Socioeconomic Status is Associated with Place of Death in Patients Known to Hospice Services NHS

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Introduction

- Place of death is a priority to patients at the end of life
- Home is the preferred place of death for

Method

Marie Curie

through terminal illness

Greater Glasgow Care and support

and Clyde

 Participants: all patients referred to a Glasgow hospice over a 5 year period from 2010-2015; deaths in a nursing home were

the majority of patients

- However, in Scotland, 58% of deaths occur in hospital
- Studies examining the influence of socioeconomic status on place of care have mainly focused on cancer

excluded

- Variables: place of death (home, hospital, hospice) and socio-economic status using Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD, 2016) (1 deprived – 5 affluent)
- Analysis: Chi squared test for trend

Aim

This study aimed to describe the relationship between socioeconomic status and place of death in patients known to a hospice

Results

- 4585 patient deaths over the 5 year period
- Highly significant direct relationship between deprivation and the proportion of patients dying in the hospice
 Inverse correlation between deprivation and patients dying in hospital (P=0.0002, Chi squared test for trend) (Figure 3)
- The majority were in SIMD1 (most deprived) (Figure 1)
- The proportion of patients dying at home was lower in the most affluent



Conclusion

- Patients from more deprived areas were more likely to die in the hospital
- Overall, this study highlights potential inequality, does not necessarily reflect need, has resource implications.
- Further investigation is needed to establish explore reasons for admission, anticipatory care
 planning and characteristics of families achieving home death

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