









### Preparedness and response: the palliative care evidence from sub-Saharan Africa

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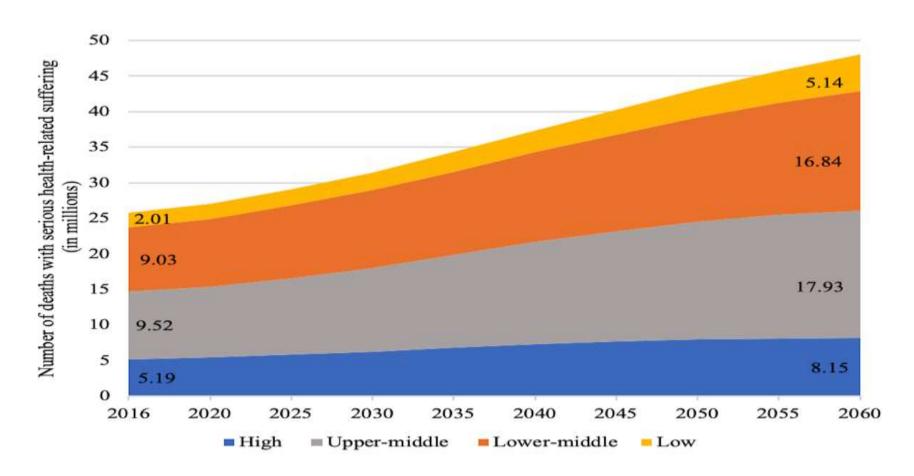
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#### **Centre for Global Health Palliative Care**

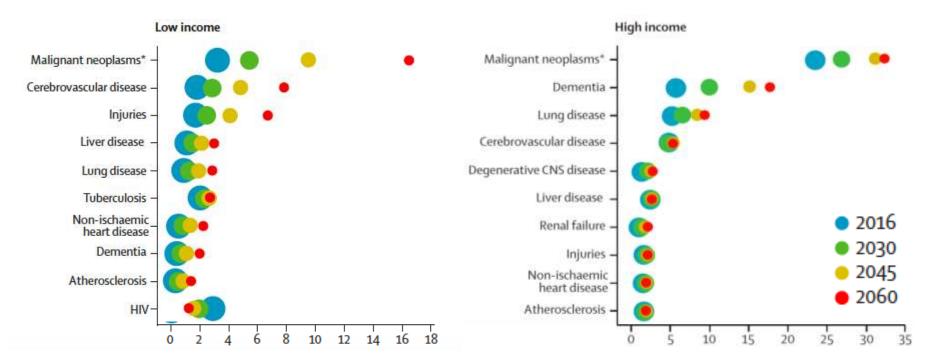
- Dr Mary Abboah-Offei
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#### Future projections of need:

#### Sleeman et al Lancet Global Health 2019



# Top 10 conditions driving the increase in serious health-related suffering in low and high income countries



Deaths (x100 000) with serious health-related suffering

Sleeman et al, The Lancet Global Health 2019

#### What could be our role and response?

#### Aim

To synthesize evidence for the role and response of palliative care and hospice teams to viral epidemics/pandemics and inform the COVID-19 pandemic response

#### Methods

- Rapid systematic review according to the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses guidelines in five databases.
- Downar & Seccareccia model, i.e. in palliative pandemic focus

on "systems, space, staff, and stuff"

Journal Pain Symptom Manage 202060(1): e31-e40

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#### Review main findings

- Search returns
  - N=3094 articles, n=10 retained: West Africa,
     Taiwan, Hong Kong, Singapore, USA, Italy
- Recommendations
  - 1. responding rapidly and flexibly;
  - ensuring protocols for symptom management are available, and training non-specialists in their use;
  - being involved in triage;
  - 4. considering shifting resources into the community;

#### Results continued

- 5. considering redeploying volunteers to provide psychosocial and bereavement care;
- 6. facilitating camaraderie among staff and adopting measures to deal with stress;
- 7. using technology to communicate with patients and carers (JPSM In Press, WHO project; BMJ Open 2019);
- 8. adopting standardized data collection systems to inform operational changes and improve care.

## Preparedness: African palliative care survey

 JPSM in Press https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jpainsymman.2020.09.018

#### Background

- High burden of symptoms, low availability of ICU
- High prevalence of comorbidity
- Palliative care is essential but overlooked in preparedness plans
- International Health Regulations 2005 require plans for public health threats of international concern

#### **Methods**

- Cross-national online survey with APCA
- Eligibility:
  - Palliative care service in any African country
  - Non-probabilistic sampling
  - APCA member list/ non-member partners
  - One respondent per service
- Based on Costantini (Pall Med 2020)
- SmartSurvey platform April-May 2020

- 83 full respondents
  - 73% participation rate, 50% completion rate
  - Staff anxiety (possible range 1-10)
    - personal infection : median 9 (IQR 8-10)
    - community reaction: median 8 (IQR 7-10)
  - Staff absenteeism: one-third identified
    - fears: unemployment, civil unrest
    - support:
      - 59% counselling, 17% team meeting discussions

- Infection control
  - 2/5 had not trained all staff
  - 3/5 included cleaning staff
  - 50% had no records of relatives visting
  - Among community services, 61% lacked infectious waste management facilities
  - PPE
    - none for clinical staff 41%
    - none for cleaning staff 45%

#### **Results & conclusion**

- 43/83 had symptom control protocols to share
  - of these n=40 could deliver training
  - main limitation was resources to share expertise
- Palliative care MUST be assessed in preparedness plans
- Resources are needed to support staff AND wider health system

#### African COVID-19 case management guidelines

- Do the clinical management guidelines for Covid-19 in African Countries reflect the African quality palliative care standards? A rapid review
- Oladayo A Afolabi , Mary Abboah-Offei, Eve Namisango, Emeka Chukwusa , Adejoke O. Oluyase, Emmanuel BK Luyirika, Richard Harding, Kennedy Nkhoma

Bull World Health Organ. E- pub: 26 May 2020. doi: http://dx.doi.org/10.2471/BLT.20.267120

#### **Methods**

- Rapid document analysis May 2020
  - APCA network identified all government available case management guidelines
  - International Guideline Network
- Appraised against

"African Palliative Care Association standards

for providing quality palliative care"

Narrative synthesis of extracted data

- Principle 2: "Holistic Care Provision"
  - 17 standard themes
    - OA & MOA independently graded
    - EN EC AO KN verfified



- Of 54 countries
  - Online retrieval 31 documents retrieved/14 countries
  - 23 documents from 16 key contacts
  - 15 retained for analysis
- Comprehensive recommendations on psychosocial support & communication

$$N=15/15$$

Standard	Countries
Staff psychosocial support	Tanzania
Spiritual needs	Ethiopia & South Sudan
Decision making & choice in care	South Sudan, Eswatini, Ethiopia, and Uganda
Family support	South Sudan, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Tanzania, and Uganda

However, majority of standards not met

- Standards <u>partially</u> met by majority:
  - 2.1 Planning and coordination of care 14/15
  - 2.2 Access to Specialist Palliative care 11/15
  - 2.4 Pain and symptom Management 15/15
  - 2.6 Management of Medications 15/15
  - 2.11 Care for special needs populations 12/15
  - 2.17 Providing support to care providers 15/15
- Fully met 14/15
  - standard 2.5 (Management of opportunistic infections)

#### **COVID-19 repository for sub-Saharan Africa**

#### COVID-19 in Sub-Saharan Africa

#COVID\_SSA



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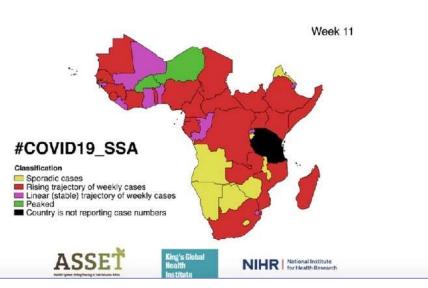
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Resources

Just over one billion people (14% of the world's population) live in the 46 countries of the Sub-Saharan African region (SSA). Their first confirmed case of COVID-19 infection was reported, in Nigeria, on the 28<sup>th</sup> February 2020, just two months after the first notification of a pneumonia of unknown cause in Wuhan, China. On the 11<sup>th</sup> March 2020 the Director General of the World Health Organization, Dr Tedros, classified the COVID-19 outbreak as a global pandemic. By 1<sup>st</sup> April 2020 43/46 sub-Saharan Africa countries had reported confirmed cases of COVID-19. All of the 46 sub-Saharan Africa countries have since reported cases.

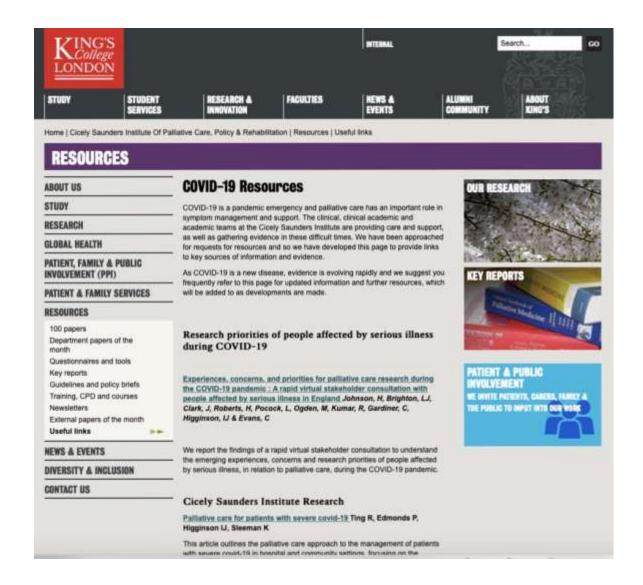






https://healthasset.org

#### Further COVID-19 palliative care resources



#### **Conclusions**

- Opportunity for leadership
- Chance to capitalize and grow?
- Look at our stressors within
- Need clearer commitment in policy & guidance
- Community care needs careful attention
  - E.g. ASSET chronic lung patients
- Staff empowerment through mhealth (e.g. REACH in Nigeria & Tanzania)
  - "Quality & coverage" Lancet 2005