

Advance Care Planning in China

Interprofessional Care the 21st Century: Redefining Education and Practice

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Objectives

- Describe the interprofessional components of this project.
- Describe the attitude of advance care planning among Chinese healthcare professionals.

Acknowledgement

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- Interprofessional
- International
- Global health
- Student learning experience



Teamwork Skills

Trainable skills:

- Leadership
- Communication
- Situation monitoring
- Mutual support



(AHRQ, TeamSTEEPS © , 2013)

Activities

Knowledge

- Palliative care and end-of-life care
- Cultural experiences
- Roles, responsibilities, ethics...

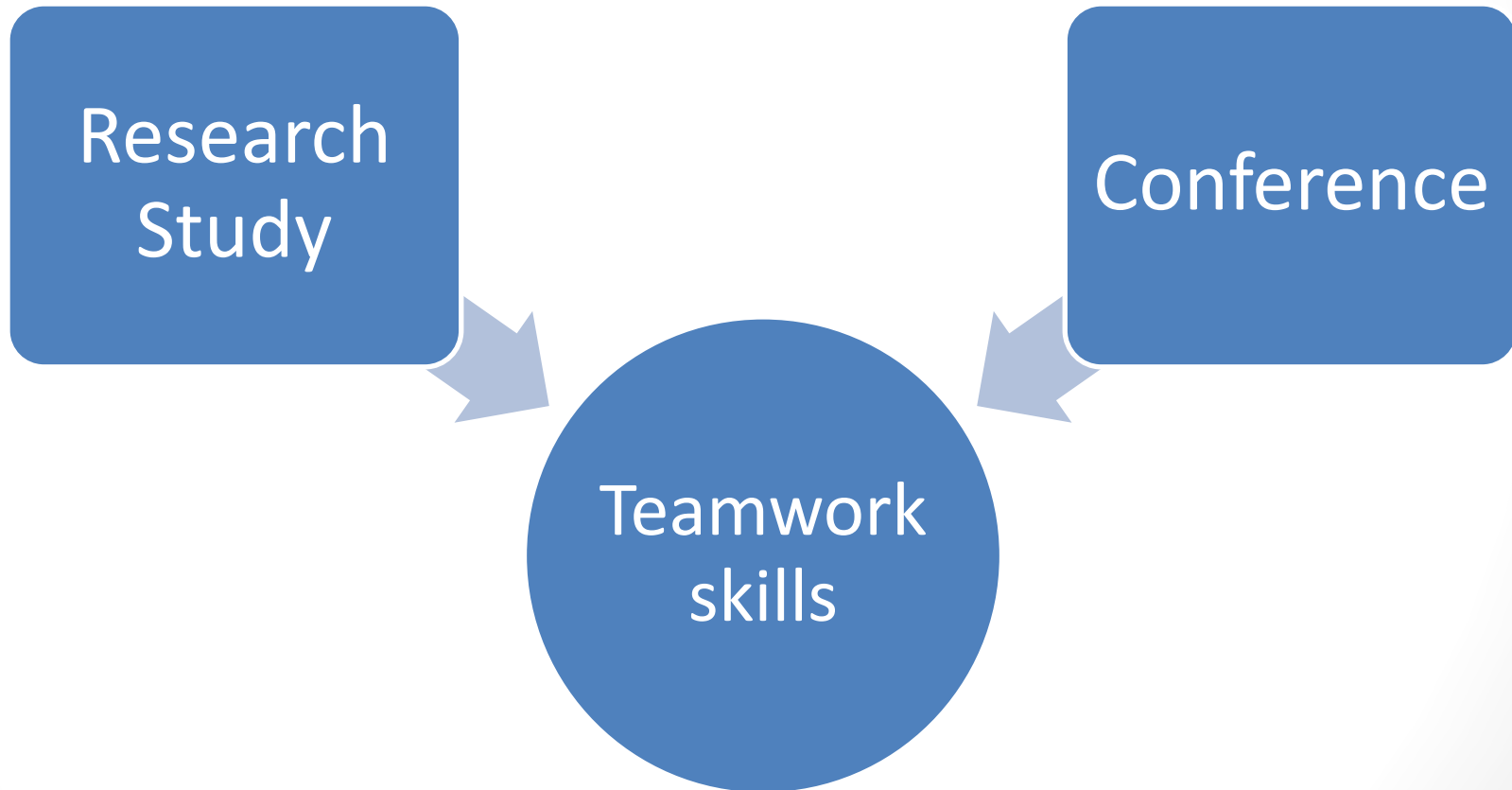
Exposure

- Time share together
- Interaction
- Interprofessional

Participate

- Engagement
- Networking

Project Model



International Conference

The 10th International Conference on Grief and
Bereavement in Contemporary Society (10th ICGB)

EAST MEETS **WEST** **Expanding Frontiers and Diversity**

June 11 – 14, 2014 | Hong Kong



- Workshops
- Field visits
- Interprofessional
- International

Research Study

Study of advance care planning

- It requires teamwork from multiple disciplines
- It has a clear goal and is easy to comprehend by different health disciplines.
- Participation: recruitment, interview
- Team work: abstract, report, journal
- Engagement
- Networking

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Study Purpose

To explore the status of advance care planning in China through an interprofessional collaborative research study.

- Aim 1: Explore the experiences and beliefs of advance care planning among Chinese healthcare professionals.
- Aim 2: Promote interprofessional collaboration. This project is developed in partnership with the Schools of Medicine, Nursing and Social Work of the University of Maryland Baltimore and the University of Hong Kong.

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Definition

“a process that involves preparing for future medical decisions in the hypothetical event that individuals are no longer able to speak for themselves when those decisions need to be made.”

(Levi & Green, 2012)

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Background

- 29 million (29,063,194) people worldwide required palliative care at the end- of- life every year.
- China, with the largest world population, had 260 million people living with chronic non-curable diseases.
- Advance care planning is a crucial component in palliative care.

(World Palliative Care Alliance, 2014; Miniwatts Marketing Group, 2014; Xinhua News, 2012)

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Method

Mixed method of cross-sectional survey and interview were used.

Survey and interview guide were developed using the theory of planned behavior to explore the attitude, subjective norm, perceived behavioral control and behavioral intention of advance care planning.

Setting

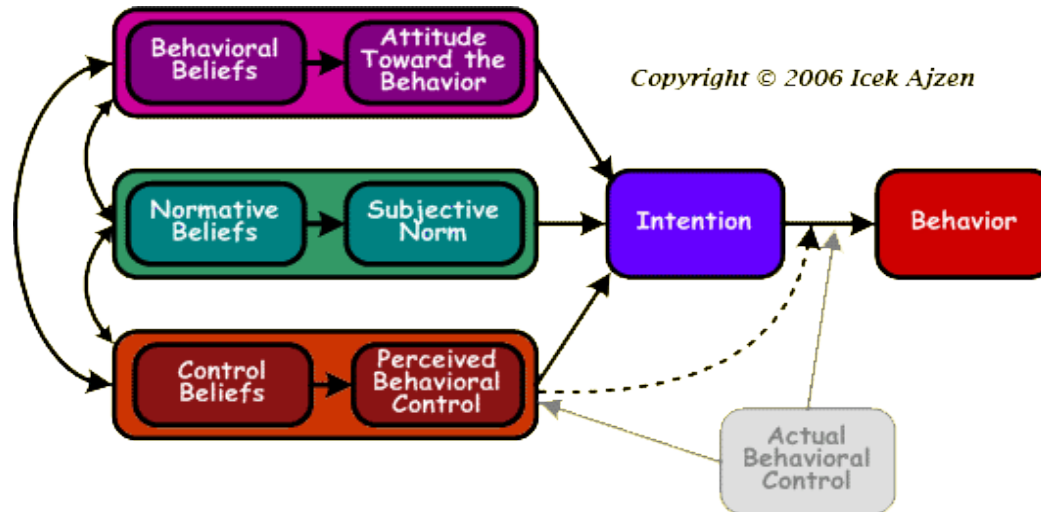
Recruitment and data collection took place at an international multidisciplinary palliative care conference in Hong Kong.

Targeted population

Chinese healthcare professionals attending the conference were invited to participate in the study.

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Theory of Planned Behavior (Ajzen, 2006)



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Preliminary Results

- Total of 108 surveys was collected and eight interviews were conducted.
- Participants age ranged from 23 to 66 (M=40, SD = 10); females (73%, n=77).
- Half of the sample were physicians (52%, n=55), one third were nurses (31%, n=35) and 13%, n=14, were social workers.

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Preliminary Results

- No significant differences of attitude towards advance care planning between disciplines.
- Chinese health care providers in this study reported that advance care planning was very important
- Believe that information of advance care planning should be offered and shared with all patients and their family members.

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Preliminary Results

- Participants indicated a low intention to communicate advance care planning with their patients and reported a low control over it.
- Review of preliminary results of the qualitative data: participants described not knowing how to communicate advance care planning with their patients and a lack of resources and education.

Next Steps

- Proposal will be developed to bridge the identified gap.
- Publish results regarding the experience and lessons learned.

References

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