

出國報告（出國類別：國際會議）

2019 年亞太及太平洋區安寧療護會議
(13thAPHC 2019)

服務機關：台中榮民總醫院埔里分院

姓名職稱：陳雅琳護理師

派赴國家/地區：印尼泗水

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壹、摘要

亞太及太平洋區安寧療護會議第 13 屆會議(The Asia Pacific Hospice Conference, APHC) 於印尼泗水舉辦，與會人員來自台灣、印尼、新加坡、香港、大陸、馬來西亞、泰國、日本等各地，大會海報總數為 261 篇，台灣地區於大會發表 53 篇海報展出，口頭報告 3 篇。APHC 目標為促進亞太各地安寧療護之推動，強化各職類人員(醫、護、社、心、志工等人員)以及推廣社會大眾對安寧教育的了解、進而增進傳播安寧療護之理念，台灣由安寧照顧基金會暨淡水馬偕資深主治醫師賴允亮教授作為召集人，會議主要作為學術研究推廣，今年著重在預立醫療照護諮商(ACP)以及緩和療護之分享。身為安寧人走在安寧療護的路上，發現來自亞太各地同行的夥伴，秉持著志同道合的腳步邁進，才發現我們並不孤單，緩和療護於亞太地區發展得以迅速且穩健發展。

關鍵字: 安寧、預立醫療照護諮商。

貳、目的

- 一、 本次出國發表論文主旨代表醫院參加 2019 年亞太及太平洋區安寧療護會議第 13 屆會議及論文海報發表，提升醫院學術發展及醫院聲譽。
- 二、 提升我國安寧療護研究能力於國際的地位。

參、過程

一、 2019 年亞太及太平洋區安寧療護會議第 13 屆會議(The Asia Pacific Hospice Conference, APHC)，發展自 7 年，宗旨於促進亞太各地安寧療護之推動，作為學術研究推廣。此次出國為參加亞太地區安寧第 13 屆會議及論文海報發表，APHC 國際會議為期四天(包含會前會)，會議時間為 108 年 8 月 1 日至 108 年 8 月 4 日。

(一)與會國家

本次出國發表論文主旨代表醫院參加亞太地區安寧第 13 屆會議及論文海報發表。主辦國為印尼，會議形式採取會前會、專家學者演講、口頭報告、論文研究海報展出以及印尼泗水當地居家訪視參觀。與會人員來自台灣、印尼、新加坡、香港、大陸、馬來西亞、泰國、日本等各地。

(二)會議主題

第 13 屆會議 APHC 為期四天，以口頭報告及專題演講安排內容廣泛，包含癌症病人支持性照護、非癌疾病:中風、肝癌、HIV 等疾病在緩和照護之應用、慢性呼吸困難、噁心嘔吐症狀處置、提供病人及家庭照顧者安寧療護之教育推廣等，今年主題新增台灣於 1 月 6 日上路的法條，預立醫療照護諮商(ACP)於各國家執行面臨之困境及提供參考建議。

(三)國內與會學術單位和醫療機構

參與國家以亞洲地區為主，此次亞太安寧會議可以了解到各國家在安寧療護目前作法及努力方向、成果，研究主題多元，台灣主要由安寧照顧基金會暨淡水馬偕資深主治醫師賴允亮教授作為召集人，與會學術單位包含中原大學、台北護理健康大學

及敏惠護專，醫療機構有台北市聯合醫院、馬偕醫院、台大醫院、台北醫學大學附設醫院、亞東醫院、台中榮民總醫院、彰化基督教醫院、埔里基督教醫院以及奇美醫院等團隊，退輔會體系有台北榮民總醫院、台北榮民總醫院桃園分院、台中榮民總醫院、台中榮民總醫院埔里分院。

二、論文發表

(一)論文主題一

題目『緩和療護病房進行遺族傷慟評估，提供遺族關懷臨床服務』。研究目的針對喪親後失去支持系統，其悲傷風險更勝於其他喪親者。本研究將利用進行遺族傷慟評估，以遺族複雜性悲傷危險評估工具(complicated bereavement risk assessment tool)，提供遺族關懷臨床服務，以減少遺族因失親導致的可能風險。方法:收集 128 名喪親家屬，喪親家屬在過去一年風險因素分數 3-5 分為 23 人次，喪親後由護理師進行電話關懷，靈性關懷師、社工師提供靈性需求、遺族關懷、資源連結等服務。結果:顯示 (Table1):1.逝者的死亡過程:與死亡相關聯的創傷性情境 5 人 (21.73%)、2.喪親家屬之個人特徵:開始面對各式決策 15 人 (65.22%)、3.過世者罹患的病症:長期罹病造成冗長沉重的負擔 5 人 (21.74%) 等。中高度悲傷風險的個案，轉介社工師評估給予輔導會談，倘若仍然影響身心狀態及生活，社工師亦會協助轉介身心科、該縣市衛生局進行心理衛生評估及個案管理，以減少遺族因失親導致的可能風險。

(二)論文主題二:

題目『以日常體能狀態作為安寧病房癌症及非癌末期病人的預後分析』。研究目的以日常體能狀態作為安寧病房病人(癌症及非癌末期)的預後分析。方法:在安寧病房預測死亡率的預測是有難度的。日常體能狀態 (ECOG) 和 Karnofsky 表現狀態 (KPS) 量表已被用於預測癌末病人的生命存活期。研究收集安寧病房癌症及非癌末期病人日常體能狀態與院內死亡率之間的關係。在癌症組病人 (即 ECOG =1-3;KPS≤30)，病人通常在短時間內日常體能狀態明顯下降，而死亡率也較非癌病人高，7 天和 14 天死亡率顯著相關。非癌病人在死亡前日常體能狀態下降幅度較為緩慢，非癌病人的日常體能狀態 (ECOG) 和死亡率之間沒有顯著差異。日後於安寧病房照護上，日常體能狀態無法直接作為安寧病房癌症及非癌末期病人的預後分析。

參、心得

有幸參與今年亞太安寧會議，得以見識到來自台灣、印尼、新加坡、香港、大陸、馬來西亞、泰國、日本等各地，對於安寧療護的努力與成果，才驚覺各國對於安寧療護之重視以及各國對於投入安寧的熱忱，各國在從事安寧療護所面對的困境皆不同，透過各國分享也可以了解到我們所處的優勢、劣勢與機會。走在安寧療護一路，我算是新手，上有許多需要學習之處，在此次的國際會議，也讓我結交來自各地安寧同好，擴展眼界，會議休息之際，可以彼此分享各自醫院安寧作法及問題，鎖在臨床的白色巨塔，大多時間只能看見自己，此刻藉由各國學術交流，讓我也開了眼界，世界之大，自己並不孤單，台中榮總黃曉峰主任曾說「安寧療護並不好做，正因為難

做，才輪的到我們來做」，是的，會從事安寧的夥伴，我想也都有一股特別的熱忱，繼續秉持著這股熱忱，讓台灣安寧療護繼續佔領先驅。

伍、建議（包括改進作法）

今年主題新增台灣於1月6日上路的法條，預立醫療照護諮商(ACP)於各國家執行面臨之困境及提供參考建議。此行之旅，特別讓我有感於預立醫療照護諮商(ACP)之作法，在此行會議之前，執行預立醫療照護諮商(ACP)時，我們通常執行的方式會以下列問法:「當你罹患末期時，你想要…或不想要…」之問句，但這類問句在健康之人且有憂患意識之人並不會有特別感觸或負向想法，也由於我國預立醫療照護諮商(ACP)採取自費方式計價，所以前來諮商者多半也經過自己對於病人自主權立法的瞭解而來，但經會議之後，我才慢慢消化有關於我國的預立醫療照護諮商(ACP)，進而思考有沒有可能藉由預立醫療照護諮商(ACP)，我們可以多聊聊前來諮商者，你想要藉由諮商，得到什麼樣的善終或者是人生中最終的計畫，有沒有可能轉換另一種問法，得到諮商者最希望及想要的「預立醫療照護計畫」，成為自己未來無法為自己發聲時的聲明，讓自己的人生更能活得淋漓盡致。

建議作法:了解諮商者對於生命意義之探索、人生未盡事宜、持續生命的動力來源、面臨什麼事情時會讓你覺得生命不該持續等議題。

陸、附錄

附件一:悲傷遺族篩檢於緩和療護病房之應用



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臺中榮民總醫院埔里分院
Puli Branch, Taichung Veterans General Hospital

Bereavement Risk Screening and Management In palliative care unit

Ya-Lin Chen¹, Xuan Ruo Kao², Shih-Yu Chung³

¹Department of Nursing, ²Social Worker, ³Division of Family medicine
Puli Branch of Taichung Veterans General Hospital, Nantou, Taiwan

Background and Objective

Bereavement support is crucial in the daily practice of palliative care. Families and caregivers suffer from many different pressure during patient's illness process and after the death. According to our clinical experience, elder widow and people who has weak family bond are more likely having mental and physical health problems after their love one has gone.

This study assesses the bereavement risk among families and caregivers of patients in a palliative care unit using the Mandarin version of the Complicated Bereavement Risk Assessment Tool (CBRAT-M)

Methods

We started a program for bereavement risk assessment since January 1st 2018 in a palliative care unit. We recruited 128 participants whose family had been hospitalized in the palliative care unit of the Puli Branch of Taichung Veterans General Hospital from July 1st 2018 to December 31st 2018. Participants were assessed by one nurse within 24 hours after the admission and reassessed by palliative team members after patient's death or discharge. High category of bereavement risk was defined as > 5 scores, while moderate risk was 3 to 5 scores and low risk was < 3 scores. For participants who had moderate to high risk, social workers and spiritual care practitioners provided strengthened bereavement support.

Conclusion

We could use bereavement risk assessment tool to identified bereaved people and provided support earlier, even before patient's death. Further qualitative study needs to be implemented to determine the adequate support for different bereavement risk population.

Results

Among 128 participants, 27 (21%) were classified as moderate to high risk (Table 1). 56.3% were "Deeply connected with deceased", 22.7% were met the condition of "New to Decision Making", and 15.6% were "Elderly Spouse" (Table 2).

Table 1 Patients characteristics (n=128)

Variable	N	Percentage	Variable	N	Percentage
Bereavement risk					
Gender			Low (0-2)	101	78.9%
Male	55	41.4%	Moderate (3-5)	25	19.5%
Female	73	56.6%	High (>5)	2	1.6%
Age			Relationship		
20-29	4	3.1%	Spouse	35	27.3%
30-39	11	8.6%	Child	63	49.2%
40-49	19	14.8%	Parent	11	8.6%
50-59	49	37.5%	Sibling	6	4.7%
60-69	27	21.1%	Others	13	10.2%
70-79	15	11.7%	Religion		
80-89	1	0.8%	Folk religion	31	24.2%
90-99	3	2.3%	Buddhism	34	26.6%
Race					
Chinese	77	60.2%	Taiwan	41	32.0%
Non-Chinese	51	39.8%	Christianity	13	10.16%
			Catholicism	9	7.03%

Table 2 Complicated bereavement risk assessment (n=128)

Variable	N	Percentage
1. Death		
1-1. Sudden or Unexpected	4	3.1%
1-2. Traumatic Circumstances Associated with Death	5	3.9%
2. Particular Characteristics		
2-1. Elderly Spouse	20	15.6%
2-2. New to Financial Independence	11	8.6%
2-3. New to Decision Making	29	22.7%
3. Deceased Illness		
3-3. Lengthy and Burdensome	11	8.6%
4. Relationship with Deceased		
4-1. Deeply Connected	72	56.3%
4-2. Highly Dependent	6	4.7%
5. History of Loss		
5-1. Cumulative Multiple Losses	10	7.8%




財團法人台灣安寧照顧基金會
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附件二:了解日常體能狀態作為安寧病房癌症及非癌症末期病人的預後分析。



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Variable	N	Percentage	Variable	N	Percentage
Gender			Bereavement risk		
Male	53	41.4%	Low (0-2)	101	78.9%
Female	75	58.6%	Moderate (3-5)	25	19.5%
Age			High (>5)	2	1.6%
20-29	4	3.1%	Relationship		
30-39	11	8.6%	Spouse	35	27.3%
40-49	19	14.9%	Child	83	64.2%
50-59	48	37.5%	Parent	11	8.6%
60-69	37	28.9%	Sibling	6	4.7%
70-79	16	12.5%	Others	13	10.2%
80-89	1	0.8%	Religion		
90-99	3	2.3%	Folk religion	31	24.2%
Illness			Buddhism	34	26.6%
Cancer	77	60.2%	Taoism	41	32.0%
Non-cancer	51	39.8%	Christianity	13	10.16%
			Catholicism	9	7.03%

Table 2 Complicated bereavement risk assessment (n=128)

Variable	N	Percentage
1. Death		
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