

This is a repository copy of *Understanding and addressing challenges for Advance Care Planning in the COVID-19 pandemic: An analysis of the UK CovPall survey data from specialist palliative care services*.

White Rose Research Online URL for this paper:

<https://eprints.whiterose.ac.uk/174025/>

Version: Published Version

Article:

Bradshaw, Andy, Dunleavy, Lesley, Walshe, Catherine et al. (10 more authors) (2021) Understanding and addressing challenges for Advance Care Planning in the COVID-19 pandemic: An analysis of the UK CovPall survey data from specialist palliative care services. *Palliative Medicine*. 1225–1237. ISSN 0269-2163

<https://doi.org/10.1177/02692163211017387>

Reuse

This article is distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) licence. This licence allows you to distribute, remix, tweak, and build upon the work, even commercially, as long as you credit the authors for the original work. More information and the full terms of the licence here:


<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/>













Takedown

If you consider content in White Rose Research Online to be in breach of UK law, please notify us by emailing eprints@whiterose.ac.uk including the URL of the record and the reason for the withdrawal request.

Understanding and addressing challenges for advance care planning in the COVID-19 pandemic: An analysis of the UK CovPall survey data from specialist palliative care services

Palliative Medicine
2021, Vol. 35(7) 1225–1237
© The Author(s) 2021
Article reuse guidelines:
sagepub.com/journals-permissions
DOI: 10.1177/02692163211017387
journals.sagepub.com/home/pmj



Andy Bradshaw¹, Lesley Dunleavy², Catherine Walshe²,
Nancy Preston², Rachel L Cripps³, Mevhibe Hocaoglu³,
Sabrina Bajwah³, Matthew Maddocks³, Adejoke O Oluyase³,
Katherine Sleeman³, Irene J Higginson³, Lorna Fraser⁴
and Fliss Murtagh¹; On behalf of the CovPall study team

Abstract

Background: Specialist palliative care services play an important role in conducting advance care planning during COVID-19. Little is known about the challenges to advance care planning in this context, or the changes services made to adapt.

Aim: Describe the challenges that UK specialist palliative care services experienced regarding advance care planning during COVID-19 and changes made to support timely conversations.

Design: Online survey of UK palliative/hospice services' response to COVID-19. Closed-ended responses are reported descriptively. Open-ended responses were analysed using a thematic Framework approach using the Social Ecological Model to understand challenges.

Respondents: Two hundred and seventy-seven services.

Results: More direct advance care planning was provided by 38% of services, and 59% provided more support to others. Some challenges to advance care planning pre-dated the pandemic, whilst others were specific to/exacerbated by COVID-19. Challenges are demonstrated through six themes: complex decision making in the face of a new infectious disease; maintaining a personalised approach; COVID-19-specific communication difficulties; workload and pressure; sharing information; and national context of fear and uncertainty. Two themes demonstrate changes made to support: adapting local processes and adapting local structures.

Conclusions: Professionals and healthcare providers need to ensure advance care planning is individualised by tailoring it to the values, priorities, and ethnic/cultural/religious context of each person. Policymakers need to consider how high-quality advance care planning can be resourced as a part of standard healthcare ahead of future pandemic waves. In facilitating this, we provide questions to consider at each level of the Social Ecological Model.

Keywords

Palliative care, hospices, coronavirus, surveys and questionnaires, pandemics, advance care planning

What is already known about the topic?

- An important part of palliative care's response to COVID-19 is ensuring that timely and proactive advance care planning discussions occur with patients and their care networks.
- High quality advance care planning is viewed as a process that adopts a holistic, collaborative, and individualised approach.

¹Wolfson Palliative Care Research Centre, Hull York Medical School, University of Hull, Hull, UK

²International Observatory on End of Life Care, Lancaster University, Lancaster, UK

³Cicely Saunders Institute of Palliative Care, Policy & Rehabilitation, King's College London, London, UK

⁴Martin House Research Centre, Department of Health Sciences, University of York, York, UK

Corresponding author:

Andy Bradshaw, Wolfson Palliative Care Research Centre, Hull York Medical School, University of Hull, Hull, HU6 7RX, UK.
Email: andrew.bradshaw@hyms.ac.uk

- Prior to COVID-19, challenges to advance care planning included time constraints, lack of training, fears of taking away hope, limited resources, and insufficient knowledge.

What this paper adds?

- The COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated already-existing challenges to conducting high-quality, individualised advance care planning, including the ability to maintain a personalised approach, and sharing information between services.
- COVID-19-specific challenges to advance care planning exist, including the complexities of decision-making for a novel infectious disease, communication issues, and workload pressures.
- In responding to these challenges, services adapted local processes (prioritising specific components, normalisation and integration into everyday practice) and structures (using technology, shifting resources, and collaboration) of care.

Implications for practice, theory or policy

- COVID-19 has provided an opportunity to re-think advance care planning in which the starting point to any discussion is always the values and priorities of patients themselves.
- Providers and policymakers need to urgently consider how high-quality advance care planning can be resourced and normalised as a part of standard care across the health sector, ahead of future or recurrent pandemic waves and in routine care more generally.
- There are several key questions that health professionals, services, and policy makers ought to consider in working towards this.

Introduction

In March 2020, the World Health Organisation declared Coronavirus (COVID-19) a global pandemic, with an estimated global mortality rate of 3.4%, increasing with age and co-morbidities.¹ The number of patients suffering and dying from COVID-19-related illness is placing huge pressure on healthcare systems across the world.² By March 2021, 114,140,104 people globally had been diagnosed with COVID-19 and 2,535,520 had died as a result of this infection.³

Worldwide, specialist palliative care services have an important role to play in responding to the pandemic and are skilled in delivering person-centred symptom control and making complex decisions in the face of uncertainty.^{2,4,5} One crucial aspect of decision making in palliative care – and even more so within the context of the pandemic – is ensuring that timely advance care planning discussions occur with both COVID-19 and non-COVID-19 patients (and their families).

Adapting existing person-centred definitions,^{6,7} we define high quality advance care planning as ‘timely considerations and activities to best prepare for future care, including: identifying values based on past experiences and quality of life; choosing proxy decision-makers wisely and verifying that they understand their role; deciding whether to grant leeway (and how much) in proxy decision making, and; informing other family of wishes in advance to reduce or prevent conflict’. As a person’s preferences and priorities are complex and may change over time,^{8,9} we view advance care planning as a process, not a one-time event or document.¹⁰ In the COVID-19 pandemic, it is crucial that healthcare professionals have high

quality and timely advance care planning discussions with patients and their families, to enhance the likelihood of improved outcomes and satisfaction.^{11–13} However, this presents multiple challenges.

Patient (unpredictable disease/prognosis, insufficient knowledge of health status, anxiety, and denial),^{13,14} professional (time constraints, lack of communication training/skills, fears of taking away hope),^{13–15} and system-wide (limited resources and unclear responsibilities)^{14–16} challenges exist to initiating and following-up advance care planning discussions. Currently, however, there is lack of evidence regarding how these issues manifest during the COVID-19 pandemic, or what may be done to address these challenges. Addressing these issues is crucial in optimising the specialist palliative care response to the COVID-19 pandemic and for adapting to future increases in the need for palliative care.^{17,18}

This study aims to describe the challenges that UK specialist palliative care services experienced regarding advance care planning during the COVID-19 pandemic and the changes made to support timely conversations.

Methodology and methods

Design and participants

The CovPall study is a rapid multinational observational study of palliative care during COVID-19.¹⁹ Given that understandings of advance care planning during COVID-19 are dependent on the cultural and policy contexts in which they are conducted, this paper reports data from the UK nations only through collecting data via a cross-sectional on-line survey of hospice and specialist palliative services

Table 1. Closed and free-text survey questions analysed in this study.

Questions taken from section 4 of the survey, titled: 'How have your services changed in response to COVID-19'		
Closed questions	4.13. Would you say you are now involved directly with patients/families in advance care planning?	1. A lot more 2. Slightly more
	4.14. Would you say you are now involved advising/supporting others and/or educating about advance care planning?	3. About the same 4. Slightly less' 5. Much less
Open questions	4.15. In what ways (if any) have you changed how you are supporting advance care planning?	Free text response
	4.16. What would you say are the main challenges for advance care planning during the COVID-19 pandemic?	

in the UK. Services providing hospice and specialist palliative care across inpatient palliative care, hospital palliative care, home palliative care, and home nursing settings were eligible for participation and recruited through palliative care and hospice organisations (Sue Ryder, Hospice UK, Marie Curie, European Association of Palliative Care, Together for Short Lives, and the palliativedrugs.com and www.pos-pal.org network) between April and July 2020. Within these sites, service leads (medical or nurse directors/clinicians) or their selected nominees were eligible to complete the survey.

Ethical approval was obtained from King's College London Research Ethics committee (LRS-19/20-18541). The CovPall protocol is registered (ISRCTN16561225) and these survey results are reported according to STROBE²⁰ and CHERRIES checklists.²¹

Survey and data collection

This survey was developed through iterations within the CovPall team and piloted in expert and Patient Public Involvement consultations. REDCap was used to securely build and host the survey which aimed to understand how specialist palliative care and hospice services/organisations responded to the COVID-19 pandemic, and comprised of 72 closed- and 94 free-text responses (the full survey is provided in supplementary file 1, and procedures for the survey are provided in supplementary file 2). This paper focuses on the impact of COVID-19 on advance care planning via analyses of two closed-ended and two free-text questions (see Table 1). The responses provided were reflections made by service leads (or their nominees) on behalf of the service/organisation in which they worked. The pandemic started in the UK in March 2020, and data on the number of COVID-19 patients seen were collected between 23/04/2020 and 31/07/2020.

Data analysis

Anonymised quantitative data items were summarised descriptively. Free text responses were analysed in NVivo (v12) using a thematic Framework approach.²² This

allowed within- and between-case analyses to be made to explore how key contextual variables related to main themes. The following iterative steps were followed: (1) familiarisation and coding; (2) developing an analytic framework; (3) indexing; (4) charting (by developing matrices to understand differences in main themes across key variables); and (5) interpreting the data. During the development of our analytic framework, we recognised that responses to the challenges to advance care planning free-text question could be understood through using an adapted version of the Social Ecological Model.^{23,24} This model recognises that challenges to advance care planning exist at multiple interacting levels (individual, interpersonal, within teams/services, between teams/services, and national).

We adopted a relativist approach to rigour²⁵ by using lists of criteria on what researchers agree constitutes high quality qualitative analysis^{26–28} as a starting point and then selecting criteria appropriate to the context, purposes, and methodology of this study (Table 2).

Findings

Characteristics of survey sample and advance care planning provision

We received responses from 277 UK palliative care services, of which 168 included hospice services (equating to ~76% of hospice services in the UK,²⁹ see Table 3). Two hundred and forty-eight services reported caring for patients with suspected or confirmed COVID-19, and 16 services reported no suspected or confirmed cases of COVID-19 patients (13 did not provide a response to this question). The number of COVID-19 patients seen ranged from 0 to 400 (median 14; IQR 5–52). Thirty eight percent of responding services were directly providing more advance care planning and 59% were providing more advice to others about advance care planning. The vast majority (92%) of those who were providing more direct advance care planning were also providing more advice to others about the advance care planning process.

Table 2. List of quality criteria selected for ensuring a rigorous qualitative analysis and how it was fulfilled in this study.

Quality criteria	How it was fulfilled
Rich rigor (does the analysis use appropriate theoretical constructs, data, sample, and context?) ²⁷	We collected and analysed free text responses from 277 palliative care services (~84% of hospices in the UK), drawing on the Social Ecological Model to understand and explain the individual, organisational/structural, and national challenges to conducting advance care planning during the COVID-19 pandemic within a UK context.
Credibility (have thick descriptions and detailed findings been provided?) ^{26,27}	A wealth of free-text data allowed for thick description and detail that shows the reader the challenges and changes made to support advance care planning during the COVID-19 pandemic. Quotes and their descriptions are provided to support this.
Width (how comprehensive is the evidence provided?) ²⁶	Data was collected across all regions of the UK during the first wave of the pandemic, thus presenting a diversity of voices and perspectives (see Table 3 for demographic information of participating services).
Exploiting exceptional data (were contradictory data attended to during analysis?) ²⁸	During analysis, data that contradicted or questioned the narratives of main themes were attended to and incorporated into the development of themes.
Sincerity (did the research team engage in reflexivity and were they transparent about the research process?) ²⁷	Each step of the analytic process is outlined clearly. During analysis, the research team offered critical and alternative interpretations/explanations of findings, challenged each other's assumptions, and encouraged introspective (e.g. how each researcher's biases, experiences, and histories impacted the analytic process) and intersubjective (e.g. how interactions between the research team members affected analysis) forms of reflexivity.
Meaningful coherence (does the analysis achieves its intended goals through using appropriate methods?) ²⁷	We used thematic Framework analysis to understand the research aims and, in the discussion, contextualise research findings in relation to previous literature regarding advance care planning during COVID-19 and palliative care more generally.

Free text responses

The analysis of free-text responses are divided into two sections. The first section presents six themes and two sub-themes representing the challenges to advance care planning and how these were understood through the different levels (national, individual, interpersonal, within- and between-teams and services) of the Social Ecological Model. Whilst some of these challenges were specific to COVID-19, others were general challenges exacerbated by the pandemic (see Figure 1). The second section presents two themes and five sub-themes representing the changes/adaptations that services made to support advance care planning during the pandemic.

Section 1: Challenges to advance care planning

National level

Theme 1: A national context of fear and uncertainty. Advance care planning discussions were challenging because they took place in a national context of fear and uncertainty. Fears across society – alongside national policies on social/physical distancing – provided a contextual backdrop through which challenges at other levels of the Social Ecological Model may be understood.

A major source of fear and uncertainty was that many patients, their families, and healthcare professionals perceived that clinical decisions were being made on the

basis of limited resources, rationing of treatments and services, and the government policy to 'protect the NHS'. There was particular concern that people who were older, had comorbidities, were disabled, or from Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic backgrounds were more likely to be discriminated through the adoption of a blanket – as opposed to a person-centred – approach to shared decision-making:

'Perception in public that [advance care planning] is about rationing rather than sensible clinical judgement. In young adult/transition work, huge fear among disabled communities and the perception that they will be denied potentially effective interventions due to discrimination'. [Senior Medical Team Member, Hospital Palliative Care Team, Adult Service, Scotland]

'Family and patient concerns around 'blanket' and CPR [cardiopulmonary resuscitation] decisions'. [Medical Director/Lead Medical Clinician, Hospital Palliative Care Team, Adult Service, England]

Respondents reported that media coverage – regardless of its accuracy – on issues such as blanket/generalised decisions, rationing of treatments, and the role (and limits of) ventilatory support, exacerbated the aforementioned public fears and uncertainties:

'My views on advance care planning remain the same as pre-COVID-19; it should be individualised to improve patient care.'

Table 3. Demographic information of participating palliative care services and an overview of UK participants' responses to closed-ended CovPall survey questions on advance care planning.

	Number	%
Total responses	277	100
Role of respondents		
Medical director/lead medical clinician	97	35.4
Nurse director/lead nurse clinician	69	25.2
Other	108	39.4
Did not provide a response	3	–
Countries		
England	225	81.2
Scotland	33	11.9
Wales	15	5.4
Northern Ireland	4	1.4
Patients		
Adult only	247	89.2
Children only	16	5.7
Both	11	4.0
Did not provide a response	3	1.1
Setting		
Inpatient palliative care unit	168	63.0
Hospital palliative care team	135	49.6
Home palliative care team	160	59.1
Did not provide a response	92	32.7
Type of management		
Charitable/non profit	143	51.6
Public	103	37.2
Private/other	16	5.4
Did not provide a response	15	5.4
Advance care planning	Number of respondents	%
Directly providing advance care planning		
A lot more	28	10.1
Slightly more	77	27.8
About the same	134	48.4
Slightly less	13	4.7
Much less	10	3.6
Did not provide a response	15	5.4
Advising others about advance care planning		%
A lot more	76	27.4
Slightly more	86	31.1
About the same	80	28.9
Slightly less	12	4.3
Much less	8	2.9
Did not provide a response	15	5.4

Information on settings is not mutually exclusive; many responding services delivered palliative care across multiple settings.

I have continued to practice in this way. The media has covered how during the pandemic there have been some cases when the way it has been delivered has led to those at the receiving end feeling as though their focus has been on

protecting services as opposed to the individual.' [Medical Director/Lead Medical Clinician, Multiple Settings, Adult Service, Scotland]

Individual level

Theme 2: Complex decision-making in the face of a new infectious disease. The rapid onset of a novel infectious disease with so many uncertainties meant that decision-making during advance care planning became even more complex and challenging. Uncertainties regarding the clinical trajectory and prognosis of COVID-19 patients contributed to the challenges of advance care planning because COVID-19 seemed to affect people in different ways; recovery, mortality, and outcomes varied between patients making it difficult to use past experience to inform subsequent decisions. Moreover, profound uncertainties of a different order existed that were related to knowing nothing about COVID-19 (e.g. its death/infection rate, or whether it was acute/chronic, etc.):

'The uncertainty of response. Patients with advanced disease have survived while those with no underlying medical conditions have died. The ability to know the course of the illness and make informed decisions with patients in light of that uncertainty is challenging. It requires a dynamic approach to decision making which is difficult to sensitively achieve at times of high stress in medical systems.' [Consultant in Palliative Medicine, Multiple Settings, Adult Service, England]

One aspect of decision making that was particularly complex and challenging was surrounding service provision and treatment options. This included discussing what services and treatments were appropriate/available, predicting how patients may respond to treatments, treatment limitations, and how any decisions on these issues were subject to dynamic changes in a person's health status:

'Uncertainty about treatment availability, potential prognosis on an individual level, when to stop medical interventions like CPAP [meaning continuous positive airway pressure ventilation]/high flow oxygen.' [Medical Director/Lead Medical Clinician, Hospital Palliative Care Team, Adult Service, England]

'Some of the decisions about limitation of treatment may be appropriate while the patient has COVID-19 but may not be if they recover and then experience different health conditions. I wonder if this review process is happening.' [Medical Director/Lead Medical Clinician, Hospital Palliative Care Team, Adult Service, England]

Theme 3: Maintaining a personalised approach. Respondents reflected on how the abruptness of the pandemic made it difficult to avoid advance care planning becoming a 'tick-box' exercise in which generalised decisions were made:

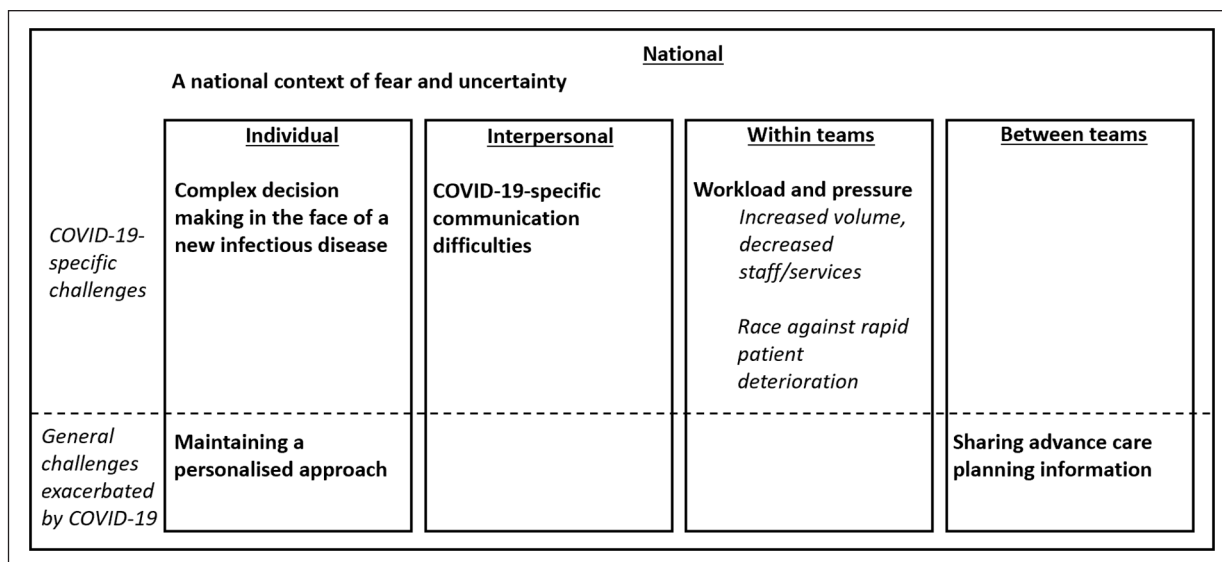


Figure 1. An overview of the **themes** and **sub-themes** that represent the challenges to advance care planning in the context of COVID-19, and how they relate to the different levels of the Social Ecological Model.

This diagram is representative of findings related to section 1 only (the challenges to advance care planning).

[One main challenge was reported as] 'avoiding advance care planning becoming part of a tick box culture and remaining a meaningful conversation about what is important to a patient, ensuring the promotion of advance care planning is for the benefit of the patient and not motivated by limited resources.' [Medical Director/Lead Medical Clinician, Multiple settings, Adult Service, Scotland]

A prominent challenge to maintaining an individualised approach – particularly with regards to preferred place of care/death – was that advance care planning discussions were occurring in the context of limited choices regarding discharge options. This was either because some services refused to accept COVID-19 patients or because there was a reluctance in being discharged to settings where there were COVID-19 positive patients and consequent visiting restrictions:

'Care options are different - not able to access care homes or the hospice as preferred place of care/death, especially in the first 5 weeks' [Consultant in Palliative Medicine, Home Palliative Care Team, Adult Service, Wales]

Interpersonal level

Theme 4: COVID-19-specific communication difficulties. Policies on physical/social distancing and the use of personal protective equipment presented COVID-19-specific communication challenges. A common communication challenge reported was having remote and telephone advance care planning conversations. Lack of face-to-face contact meant that many healthcare professionals felt that they had lost some of the 'tools' that were integral to their practice during these exchanges:

'The reduced face-to-face contact and social distancing feels like we have had our tools taken away from us - emphasizing the importance of advanced communication skills - listening and responding appropriately, ensuring clear understandable language. . . The ward teams have needed to give bad news over telephone contact which is not usual practice - advance care planning over the telephone is markedly harder than it is face-to-face.' [Macmillan Specialist Nurse, Hospital Palliative Care Team, Adult Service, England]

These lost 'tools' included the ability to draw on non-verbal clues (e.g. physical touch, reading the environment/patient cues), and develop trusting/respectful relationships prior to conversations; things deemed fundamental in managing the sensitivities, compassion, and nuances of advance care planning conversations:

'Not being able to have face-to-face discussions when having sensitive conversations, not being able to physically touch patients and their loved ones who may crave physical comfort such as a hug or hand being held.' [Nurse Director/Lead Nurse Clinician, Multiple Settings, Adult Service, England]

'Staff finding it difficult to have those conversations with people who they haven't met before and having to do it remotely feels impersonal and harsh.' [Medical Director/Lead Medical Clinician, Multiple Settings, Adult Service, England]

Even if face-to-face discussions were possible, personal protective equipment acted as a physical barrier which made it difficult to use non-verbal communication to display compassion/empathy or provide physical forms of comfort:

'Personal protective equipment has been a challenge as it is difficult to see facial expressions or comfort a family member during difficult, distressing discussions.' [Nurse Director/Lead Nurse Clinician, Multiple Settings, Adult and Children Services, England]

Regardless of whether discussions were remote or face-to-face, an overarching challenge to communicating advance care plans during the pandemic was the difficulty of involving families in conversations.

'The restrictions on visiting make it more difficult to involve families and often the family haven't seen the patient for some time and don't have that visual cue of how unwell they are.' [Medical Director/Lead Medical Clinician, Hospital Palliative Care Team, Adult Service, England]

There were concerns that people from ethnic minority groups may have been disproportionately affected by these communication difficulties:

'It is much harder in those patients/families that you haven't seen face-to-face, and particularly when there are cultural or language barriers or capacity issues preventing a conversation with the patient.' [Medical Director/Lead Medical Clinician, Specialist Palliative Home Care Service, Adult Service, England]

Within teams and services level

Theme 5: Workload and pressure

Sub-theme 1: Increased volume, decreased staff and services. The increase in the number of patients who needed advance care planning discussions (for new referrals and reviewing patients already on their caseload) meant that teams had to work longer, harder, and quicker to ensure that timely advance care planning discussions occurred:

'Volume of people who need them [advance care planning discussions].' [Medical Director/Lead Medical Clinician, Multiple Settings, Adult Services, England]

'The numbers involved, particularly [in the] care home sector.' [Consultant in Palliative Medicine, Multiple Settings, Adult Service, Northern Ireland]

Exacerbating this was a decrease in the availability of healthcare professionals and auxiliary staff (due to absence, deployment to other services, and understaffing):

'Staff availability for distribution. Reaching all required professionals, some of the other professionals are working differently so may not be as available, also potential increase in staff absence may present a challenge.' [Nurse Director/Lead Nurse Clinician, Multiple Settings, Children Service, England]

'More difficult to conduct [advance care planning conversations] as not seeing patients earlier in their prognosis

as no day care facilities.' [Registered Manager/Outreach Clinical Lead, Multiple Settings, Adult Service, England]

Sub-theme 2: A race against rapid patient deterioration. Compounding an increased workload and pressure was the rapid clinical deterioration of COVID-19 patients which resulted in a perpetual race against time to engage in discussions before they became too ill, lost capacity, or died:

'There wasn't time for advance care planning with patients with COVID-19 - prognosis was sudden and very short.' [Nurse Director/Lead Nurse Clinician, Hospital Palliative Care Team, Adult Service, England]

'The hospital palliative care team have had an increase in referrals of very unwell semiconscious/unconscious patients with severe respiratory failure and high O2 requirements who are imminently dying and too unwell to engage in advance care planning. (Most would be too unwell for transfer even if they wanted this). There has been a decrease in less unwell cancer/and non-COVID-19 patients, non-cancer referrals where advance care planning may be more possible.' [Medical Director/Lead Medical Clinician, Hospital Palliative Care Team, Adult Service, England]

Because of this, many respondents spoke about how advance care planning conversations felt rushed and forced, rather than spending the necessary time needed to adopt a holistic and person-centered approach to discussions:

'advance care planning was needed to be done quickly and it wasn't always done at the right time, right place, or by the right person.' [Consultant in Palliative Medicine, Hospital Palliative Care Team, Adult Service, Scotland]

Between teams and services level

Theme 6: Sharing advance care planning information. A pre-existing challenge exacerbated by COVID-19 was the sharing of advance care planning information between services. Different services often used different electronic systems that did not allow for seamless transfer of patient advance care planning information:

'The ability to share information between primary and secondary care services, out-of-hours services, and a mixture of Local Authority and privately owned care homes.' [Consultant in Palliative Medicine, Multiple Settings, Adult Service, Wales]

Section 2: Changes to support advance care planning

Theme 1: Adapting local processes

Sub-theme 1: Prioritisation of escalation planning and DNACPR conversations. One adaptation was to prioritise

certain components of advance care planning (such as treatment escalation plans, DNACPR (Do Not Attempt Cardio-pulmonary Resuscitation), Recommended Summary Plan for Emergency Care and Treatment forms) felt to be of particular importance during the pandemic:

'Frailty nurses have been involved in ensuring that [many] residents in residential care in [locality] have an advance care planning & treatment escalation plan. Historically advance care planning for patients known to hospice is high. However, we are ensuring that all patients on the Inpatient Unit & the community [register] have treatment escalation plans.' [Nurse Director/Lead Nurse Clinician, Multiple Settings, Adult Service, England]

Sub-theme 2: Normalisation and integration of advance care planning. Another adaptation to local processes was an explicit effort made by services to integrate and embed advance care planning discussions into everyday clinical practice. This meant proactively initiating, reviewing, and updating Advance Care Plans for all people who were admitted to their service during the pandemic (including COVID-19 and non-COVID-19 patients) alongside ensuring that advance care planning discussions were routinely reviewed in multidisciplinary team meetings:

'Actively reviewing the outpatient caseload and community caseloads and targeting people without an advance care plan and broaching this with them more robustly.' [Medical Director/Lead Medical Clinician, Multiple Settings, Adult Service, England]

Respondents reflected on the pragmatic and practical steps taken, including having conversations earlier and integrating discussions as a routine practice that was completed on patient referral, admission, and discharge:

'Routinely including the option of advance care planning for all new referrals. Completing treatment escalation planning forms for patients in the community and on discharge from the hospice.' [Consultant in Palliative Medicine, Multiple Settings, Adult Service, England]

Theme 2: Adapting local structures

Sub-theme 3: Using technology to support advance care planning. One structural change that was made to support advance care planning discussions was the use of technology. Despite the challenges reported on having virtual and telephone discussions, many respondents reflected on how using these technologies as a form of communication was a way in which they adapted to the pandemic:

'Doing more advance care planning over the telephone which staff have had to adapt to doing. Patients are understanding the need of social distancing and the impact of COVID-19.' [Head of Quality Improvement, Multiple Settings, Adult Service, England]

Services also used technology to support advance care planning by refining information technology systems. Predominantly, this included the implementation and documenting of advance care planning on patients' electronic record and/or adapting electronic forms so that they were COVID-19-specific:

'We have had advance care planning discussions on the phone and via video consultations, we have completed 'paper' advance care planning documents electronically.' [Community Advanced Nurse Specialist, Home Palliative Care Team, Adult Service, England]

'[Name of system] was used where possible which was a new electronic way of recording advance care planning discussions that had just been finalised for use.' [Consultant in Palliative Medicine, Hospital Palliative Care Team, Adult Service, Scotland]

Sub-theme 4: Shifting resources. Some respondents reported shifting resources between services as a means to adapt to increased advance care planning demands. This was usually through delegating certain staff members with the specific responsibility of taking an active role in supporting advance care planning discussions:

'Clinical nurse specialist team taking on a much more active role in supporting these conversations.' [Medical Director/Lead Medical Clinician, Multiple Settings, Adult Service, England]

'Much work from the day hospice team supporting people who have had a General Practitioner letter about DNACPR [Do Not Attempt Cardio-pulmonary Resuscitation] and who wished to discuss it further.' [Senior Medical Team Member, Inpatient Palliative Care Unit, Adult Service, England]

Sub-theme 5: Adapting fast through collaboration. A common change that services made to support advance care planning during COVID-19 was establishing new, or developing already-existing, networks of support and integrated working within and between teams and services. A heavy emphasis was reported on using these networks to adapt fast through collaboration, usually by drawing on the knowledge and skills of specialists in palliative care who were experienced in advance care planning. The networks formed and types of collaboration that occurred were considerable. An overview of these collaborative changes with quotes can be seen in Figure 2.

Discussion

Using the Social Ecological Model, our findings demonstrate how the COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated already-existing challenges to conducting high-quality and timely advance care planning. At the individual level, the main challenge was maintaining an individualised approach¹³ and making complex decisions in the face of extreme clinical uncertainty.^{13,14,30} At the within- and between-teams

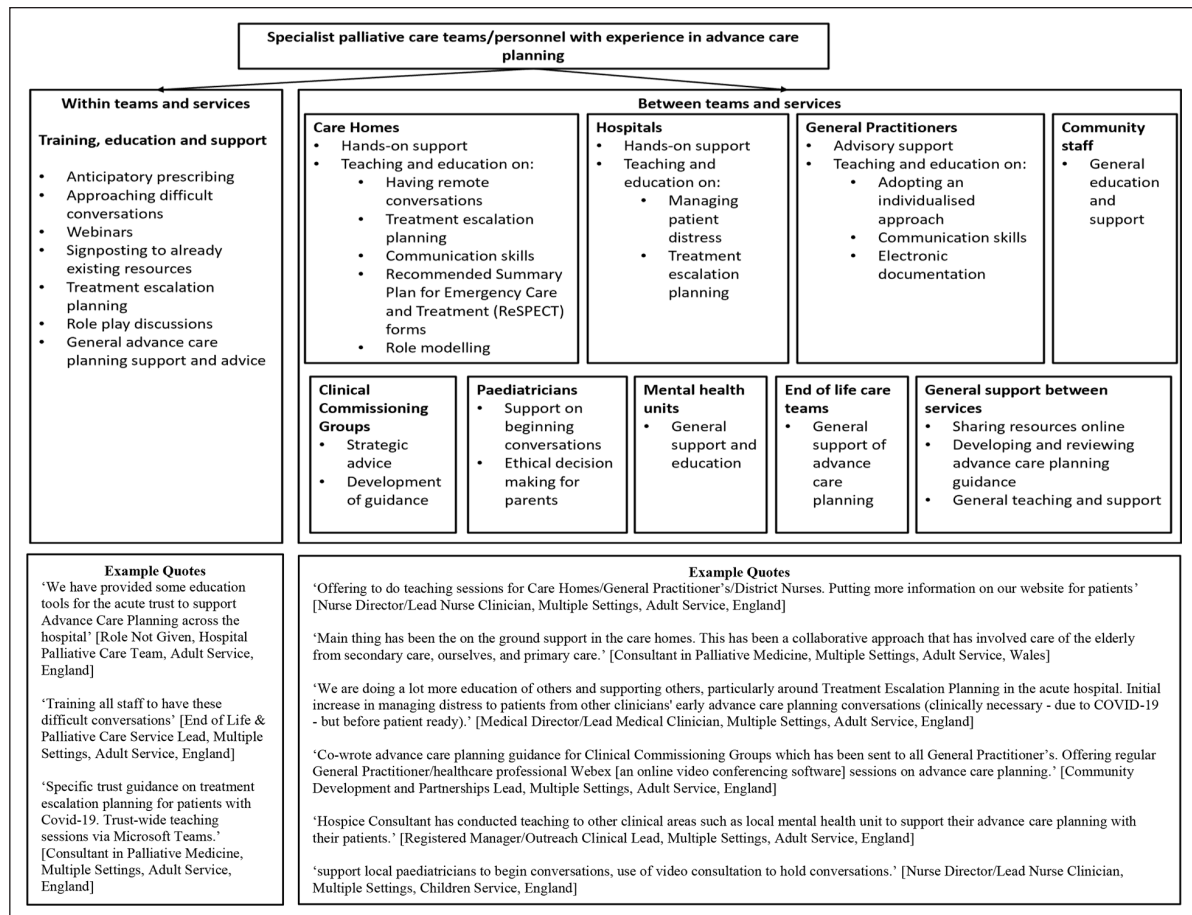


Figure 2. An overview (with example quotes) of the collaboration networks that were established and developed during COVID-19 and how these were used to support advance care planning.

level, racing against rapid deterioration^{31–33} and sharing of advance care planning-related information^{13,34} were reported as challenging. Though clinical uncertainty about COVID-19 had similarities to other critical illnesses,³² the depth of uncertainty in an infectious disease of which almost nothing was known was of a different order in this pandemic, bringing unique challenges to advance care planning.

This study shows how COVID-19-specific challenges made delivering high quality advance care planning difficult. These occurred at individual (limiting choices of place of care/death), interpersonal (COVID-19-specific communication difficulties), within-teams (a rapid increase in the volume of advance care plans combined with sudden decrease in healthcare and auxiliary staff members and services) and national (delivering advance care planning in a national context of fear and uncertainty) levels. The Social Ecological Model illuminated how a national context of fear provided a contextual backdrop through which the various challenges are better understood.

These worries may be viewed through the ‘four horsemen of fear’ concept³⁵ in which COVID-19 precipitated

bodily, interpersonal, cognitive, and behavioural fears. These fears were brought into advance care planning conversations by patients, their families, and health professionals, disrupting their ability to engage in advance care planning conversations as effectively as they would have liked.

In adapting to these challenges, services made changes to structures and processes of care. There is already evidence of the benefits of some of these, such as having earlier advance care planning discussions^{13,36} and training aimed at facilitating healthcare professionals’ skills/confidence in communicating advance care plans.^{37–39} Recent work has also demonstrated the feasibility and effectiveness of having virtual discussions with patients/families during COVID-19,^{40,41} and resources have been developed to support healthcare professionals to navigate the challenges and sensitivities of virtual difficult conversations.^{42–44}

However, some changes induced by the pandemic, such as reducing advance care planning to specific components were less helpful. This is because advance care planning is a nuanced, contextual, and multi-component process that needs continual revisiting as a person’s

Table 4. Multi-level considerations for conducting high-quality advance care planning during a pandemic and clinical practice more generally.

Level	Who	Questions to consider
Individual	Healthcare professionals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the starting point for advance care planning discussions based on the values and priorities of patients themselves and their care network? • Is advance care planning being treated as a nuanced, contextual, and multi-component process that needs continual revisiting as a person's illness progresses, rather than a one-off event/document? • Is advance care planning being treated as a multi-component process that considers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identifying values/priorities based on past experiences and quality of life? ▪ Choosing proxy decision-makers and verifying that they understand their role? ▪ Informing family and friends of wishes in advance to reduce/prevent conflict? • Is advance care planning considering both improvement and deterioration in illness (parallel planning) to encompass genuine uncertainties?
Interpersonal	Service providers/ organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you have systems and protocols in place that supports advance care planning discussions taking place through various means, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Face-to-face with personal protective equipment (if appropriate)? ▪ Virtually/telephone? • Have you considered distributing advance care planning information in the most commonly non-English speaking language for your area?
Within-teams	Service providers/ organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has your organisation embedded advance care planning into key points of everyday practice, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ At referral/admission? ▪ Within multi-disciplinary team meetings? ▪ At discharge? • Have staff (specialist and non-specialist) been provided with adequate training, education, and support on the importance of, and best ways to conduct advance care planning (including with ethnic, cultural and religious groups relevant for your area)? • Have you supported/built staff capacity to successfully provide advance care planning virtually?
Between-teams	Service providers/ organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are you part of a collaborative network in which support for and integrated working within and between teams and services is used to facilitate advance care planning?
National	Policy makers; service providers/ organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In line with the above, have you considered how high-quality advance care planning can be resourced and normalised as a part of standard care across the health and social care sector?

illness progresses; not a one-time event/document, not least because preferences and priorities may change.^{6–8,9,10,12,36,45–47} Delivering *all* of the multiple components of advance care planning, and delivering them well, is important to ensure inclusive, holistic, and individualised care that focuses on what matters most to patients.⁴⁸ Whilst understandable in the pandemic context, emphasis on discrete components of advance care planning may jeopardise the individualised and holistic qualities essential for the delivery of high quality and comprehensive advance care planning, and runs the risk of making advance care planning a 'tick box exercise focused on a predetermined list of preferences'.⁴⁵ This is a concern raised by the public and clinical communities.^{45,49,50}

Considerations for clinical practice and policy

COVID-19 has provided an opportunity to re-think advance care planning in which the starting point to any discussion is always the values and priorities of patients themselves. Initially, these discussions are likely to be broad in nature,

with their focus then narrowing in line with the more immediate concerns of individuals.⁴⁸

Some changes to support advance care planning were temporary and may be dropped post-pandemic (such as shifting of resources and focusing on specific components of advance care planning), but innovative changes that showed promise may be amplified and sustained. Changes such as learning fast through collaboration, training to support advance care planning, the integration of advance care planning into everyday clinical practice, and use of virtual technology are important to maintain as the need for palliative care is estimated to rise considerably¹⁸ and need for advance care planning will not be able to be met by specialists alone.^{51–53} In facilitating these changes, Table 4 provides questions for health professionals and policymakers – in the UK and beyond – to consider when conducting advance care planning during a pandemic and in clinical practice more generally. These are detailed in accordance with each level of the Social Ecological Model and are designed as a means to ensure that organisational/service structures, resources, and support are in place so that: (i) healthcare professionals are adequately

skilled/trained to complete high quality and timely advance care planning; and (ii) their work environments are conducive to engaging in high quality advance care planning. Most importantly, policymakers in any given country need to consider how high-quality advance care planning can be resourced as a part of standard care.

Strengths, limitations, and future research

This is the first study that provides insight and understanding – based on the reflections of a large sample – on the impact that the COVID-19 pandemic had on the ability of UK hospice and palliative care organisations to engage in timely and high-quality advance care planning discussions, alongside the changes to practice that were made to adapt to these. The timely delivery of the survey enabled capture of changes across the peak of the first wave of COVID-19 in the UK.

Advance care planning is influenced and moderated by contextual and cultural-dependent factors.^{54,55} Whilst many of the findings of this paper may be applicable in these contexts, more research that explores international and cultural differences regarding advance care planning during COVID-19 is needed. Survey data was collected at a single time-point and so the processes through which challenges to advance care planning changed over time, and the longer-term impact, sustainability, and effectiveness of changes are not always clear. Moreover, this survey was completed by service leads, thus some of the responses provided may not have always reflected the views of other professionals/staff who worked in their organisations.

Conclusion

Many challenges to providing high quality advance care planning during COVID-19 pre-dated the pandemic, whilst others were COVID-19 specific, or markedly exacerbated by the pandemic. Professionals and healthcare providers need to ensure advance care planning is well-founded for individuals, genuinely tailored to their values and priorities, and attuned to their ethnic, cultural, and religious context. Policymakers for health and social care need to consider carefully how high-quality advance care planning can be resourced and normalised as a part of standard healthcare ahead of future pandemic waves.

Acknowledgements

This study was part of CovPall, a multi-national study, supported by the Medical Research Council, National Institute for Health Research Applied Research Collaboration South London and Cicely Saunders International. We thank all collaborators and advisors. We thank all participants, partners, PPI members and our Study Steering Group. We gratefully acknowledge technical assistance from the Precision Health Informatics Data Lab group

(<https://phidatalab.org>) at National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) Biomedical Research Centre at South London and Maudsley NHS Foundation Trust and King's College London for the use of REDCap for data capture.

Author contributions

IJH is the grant holder and chief investigator; KES, MM, FEM, CW, NP, LKF, SB, MBH and AO are co-applicants for funding. IJH and CW, with critical input from all authors, wrote the protocol for the CovPall study. MBH, AO, and RC co-ordinated data collection and liaised with centres, with input from IJH. AB, FEM, and LKF analysed the data. All authors had access to all study data, discussed the interpretation of findings and take responsibility for data integrity and analysis. AB, FEM, and LKF drafted the manuscript. All authors contributed to the analysis plan and provided critical revision of the manuscript for important intellectual content. IJH is the guarantor. Sites who contributed to this work can be found in supplementary file 3.

The CovPall study group

CovPall Study Team: Professor Irene J Higginson (Chief Investigator), Dr Sabrina Bajwah (Co-I), Dr Matthew Maddocks (Co-I), Professor Fliss Murtagh (Co-I), Professor Nancy Preston (Co-I), Dr Katherine E Sleeman (Co-I), Professor Catherine Walshe (Co-I), Professor Lorna K Fraser (Co-I), Dr Mevhibe B Hocaoglu (Co-I), Dr Adejoke Oluyase (Co-I), Dr Andrew Bradshaw, Lesley Dunleavy and Rachel L Cripps.

CovPall Study Partners: Hospice UK, Marie Curie, Sue Ryder, Palliative Outcome Scale Team, European Association of Palliative Care (EAPC), Together for Short Lives and Scottish Partnership for Palliative Care.

Declaration of conflicting interests

The author(s) declared no potential conflicts of interest with respect to the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article.

Funding

The author(s) disclosed receipt of the following financial support for the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article: This research was supported by Medical Research Council grant number MR/V012908/1. Additional support was from the National Institute for Health Research (NIHR), Applied Research Collaboration, South London, hosted at King's College Hospital NHS Foundation Trust, and Cicely Saunders International (Registered Charity No. 1087195).













IJH is a National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) Emeritus Senior Investigator and is supported by the NIHR Applied Research Collaboration (ARC) South London (SL) at King's College Hospital National Health Service Foundation Trust. IJH leads the Palliative and End of Life Care theme of the NIHR ARC SL and co-leads the national theme in this. MM is funded by a National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) Career Development Fellowship (CDF-2017-10-009) and NIHR ARC SL. LF is funded by a NIHR Career Development Fellowship (award CDF-2018-11-ST2-002). KS is funded by a NIHR Clinician Scientist Fellowship (CS-2015-15-005). RC is funded by Cicely Saunders International. FEM is a NIHR Senior Investigator. MBH is supported by the NIHR

ARC SL. The views expressed in this article are those of the authors and not necessarily those of the NIHR, or the Department of Health and Social Care.

CovPall data sharing statement

Applications for use of the survey data can be made for up to 10 years, and will be considered on a case by case basis on receipt of a methodological sound proposal to achieve aims in line with the original protocol. The study protocol is available on request. All requests for data access should be addressed to the Chief Investigator via the details on the CovPall website (<https://www.kcl.ac.uk/cicelysaunders/research/evaluating/covpall-study>), and palliativecare@kcl.ac.uk) and will be reviewed by the Study Steering Group.

ORCID iDs

Andy Bradshaw  <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1717-1546>
 Lesley Dunleavy  <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5924-8145>
 Catherine Walshe  <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4531-8608>
 Nancy Preston  <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2659-2342>
 Rachel L Cripps  <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6945-5028>
 Sabrina Bajwah  <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5338-8107>
 Matthew Maddocks  <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0189-0952>
 Adejoke O Oluyase  <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1506-7262>
 Katherine Sleeman  <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9777-4373>
 Irene J Higginson  <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3687-1313>
 Lorna Fraser  <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1360-4191>
 Fliss Murtagh  <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1289-3726>

Supplemental material

Supplemental material for this article is available online.

References

- Adams JG and Walls RM. Supporting the health care workforce during the COVID-19 global epidemic. *JAMA* 2020; 323(15): 1439–1440.
- Ferguson L and Barham D. Palliative care pandemic pack: a specialist palliative care service response to planning the COVID-19 pandemic. *J Pain Symptom Manage* 2020; 60(1): e18–e20.
- World Health Organisation. WHO Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) Dashboard, <https://covid19.who.int/> (2021, accessed 3 March 2021).
- Nouvet E, Sivaram M, Bezanson K, et al. Palliative care in humanitarian crises: a review of the literature. *J Int Humanit Action* 2018; 3(1): 5.
- Etkind SN, Bone AE, Lovell N, et al. The role and response of palliative care and hospice services in epidemics and pandemics: a rapid review to inform practice during the COVID-19 pandemic. *J Pain Symptom Manage* 2020; 60(1): e31–e40.
- Rietjens JA, Sudore RL, Connolly M, et al. Definition and recommendations for advance care planning: an international consensus supported by the European Association for Palliative Care. *Lancet Oncol* 2017; 18(9): e543–e551.
- McMahan RD, Knight SJ, Fried TR, et al. Advance care planning beyond advance directives: perspectives from patients and surrogates. *J Pain Symptom Manage* 2013; 46(3): 355–365.
- Gomes B, Higginson IJ and McCrone P. Effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of home palliative care services for adults with advanced illness and their caregivers. *Cochrane Database Systemat Rev* 2013; 2: CD007760.
- Etkind SN, Lovell N, Nicholson CJ, et al. Finding a ‘new normal’ following acute illness: a qualitative study of influences on frail older people’s care preferences. *Palliat Med* 2019; 33(3): 301–311.
- Lin CP, Evans CJ, Koffman J, et al. The conceptual models and mechanisms of action that underpin advance care planning for cancer patients: a systematic review of randomised controlled trials. *Palliat Med* 2019; 33(1): 5–23.
- Curtis JR, Kross EK and Stapleton RD. The importance of addressing advance care planning and decisions about do-not-resuscitate orders during novel coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19). *JAMA* 2020; 323(18): 1771–1772.
- You JJ, Dodek P, Lamontagne F, et al. What really matters in end-of-life discussions? Perspectives of patients in hospital with serious illness and their families. *CMAJ* 2014; 186(18): E679–E687.
- Bernacki RE and Block SD. Communication about serious illness care goals: a review and synthesis of best practices. *JAMA Intern Med* 2014; 174(12): 1994–2003.
- Jabbarian LJ, Zwakman M, van der Heide A, et al. Advance care planning for patients with chronic respiratory diseases: a systematic review of preferences and practices. *Thorax* 2018; 73(3): 222–230.
- De Vleminck A, Houttekier D, Pardon K, et al. Barriers and facilitators for general practitioners to engage in advance care planning: a systematic review. *Scand J Prim Health Care* 2013; 31(4): 215–226.
- Rietjens J, Korfage I and Taubert M. Advance care planning: the future. *BMJ Support Palliat Care* 2020; 11(1): 89–91.
- Costantini M, Sleeman KE, Peruselli C, et al. Response and role of palliative care during the COVID-19 pandemic: a national telephone survey of hospices in Italy. *Palliat Med* 2020; 34(7): 889–895.
- Etkind S, Bone A, Gomes B, et al. How many people will need palliative care in 2040? Past trends, future projections and implications for services. *BMC Med* 2017; 15(1): 1–10.
- Oluyase AO, Hocaoglu M, Cripps RL, et al. The challenges of caring for people dying from COVID-19: a multinational, observational study (CovPall). *J Pain Symptom Manage*. Epub ahead of print 5 February 2021. DOI: 10.1016/j.jpain-symman.2021.01.138.
- von Elm E, Altman DG, Egger M, et al. The strengthening the reporting of observational studies in epidemiology (STROBE) statement: guidelines for reporting observational studies. *Lancet* 2007; 370(9596): 1453–1457.
- Eysenbach G. Improving the quality of Web surveys: the Checklist for Reporting Results of Internet E-Surveys (CHERRIES). *J Med Internet Res* 2004; 6(3): e34.
- Ritchie J, Lewis J, Nicholls CM, et al. *Qualitative research practice: a guide for social science students and researchers*. Los Angeles, CA: Sage, 2013.

23. Sallis JF, Owen N and Fisher EB. Ecological models of health behaviour. In: Glanz K, Rimer BK and Viswanath K (eds) *Health behaviour and health education: Theory, research, and practice*. San Francisco, CA: John Wiley & Sons, 2008, pp.465–482.
24. McLeroy KR, Bibeau D, Steckler A, et al. An ecological perspective on health promotion programs. *Health Educ Q* 1988; 15(4): 351–377.
25. Sparkes AC and Smith B. Judging the quality of qualitative inquiry: criteriology and relativism in action. *Psychol Sport Exerc* 2009; 10(5): 491–497.
26. Smith B and Caddick N. Qualitative methods in sport: a concise overview for guiding social scientific sport research. *Asia Pacific J Sport Soc Sci* 2012; 1(1): 60–73.
27. Tracy SJ. Qualitative quality: eight “big-tent” criteria for excellent qualitative research. *Qual Inq* 2010; 16(10): 837–851.
28. Phoenix C and Orr N. Analysing exceptions within qualitative data: promoting analytical diversity to advance knowledge of ageing and physical activity. *Qual Res Sport Exerc Health* 2017; 9(3): 271–284.
29. Hospice UK. Facts and figures [Infographic: summary page], <https://www.hospiceuk.org/about-hospice-care/media-centre/facts-and-figures> (2021, accessed 3 March 2021).
30. Koffman J, Gross J, Etkind SN, et al. *Clinical uncertainty and Covid-19: Embrace the questions and find solutions*. London, England: SAGE Publications, 2020.
31. You JJ, Downar J, Fowler RA, et al. Barriers to goals of care discussions with seriously ill hospitalized patients and their families: a multicenter survey of clinicians. *JAMA Intern Med* 2015; 175(4): 549–556.
32. Zaros MC, Curtis JR, Silveira MJ, et al. Opportunity lost: end-of-life discussions in cancer patients who die in the hospital. *J Hosp Med* 2013; 8(6): 334–340.
33. Ting R, Edmonds P, Higginson IJ, et al. Palliative care for patients with severe covid-19. *BMJ* 2020; 370: m2710.
34. Wilson CJ, Newman J, Tapper S, Lai S, et al. Multiple locations of advance care planning documentation in an electronic health record: are they easy to find? *J Palliat Med* 2013; 16(9): 1089–1094.
35. Schimmenti A, Billieux J and Starcevic V. The four horsemen of fear: an integrated model of understanding fear experiences during the COVID-19 pandemic. *Clin Neuropsychiatry J Treat Eval* 2020; 17(2): 41–45.
36. Brighton LJ and Bristowe K. Communication in palliative care: talking about the end of life, before the end of life. *Postgrad Med J* 2016; 92(1090): 466–470.
37. Allen SL, Davis KS, Rousseau PC, et al. Advanced care directives: overcoming the obstacles. *J Grad Med Educ* 2015; 7(1): 91–94.
38. Szmuiłowicz E, El-Jawahri A, Chiappetta L, et al. Improving residents’ end-of-life communication skills with a short retreat: a randomized controlled trial. *J Palliat Med* 2010; 13(4): 439–452.
39. Liénard A, Merckaert I, Libert Y, et al. Transfer of communication skills to the workplace during clinical rounds: impact of a program for residents. *PLoS One* 2010; 5(8): e12426.
40. Kuntz JG, Kavalieratos D, Esper GJ, et al. Feasibility and acceptability of inpatient palliative care E-family meetings during COVID-19 pandemic. *J Pain Symptom Manage* 2020; 60(3): e28–e32.
41. Sutherland AE, Stickland J and Wee B. Can video consultations replace face-to-face interviews? Palliative medicine and the Covid-19 pandemic: rapid review. *BMJ Support Palliat Care* 2020; 10(3): 271–275.
42. Thomas JD, Leiter RE, Abrahm JL, et al. Development of a palliative care toolkit for the COVID-19 pandemic. *J Pain Symptom Manage* 2020; 60(2): e22–e25.
43. Gibbon LM, GrayBuck KE, Buck LI, et al. Development and implementation of a clinician-facing prognostic communication tool for patients with COVID-19 and critical illness. *J Pain Sympt Manage* 2020; 60(2): e1–e6.
44. Schwarze ML, Zelenski A, Baggett ND, et al. Best case/worst case: ICU (COVID-19)—a tool to communicate with families of critically ill patients with COVID-19. *Palliat Med Rep* 2020; 1(1): 3–4.
45. Hopkins SA, Lovick R, Polak L, et al. Reassessing advance care planning in the light of covid-19. *BMJ* 2020; 369:m1927.
46. Gómez-Virseda C, de Maeseneer Y and Gastmans C. Relational autonomy: what does it mean and how is it used in end-of-life care? A systematic review of argument-based ethics literature. *BMC Med Ethics*. 2019; 20(1): 76.
47. Martin DK, Emanuel LL and Singer PA. Planning for the end of life. *Lancet* 2000; 356(9242): 1672–1676.
48. Abel J, Kellehear A, Millington Sanders C, et al. Advance care planning re-imagined: a needed shift for COVID times and beyond. *Palliat Care Soc Pract* 2020; 14: 1–8.
49. Iacobucci G. Covid-19: Don’t apply advance care plans to groups of people, doctors’ leaders warn. *BMJ* 2020; 369: m1419.
50. Johnson H, Brighton LJ, Clark J, et al. *Experiences, concerns, and priorities for palliative care research during the COVID-19 pandemic. a rapid virtual stakeholder consultation with people affected by serious illness in England*. London: King’s College London, 2020.
51. World Health Organization. *Palliative care: the solid facts*. Geneva: World Health Organization, 2004.
52. Quill TE and Abernethy AP. Generalist plus specialist palliative care—creating a more sustainable model. *N Eng J Med* 2013; 368(13): 1173–1175.
53. Davies A and Hayes J. Palliative care in the context of a pandemic: similar but different. *Clin Med* 2020; 20(3): 274.
54. Lin CP, Evans CJ, Koffman J, et al. Feasibility and acceptability of a culturally adapted advance care planning intervention for people living with advanced cancer and their families: a mixed methods study. *Palliat Med* 2020; 34(5): 651–666.
55. Cheng SY, Lin CP, Chan HY, et al. Advance care planning in Asian culture. *Jpn J Clin Oncol* 2020; 50(9): 976–989.