

Why use SPICT-4ALL in prisons and other secured settings?

SPICT-4ALL helps prison staff identify people whose general health is getting poorer and who have signs of worsening health conditions for review and care planning.

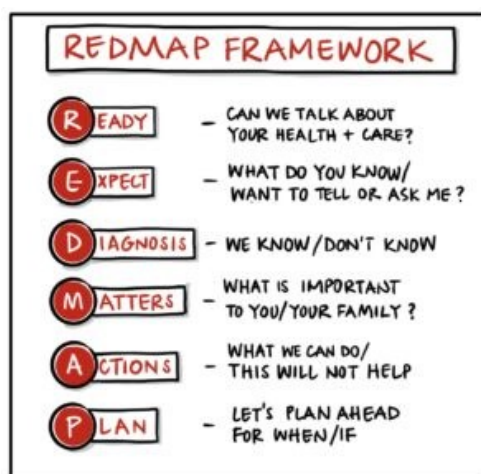
SPICT-4ALL looks for progressive changes in health and more care needs. Timely identification can improve treatment and care of a person months or years before they are nearing death.

People benefit from treatment of their health conditions based on realistic, available options and their own goals of care, plus a holistic palliative care approach and future (advance) care planning.

Using SPICT-4LL to assess people's needs and plan care.

- **Emergency hospital admission**, more **clinic visits** or a **decline in health**: review current care, treatments and medication; discuss future options; plan for managing further deterioration.
- **Poorly controlled symptoms**: review and optimise available treatment of underlying conditions; stop medicines/interventions/tests not of benefit; use effective palliative symptom control measures.
- People who are **increasingly dependent on others** due to deteriorating functional ability, physical frailty and/or mental health problems often need additional care and support.
- **Complex symptoms** or other **problems that are hard to manage**; consider specialist palliative care review or involve another appropriate specialist or service.
- Assess **decision-making capacity**. Plan ahead if this will deteriorate. Record details of close family/friends, Power of Attorney or legal proxies. Involve in decision-making if capacity is impaired.
- Identify people who need **coordinated care and care planning**. Review and update all care plans and nursing tools in a timely way.
- Agree, record, share, and plan to review any future (advance) care plans; include plans for urgent or emergency care and treatment if the person's health deteriorates.

Future care planning



Future care planning conversations can be about:

- What matters for this person if their health changes.
- Plans for hospital care - admission, outpatient visits, tests and treatments. Depends on the person's health problems, situation, and goals of care.
- Treatments/medicines that help, could stop, will not work or have a poor outcome.
- Cardiopulmonary resuscitation (if relevant).
- Choosing proxy decision-makers (Power of Attorney).
- What the person would like; anything they do not want.
- Help and support for family/ friends. Think about need for a family liaison officer.

Tips on starting conversations about changes in health and planning care

"I am glad you are better and I hope you will stay well, but I am worried that you could get ill again..."

"Can we talk about how we manage when we are not sure what will happen and when?"

"If you got less well in the future, what would be important for you?"

"Some people find it helps to talk about whether to go to hospital or not if they get ill...."