

POSITION STATEMENT

The Care of Dying Patients: A Position Statement from the American Geriatrics Society

AGS Ethics Committee*

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DEFINITIONS

Patients Who are Dying

Within this document, people are considered to be dying when they have a progressive illness that is expected to end in death and for which there is no treatment that can substantially alter the outcome. Thus, people are dying when they have illnesses such as advanced dementia or severe congestive heart failure, in addition to illnesses more routinely recognized as terminal, such as advanced cancer. Care of dying patients also encompasses patients who have elected to forgo available treatments that might forestall death, such as dialysis for end stage renal disease.

Palliative care in neurology

The American Academy of Neurology Ethics and Humanities Subcommittee

1995

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Address correspondence and reprint requests to Dr. J.L. Bernat, Neurology Section, Dartmouth-Hitchcock Medical Center, Lebanon, NH 03756.

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Muchos pacientes con enfermedades neurológicas fallecen tras largas enfermedades durante las cuales el neurólogo actúa como el médico principal o consultor. Por lo tanto, es imperativo que el neurólogo comprenda , y aprenda a aplicar, los principios de la medicina paliativa.”

MEDICAL GUIDELINES FOR DETERMINING
PROGNOSIS IN SELECTED NON-CANCER DISEASES



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The National Hospice Organization
1901 North Moore Street, Suite 901
Arlington, Virginia 22209

Written by

Members of the Standards and Accreditation Committee
Medical Guidelines Task Force

Brad Stuart, MD
Laurel Herbst, MD
Barry Kinzbrunner, MD
Michael Preodor, MD
Stephen Connor, PhD -- *Medical Guidelines Task Force Chairperson*
True Ryndes -- *Standards & Accreditation Committee Chairperson*
Chris Cody -- *Staff Liaison*
Katherine Brandt -- *Staff Liaison*

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Hospice Care for Patients with Advanced Progressive Dementia

Ladislav Volicer, MD, PhD
Ann Hurley, RN, DSNc



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Quality End-of-Life Care Patients' Perspectives

Peter A. Singer, MD, MPH, FRCPC

Douglas K. Martin, PhD

Merriory Kelner, PhD

Context Quality end-of-life care is increasingly recognized as an ethical obligation of health care providers, both clinicians and organizations. However, this concept has not been examined from the perspective of patients.

Objective To identify and describe elements of quality end-of-life care from the pa-

- HIV
- Pacientes de unidades de larga estancia (“pacientes crónicos y con déficit funcional”):
 - Enfermedades neurológicas
 - Enfermedades pulmonares
 - Síndromes geriátricos
 - Amputaciones