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Digital health innovation to integrate palliative care during the COVID-19 pandemic



The novel coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) pandemic has raised difficult questions about how we will allocate hospital resources as the volume of severely ill patients threatens to exceed conventional capacity [1,2]. As emergency physicians, we are skilled at performing intubations and other critical life-saving procedures when patients arrive to us in extremis. However, palliative care is not as readily available in most emergency departments [3,4].

As of 2019, only 161 emergency physicians have obtained palliative care certification through ABEM [5]. During this ongoing pandemic, many agree that this is an important time to bridge the gap between the specialties of emergency medicine and palliative care [1]. Patients who are older than 65 years old and those with pre-existing chronic disease have demonstrated a higher risk of mortality due to COVID-19—the same patients who may wish to forgo prolonged life support and similar

interventions at the end of life [1,6]. By developing tools to seamlessly integrate palliative care into emergency medicine practice, we can better deliver care that is compassionate, rational, and well-aligned with patients' values and goals [2,7].

We describe the experience of Partners' HealthCare, a tertiary healthcare system in Boston, and its innovative approach to creating an online, centralized compendium of reference materials for clinicians caring for patients who may not be expected to survive COVID-19 infection. PalliCOVID (<https://pallCOVID.app>) is a web application that was developed by these authors for the rapid dissemination of hospital-specific clinical guidelines that are succinct and specific to the end stages of the COVID-19 disease process. These guidelines take into account the realities of our current practice environment, with its enhanced infection control measures and restricted visitor policies, that make end-of-life care in the emergency department especially challenging.

PalliCOVID is a mobile-responsive website that can be viewed from both mobile devices and desktop computers, making it easy to access evidence-based content such as opioid dosing recommendations for the treatment of dyspnea and pain at the end of life (Fig. 1) and a conversation guide for rapid code status determination in the peri-

DFCI/BWH PalliCOVID Pocket Card

PLEASE PAGE DFCI/BWH PALLIATIVE CARE SERVICE AT #42200 WITH QUESTIONS. WE'RE HERE TO HELP 24/7!

Using IV Opioids for Dyspnea and Pain

For guidance using PO opioids, visit <http://pinkbook.dfci.org>

Choose a PRN Dose for Opioid Naïve Patients:*

NORMAL renal function

- **IV MORPHINE** 2-4mg IV Q2h PRN

ABNORMAL renal function (CrCl<50)

- **IV HYDROMORPHONE** 0.2-0.4mg IV Q2h PRN
- **IV FENTANYL** 25-50 mcg IV Q15 min PRN

***Decrease starting dose by 50% for patients >65**

If pain/dyspnea returns as soon as PRN dose wears off, start an infusion.

- Add up the past 12-hour IV opioid requirement
- Divide by 12 to reach hourly rate

ALWAYS USE PRN BOLUSES FOR ACUTE SYMPTOMS

- PRN bolus dose = 1-2X the drip rate
- If symptoms poorly controlled, bolus can be repeated after 15 mins. If necessary, bolus can then be doubled.

Increase infusion rate if requiring >3 PRN doses in 6 hours:

- Add up PRN doses and divide by # hours given
- Add this to current infusion rate
- Adjust PRN bolus dose to 1-2x drip rate

Converting Long-Acting Opioids to IV Infusions

1. Calculate the total long-acting opioid use in 24 hours
2. Convert to IV medication of choice based on conversion table
3. Reduce the dose by 25% for incomplete cross-tolerance, unless symptoms are poorly controlled
4. Divide by 24 to reach the hourly rate
5. Use the guidelines to the left to titrate infusion rates and boluses

Opioid Conversion Table
(all doses in chart are equianalgesic)

Drug	PO/PR (mg)	IV/SQ (mg)
Morphine	30	10
Oxycodone	20	N/A
Hydromorphone	7.5	1.5
Fentanyl	N/A	0.1 (100mcg)

Dana-Farber Cancer Institute

Adapted from VitalTalk, University of Washington Medicine, and the MGH Division of Palliative Care and Geriatric Medicine

BRIGHAM HEALTH
BRIGHAM AND WOMEN'S HOSPITAL

Fig. 1. Opioids for Treatment of Dyspnea and Pain Pocket Card.

ED PERI-INTUBATION CONVERSATION GUIDE	
<p>Goal: Make rapid, patient-centered intubation recommendations for patients who may be at high-risk for poor outcomes.</p> <p>After establishing that <u>advance directive does not exist</u>, complete the following steps:</p>	
STEPS	WHAT TO ASK
Ask what they know	I am Dr. _____. I am sorry to meet you this way. Can you tell me your understanding of what is happening with your [mother]?
Warning shot	I am afraid I have serious news. Would it be OK if I share?
Headline	Your [mother's] is not breathing well from [pneumonia/COVID]. With her other health issues, I am worried she could get sicker and even die from this.
Establish urgency & align	We need to work together quickly to make the best decisions for her care.
Baseline function	To decide which treatments might help your [mother] the most, I need to know more about her. What type of activities was she doing day-to-day before this illness?
Patient's Values (Select appropriate questions)	Has she previously expressed wishes about the kinds of medical care she would or would not want? If time is short, what is most important to her ? How much would she be willing to go through for possibility of more time? What abilities are so crucial to her that she would consider life not worth living if she lost them? Are there states she would consider worse than dying ?
Summarize	What I heard is _____. Did I get that right?
Make recommendations	We will use all available medical treatments that we think will help your loved one recover from this illness. For her, this means care focused on _____.
Forecast [If they elect ICU care]	In 24 to 48 hours, ICU team will discuss with you how (your mother) is responding to treatment.

Fig. 2. Rapid Code Status Determination Conversation Guide for Use in Peri-Intubation Situations in the Emergency Department.

intubation setting (Fig. 2). Importantly, the content has been carefully reviewed by palliative care experts at Partners' prior to publication and is frequently updated to represent the best available evidence. We have made the majority of the content on PalliCOVID publicly accessible in order to lower the barriers to sharing best practices with other clinicians caring for seriously ill COVID-19 patients. Some specialized features of the application, such as one-click access to the hospital paging system, however, are limited in access to users within the Partners HealthCare System. By linking to the hospital's paging system, PalliCOVID allows clinicians to use their mobile devices to send stat consult requests to the palliative care service without having to leave the patient's bedside.

By using digital health innovation to incorporate palliative care practices into our workflows, emergency physicians will be empowered to provide high-quality, goal-concordant care to critically ill patients, with a focus on dignity, symptom management, and avoidance of invasive or potentially harmful interventions [8].

This pandemic has shown us that, despite our best efforts, we will not be able to save the life of every patient infected with COVID-19. By working closely with our palliative care colleagues to develop innovative solutions like PalliCOVID, we can support emergency physicians doing their best to provide ethical, humanistic care on the front lines.

Author contributions

This manuscript was written primarily by LL, with significant editorial contributions from KO. The digital health application described, PalliCOVID.app, was originally developed by HMZ, RS, and ABL and is now being maintained by LL, RS, and HMZ.

This paper should be published in American Journal of Emergency Medicine because it is highly relevant to the current pandemic environment and addresses key challenges related to end of life care for COVID patients. This paper shares insights as to what technological innovations other healthcare organizations can adopt in order to better integrate palliative care services into the emergency department workflow.

We verify that this submission has not been previously published and, if accepted here, will not be published elsewhere.

Conflict of Interest Disclosure

LL, RS, KO, ABL, and HMZ report no conflict of interest.

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Prior presentations

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