

Background

- Hospice Isle of Man aims to provide access to all those in the Isle of Man who could benefit from palliative or end-of-life care, regardless of diagnosis. It began offering its services to non-cancer patients in 2016.
- The Isle of Man is not included in Hospice UK's PopNAT. Therefore, little is known about how many people could benefit from Hospice care or the extent of Hospice's involvement by disease category.

Aims:

- To estimate the number of persons who could have potentially benefited from palliative and end-of-life care
- To understand differences in Hospice involvement by disease category

Methods

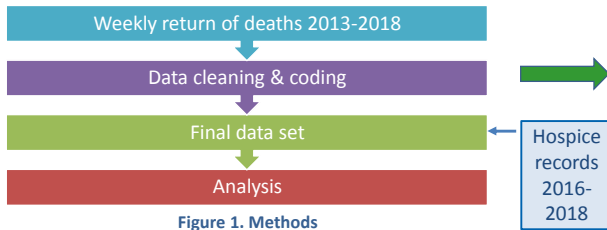


Figure 1. Methods

Palliative need = any mention of the following in the death certificate:

Cancer: Any type of cancer

Alzheimer's/Dementia: Any type of dementia

Organ failure: Heart, kidney, liver and chronic respiratory conditions (COPD)

Neurodegenerative disease: Parkinson's, progressive supranuclear palsy, motor neurone disease, multiple systems atrophy, multiple sclerosis

Results

Between 2013-2018, there were 5,005 deaths

- Deaths were 1% of the population per year.
- Prior to 2016, Hospice cared for 30% of those who died. By 2018, this had increased to 39% of all those who died.
- Of those who had a palliative condition, Hospice provided care for 30%; leaving 34% who could have benefited from palliative care.
- Dementia/frailty was the fastest growing recorded cause of death between 2013 and 2018.

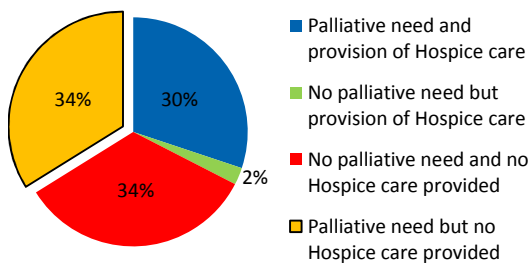


Figure 2. Palliative need and Hospice care provision 2013-2018

Hospice was involved with 88% of all cancer cases but only in a quarter or less of cases with other categorised conditions

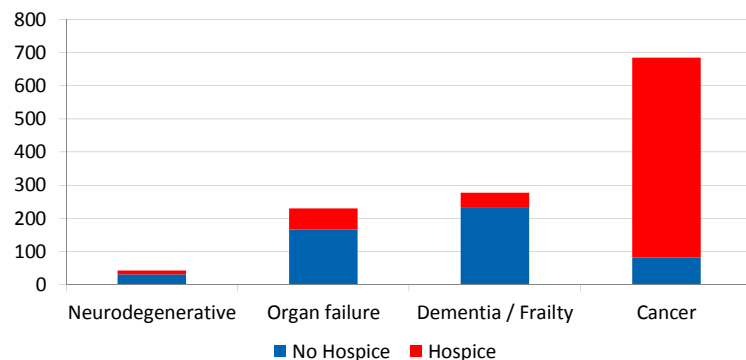


Figure 4. Hospice care by cause of death 2016-2018

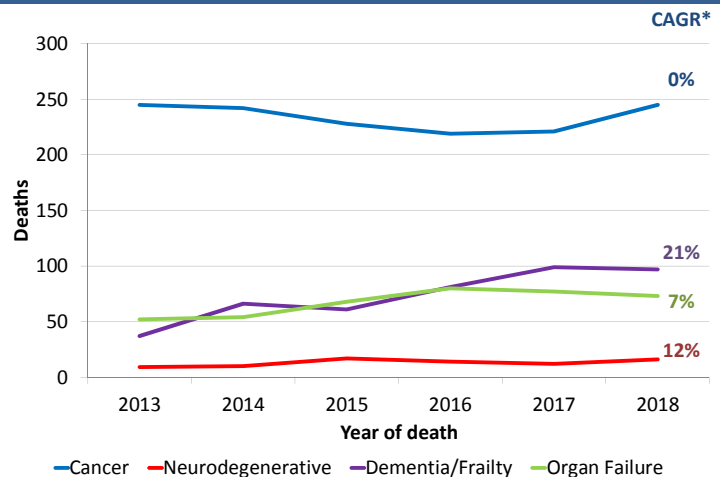


Figure 3. Cause of death by year

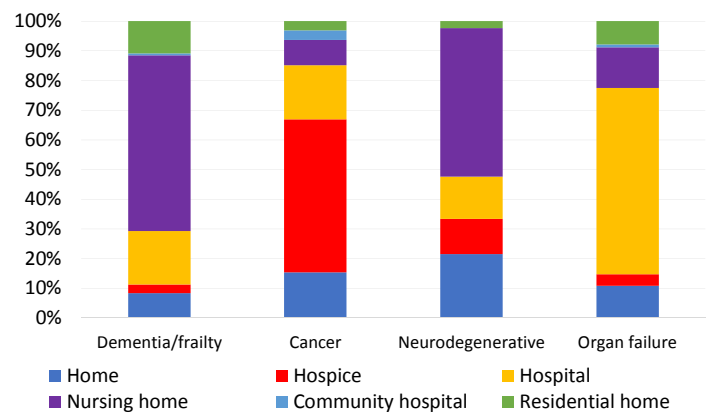


Figure 5. Place of death by cause of death, 2013-2018

Conclusions

Since 2016, more persons have received care from Hospice. However, those with non-cancer conditions, who may potentially benefit from palliative care, remain under-represented compared to those with cancer. Future studies are needed to understand the factors contributing to this difference.