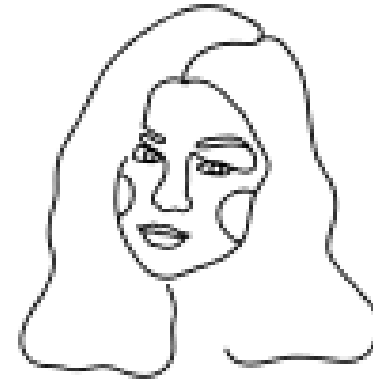
Average age 51 years



14 people were
indigenous



19 Men



8 Women



Average length of
stay 68 days

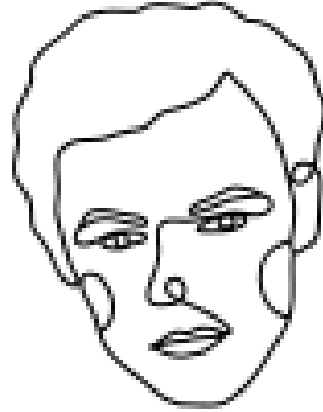
Who lives and dies at George's House?



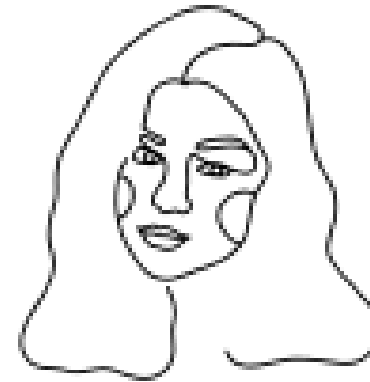
Steven is a 39 year man who is diagnosed with colon cancer. He is likely to die within 4 months. He loves his cats and spends time with them as much as possible.



Namid is a 43 year old Indigenous woman who is experiencing end stage liver failure. She loves her kids and her favourite thing to do is give her kids gifts when they visit.



Ron is a 64 year old man who is diagnosed with lung, head and neck cancer. John doesn't have anyone that he wants to connect with but he loves talking to staff and he likes to laugh a lot!



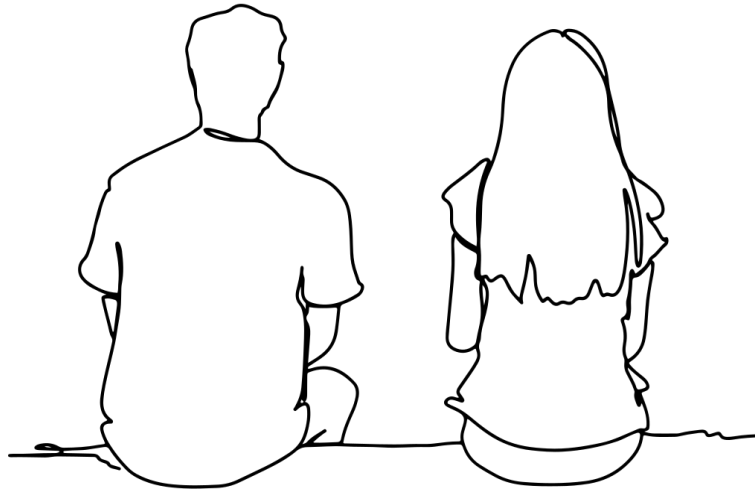
Flora is a 23 year old women who has sinus and nasal cancer. She has 1-3 months to live. She is young and still has a lot of spunk. She is playful and likes to cheer up her housemates.



Leo is a 44 year old cree man who has brain cancer. He has a 10 month old daughter that lives with his mother and he speaks about often. All he wants is for her to have a good life.

It's as much about life as it is about death

- Prioritize needs and one's own definition of the quality of life.
- Autonomy and self-determination
- Alleviate the pain surrounding death and dying
- Advocate to get people what they need
- Respect and value their rights, worth and their humanity.
- Freedom for creative workarounds
- Connection with families however one defines them



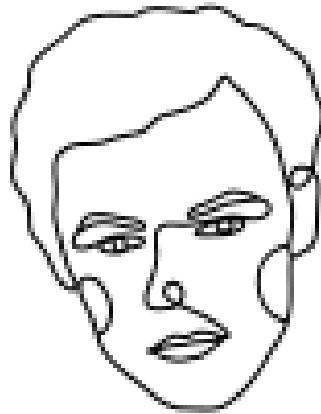
Who lives and dies at George's House?



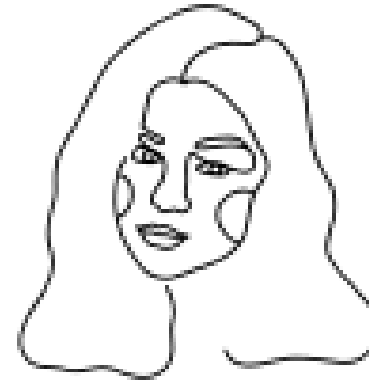
Steven was so worried about leaving his cats behind. After he passed we made sure to find a good home for them. They are together and spoiled, just like we promised him.



Namid was able to connect with her mom and children and we hosted a family reunion at the house where some of her kids met for the first time.



Ron enjoyed the company of the staff and found a lot of peace in them. We were his home and the staff were by his side when he died.



Flora is improving because of the consistency of care that she receives at the house and her prognosis may improve



Leo died with his family by his side. They held him and told him that they loved him. His death was full of family, forgiveness and love and he died knowing that his daughter would be okay.



The End is the Beginning

Legacy Work

Small Wishes

- Lindsay's Story

Promising Practice: Case Study





Promising Practice: George's House



The Promising Practice

Model

George's House is located in Richmond, BC, and offers a secure, extended living environment in a quiet neighborhood for those reaching end-of-life and face the risk of homelessness. With capacity to accept up to five clients, residents receive 24-hour care by a licensed nursing complemented by technical support and dedicated services from George Spady staff and Alberici Health Services/Palliative Care specialists.

Emphasizing a holistic approach, George's House provides family, spiritual and cultural support for those experiencing their end-of-life journey. Additionally, this program offers a comprehensive intervention and holistic programming system designed to enhance the quality of life of its residents. It provides care over 24 hours a day, seven days a week, ensuring that residents receive appropriate clinical assessments, medical management and treatment planning. Recognizing the importance of spiritual care, the program extends family, spiritual and cultural support.

It has evolved in its approach to take essential information, materials and planning for those facing their end-of-life journey while experiencing the diagnosis provided. Clients can stay in their rooms and receive the palliative (symptom, symptom), client supplies coordinated on medical. Client treatment is offered in the House. Client can be used in client's rooms.

Staff help clients receive their family, spiritual and cultural support if they choose. There are no medical services (nurses, doctors, etc.) in the house. George's House offers a small kitchen (kitchen) for approximately 1000-1200 residents to use. This facility may be used for various purposes that help with a client's health and dignity, such as meal preparation for their family to visit or purchase of items they wish to have that they might not otherwise afford.

It is an ongoing learning, that is, it is not a static model.

PROVIDENCE PRACTICE TOOL
George's House

Satisfaction

Client satisfaction is one of the key goals of the program. In a survey of 100 clients, 90% were satisfied with the quality of care and satisfaction by program staff (nurses, doctors, etc.).

A family evaluation has been implemented in 2022, with four responses to date. All items have been rated as high or very high (e.g., "the quality of care and satisfaction by program staff" were rated 5/5).

Residents being asked to provide support services provided beyond medical and physical support, emotional and spiritual support.

Additional results

There are many examples of George's House's impact throughout the program, leading to further parties, having space to meet and having a meeting. The George Spady Society Annual Report (2020-2021) includes a letter of thanks from a client who had a great experience. From client's, after their death, have donated their savings to George's House. These examples highlight the impact of George's House.

Collaboration

Partnerships with organizations

George's House has many partners, including home care, palliative care, the Indigenous Wellness Clinic and Palliative Care Outreach and Advisory Team (PCOAT) (see PCOAT promising practice in this document), Sacred Heart Church and Pigeon's House.

This promising practice was co-produced with George's House. Information was completed in the fall of 2022. In keeping with the changing and evolving nature of care, the information may change in the future. We encourage you to reach out to this team for any further information that may be helpful as you work to improve access to palliative care for those you serve.



For more information

Michelle Valiquette, Program Manager
George's House

Michelle.Valiquette@georgeshouse.ca

Additional Resources

- George's House [Website](https://www.georgeshouse.ca/)
- Canadian Partnership Against Cancer [Website](https://www.cpac.ca/)
- Healthcare Excellence Canada [Website](https://www.healthcareexcellence.ca/)

PROVIDENCE PRACTICE TOOL
George's House




About Healthcare Excellence Canada

Healthcare Excellence Canada (HEC) works with partners to spread innovation, build capacity and create policy change to improve the quality of care in Canada. Through collaboration with partners, programs and people working in healthcare, we have proven innovations that improve the quality of care in Canada. HEC works together with the Canadian Patient Safety Institute and Canadian Foundation for Healthcare Improvement.

The vision expressed here is not necessarily representative of the views of Healthcare Excellence.



About the Canadian Partnership Against Cancer

The Canadian Partnership Against Cancer (the Partnership) is an independent organization funded by the federal government to accelerate action on cancer control for all Canadians. The Partnership is the national of the Canadian Strategy for Cancer Control (the Strategy) and work to implement the Strategy to reduce the burden of cancer in Canada. The partnership includes cancer agencies, health system leaders and experts and people affected by cancer. It brings a wide variety of expertise to every aspect of our work to support multi-jurisdictional uptake of the knowledge emerging from cancer research and best practices in order to optimize cancer control planning and deliver improvements in quality of practice across the country.

History and changes over time

George's House was established to provide care to those in 2018.

Funding

Funding for George's House comes from the British Columbia Health Services (BC Health Services) and the George Spady Society. The George Spady Society provides the day-to-day management and support of the house. The small staff and volunteers provide a dedicated team for a client who died at George's House.

Team

Staff at George's House include nurses and healthcare aids. The team works seven days a week. The manager of George's House plays a role in the management of the house. Dr. Carol Hogg provides physician coverage for George's House.

Referrals

George's House has a referral process and intake process. Referrals are accepted by individuals, families, healthcare providers, other agencies, support services, hospice and palliative care specialists. The team are available directly from the program, the Palliative Care City Care Team or either the Homecare Team and George Spady Society website.

The intake process involves interviews with both the referring agency and the applicant to determine the program's suitability. While there is an intake process, it is not a barrier to care. The intake process is a barrier to care. The intake process is a barrier to care.

Outcomes and Impacts

Demographic data

From April 1, 2022 to March 31, 2023, 28 clients were served. Of these, 17 were male (60.7%), 11 were female (39.3%). The majority (22) of the 28 clients were male. The majority (22) of the 28 clients were male.

Average length of stay

The average length of stay was 60.3 days, ranging from four to 200 days.

Lessons Learned

Enablers

- George's House is a unique, integrated, caring environment. People have compassion for clients and their families.
- As a palliative care, clients can have autonomy, they can.
- Client needs to be informed.
- There is a great staff, volunteers, and support services working together. As staff at the George Spady Society, they receive benefits beyond financial compensation, such as appreciation, events, and support services. This helps with staff retention and mental health.
- The value of staff is a client's ability to help with clients, so this helps to meet client needs. George's House is a personal, not a business, and it is a business.
- Long-term care is shared through photos, video and storytelling.
- Clients have opportunities to connect with friends and family, as well as make new friends in the house.
- Any resident in the house is a champion of the house.
- There is value in feedback and guidance from those with lived experience.

Challenges

- The community that is built for clients through extra-curricular activities (e.g., hiking, and so on) is not a business. The community that is built for clients through extra-curricular activities (e.g., hiking, and so on) is not a business.
- There is a shortage of staff in the general.
- Non-client clients have a tendency that can be more challenging to accommodate than the majority of a client's client.
- Clients have independence and can control their own lives, which is a challenge. Ensuring safety is a challenge that clients have a phone number with them for emergency and access to the house.
- The House has a lot of staff, volunteers, and staff, and although there is a lot, the space is tight and not optimal.

Lessons learned

- Clients who are most vulnerable require flexibility and the traditional model of care (e.g., palliative care) may not be right for them. George's House offers the ability to meet clients where they are at.
- Clients come from a variety of backgrounds. Many have lived experiences, including: immigration, health disparities, systemic racism, and so on. It is important to have a diverse staff and staff who can meet clients where they are at.
- George's House is using the power of storytelling to highlight work including a client's lived experience.

PROVIDENCE PRACTICE TOOL
George's House

Research

Exploring the Experiences of Structurally Vulnerable and Unhoused Patients Admitted to a Harm Reduction Palliative Residential Care Home.

This research will generate critical knowledge about how George's House impacts the lives of its patients, which will allow for quality improvement efforts at George's House and inform policy makers on the efficacy of this treatment model for structurally vulnerable palliative patients.

What socio-spatial features inhibit or help to facilitate a good death?

Using patient arts-based research to capture the data (ie. photo-voice, maps, etc.) to be used for knowledge dissemination through an art exhibit.

Future Planning: Hope to grow George's House



Lesson's Learned

Top 6 Things We've Learned about Equity-Oriented Palliative Care



1. ADDRESSING THE SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

IS A PALLIATIVE CARE

INTERVENTION



Source: Dahlgren G, Whitehead M. 1991. Policies and strategies to promote social equity in health. Stockholm, Sweden: Institute for Futures Studies



Social Prescribing: A new approach to healthcare

The Vanier Community Services Centre has started offering social prescriptions, a way to improve one's health and wellbeing. Here now to tell us more is Renee Aird. She is the Clinical Coordinator of the Program at the Vanier Social Pediatric Club.

Jan. 22, 2024 12:01 p.m. EST

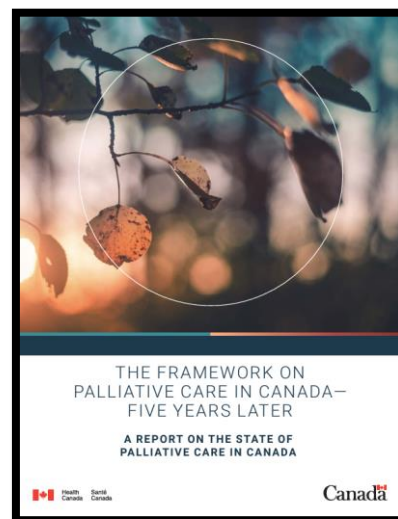
Why you can trust CTV News

Share



[Get Involved \(socialprescribing.ca\)](https://socialprescribing.ca)

2. ENSURING RIGOR IN PALLIATIVE CARE EQUITY WORK: DATA MATTERS!



“

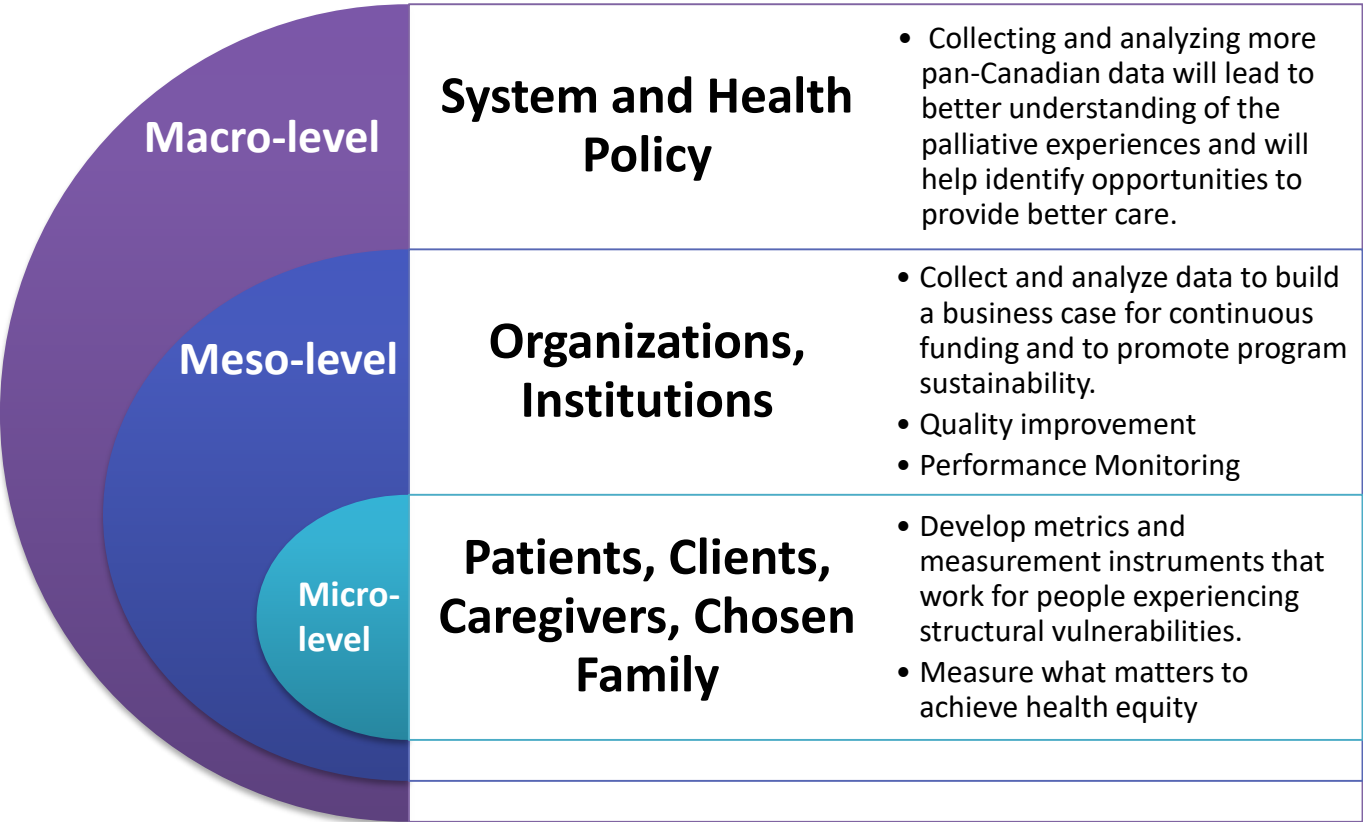
- Include more diverse populations, illnesses and care providers in research, and measure equitable access to care.
- Build research capacity through expanded research networks.
- Move towards data standardization across jurisdictions. This includes common indicators and better data about palliative care delivery, patients' and families' outcomes and experiences.

”

2023 Report on the State
of Palliative Care, Health
Canada

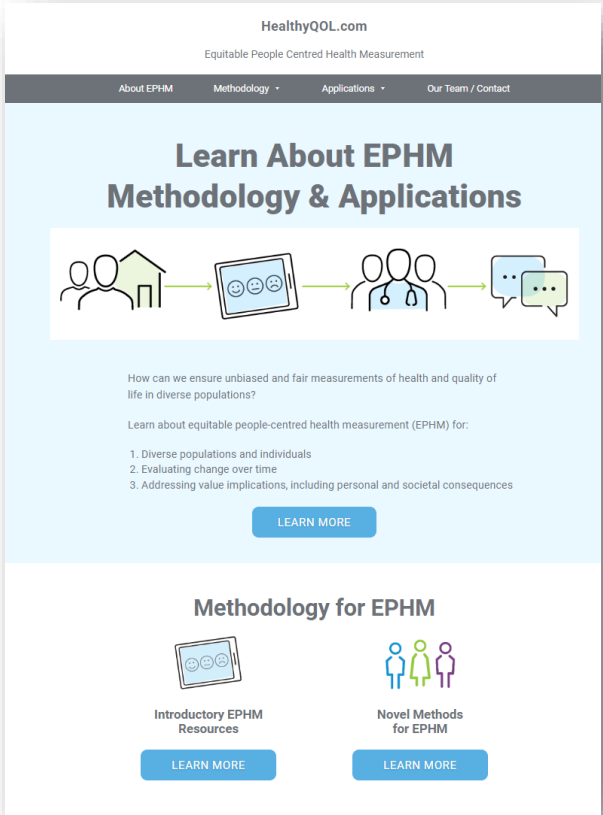
<https://www.canada.ca/content/dam/hc-sc/documents/services/publications/health-system-services/framework-palliative-care-five-years-later/final-pdf-english-report-to-parliament-palliative-care.pdf>

Multiple Levels of Measurement



Adapted from: Sawatzky R, *et al.* Implications of response shift for micro-, meso-, and macro-level healthcare decision-making using results of patient-reported outcome measures. [Qual Life Res. 2021 Dec;30\(12\):3343-3357.](#)

Research in the Equity Measurement Space



Equitable
People-Centred
Health
Measurement
healthyqol.com

3. EMBRACING HARM REDUCTION APPROACHES TO CARE

Health

Cocaine use rising in Canada, new data suggests, as researchers link stimulants to drug deaths

StatsCan report shows overall rise in wastewater levels



Lauren Pelley · CBC News · Posted: Nov 02, 2023 4:00 AM EDT | Last Updated: November 2, 2023



Drug overdoses increased overall from 2020 to 2021, and roughly half of the apparent accidental opioid deaths 'also involved a stimulant,' according to Statistics Canada. (Amared Thanapitak/Pond 5)

GOVERNMENT, OH&S

Opioid deaths continue at high levels: federal report

Don Wall October 16, 2023



Harm Reduction and Palliative Care: Is there a role for supervised drug consumption services?

Ryan McNeil and Manal Guirguis-Younger

R McNeil (corresponding author): Interdisciplinary Studies Graduate Program, University of British Columbia, and BC Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, 608-1081 Burrard Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V6T 1Z1; rmcneil@cfenet.ubc.ca
M Guirguis-Younger: Faculty of Human Sciences, Saint Paul University, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

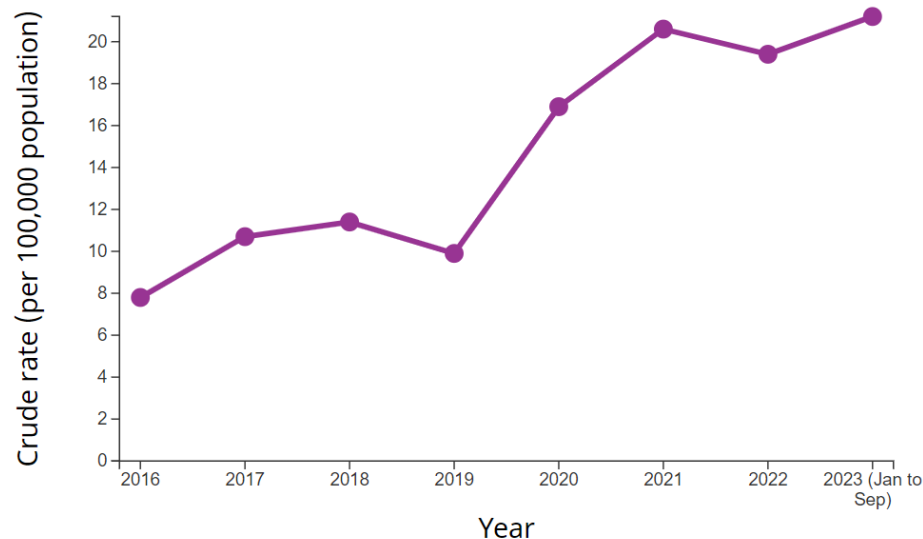


McNeil et al. *BMC Public Health* 2012, **12**:312
<http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2458/12/312>

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Open Access

Crude rate (per 100,000 population) of total apparent opioid toxicity deaths in Canada, 2016 to 2023 (Jan to Sep)



Federal, provincial, and territorial Special Advisory Committee on the Epidemic of Opioid Overdoses. Opioid- and Stimulant-related Harms in Canada. Ottawa: Public Health Agency of Canada; March 2024.

Harm reduction services as a point-of-entry to and source of end-of-life care and support for homeless and marginally housed persons who use alcohol and/or illicit drugs: a qualitative analysis

Ryan McNeil^{1*}, Manal Guirguis-Younger², Laura B Dille³, Tim D Aubry⁴, Jeffrey Turnbull^{5,6}

Retrospective Study of a Toronto-Based Palliative Care Program for Individuals Experiencing Homelessness

Evan Schneider^{1,2}, Naheed Dosani^{1,3}

Review > *Palliat Med.* 2017 Feb;31(2):109-119. doi: 10.1177/0269216316649334.

Epub 2016 Jul 10.

Advance care planning, palliative care, and end-of-life care interventions for homeless people: A systematic review

Rafael Sumalinog^{1,2}, Katy Harrington², Naheed Dosani^{3,4,5,6}, Stephen W Hwang^{1,2,7}

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 27260169 DOI: [10.1177/0269216316649334](https://doi.org/10.1177/0269216316649334)

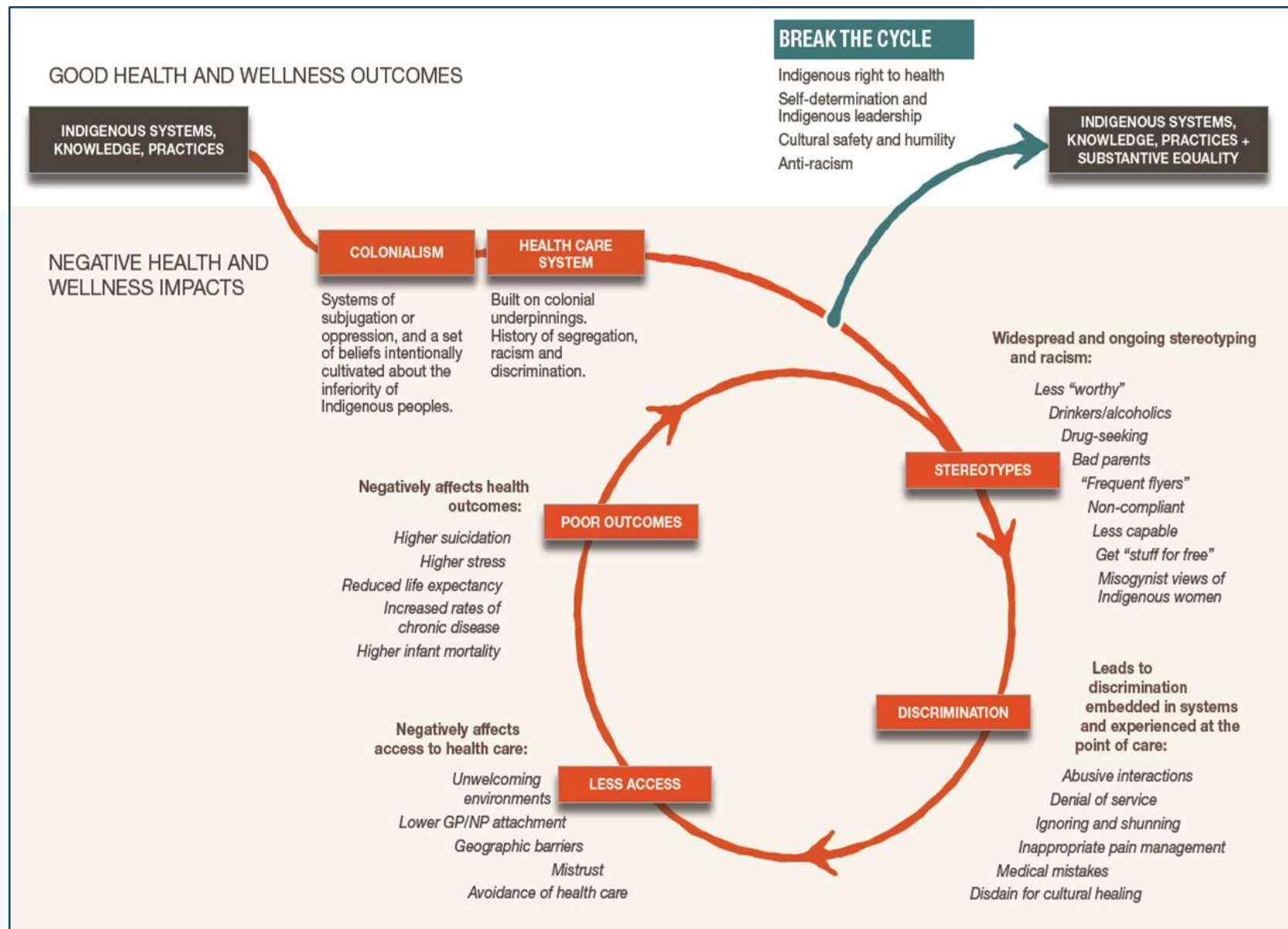
4. CHALLENGING COLONIAL SYSTEMS AND LOGIC TO IMPROVE CARE FOR INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

Indigenous peoples must lead the way in developing approaches to caring for people.

Structural systems and policies imposed through colonization need to be challenged.

Healthcare providers must be willing to challenge their own power structures.





**5. WE NEED TO DO BETTER AT
BUILDING PALLIATIVE CARE
WITH, AND BY, PEOPLE WITH
LIVED EXPERIENCE
... AND THEIR CARE NETWORK**




SOURCE: NHPCO Facts and Figures 2020 Edition . NHPCO. (2020, August 20)



Short Reports



Assessing the impact of a health navigator on improving access to care and addressing the social needs of palliative care patients experiencing homelessness: A service evaluation

Lilian Robinson ¹, Leeann Trevors Babici^{2,3}, Alissa Tedesco², Donna Spaner², Trevor Morey², and Naheed Dosani²



6. WE HAVE
PROMISING PRACTICES
IN CANADA, LET'S
SCALE THEM UP!


'Radical love': Toronto hospice takes new approach to help people experiencing homelessness

Non-profit organization provides long-term and hospice care among other services

 Liam Casey · The Canadian Press · Posted: Jul 09, 2023 10:02 AM EDT | Last Updated: July 11, 2023



Kevin Ackroyd sits on the patio at Kensington Hospice with his housing worker and close friend, Starr Dedam, in Toronto on Tuesday, June 6, 2023. Ackroyd, who was previously in a shelter hotel for the unhoused, moved to the hospice as the hotel was closing and faced living on the street while dying of liver cancer. (The Canadian Press/Chris Young)



Marathon de Montréal


À propos Carrière Contact

ACCÈS PRO

FR EN

Services offerts Comment aider ? Fondation Infos & Médias

DONNER



Faire un don à la Maison du Père, c'est reconnaître sa raison d'être; c'est lui faire part de votre appui face à ses actions quotidiennes.

Vos actions changent des vies...

DONNEZ !

George's House Palliative Care Program



Who Does George's House Serve?

George's House is located in a quiet neighborhood and provides a safe, communal-living environment for individuals who are nearing end of life and are either experiencing houselessness or would be at risk of becoming houseless without supportive, person-centered palliative care.

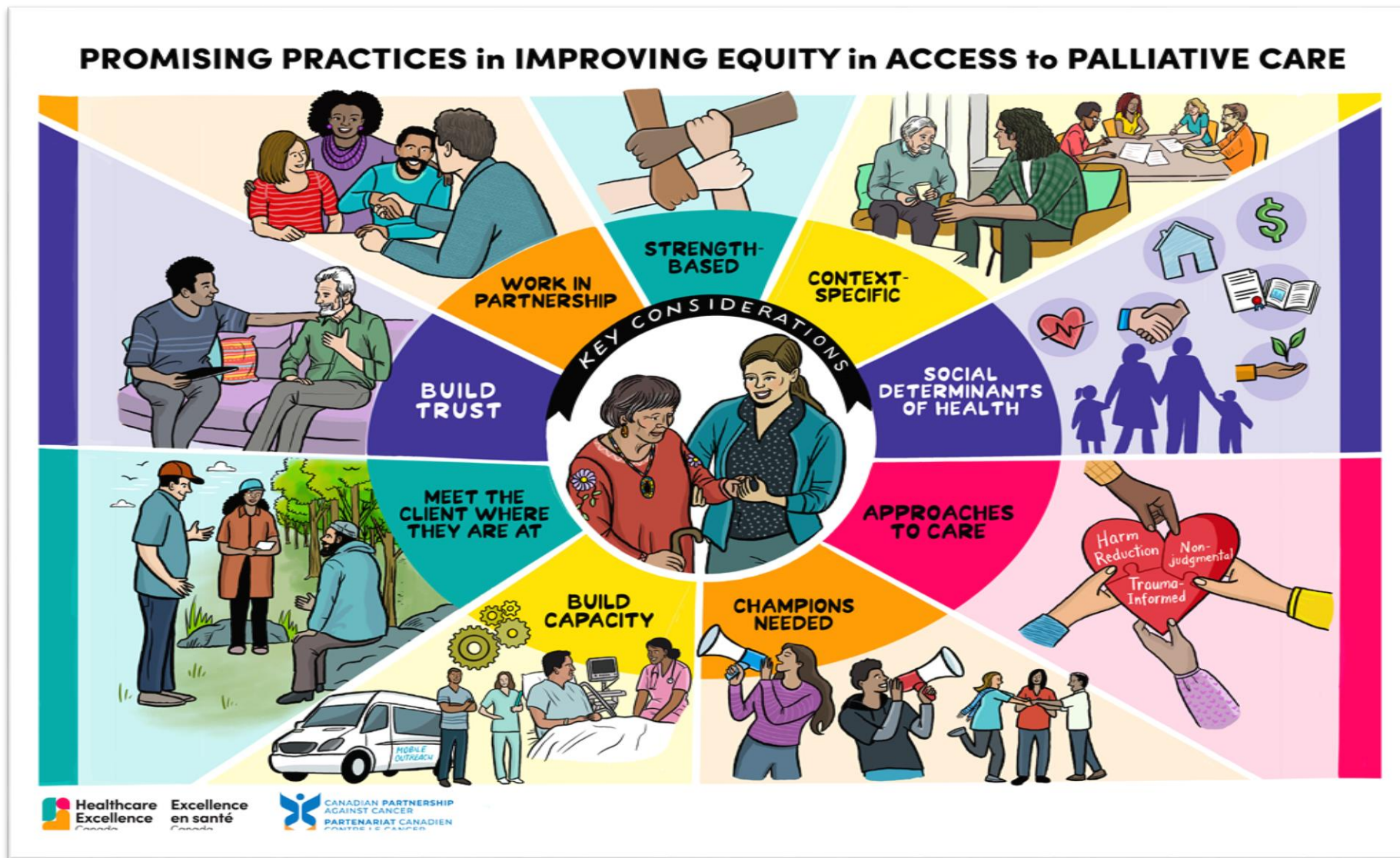
Mobile palliative care team dignifies Calgary's dying homeless: 'They deserve it'

By Jill Croteau · Global News
Posted July 24, 2018 3:24 pm · Updated February 14, 2019 3:37 pm · 3 min read



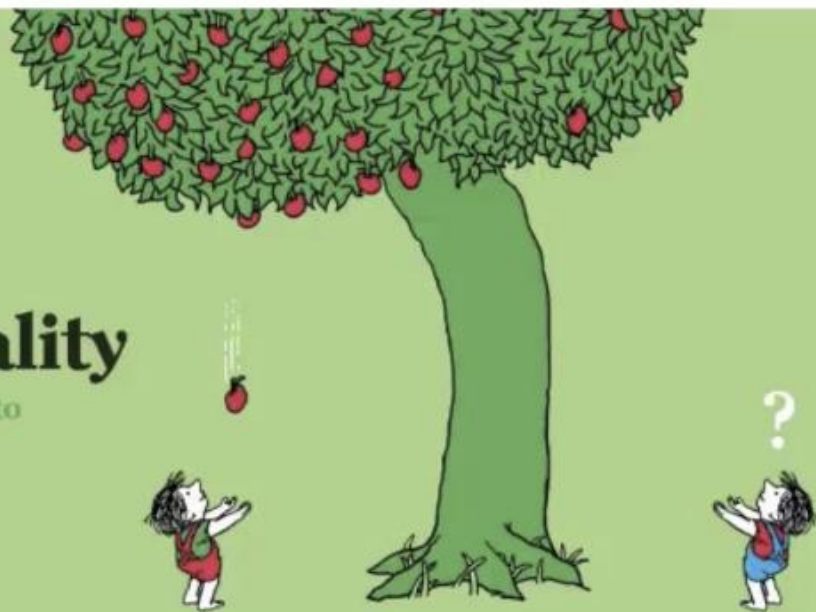
WATCH: Those living on the streets of Calgary are dying decades earlier than the life expectancy for the average person, according to officials. They are often judged for how they've lived but as Jill Croteau reports, a dedicated medical team is ensuring dignity in the way they're dying – Jul 24, 2018

Promising Practices in Canada



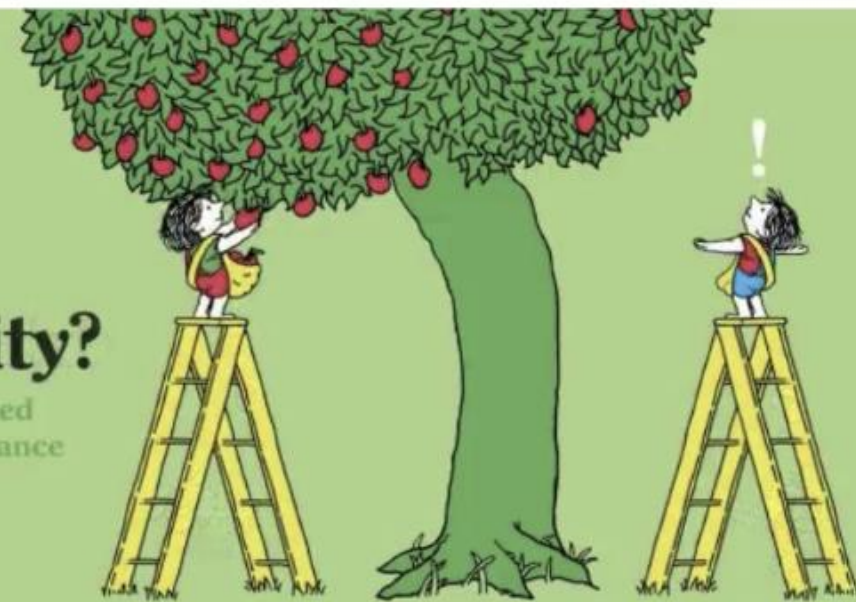
Inequality

Unequal access to opportunities



Equality?

Evenly distributed tools and assistance



Equity

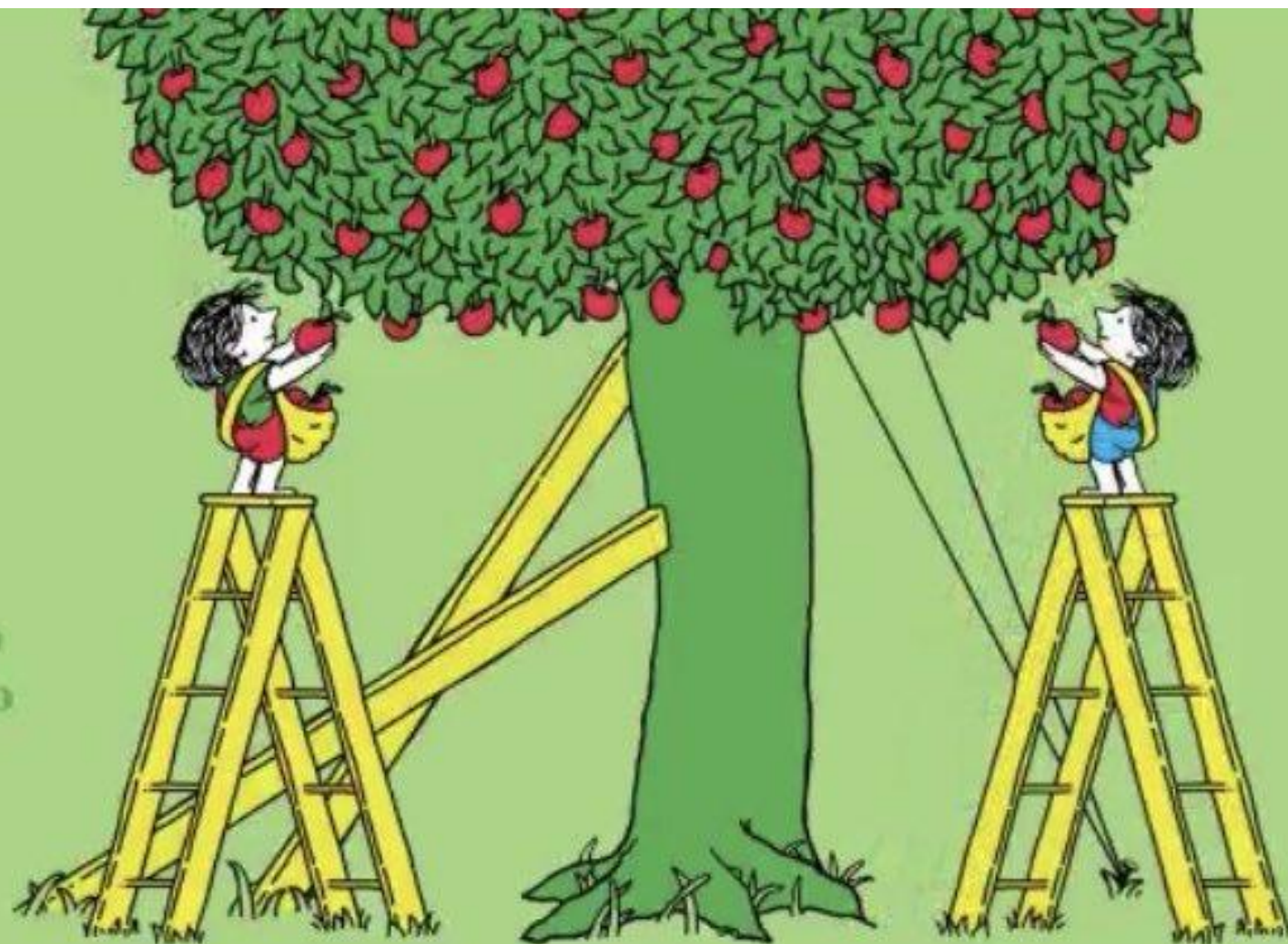
Custom tools that identify and address inequality



Tony Ruth @lunchbreath

Justice

Fixing the system to
offer equal access to
both tools and
opportunities



CANADIAN PARTNERSHIP
AGAINST CANCER
PARTENARIAT CANADIEN
CONTRE LE CANCER



Healthcare
Excellence
Canada

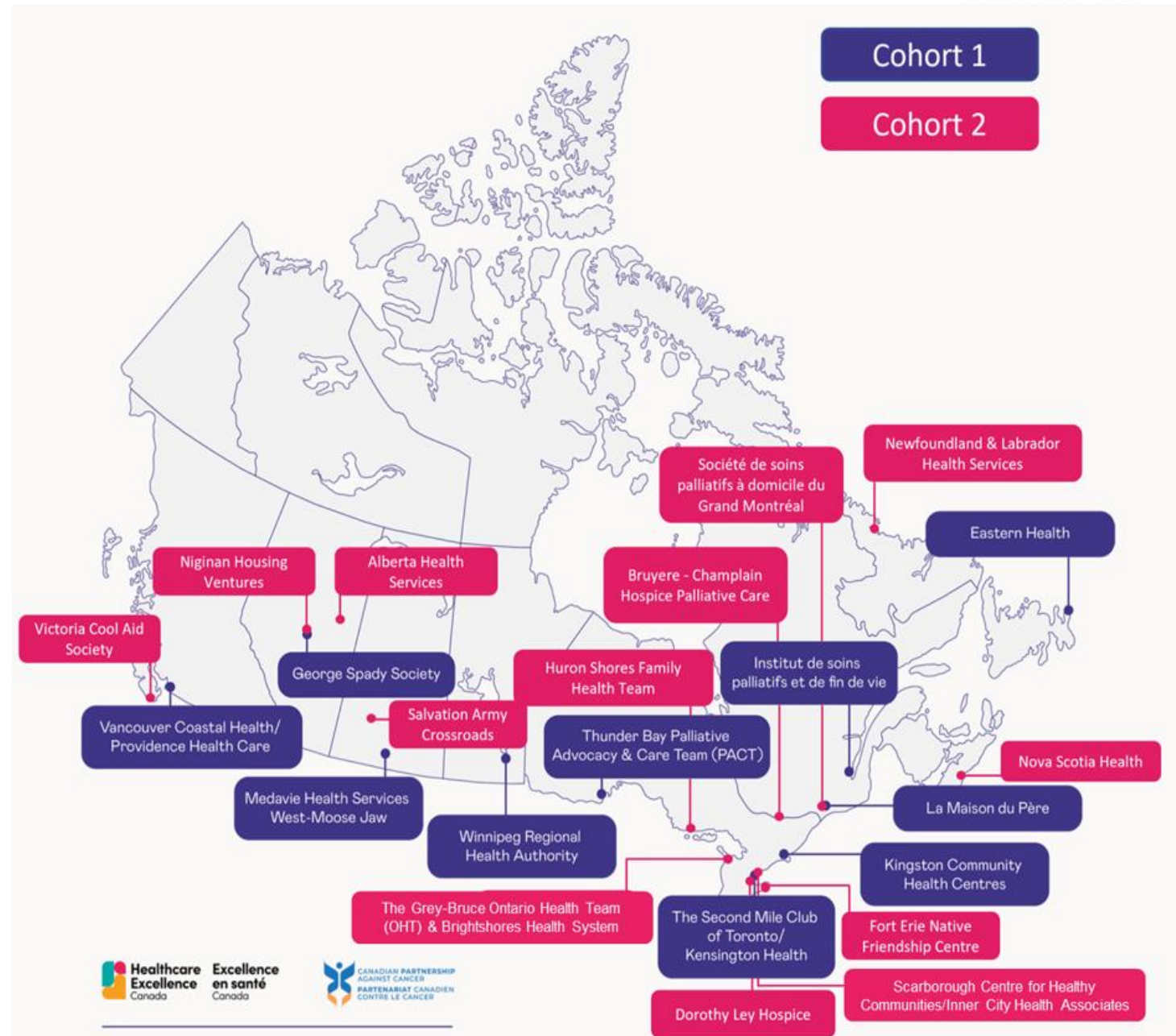
Excellence
en santé
Canada

For Reflection:

What are some of the lessons learned that you can take back to your organizations and communities?



Many thanks to the
IEAPC Collaborative
Teams



Summary of Key Resources

REPORT



Beginning the journey into the spirit world: First Nations, Inuit and Métis approaches to palliative and end-of-life care in Canada. This resource focuses on the challenges and resiliencies of accessing timely and culturally congruent palliative and end-of-life care for First Nations, Inuit and Métis People



Palliative Outreach Resource Team (PORT) Interim Report. This report provides an analysis of service user demographics and service utilization of a consultation-based mobile team in Victoria, BC.

REPORT



EQUIP Equity Essentials. This resource shares essential messages on equity, categorized into six sections with an accompanying brief video per section. These key messages serve as a foundation for better understanding health equity.

VIDEO



RESEARCH PAPER



Extending Palliative Approaches to Care Beyond the Mainstream Health Care System: An Evaluation of a Small Mobile Palliative Care Team in Calgary, AB. This evaluation outlines program activities and guides program development with the intention of improving program sustainability and informing future palliative equity practices.



VIDEO



Where Are All my Relations? Stories of Indigenous Homelessness in B.C. This eleven-episode video series explores Indigenous homelessness rooted in Indigenous worldviews and experiences. The series provides a broader understanding of Indigenous homelessness in British Columbia.



Palliative Care Competency Framework. A curriculum guide for educators and reference manual for people providing palliative care. This framework establishes a minimum national standard for palliative care in Canada.

FRAMEWORK



Disclaimer



As steward of the Canadian Strategy for Cancer Control (the Strategy), the **Canadian Partnership Against Cancer** (the Partnership) receives ongoing funding from Health Canada to work with provincial and territorial ministries of health and their cancer programs, health system leaders and clinicians, and people affected by cancer across Canada to implement the Strategy to improve cancer outcomes for all people in Canada. Learn more at www.partnershipagainstcancer.ca

The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent the views of Health Canada.

Disclaimer



Healthcare Excellence Canada works with partners to spread innovation, build capability and catalyze policy change so that everyone in Canada has safe and high-quality healthcare. Through collaboration with patients, caregivers and people working in healthcare, we turn proven innovations into lasting improvements in all dimensions of healthcare excellence. Launched in 2021, HEC brings together the Canadian Patient Safety Institute and Canadian Foundation for Healthcare Improvement.

Healthcare Excellence Canada is an independent, not-for-profit charity funded primarily by Health Canada.

The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent the views of Health Canada.