Planning and implementing palliative care services:

a guide for programme managers





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List of acronyms and abbreviations

APCA	African Palliative Care Association
СНС	Community health centre
CHEW	Community health extension workers
CNPC	Community Network in Palliative Care (Jakarta)
CoHSASA	Council for Health Services Accreditation of Southern Africa
CVW	Community volunteer workers
EAPC	European Association of Palliative Care
ESAS	Edmonton Symptom Assessment Scale
HIV/AIDS	Human immunodeficiency virus infection and acquired immune deficiency syndrome
HPCA	Hospice Palliative Care Association (HPCA) of South Africa
IAHPC	International Association for Hospice and Palliative Care
ICHC	Integrated community-based home care
INCB	International Narcotics Control Board
IPPF	International Pain Policy Fellowship
MTRH	Moi Teaching and Referral Hospital
NCDs	Noncommunicable diseases
NGOs	Non-governmental Organizations
NNPC	Neighbourhood Network in Palliative Care (Kerala)
NSAIMs	Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory medicines
РНО	Public Health Officer
POS	Palliative Outcome Score
PPSG	Pain and Policy Studies Group, University of Wisconsin, WHO Collaborating Centre for Pain Policy and Palliative Care
THET	Tropical Health and Education Trust
WHO	World Health Organization

Foreword

In 2014, the first ever global resolution on palliative care, WHA 67.19, called upon WHO and Member States to improve access to palliative care as a core component of health systems, with an emphasis on primary health care and community/home-based care. In the WHO Global Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases 2013-2020, palliative care is explicitly recognized as part of the comprehensive services required for the noncommunicable diseases. Member States have requested WHO to develop evidence-based tools on integrating palliative care into national health systems, across disease groups and levels of care. High-quality palliative care is an explicit element of the WHO Framework on integrated people-centred services, approved at the 69th World Health Assembly in 2016.

This is a practical manual on how to plan and implement palliative care services, integrated into existing health-care services, at national or subnational level. It has been designed primarily for health programme managers at national, provincial, or district level, whether they are responsible for noncommunicable diseases, infectious disease programmes, health services, or other technical areas where palliative care is important.

It aims to describe a range of options and starting points for building and strengthening palliative care services. A step-wise approach is outlined in each section as much as possible, with an emphasis on approaches that are feasible for low- and middle-income settings. This manual should contribute to providing equitable access to good palliative care in the context of Universal Health Coverage; it should help countries to strengthen palliative care programmes especially at primary health care level and across disease groups. The approach is based on people-centredness with an aim to address the patients' needs and expectations. To do so, health services need to involve health-care workers as well as the patients and their communities in a proactive way, taking into account the social and cultural specificities.

This manual does not cover clinical guidelines or protocols for patient care — existing WHO guidance for pain and symptom management and a range of further tools and resources that users may find helpful are listed at the end. In the future this manual should be complemented with a series of publications addressing more specific aspects of palliative care and additional measurement tools to monitor the quality of palliative care at country level.

Access to palliative care has been identified as a fundamental right. With this manual WHO reaffirms its commitment to work with Member States in order to ensure that this becomes a reality for everyone: adults, older people and children.

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