

JSNA newsflash

What we know now 2013 End of Life Care

Recently, Public Health England published the report "[What we know now 2013 - New information collated by the End of Life Care Intelligence Meeting](#)", which provides an update of the information and evidence about end of life care published by the National End of Life Care Intelligence Network and its partners over the past year.

Population and age of death In 2011, 36.2% of deaths were in those aged 85 years and over. Of those who die, 69-85% need palliative care in high-income countries.

Place of death Home is the preferred place of death for the majority of people and there has been an increase in the number of deaths in the usual place of residence (at home or in care homes): from 38% in 2008 to 44% in 2012. Hospital is still the most common place of death.

Hospital care Of a sample of deaths in England, 90% had some hospital care in the final year before death. The average length of stay for people who die in hospital is 12.9 days in 2010/11.

Primary care 17% of deaths are recorded on the palliative care register, of which 23% are not caused by cancer, and these people are more likely to receive well-coordinated care.

What does this mean for Richmond?

We have reviewed this report and set it in the context of the most recently available data from the Office of National Statistics, Hospital Episode Statistics and the Quality and Outcomes Framework.

Population and age of death Crude death rates in 2012 are lower in Richmond (0.6%) than the England average (0.9%). 44% of deaths in Richmond in 2012 are in those aged 85 and over.

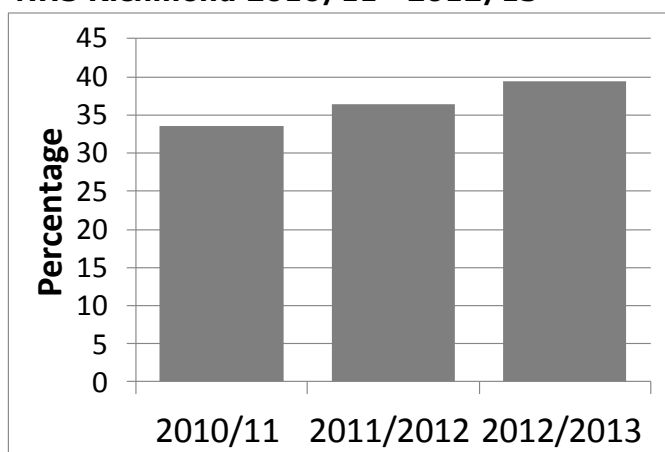
Place of death The percentage of people dying in their usual place of residence (at home or in a care home) in Richmond has increased from 33.6% in 2010/11 to 39.4% in 2012/2013 (See Figure).

Hospital care The proportion of hospital admissions in 2010-11 that ended in death that are emergencies is lower in Richmond (84.5%) than the England average (89.7%). The average number of bed days per admission that end in death is 16.0 in Richmond compared to 12.9 in England.

Almost half of emergency hospital admissions ending in death in 2012 were by people who are aged 85 years and over (45%). Of those aged 85 years and over who died after emergency admission, 38% were admitted because of respiratory diseases, 15% because of circulatory diseases, and 7% because of diseases of the genitourinary system.

Primary care The proportion of people registered by general practitioners on the palliative care register in Richmond (18.6%) is comparable to London (17.1%) and lower than the England average (23.3%).

Figure - Percentage of deaths in usual place of residence (at home or in care homes) in CCG NHS Richmond 2010/11 –2012/13



Contact details

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We welcome feedback and are continually reviewing processes and products.

As new information becomes available, we aim to rapidly distribute with a local commentary via our Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) newsflashes. We'd welcome your feedback. Please send your comments directly to JSNA@richmond.gov.uk or to the Public Health Team.

Joint Strategic Needs Assessments for the borough of Richmond are available at www.richmond.gov.uk/jsna.



Richmond

Clinical Commissioning Group