



Palliative Care
SOUTH AUSTRALIA

PALLIATIVE CARING

Information for families and carers who are caring for
a person with a life-limiting illness in South Australia



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Palliative Care South Australia (PCSA) acknowledges the Traditional Custodians of the lands and seas on which we live and work, and pay our respects to Elders past, present and emerging.

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DISCLAIMER

Every effort has been made to ensure this booklet contains information which is current and consistent with accepted standards of practice and available services.

FEEDBACK

Palliative Care SA welcomes feedback on the content of this booklet. Please contact us with corrections or suggestions, which will inform future editions.

 hello@palliativecaresa.org.au

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INTRODUCTION

Caring for someone as they approach the end of their life can be both rewarding and demanding. For some carers it proves to be a privilege, strengthening relationships and giving them precious time and memories that they otherwise would not have had.

It is also a role that can be incredibly difficult and exhausting at a time when people are at their most vulnerable. In some instances, the needs of the person being cared for may far exceed the capacity of the carer, in which case, taking on the role may not be appropriate.

It is hoped that this book will help to explain what caring involves so you are better equipped to make informed decisions which reflect your personal needs and circumstances. Rather than giving detailed medical or nursing information, it presents options to consider and references a range of services and supports that might be helpful.

Despite best intentions and good will, the process of dying may not go according to plan. It is important to ask for help and accept it when you need it.

“

Living well is a daily choice.

Dying well takes planning and health, social and community support.

”

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**If you require an interpreter,
contact the Translating and
Interpreting Service (TIS National)**

 13 14 50

 [tisnational.gov.au](https://www.tisnational.gov.au)

**If you have a hearing or speech
impairment, contact the National
Relay Service**

 **24 hour relay call numbers:**

TTY/voice calls **133 677**

Speak and Listen **1300 555 727**

SMS Relay **0423 677 767**

 [relayservice.gov.au](https://www.relayservice.gov.au)



YOUR ROLE AS A CARER

Recognising when your role has changed

Sometimes people do not identify themselves as carers, even when they are filling this role. Most people see themselves in the context of their relationship first, whether it is as a spouse, partner, parent, child, sibling, friend or neighbour. If you are providing more assistance to the one you are caring for than you would normally, then you are a carer. This role is often undertaken by a family member or friend who is closest to the person who is unwell. They are generally referred to as the primary or main carer.

Caring for yourself

Caring for someone with a life limiting illness can be both rewarding and challenging. On top of that role, you may have family or work commitments. It is important to find ways to balance your caring role and other responsibilities, so that you maintain a sense of wellbeing.

Looking after your physical and mental health is important, so be sure to make this a priority. There is no need to feel guilty about caring for you. Many people receiving care feel better if they know their carers are taking time to enjoy themselves and rest.

- **Get some exercise.** Doing something physical will help you remain fit and well and maintain your energy. Try an exercise that you enjoy and can fit easily into your routine. Walking, swimming and daily stretching are good examples.
- **Get enough sleep.** Lack of sleep can become a problem for carers as the person they care for becomes increasingly unwell. Often stress and a busy mind can keep you awake. Limit coffee and alcohol intake, especially in the latter part of the day. Try relaxing with a warm bath or herbal tea before bedtime. Sometimes listening to soothing music or reading a book can help you unwind. If you find sleeping difficult on a regular basis, see your nurse or doctor. Importantly, try to avoid driving or making important decisions if you are overtired.
- **Maintain a healthy diet.** Try to maintain a well-balanced diet and stay hydrated. Factors such as stress or a disrupted routine may affect your appetite. If your appetite decreases and becomes a matter of concern, seek advice from your doctor.
- **Be social.** Try to maintain social contact with friends, other family members and usual social groups. Keep up your usual activities as much as possible.
- **Practise your own spirituality or religion.** Whether it be meditation, yoga, prayer or discussion with a pastoral worker, maintaining religious or spiritual practice will help you to stay well.
- **Do something for yourself every day.** Consider activities to help clear your mind including walking, gardening, meditation or listening to music. Take a break. List the things you enjoy that would give you a short break and renew your energy. Do one of these things each day. For example, take time out for a sport, craft, gardening, or artistic activity.

Tuning in to feelings and emotions

It is normal for carers to experience a range of feelings and emotions, including fear and resentment. You may fear the unknown, or worry you won't be present when the person you are caring for dies. There are also times when you will see the funny side of things. It's okay to maintain a sense of humour and enjoy a good laugh along the way.

Being aware of your feelings and emotions will help you to cope with the grief, anxiety and sadness that are a natural part of being with someone as they approach the end of life. Recognise your physical and emotional limits.

It is okay to stop being a carer. Even though you may have promised the person who is unwell that you would always look after them, it may not be possible. You may feel distress or guilt at having to say that you are unable to continue. You may find it hard to hand over to someone else. You may also feel a sense of relief. This is ok as well. There is no right or wrong way to feel about giving up this role.

You may find you still want to be involved but in a lesser way.

Asking for help and accepting it

Sometimes carers find it hard to acknowledge that they need help, fearing it is a sign of weakness or that they are not coping. Often carers do not seek help for themselves because they consider their needs less important than those of the person they are caring for.

Do not be afraid to ask for help. Your wellbeing is vital to your role as a carer. Try to share the load so you don't become overwhelmed and exhausted.

Providing palliative care at home is a big commitment which requires the help of family, friends and others close to the person who is unwell. Often family and friends would like to help but are unsure what to do. Practical assistance like making a meal, walking the dog, buying groceries and hanging out the washing can make a big difference to your load.

Consider:

- Making a list of family and friends who could provide practical support. Invite them to choose from a list of tasks so you can lessen your workload.
- Asking a friend or family member to stay overnight, so you can get a good night's sleep.
- Setting up a roster if more than one person is providing care.
- Finding out what local services or community groups provide volunteers or support programs.
- Making contact with your local palliative care service to discuss what help is available and how to access it.
- Identifying one point of contact for receiving/sending messages or visit requests.
- Consider contacting Carer Gateway as a support option.

Communicating effectively

It is normal for your relationship with the person you are caring for to have ups and downs. The stress of coming to terms with a life-limiting illness, the impact this has on family members, and the

physical and mental exhaustion of caring for someone can all take a toll. Your relationship may at times feel strained, or stronger than ever. While caring for someone, it is important to keep communicating, even though talking to them about their illness and dying may be difficult.

It will be useful to have regular conversations with family members so they know what is happening and what to expect as the illness progresses. Sometimes strong opinions about important care decisions can lead to conflict. You might find this distressing, particularly if someone not directly involved in day-to-day care offers unsolicited advice or direction.

It is important for family members to recognise that the person with a life-limiting illness has the right to make decisions about all aspects of their treatment and end-of-life care if they have the capacity to do so.

If communication becomes a problem, consider asking a skilled professional to facilitate a family meeting where all members can share their concerns, problem solve and provide support.



Involving children

Children and young people often manage stressful situations better if they are told the truth in a way that reflects their level of understanding. They can become distressed if they see adults upset and are not given an honest explanation of what is happening, or their questions are dismissed. Encourage them to ask questions and provide reassurance.

Give children choices about how to interact with them, whether that is face-to-face, drawing pictures, making cards or sending photos, messages or letters.

Try to maintain routines as much as possible and offer children the chance to help with caring.

Managing visitors

You may need to manage visiting times so that you and the person you are caring for have ample time to rest and attend to other tasks as necessary. Sometimes well-meaning visitors stay too long. Before visitors arrive, suggest a reasonable period of time for their stay. As the time to leave approaches, remind them if necessary.

You might also suggest the best time for visitors to come. For instance, a late morning visit will allow time for an early afternoon rest. A nicely worded sign near the doorbell stating convenient visiting times might also help to minimise poorly-timed impromptu visits. It may become necessary to set up a roster to limit visiting times.



PLANNING AND DECISION MAKING

Advance care planning

A life-limiting illness may remove the capacity to make decisions about important matters in the final months and days of life.

Advance care planning involves thinking and making choices now to guide your future health care. It is a process of communicating your wishes, values, beliefs and treatment preferences with your family, friends and healthcare providers.

Advance care planning is the process of discussing and documenting future health care wishes, values and priorities. It

enables doctors, friends, family and carers to understand what a person with a life-limiting illness wants, should they become so unwell that they are unable to speak for themselves.

“

It is important that the person you are caring for conveys their preferences while they still have the legal capacity to make decisions.

”

It is recommended to begin these discussions and planning during the early stages of an illness.

Planning ahead can mean:

- discussing your health care and quality of life choices with those closest to you,
- and
- choosing and appointing your Substitute Decision-Maker(s),
- and/or
- completing an Advance care Directive,

Advance Care Plan

An Advance Care Plan is a record of an advance care planning discussion and a way of documenting personal treatment and care preferences. It allows health professionals to know what medical treatments the person you are caring for would or would not accept. They can also record their preferences about non-medical care and lifestyle decisions, such as where they would like to die and who they would like to have around them. It is not a legally binding document.

Advance Care Directive

An Advance Care Directive is a legal form that allows people over the age of 18 years to:

- write down their wishes, preferences and instructions for future health care, end of life, living arrangements and personal matters and/or
- appoint one or more Substitute Decision-Makers to make these decisions on their behalf when they are unable to do so themselves.

It cannot be used to make financial decisions. If you have written a refusal of health care, it must be followed if relevant to the circumstances at the time. All other information written in your Advance Care Directive is advisory and should be used as a guide to decision-making by your Substitute Decision-Maker(s), your health practitioners or anyone else making decisions on your behalf.

It is your choice whether or not to write an Advance Care Directive. No one can force you to have one or to write things you do not want. These are offences under the law.

You can change your Advance Care Directive at any time while you are still able by completing a new Advance Care Directive Form.

Your new Advance Care Directive Form will replace all other documents you may have completed previously, for example an Enduring Power of Guardianship, Medical Power of Attorney or Anticipatory Direction.


**Advance Care Directives
- South Australia:**

 advancecaredirectives.sa.gov.au

**Advance Care Planning for
Aboriginal and Torres Strait
Islander Communities**

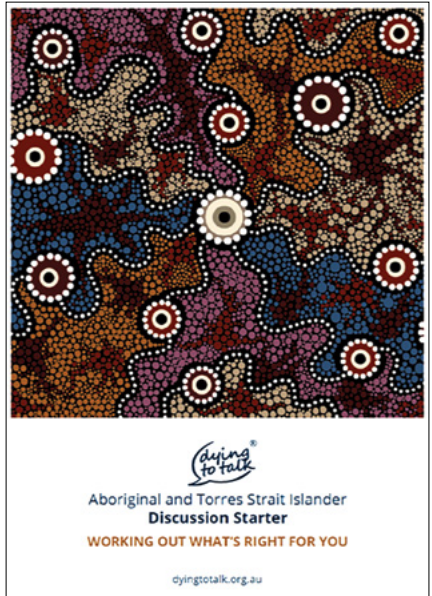
Advance Care Planning with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people requires culturally sensitive conversations. There are a range of resources available:

Australian Indigenous
HealthInfoNet

 [healthinfonet.ecu.edu.au/
learn/health-system/palliative-
care/planning-ahead/](http://healthinfonet.ecu.edu.au/learn/health-system/palliative-care/planning-ahead/)

Palliative Care South Australia has information and links to information and resources for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people:

 [palliativecaresa.org.au/
aboriginal-and-torres-strait-
islander-australians](http://palliativecaresa.org.au/aboriginal-and-torres-strait-islander-australians)




**Aboriginal and Torres Strait
Islander Discussion Starter**

What would happen if you were very sick?

If you become so sick that you couldn't talk, your family and health worker may need to make decisions for you. Talking about how this would make you feel and

what you want in advance will make their decisions easier and less stressful.

 dyingtotalk.org.au/aboriginal-torres-strait-islander-discussion-starter/

Advance Care Directive

The Advance Care Directive is a legal advance care planning document stating a formal set of instructions for your future health care. It is used in certain circumstances, to inform your doctors of your choices when you become unable to make health care decisions for yourself.

This form allows you to record your wishes relating to certain specific medical circumstances. It can only be completed while you have decision-making capacity for your future care and, once completed, it is a legally binding document.

You can revoke your Advance Care Directive, in writing, while you are mentally capable of doing so and can complete a new form.

SA Advance Care Directives:


 advancecaredirectives.sa.gov.au

Substitute Decision-Maker(s)

It is your choice whether or not you appoint one or more Substitute Decision-Makers. If you have appointed one or more Substitute Decision-Makers, they will be legally able to make decisions for you about your health care, living arrangements and other personal matters when you are unable to. You can specify the types of decisions you want them to make in the Conditions of Appointment Part 2b of your Advance Care Directive Form.

If you do not appoint any Substitute Decision-Makers, others close to you may be asked to make decisions for you if you are unable to (Person Responsible). They must follow any relevant wishes or instructions you have written in your Advance Care Directive. Anyone making a decision for you will need to make a decision they think you would have made in the same circumstances.


The Office of Public Advocate:

 1800 066 969

 opa.sa.gov.au

Legal advice is recommended before making a Will. For more information, contact:

The Public Trustee of South Australia provides a free Will-making service to all South Australians:

 **(08) 8226 9200**

 **publictrustee.sa.gov.au**

Some SA Community Legal Centres also offer advice about Wills and Estate planning.

Organ and tissue donation

While age and medical history will be considered, it shouldn't be assumed that anyone is too old or not healthy enough.

Every potential donor is assessed on an individual basis.

It is important the family, or those closest to them, know that they want to be an organ and tissue donor, as relatives will be asked to give their consent before the donation can occur.

Body donation

Many South Australian Universities are licensed to practise anatomy and to accept body donations. These bodies are used for anatomical teaching, medical and scientific research and specialist training at many teaching and research institutions. The exact process a person will need to follow to donate their body to science will differ depending on the university or organisation.

If the person you are caring for intends to be a donor it is important for them to talk to their family.

Choosing where to die

When asked where they would prefer to die, most people say they want to die at home. Home is what is familiar and comforting. Encourage the person who is dying to discuss their views and preferences with you, family and friends. It is also important to remember that this is different to where a person might choose to be cared for till the end of their life.

Ideally, you and the person you're caring for will have the chance to discuss this with the GP or other healthcare professional, particularly if any decision depends on you and others to provide care at home. Your capacity to continue in the caring role, the preferences and care needs of the person you are caring for, access to palliative care and other practical considerations will help determine the best option. Also, it helps to be prepared if something unexpected happens such as a medical emergency. Other options for consideration include: a residential care facility, palliative care unit, hospice, or hospital.

Planning the funeral

Whilst it may be a difficult conversation, it would be helpful to have conversations with the person you are caring for regarding their preferred funeral arrangements. It may also be appropriate to have discussions with key members of the family and important friends to clarify their expectations and what role they may wish to take.

Issues for consideration include:

- the type and style of funeral service: family led, direct/unattended, private committal, church, cemetery chapel, graveside, memorial, other
- burial, cremation or entombment
- coffin or casket
- death notices, mourning vehicles and flowers
- poetry, music, readings, photo presentations or memorabilia
- preferences of deceased, family and friends
- minister, celebrant or friend to officiate
- ashes placement
- cost implications

A pre-paid funeral may provide peace of mind and remove the stress of arranging a funeral during a period of considerable grief. A funeral director can guide you through the planning process and explain your options.

A spiritual carer or pastoral carer may be helpful in planning a funeral.

Making preferences known

Encourage the person you are caring for to:

- Let loved ones know what is important to them.
- Talk with their GP and other health care professionals caring for them about their health care treatment preferences.
- Give copies of their advance care planning documents to their health care providers, including their GP, medical specialists, palliative care team, hospital or aged care provider.
- Upload their advance care planning documentation to their electronic My Health Record.

For more information regarding **My Health Record**, contact:



1800 723 471



myhealthrecord.gov.au

Palliative
Care is...

about the
whole person



for the
entire dying
journey

for
every age &
every stage



about the
community
of care




about
choice, autonomy
& dignity



about
living

not
'one-size
fits all'



Everyone's
business



care for
the carer



a human
right



Palliative Care.
It's more than
you think.

Palliative Care South Australia would like to acknowledge
Palliative Care Queensland as the originator of this document.



PALLIATIVE CARE

What is palliative care?

Palliative care is not just for the very last days of life. Depending on their circumstances, a person may access palliative care for several years, months, weeks or days. Palliative care might take place in a person's own home, a residential aged care facility, a hospice, or at a hospital. It is available for everyone regardless of age, culture, background, beliefs or where you live.

The care offered may include:

- Medical treatment
- Relief of pain and other symptoms e.g. vomiting, shortness of breath
- Access to resources such as equipment needed to aid care at home
- Assistance for families to come together to talk about sensitive issues
- Links to other services such as home help and financial support
- Support for people to meet cultural obligations
- Support for emotional, social and spiritual issues that may arise
- Counselling and grief support
- Referrals to respite care services

Does palliative care signal the end?

It may be devastating to hear that your family member or friend is considering referral to palliative care services. Understand that being referred to palliative care is not in itself a prognosis. Some people receive palliative care for a few weeks or months, while an increasing number of people receive it over a number of years. Palliative care does not try to end life sooner nor prolong life expectancy.

Some people opt to continue treatment while also accepting palliative care, but generally it represents a change in focus – from trying to find a cure, to living with an illness and managing symptoms in order to achieve the best possible quality of life. Quality of life means different things to different people, but it might include:

- being comfortable and pain free
- being able to socialise and spend time with loved ones
- being as independent as possible
- not feeling like you are a burden on others
- feeling emotionally well

Who can benefit from palliative care?

Palliative care is for people of any age who have a serious illness that cannot be cured. This includes people with dementia, cancer, motor neurone disease or other neurological conditions, or end-stage kidney, heart or lung disease. Palliative care is also family-centred, offering families and carers practical and emotional support.

For more information visit:

 palliativecaresa.org.au

Palliative Care SA is the peak body for South Australia and supports consumers, carers, community as well as health, social and community palliative care providers.

Palliative Care South Australia website has a suite of resources and information relevant to palliative care services, supports and information in South Australia.

When to start palliative care

The decision about when to contact a palliative care service provider rests with the person who is unwell, their GP and/or medical

specialist. Some people may benefit from receiving palliative care services from the time they are diagnosed with a life-limiting illness. Others may find comfort in just connecting with a palliative care service during the early stages of their illness, so they know services will be available when they are required.

If their health stabilises or improves, then palliative care services can be stopped and accessed again later if required.

Myths and misunderstandings

There are some commonly held myths about palliative care, so it is important to clarify the facts.

- People can continue medical treatment while also receiving palliative care. They do not have to cease all treatment options.
- Palliative care focuses on more than just the last days and hours of life. It helps to achieve the best possible quality of life right from the early stages of illness.
- Palliative care does not shorten or extend life through the use of medications, machines or technology. Rather, it

focuses on providing comfort, support and respect.

Who provides palliative care?

Palliative care may be provided by a range of different health and allied care specialists depending on the needs of the person you are caring for, your needs and the resources of your family and friends. In many cases palliative care is provided by your doctor (GP and/or specialist) and nurses.

Your palliative care team may include:

- Your GP
- Specialist palliative care doctors and nurses
- Specialists specific for the condition e.g. cardiologist, neurologist
- Nurses
- Occupational therapists
- Physiotherapists
- Speech pathologists
- Social workers
- Pharmacists
- Counsellors
- Spiritual care and pastoral care practitioners
- Dietitians

- Personal care assistants
- Volunteers
- Administrative assistants and ancillary staff

Palliative care health professionals work in a range of settings, including outpatient clinics, community, consultation (facilities and hospitals) and specialist palliative care units located in metropolitan and regional areas. The services provided vary and require a referral from your GP. The specialist palliative care teams liaise with GPs and primary healthcare teams to provide specialist advice and treatment based on the needs of the patient, their carer(s) and family.

For more information visit:

Palliative care support & advice



palliativecaresa.org.au

People providing palliative care recognise that every person has different physical, emotional, practical and spiritual needs and that a holistic and an interdisciplinary approach is best. It is important that you and the person you are caring for discuss what services and supports are needed, and when and how they are delivered.

Complementary, alternative and integrative therapies

Many people receiving palliative care explore therapies outside of conventional medicine and find them beneficial. It is wise to discuss these options with health professionals already managing conventional treatment or management so any potential side effects or undesirable interactions with medication are understood. Be careful not to presume that because something is deemed natural, it won't cause harm.

- Complementary therapies aim to enhance quality of life and improve wellbeing. They are generally used in addition to conventional medical treatment. Many palliative care nurses and volunteers incorporate complementary practices into care, including massage, acupuncture, therapeutic touch, Reiki, music therapy, art therapy, visualisation, meditation and aromatherapy.
- Alternative therapies are usually treatments which may be offered as an alternative to conventional treatments, although they are frequently

used in addition. They include diets, and herbal and homeopathic therapies. There are varying levels of evidence for these therapies and some have been found to be harmful.

- Integrative therapies offer a holistic approach that aims to provide co-ordinated care, utilising a variety of approaches.

CareSearch has useful information on complimentary therapies in palliative care:



[caresearch.com.au/
Community/Patients-and-
Carers/Living-with-Illness/
Complementary-Therapies](https://www.caresearch.com.au/Community/Patients-and-Carers/Living-with-Illness/Complementary-Therapies)

Psychosocial-spiritual care needs

The person you are caring for will have both physical and psychosocial needs which are equally important to be addressed. They may experience some intense feelings that are not easy to describe or understand. This is a normal response to their circumstances. People will be affected in very different ways and this may change over the course of the illness.

Fear is a strong human emotion and this unknown experience can be very frightening. Asking questions of health staff and gathering information from a range of credible sources can be comforting.

People with a life-limiting illness may experience:

- **An urgent need** to get their personal affairs in order. The desire to spend as much time as possible with family and friends or withdrawal from these networks.
- **Anxiety and Depression.**
- **A reduced ability** to process information and make rational decisions.
- **A reduced sense of influence** and control within the family.
- **Guilt** regarding the impact of their illness and care on others.
- **Frustration** at changing physical and mental abilities.
- **A desire to explore** spiritual perspectives, religious beliefs and meaning-of-life issues.
- **Existential issues/distress**
- **A sense of regret**, a desire to reflect and possibly resolve issues from the past.

As a carer, it might help to:

- **Take time** to help them work through complex decisions.
- **Encourage them** to talk matters through with family and friends.
- **Provide opportunities** for them to try breathing techniques and other relaxation methods.
- **Ensure** they get regular sleep and exercise, and have social contact.
- **Connect** with a support group of people in similar circumstances.
- **Explore** opportunities for resolving conflict, healing hurts, anticipating grief. A social worker or spiritual carer or religious practitioner may be helpful in facilitating these.

If anxiety and depressive symptoms persist, seek medical advice or suggest professional counselling support. Try to ensure that care provided by family and friends is seen as a demonstration of love and respect and not a burden.

**Palliative Care South Australia
Spiritual Care Resources:**



[palliativecaresa.org.au/
spiritual-care/](https://palliativecaresa.org.au/spiritual-care/)

Spiritual care needs

The concept of the human spirit is viewed in different ways. You may not believe in spirituality. You may not call spirituality by name or know how to identify it as such. You may express your spirituality in different ways. It is part of what makes you who you are. Spirituality is not the same as religion. However, religion may give you spiritual expression or a spiritual community.

Your idea of spirituality could involve dignity, hope, joy, love or humour. It could be where you find your strength in difficult times. Spirituality can help people make sense of their lives.

If you are nearing the end of your life you may start to question your beliefs, reflect on your life or wonder at the meaning of life. This is a normal process. You may explore spiritual issues such as thinking about whether you are at peace. You may have a more conscious awareness of and connection with your spirit. You may also know what nurtures it.

Are you a Carer?



A Carer is someone who helps a family member or friend with things like:



emotional support



grocery shopping



preparing meals



medical appointments



administering medicine



personal care



paying bills



help to communicate

Is this you?

Free support is just a phone call away.
Contact Carers SA via Carer Gateway on
1800 422 737 or visit carerssa.com.au





PROVIDING CARE AT HOME

Getting support

If you decide to care for someone with a life-limiting illness at home, it is important to recognise your limits and only do what you can reasonably expect of yourself at this time. You may reach a time where the person you are caring for has physical needs that are beyond your capacity. This may necessitate having additional care support come into the home or for care to be given in a different environment such as a care facility or hospice. It may be better for everyone if physical care can be

delivered by skilled professionals so that you have more time to offer your love, and personal and emotional support.

There are a number of service providers offering in-home support that also provide specialist palliative care. In addition to providing nursing care, a visiting palliative care nurse can provide guidance and advice to you and the person you are caring for as well as help coordinate care from other services, health and allied professionals.

Preparing the home

Caring for someone at home may necessitate the need to rearrange rooms, use additional fittings and equipment or even make some structural changes. Changing the home can be disruptive to other family members, so having a discussion to consider everyone's needs first is important. The arrangements you make may need to change as the person's condition changes.

Physiotherapists and occupational therapists are well-placed to review the physical needs of the person you're caring for and suggest what will make the home safe for everyone. An occupational therapist can identify strategies to make your caring role easier, safer and maintain quality of life for the person you are caring for. Occupational therapists have expertise in changing the way you do important daily activities and manage fatigue, pain, breathlessness or memory changes by education, task redesign, prescribing specialised equipment and creating a more accessible home environment for the patient and carers. They may also help minimise the risk of falls, manual



handling injuries and pressure injuries.


They may suggest hiring equipment, such as:


- walking frames or walking sticks
- wheelchairs
- ramps and handrails
- shower chairs or commodes
- toilet raisers and surrounds, to assist with getting on and off the toilet
- pressure relieving products, such as an air mattress
- bed rails, for ease of movement and preventing falls
- tables designed to sit over the top of the bed
- washable incontinence sheets to protect the mattress



- bedpans and urinal bottles
- hospital beds
- hoists to assist with getting in and out of bed

The **Seniors Enquiry Line** is a statewide information and referral service for South Australia seniors, families, friends, grandparents and carers. They can help you with concessions, social activities, household assistance, retirement accommodation, financial and legal matters, health, education, transport and many other issues.

 **1300 135 500**

 **seniorsenquiryline.com.au**

It is best to discuss your needs with a healthcare professional as you may be eligible to loan equipment through a local service provider.

Setting up the bathroom and toilet

Ensure there is easy access to a toilet and ideally a bathroom close to where the person you are caring for spends most of their time. You may need to ensure there is room for a bedside commode if they cannot get to the bathroom.

Space can be tight in a bathroom when you are helping someone to shower. If you have a drain hole in the bathroom floor, you might find it easier to shower them seated on a plastic shower chair or stool outside of the shower cubicle using a flannel and warm water. Another space saver is changing the way the bathroom door swings, so it opens out of the room rather than into it.

Non-slip mats can make floor tiles safer, particularly if they are slippery when wet. A raised toilet seat with hand rails can make it easier to sit down or get up from the toilet.

Setting up a space for the bed

Consider where the person you are caring for will sleep or spend most of their time. If they are mostly in bed, they might enjoy having their bed set up somewhere aside from the bedroom, where they can still feel part of everyday life. If the person can move around safely from their bedroom, think about setting up a comfortable chair or day-bed in the living room, ideally with a garden outlook or another interesting view.

If they start finding it difficult to get into or out of bed, seek advice on what specialised equipment might make it safer and easier. For your benefit and theirs, reduce trip hazards and make getting around easier by removing unnecessary furniture and floor rugs away from the bed.

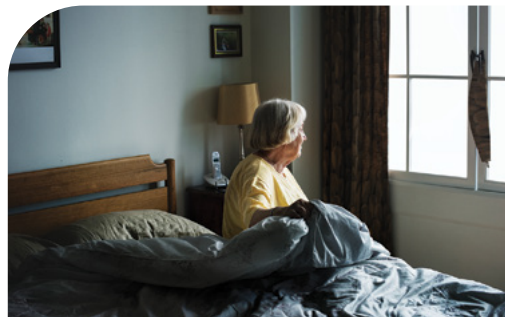
A small table that can be positioned over the bed is useful for meals and other activities. If they are confined to bed reduce how often they may need to call on you for help by ensuring they can reach items such as a drink, telephone, television and radio controls. Having a radio, music centre, computer or television

will help to maintain contact with the outside world and provide entertainment.

A small chair near the bed is useful for visitors and for the person to sit on while you make their bed. You may need a small table or drawer for medical equipment or dressings to keep them clean and dry, and a convenient place for medications that is safely out of the reach of any children.

Creating a setting a table with some family photos, precious items or religious icons may also be helpful.

You are unlikely to be sitting with them the whole time, so it can be reassuring for them to know they can reach you for help if they need it. A simple bell or baby alarm, which you can hear from any part of the house or garden, might bring you both peace of mind.



Emergency Respite

Emergencies can happen anytime

Emergency Respite offers support for Carers who are experiencing an urgent or unplanned event that temporarily impacts their ability to care for their family member or friend.



This could include:

- The Carer becoming ill or having an injury
- Having to leave home suddenly due to a family/or other emergency
- The Carer feeling stressed or overwhelmed with the caring role
- An unplanned event that threatens the health and safety of the person they are caring for
- An unplanned event that threatens the health and safety of a Carer

Emergency Respite supports Carers who are experiencing an urgent or unplanned event that temporarily impacts a Carer's ability to continue their caring role for their family or friend. This is a 24 hours a day, 7 day a week service.

Call Carers SA via Carer Gateway on 1800 422 737



PROVIDING PERSONAL CARE

Bathing, showering and toileting

If you are caring for someone at home and providing personal care, you will understand how important it is for this to be done with respect and concern for their dignity.

Showering and toileting someone who is unwell may be confronting for you as a carer, as well as the person you are caring for.

“

The person you are caring for may, or may not, want to be bathed or showered each day, so ensure their preferences are heard and respected.

”

If either of you is finding this difficult, consider accepting help from friends and family members who may be willing to share these caring roles.



Lifting and moving

If the person you are caring for needs assistance to move around, make sure you are shown how to do this correctly and that you are provided with the correct equipment. This is important to make sure both of you avoid being injured, so look to your nurse for practical advice.

Mouth care

The person you are caring for needs to have their mouth cleaned at least once a day. If they cannot chew or swallow properly and small amounts of food are left in

their mouth, this can lead to oral infections.

If a toothbrush works, choose a soft one. If not, offer mouth wash or oral swabs. Swabs, which have a soft foam or cotton heads on the end of a stick, can be purchased untreated or impregnated with a flavoured paste.

If they are not eating or drinking, use a moist swab to wet the lips and tongue every hour or two during the day and whenever you attend to them at night. Lip balms can relieve uncomfortable, dry lips.

If a sore or dry mouth is causing discomfort, consult your pharmacist or visiting nurse for further advice.

Hair care

It is possible to wash a person's hair when they are confined to bed though it will be easier if someone can help you. Dry hair shampoo can make the job easier and it may be worth seeing if there is a mobile hairdressing service available in your area.

Nail care and grooming

Keep nails clean and trimmed. If toenails are hard and thickened you may need a podiatrist's assistance.

Try to maintain their normal personal grooming routine such as shaving or applying makeup.

Bed linen

If the person is confined to bed, change the sheets as often as required. Ask a nurse to show you how to change the sheets while the bed is occupied.

When changing the bed, you can reduce washing by placing the top sheet on the bottom of the bed

and placing a clean sheet on top every day or two.

If you are caring for someone who is incontinent, use incontinence aids and a plastic sheet to protect the mattress. Make sure they are not lying directly on the plastic.

Clothing

It is important for clothes to be comfortable and practical, as you need to be able to dress and undress them with ease. Tracksuits or t-shirts made of soft, stretchy fabric are likely to be less restrictive than more formal, fitted clothing.

Aim to have them change out of pyjamas each day if it makes them feel fresher and they enjoy the normality of this routine.

Meals

Providing food is one of the ways we show love and concern. It is important to understand that nutritional needs of someone with a life-limiting illness will change over time, and their appetite will lessen as their illness progresses towards the end of life. They are likely to become more particular about their food, and to eat

smaller portions or not want to eat at all. Try not to be disheartened if food is rejected. This is a common response and not necessarily an indication that the person you are caring for is being difficult.

There are no special rules or diets, so you can be guided by their personal preferences. Serve them what they want to eat, encouraging them to eat as much – or as little – as they like, whenever they want to.

- Offer a selection of small, nutritionally dense portions of food as often as desired during the day.
- Illness can dull the sense of taste. Different flavour combinations or using herbs and spices (if tolerated) may help.
- Cooking smells may be off-putting, so use the extractor fan or open windows to disperse odours.
- If they have a dry or sore mouth, they may prefer soft food. Try blending it or straining it through a sieve, keeping individual components of the meal separate. Food is likely to lose its appeal if everything is blended together.



- Ready-made or canned food like soups, yoghurts and custards are a nutritious option without being time-consuming to prepare.
- Soups and milky drinks are tasty and nutritious options for people who can only eat fluids.
- Supplements designed as meal replacements are sometimes more palatable if chilled.
- Fortifying food with dried milk, cream, ice cream, eggs, honey, and nutrition supplement powders can add nourishment.



PalliLEARN



Palliative care education for everyone

PalliLEARN aims to build community knowledge, death literacy, compassion literacy and community capacity in relation to serious illness, dying, death, grief and caregiving by providing quality and easy to understand courses

While the target audience is general community members, anyone can attend the courses

Courses delivered face to face or online

Visit our PalliLEARN website to book into a future course or contact us to sponsor a course for your community, organisation, business or group:

www.palliativecaresa.org.au/pallilearn



Palliative Care
SOUTH AUSTRALIA



SYMPTOMS

A symptom is physical evidence of a disease or illness that you experience. An example is nausea. There are many different symptoms that you could experience.

Pain, breathlessness, fatigue (tiredness) and anorexia (poor appetite) are experienced by many people with palliative care needs. These may not be the same from person to person. They may be mild in some cases or more severe in others.

“

It is hard to focus on what matters most when our symptoms aren't managed.

”

Health care professionals might sometimes use symptom terms that are new to you. Always ask if you are uncertain about something.

Some common symptoms that people with palliative care needs may experience are listed on the following pages.

Pain

The symptom most feared by people with a life-limiting illness is pain. Although it is a common symptom, some people with a life-limiting illness do not have significant pain.

To manage pain effectively, it is important for your palliative care team to consider and discuss all the factors that are affecting the pain experienced by the person you are caring for.

A holistic management plan can then be developed, which may involve setting realistic goals, exercise, mobility and positioning aides, hobbies and discussions with a counsellor or social worker.

Taking medications is usually part of the pain management plan. Medications to manage pain are called analgesics. There are many analgesics, and the doctor will consider the type of pain and its severity when prescribing. Taking the right analgesic in the right dose will assist the person you are caring for to continue doing the things that are important to them.

In general, people with a life-limiting illness will take analgesics at the same times each day in order to manage constant or background pain. Additional doses of medication can be taken when the regular dose is not enough to manage a flare in pain, termed breakthrough pain, which may occur after showering or exercise.

Analgesic medications come in various forms including tablets, syrups, suppositories, injections or skin patches, and may include morphine or similar strong analgesics.

Constipation

Constipation is a common problem in people with a life-limiting illness. It can be caused by reduced physical activity, a changed diet, reduced fluid intake and analgesic medications including morphine.

It is normal to need laxatives to keep the bowel working well. Encourage the person you're caring for to drink plenty of fluids, have extra fibre in their diet, keep as mobile as possible and take laxatives regularly.

Nausea and vomiting

There are many reasons for nausea and vomiting. Medications can be prescribed to help but you may also consider reducing exposure to various triggers such as strong smells (perfumes or cooking).

Nausea may be reduced by simple measures such as fresh air, adjusting the body position or by sipping cool fluids such as lemonade, sports drinks, juices or cordial. Providing mouth care may also help.

Weight loss and decreased appetite

Loss of appetite in life-limiting illness is common and can be distressing for carers. Attempting to increase food consumption may be difficult and cause unnecessary tension, particularly if the person you are caring for has no appetite. They may want to avoid looking in the mirror if they find the change in their body size upsetting. Buying new clothes or adapting existing items so they fit may help them feel better. You may also find adding extra padding to the bed or chairs makes them more comfortable, and that they need

more clothing, bedding or heating than normal in order to stay warm.

Fatigue

Fatigue is a debilitating symptom of a life-limiting illness which is often described as an overwhelming feeling of exhaustion. It is normal as the disease progresses for the person to need to spend more time sitting in a chair or more time in bed.

People who are anaemic (have a shortage of red blood cells) may require a blood transfusion to bring temporary relief. Some people find supplements or vitamins helpful in building their energy levels. Light activity or exercise, if possible, may also help.

Prioritise activities that are most important for the person – this might mean choosing to save energy for family or friend visits by showering every second day. Encourage the person you are caring for to balance periods of activity with periods of rest before they get tired. Offer help and a chair for some activities. Arrange items used daily between waist and shoulder height so they are easy to reach. Allow a little more



time to get things done and cut out unnecessary tasks or steps to conserve energy.

Confusion

Confusion or delirium is not uncommon in people with a life-limiting illness. It is not a sign of mental illness or dementia. It may be caused by a number of factors, including medications or medical conditions.

You can help to lessen confusion by keeping to a routine and having familiar things and people around. Try to have the house light during the day and dark at night and have a clock in view. Keep the surroundings quiet and calm. Consider whether familiar music may be comforting. If they are disorientated they may need to be reminded where they are and supervised when walking. Night-lights in the hallway and toilet may help prevent falls.

Breathing problems

Difficulty breathing, also called dyspnoea, is a common symptom and often increases as the end of life approaches. It can be very distressing for the person with the condition and for the carer to observe.

It may help to open windows, be outside or have a fan blowing gently near the person's face. Medications are sometimes useful.

Finding ways to relax and reduce anxiety caused by breathlessness can also help. Ask your doctor or palliative care team for assistance.



Depression and anxiety

Identifying depression can be difficult due to the changes of advancing disease. However, if the person you are caring for shows signs of persistent low mood, irritability, insomnia, expressing fears and feelings of loss of control, loss of dignity or being a burden and a general pervasive sense of hopelessness and helplessness, they may be suffering from depression and/or anxiety.

It is important to share these concerns with the person you are caring for and seek help from your doctor or palliative care team.

Existential distress may also create agitation for the dying person and, is sometimes manifest as physical pain. A spiritual carer or religious practitioner may be especially helpful, during these times.



MEDICINE SAFETY

- Store all medicines in a cool, dry and clean place.
- If you have difficulty reading the label on medicines, it is important to speak to your pharmacists or medical team
- Store all medicines safely away from children, visitors and pets.
- Keep an updated list of medicines (including vitamins, over-the-counter products and herbal remedies). Take the list with you to all doctors' appointments and ask them to review and update it at each visit.
- Make sure your doctor, nurse and pharmacist know about any allergies or reactions to medicines.

- Take the right medicine at the right time. Check with your pharmacist, nurse or doctor if you are not sure how the medicines should be taken, or if you have any questions about the medicines.
- Your regular community pharmacist can help you keep track of this and give you more information on each medicine.
- If a dose of medicine is missed, contact your pharmacist, doctor or nurse for advice: it may be important to take the missed dose now or to wait until the next time the dose is due.
- If there are any side effects from any medicine, contact your pharmacist, nurse or doctor for advice.
- Take the medicine list and all current medicines (including medicines such as vitamins, herbal products and cough medicines) with you when you go to hospital.
- Never share medicines with other people. Medicines are potentially dangerous if taken by other people for whom they were not prescribed.
- Some medicines, particularly pain medicines, can affect one's ability to drive safely. It may be necessary to stop driving when first starting some medicines. It is important to talk with your doctor about safety to drive when taking prescribed medicines.
- The pharmacist may not keep some medicines stocked all the time. To ensure a constant supply, organise the next prescription a couple of days before you run out.
- Medicines should be disposed of safely and in a way that is not harmful to the environment. Unwanted and expired medicines should be returned to community pharmacies for free and safe disposal.

Adapted from: Guidelines for the handling of palliative care medicines in community services. Produced for the caring@home project by Brisbane South Palliative Care Collaborative and NPS MedicineWise (2020)



ACCESSING RESPITE CARE AND FINANCIAL SUPPORT

You don't need to get through caring for someone alone. There is practical and emotional support for you available, but the first step is asking for help, and then knowing what's available, who to contact, and when.

As a carer you should try to take regular breaks from your caring role. Such breaks are known as respite. Taking a well-deserved break may help relieve stress for both you and the person receiving care.

“ If you wait until you are exhausted, you may need a longer break. ”



Leaving the person in someone else's care is a major emotional hurdle for many carers. The carer worries about their loved one, who may be uncomfortable with intimate care from someone else. It is sometimes difficult to explain your need for timeout to the person who is unwell. If this is the case for you, ask a member of the care team to help. If you take regular time out from the start, the person will get used to other carers.

Respite care can be provided by family or friends, or by a respite service. You may choose respite at home or a centre-based service.


Different types of respite services are available:

- **In-home respite** – a care worker provides care in the home or may organise to take the person you care for on an outing. In-home respite can also be overnight.
- **Centre-based respite** – held at a centre or club that organises group activities for the person you care for, allowing them to meet other people.
- **Community access respite** – provides activities out in the community to encourage the person you care for to maintain a sense of independence and social interaction.

- **Residential respite care** – a short stay in a residential care home can be organised for the person you care for.

Consider planning a break in advance to avoid stress build up and avoid waiting lists. Emergency respite care may be available if the unexpected happens and you need help at short notice.

Carer Gateway is an Australian Government program providing free services and support for carers and is available in each State and Territory. The Australian Government works with a range of organisations across Australia, known as Carer Gateway service providers, to deliver services to carers no matter where they live in Australia. Carer Gateway provides on line and in person services and support for Carers.

 **1800 422 737** free call

 **carergateway.gov.au**

Carers SA is the South Australian Carer Gateway service provider in the State.

 **carerssa.com.au**

Some condition-specific organisations may offer respite services.



What is the cost of care?

Some services are free, others are not. The cost of treatment, care and equipment will depend on government subsidies through various care packages (if eligible), whether care is provided at home, in a public hospital or hospice, the service provider, the length of time involved, and the type of care needed. You can expect to pay for things such as:

- hiring or buying specialised equipment to use at home

- paying for medications at home
- paying for your own nursing/ care staff if you choose to stay at home and need 24-hour assistance
- using respite services
- paying for home help such as cleaning, gardening and preparation of meals
- paying the fee of a private health professional, such as a psychologist, not fully covered by Medicare
- paying for complementary therapies such as massage therapy and Reiki

Before engaging services, be sure to ask about the cost of services to reduce the risk of receiving an unexpected bill. If you are experiencing financial difficulties, a social worker may be able to assist with identifying potential sources of support.

It may also be a good time to seek financial counselling or the advice of a financial advisor so you can factor in the cost of care over the caring journey, particularly if your income has been impacted by loss of wages or you are experiencing financial difficulties.

Sources of financial support

Financial Counselling Australia:



1800 007 007



financialcounsellingaustralia.org.au

Money Smart:



1300 300 630



moneysmart.gov.au

for free and impartial financial guidance

If you or the person you care for are over the age of 65 years you may be eligible for entry-level support at home through the Commonwealth Home Support Program, or if needs are more complex, the Home Care Packages Program (4 levels) available through My Aged Care. Eligibility for these services is determined through an aged care assessment.

To check eligibility and apply for assessment to receive services, refer to **My Aged Care**.




1800 200 422




myagedcare.gov.au/help-at-home

Eligible veterans and war widows may be entitled to financial support for services, equipment and medications. For more information, contact the **Department of Veteran Affairs:**

 **13 32 54**

 **dva.gov.au**

The **National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS)** provides access to services and supports people under the age of 65, living with a permanent and significant disability, and their carers and families. For more information:

 **1800 800 110**

 **ndis.gov.au**

Many of the medications used by people receiving palliative care are listed on the Pharmaceutical Benefits Schedule, which means they are subsidised by the federal government.

Many superannuation funds offer life and other insurance benefits that will be paid out on diagnosis of a life-limiting illness.


If the person you are caring for has private health insurance with ancillary cover, check

whether it covers the cost of private nursing or personal care services provided by nursing agencies.

Some condition-specific organisations have special funds or free programs to assist people who are living with these conditions and their families.

There are a number of options for accessing transport assistance in South Australia. For more information:

SA Transport Assistance Scheme

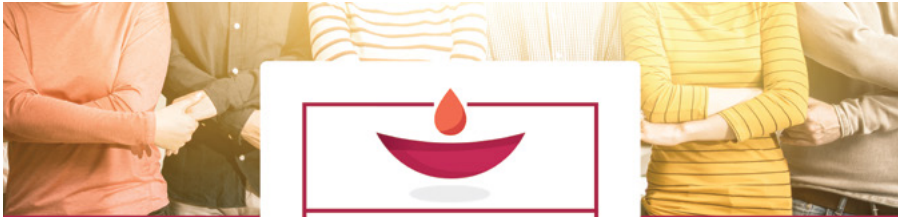
 **1300 360 840**

 **qsatss.gov.au**

The person you are caring for may be eligible for a Companion Card if they have a significant and permanent disability and require attendant care support to participate at community venues and activities.

Participating businesses will recognise the Companion Card and issue the cardholder with a second ticket for their companion at no charge.

 **sa.gov.au/topics/care-and-support/disability/companion-card**



We all know about First Aid, but what about **Last Aid?**

Last Aid is a 4-hour international standardised introductory level community training program. On completion of the course you can be considered as a Last Aider.

Palliative Care South Australia is delighted to bring this international training program to South Australia.

Last Aid is open to everyone, cost from \$50 per person or request a group booking for your staff or community group.

Serious illness, dying, death and grief are a part of life. This training is for members of the community, community groups, businesses, retirees, who want to improve their confidence and skills in supporting carers, family members, colleagues or people experiencing a terminal diagnosis, dying, death or grief.

This training is not designed for health professional or professional carers.

Topics:

- Dying as a normal part of life
- Planning ahead
- Relieving suffering
- Final goodbyes

Become a Last Aider, book your session today.

www.palliativecaresa.org.au/last-aid/



HEADING INTO THE LAST DAYS OF LIFE

Death is a sad yet inevitable part of being human, and each person's experience leading up to their death is unique, but in most cases there are common changes that indicate a person is dying.

You may notice that the person you are caring for has a change in symptoms and may require more support from you and others. Perhaps they are beginning to

consider end-of-life issues and are feeling anxious, frustrated and helpless, as well as the need to get organised and be prepared.

Psychosocial care needs

As the end-of-life approaches, the person you are caring for may begin to reflect on their life, consider their spiritual or religious beliefs, plan where they would like to die, who they would like to have with them and how they would like it to happen.

- **Spiritual and religious beliefs:** Spirituality means different things to different people. It can include religious beliefs or practices, their personal view of the world or a connection to something bigger than ourselves that helps them make meaning of life. With impending death, belief systems often become more important.

Some people seek spiritual support from their priest, elder, minister, rabbi, or imam. Others find comfort in meditation or prayer and the knowledge that others are praying for them. Others may find their illness or condition has challenged their beliefs and need to talk this through with family, friends or a pastoral care worker. People with no faith or religion may wish to explore this.

Those with a personal philosophy on life may wish to share this through conversation, by writing their thoughts down or recording them in another way.

A spiritual care or religious practitioner may be able to assist in facilitating resolution of family conflict, healing hurts, dealing with issues of guilt, resentment or regret, and anticipating the moments surrounding death and ritual that may assist.

- **Intimacy:** It is important to recognise that when someone is dying they still experience normal feelings and emotions. Being physically close and touching another human being is a basic need which may become even stronger during the last days of life.

This may include physical intimacy with a partner, but also includes time with children, parents and other loved ones. When someone is dying, priorities can shift and often relationships and connection become their first priority.

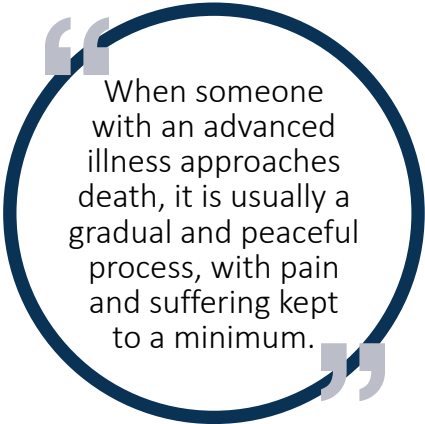
Massage is one form of touch that can facilitate feelings of closeness and connection as well as improve physical comfort.

Indications of approaching death

It is difficult to predict when someone is about to die, so you may need to prepare yourself for the person you are caring for dying earlier or later than you expected. Even if you have witnessed death before, it is important to ask questions of the health care professionals involved in care so you feel as informed and supported as possible. Everyone's death is different. Indications that death is approaching are listed below, but not everybody experiences these changes and they do not occur in any particular order.

- **Sleeping more and eating less:** The person you are caring for may become drowsy and sleep a lot. You can move their position in bed if you think they are uncomfortable, but in the last few hours there is often no need to move them at all. This inactivity reduces their need for food and fluid, so they may stop eating or drinking altogether. This usually does not cause them any discomfort and is a normal part of the body's preparation for death.
- **Becoming vague, confused or restless:** Sometimes people become quite restless in the 24-48 hours before they die. This is not necessarily the result of pain, particularly if they have not experienced any pain prior. Try to reassure them by explaining who you are, speaking calmly, softening lighting and playing their favourite music. Have someone stay beside them as much as possible, holding their hand if this is calming. They may be easily startled if someone enters the room, so use a gentle introduction when someone comes in to indicate their presence.
- **Changes in vision and hearing:** They may experience clouded vision, a faraway look in their eyes, or seem unable to focus on anything or anyone. Hearing may be affected and though they may not be responsive to conversation, they may find familiar voices calming. Encourage family, friends and other visitors to talk with the person who is dying and one another so the person is aware they have company.

- **Incontinence:** Loss of bladder and bowel control may occur when the person is very near death, but their reduced food and fluid intake means excreta is likely to be minimal. You will need incontinence pads to maintain comfort and hygiene and a draw sheet to protect the bed.
- **Breathing:** When someone is approaching death their breathing pattern changes. You may notice gaps in breathing of several seconds or several minutes. This is normal and does not require treatment. Sometimes the dying person may make sounds as they breathe which can be distressing to hear. This is caused by saliva and secretions collecting at the back of their throat, because of their reduced ability to swallow. It is not distressing for the person who is dying. Sometimes elevating or repositioning their head can reduce these noises, or a doctor may prescribe an injection to reduce the secretions, but this is not always effective.
- **Changes in colour and temperature:** As blood circulation slows, the dying person's arms and legs become cool to the touch and may look mottled and dark. Their face may look pale and their nose may feel cold. Their skin may be clammy and mark easily, bearing the imprint of clothing, bedding or fingers as you provide personal care. Adding a sheet and a couple of warm blankets should be sufficient to make them comfortable, but too much bedding or an electric blanket may make them restless.



When someone with an advanced illness approaches death, it is usually a gradual and peaceful process, with pain and suffering kept to a minimum.

Mixed emotions

As death approaches, you may find that you experience a range of emotions, including being angry that this is happening, scared about what lies ahead, sad at the imminent loss of someone you care for and maybe relieved that soon their suffering will be over. The process may also leave you thinking about your own life and mortality.

You may feel that you just want it all over and done with. Most people in this situation have times when they feel like this, reflecting the strain they are under. It is a very understandable reaction, so it is important to talk so you do not feel guilty about these thoughts.

These responses are all normal and to be expected in such a stressful situation. It is important for you to take time to talk through these emotions with friends, family, the palliative care team or a trusted health care professional such as your GP.

Saying goodbye

Caring for someone with a life-limiting illness can allow you time to say goodbye in ways that feel most meaningful to you. This may take the form of an intimate conversation with them, telling them what they mean to you and how you might remember them. You might choose to listen to favourite music together or just hold hands in silence. You might choose to say goodbye in a variety of different ways over a number of days. This is a personal experience so do what feels most appropriate for you.

Preparing your family

As a community, we are generally not comfortable talking about death and dying. It might be useful to start having these conversations with family and friends when the dying person's symptoms change in frequency and severity.

Even if the person who is dying is unable to talk or respond, encourage family to talk to them and tell stories, or explain what they mean to them.



It is important to ensure children are given a choice about visiting the person who is dying, and options for their involvement and interaction.

Some people feel awkward about what to say or do when visiting someone who is dying, so it might help to:

- **Offer** words of comfort, support, appreciation and encouragement
- **Encourage** the dying person to talk about their life, as talking about memories will help reinforce that their life mattered and that they will be remembered.
- **Ask gentle questions** that may encourage sharing e.g. is there something you would like to talk about?
- **Try to converse as normally as possible** by sharing what is happening in their life.
- **Watch television, listen to music, or just sit in comfortable silence;** company may be just as soothing as talking.

Crying is a natural way of expressing grief, so reassure visitors that there is no need to be embarrassed about it.

Signs the person has died

The following signs typically indicate that death has occurred:

- breathing ceases
- no heartbeat
- no response to loud talking
- eyes are fixed, pupils dilated, eyelids may be open
- jaw relaxes and mouth remains open
- the person may be incontinent

What to do next

You do not have to do anything immediately after the person dies and there is no need to call police or an ambulance.

Their body can remain at home for several hours to allow time for family and friends to say goodbye or up to five days if you wish to care for the body and/or have a wake at home. However, this will depend on the condition of the body at the time of death and you will need to be able to keep the body cool by lowering the room temperature with air conditioning, hiring a cooling plate or using dry ice. The body should be positioned



so the person is lying on their back with their head and chest very slightly elevated, on pillows with their hands on their chest. It is natural for their jaw to drop, but you can roll up a towel and tuck it under their chin if you wish to close their mouth. Your community or palliative care nurse may be able to help with these preparations.

A doctor or registered nurse needs to attend to confirm the death and organise a death certificate. After this, your chosen funeral director can attend to the body and begin funeral arrangements.

Who to advise of the death

The following list provides a starting point of who you might need to contact to advise of a recent death:

- Australian Taxation Office
- Centrelink
- Medicare
- Australian Electoral Commission
- Public Trustee
- Executor of the will
- Funeral director
- Funeral insurance
- Health insurance fund
- Superannuation fund
- Hospital
- General practitioner
- Local government
- Social worker
- Post office
- Religious advisor
- Solicitor
- Accountant
- Support services
(Commonwealth Home Support Program, Aged Care Assessment Team, etc)
- Priest/Minister/Rabbi/Spiritual Carer or religious/faith community
- Banks and credit unions
- Clubs
- Department of Veterans Affairs
- Employer
- Friends and family
- Landlord or tenants
- Utility companies for gas and electricity

Services Australia has information in different languages about what to do following a death.



[servicesaustralia.gov.au/
individuals/subjects/what-do-
following-death](https://servicesaustralia.gov.au/individuals/subjects/what-do-following-death)

Can I still access Carer Gateway services when my caring role ends?

Yes. Support via Carer Gateway may be provided for up to 2 years in certain situations after the caring role has ended.

Services available when your caring role has ended

Coaching

If you don't know where to start or know where to turn to next, our free coaching service can help you.

Coaching is designed to provide an opportunity for you to reflect on your next steps, identify personal goals, consider getting back into the workforce or make changes important to you once your caring role has ended.

Counselling

Grief is a natural response to any loss. If you're grieving, remember that you're not alone and help is available. Carers SA offers specialised grief and loss counselling for Carers.

Peer Groups

If you are currently part of a peer group, your attendance can continue for a period after your caring role has ended. This ensures established relationships are maintained.





GRIEF AND BEREAVEMENT

Grief is a natural part of life and there is no right way or wrong way to grieve. Driven by the response to the loss of someone or something that we loved and had a bond with, grief is part of us forever.

Although it never disappears, we learn to adapt and embrace it, working through our grief to gain acceptance and hope for the future.

Having conversations about death and dying can help us work through the stages of grief and bereavement together. Through family, friends, community and support networks we can share our feelings not as a weakness, but as a strength that shows that our feelings are real, and our journey of grief is a part of who we are.

Grief does not disappear; the memories of who we loved and lost are with us forever, but time, support, conversation and shared

experiences help us to adapt and manage one of life's natural and normal cycles.

Caring for yourself


It can be a time of great sadness for you when the person you have been caring for dies. Grief is a natural response to the loss of someone special and can affect every part of your life, including your thoughts, behaviour, beliefs, emotions, physical health and relationships with others.

You may have mixed reactions including anger, anxiety, depression, disbelief, relief, guilt or numbness. These reactions can be unsettling, particularly if they are not expected. Not everyone will experience these emotional responses and there is no set order for those who do. The length of time the grieving process takes will vary from person to person.

You need to be able to express your grief, remembering that there is no right or wrong way to do this. You may need support during this time from family, friends, a religious figure or a professional bereavement counsellor. A social worker may also be able to help

guide and support you with the practical tasks and questions after death.

Palliative Care South Australia Bereavement Resources:

 [palliativecaresa.org.au/
bereavement](https://palliativecaresa.org.au/bereavement)

Local supports, links and resources for South Australians

GriefLink

GriefLink provides information for people who are dealing with the grief caused by the death of someone close to them, and for those who are supporting them:

 grieflink.org.au

Grief Australia

On average each death leaves in its wake five bereaved people. Most bereaved people, with the support of family, friends and their community, cope with this loss, however for around six percent of the bereaved their grief is chronic and disabling. Research indicates that these individuals benefit from more specialist bereavement care. They aim to build the capacity of individuals, organisations and communities in order to enhance well-being following death.

 grief.org.au

It is a common myth that people get over grief. The reality is that you will always grieve your loved one but over time the pain will lessen. There may still be things that trigger your grief, months or years later and this emotional response is okay.

Suggested approaches for bereavement self-care include:

- delaying major decisions if possible
- finding a creative way to express your thoughts and feelings, such as keeping a diary or journal, writing letters or poems, or creating artwork
- creating a physical memorial in honour of your loved one
- allowing yourself to cry
- exercising, which can help you feel better through the release of natural endorphins
- drawing on your religious &/or spiritual beliefs and practices
- limiting your alcohol and caffeine intake, particularly before sleep
- sharing memories and stories with others
- asking for help and accepting support from others

Caring for your family

Grieving members of your family may need support from you but they may also need space. Everyone has to work through their grief in their own way. The most important thing is to make sure that your family members know that you care. They may not know themselves what you can do to help, but just being there can be comforting.

One of the greatest gifts you can give someone who is grieving is time and a listening ear. You may find that some people wish to talk repeatedly about the same events and issues, which is quite normal. However, listening to and sharing someone else's pain can be exhausting and it is important to recognise that you too are grieving. Make sure you are conscious of your own needs and responding to them; that being supportive is not inhibiting your own capacity to grieve. You might encourage a grieving relative to seek help from other sources and not be totally reliant on you. They may be able to seek a listening ear from other family members and friends, link into support groups, use the internet to access support material

or access counselling or other professional support.

Supporting children

Like adults, children and young people will experience grief in different ways, depending on their age, developmental stage, personality and past experiences. Although most adults will want to be protective of the younger members of their family, it is almost impossible to shield them from the facts and you may be surprised how much they work out for themselves.

One approach to discussing a loved one's death is asking them what they know and inviting any questions. Answer their questions honestly and consistently. They may have an increased curiosity about death, have changes in behaviour and eating patterns, and feel angry towards anyone connected to the death – such as medical staff.

In simple terms, young children tend to worry about three things: Can I catch it? Did I cause it? Who is going to take care of me? You may need to provide reassurance for each of these concerns.

Children and young people sometimes fear they have caused a death through something they said or did. It is important to clarify that they are not responsible in any way. You may need to repeat answers to their questions many times.

Some children will experience a loss of concentration, have dreams and nightmares. As with adults, children's responses will vary. Some may experience a delayed response as they take time to absorb the loss and its meaning. It is important to take time to talk to them and to listen. They may benefit from creating memories of their loved one, by sharing stories, visiting their grave and creating a memory box.

Where possible, give children some control by allowing them to make decisions they are comfortable with when it comes to seeing their loved one's body or attending a funeral. Try to pose a number of scenarios so they can choose options they feel most comfortable with.



UTILISE YOUR COMPASSIONATE COMMUNITY

Compassionate communities are networks of support around people who are experiencing a serious illness, dying, death, grief and bereavement.

This includes formal and informal health, social and community service, as well as inform supports including families, friends, groups, religious/faitH/spiritual communities, social clubs and networks.

Identify your support network

Consider who is in your support network, this may include your family, your friends, your social groups, clubs you attend regularly and your health services, including your GP.

Asking for help when you need it

People often offer to help the person that is sick, but its just as important for them to care for the carer. As a carer do not be afraid to ask your support network for help. It can be simple things from mowing your lawn, or helping to put your shopping away, all of this eases the pressure off you as a carer.

Accepting help


Sometimes it is hard to accept help, as we are used to doing things on our own, but don't forget accepting help can allow you to care for longer.

Last Aid:

 palliativecaresa.org.au/last-aid/

Last Aid is a standardised four-hour training program teaching community members the basic skills for providing care during the end phase of life


South Australian Compassionate Communities:

 palliativecaresa.org.au/sa-compassionate-communities/

SA Compassionate Communities (SACC) is the community arm of Palliative Care South Australia.

PalliLEARN:

PalliLEARN is a community education program for everyone

 palliativecaresa.org.au/pallilearn

Other useful links and resources:

HELP App


The HELP app can help you 'take the lead' and feel confident in coordinating the practical and emotional support that a family needs as they come to terms with a loved one reaching palliative care or end-of-life

 healthyendoflifeprogram.org

Healthy End of Life Project (HELP)

 latrobe.edu.au/public-health/research/centres/palliative-care-unit/research/help

Gather my crew

 gathermycrew.org.au

Dying2Learn

 caresearch.com.au/Community/Dying2Learn

The HELP App

An easier way to ask for, offer and accept help.
One central place to organise, plan and connect.

Healthy End of Life Program



- FRIENDSHIP
- SHOPPING
- VISITS
- MEALS
- MEMORIES
- TRANSPORT
- GARDENING
- PLANNING
- FAMILY
- KIDS
- JOY
- PETS
- HOBBIES
- OPTIONS
- GRIEF
- ERRANDS
- OUTINGS
- COMPANY
- ORGANISING
- CONVERSATION
- COMMUNITY
- CHOICE



email: info@healthyendoflifeprogram.org
website: www.healthyendoflifeprogram.org

USEFUL CONTACTS

Aboriginal Health Council of SA

☎ 8273 7200

🌐 ahcsa.org.au

Aged and Disability Advocacy Australia (ADA Australia)

☎ 1800 818 338

🌐 adaaustralia.com.au

Aged Rights Advocacy Service (ARAS)

🌐 sa.agedrights.asn.au

Australian Indigenous Health InfoNet

☎ (08) 9370 6336

🌐 healthinfonet.ecu.edu.au/learn/health-system/palliative-care

Beyond Blue support service

☎ 1300 22 4636

🌐 beyondblue.org.au/get-support/get-immediate-support

Cancer Council SA

☎ 13 11 29

🌐 cancersa.org.au

Canteen

☎ 1800 226 833

🌐 canteen.org.au

Carer Gateway

☎ 1800 422 737

🌐 carergateway.gov.au

Carers SA

☎ (08) 8291 5600

🌐 carerssa.com.au

CareSearch

☎ (08) 7221 8233

🌐 caresearch.com.au

Catalyst Foundation

☎ 1800 636 368

🌐 catalystfoundation.com.au

Centrelink

🌐 servicesaustralia.gov.au

Commonwealth Respite and Carelink Centres

During business hours

☎ 1800 052 222

For emergencies

☎ 1800 059 059

🌐 dss.gov.au/disability-and-carers/

COTA SA

☎ (08) 8232 0422

🌐 cotasa.org.au

Dementia Australia

☎ 1800 100 500

🌐 dementia.org.au

Disability DHS

🌐 dhs.sa.gov.au

Elder Abuse Prevention and Support Service

☎ 1800 372 310

🌐 sahealth.sa.gov.au

Family and Relationship Services

☎ 1800 050 321

🌐 familyrelationships.gov.au

Grief Australia

☎ 1800 642 066

🌐 grief.org.au

GriefLine Queensland National

☎ (07) 3062 7327

National - Landline Only

☎ 1300 845 745

🌐 griefline.org.au

GriefLink

☎ 1800 632 753

🌐 grieflink.org.au

Head to Health

🌐 headtohealth.gov.au

Huntington's SA and NT

☎ 0424 062 121

🌐 huntingtonssant.org.au

Kids Helpline

☎ 1800 551 800

🌐 kidshelpline.com.au

Leukaemia Foundation

☎ 1800 620 420

🌐 leukaemia.org.au

Lifeline

☎ 13 11 14

🌐 lifeline.org.au

Meaningful Ageing Australia

☎ 1800 618 107

🌐 meaningfulageing.org.au**Motor Neurone Disease****South Australia**

☎ (08) 2834 8448

🌐 mndsa.org.au**MS Society SA and NT**

☎ (08) 7002 6500

🌐 ms.asn.au**Multicultural Communities Council
of South Australia**

☎ 8345 5266

🌐 mccsa.org.au**My Aged Care**

☎ 1800 200 422

🌐 myagedcare.gov.au**My Health Record**

☎ 1800 723 471

🌐 myhealthrecord.gov.au**National Stroke Foundation
StrokeLine**

☎ 1800 787 653

🌐 strokefoundation.org.au**Open Arms Veterans
and Families Counselling**

☎ 1800 011 046

🌐 openarms.gov.au**Palliative Care South Australia**

☎ (08) 8271 1643

✉ hello@palliativecaresa.org.au🌐 palliativecaresa.org.au**Pancare Foundation**

☎ 1300 881 698

🌐 pancare.org.au**Public Trustee**

☎ 1800 673 119

🌐 publictrustee.sa.gov.au**Relationships Australia -
South Australia**


☎ 1300 364 277

🌐 rasa.org.au**Respite Support for Carers**🌐 sa.gov.au/topics.care-and-support/carers/respites-for-carers**SA Council of Social Service**

☎ (08) 8305 4222

🌐 sacoss.org.au

SA Women's and Children's Hospital Network Paediatric Palliative Care

 wch.sa.gov.au/patients-visitors/children/care-and-support/palliative-care

The Department of Veteran's Affairs

General Enquiries

 1800 838 372

Counselling Service

 1800 011 046

 dva.gov.au

Volunteering SA & NT

 (08) 8221 7177

 volunteeringsa-nt.org.au

If you require an interpreter, contact the Translating and Interpreting Service (TIS National)

 13 14 50

 tisnational.gov.au

If you have a hearing or speech impairment, contact the National Relay Service

 24 hour relay call numbers:

TTY/voice calls **133 677**

Speak and Listen **1300 555 727**

SMS Relay **0423 677 767**

 relayservice.gov.au

This book is available for download as a PDF file from the homepage of the Palliative Care SA website:

 palliativecaresa.org.au

 hello@palliativecaresa.org.au



Donate to



Palliative Care
SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Support Palliative Care South Australia
to *educate, advocate, support services*
and *raise awareness.*

To make a donation or for more information:

 www.palliativecaresa.org.au/donations

 08 8271 1643



Palliative Care Connect

Find your way



Providing information and links
to palliative care and bereavement
supports in South Australia.

To talk to a Palliative Care Navigator:

-  1800 725 548 (PALLI8),
Monday to Friday, 8.30am to 4.00pm Or
-  health.pcnavigation@sa.gov.au

palliativecareconnect.com.au



Government of South Australia
SA Health



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Palliative Care
SOUTH AUSTRALIA

✉ hello@palliativecaresa.org.au

🌐 palliativecaresa.org.au