Community Palliative Care Referral – Grampians Regio	n	
Next of Kin / Carer (name)		
Phone Mobile		
Consent for referral obtained from Patient? Yes No	or Legal Representative? Yes No	
Community Palliative Care Service. (Please see over for online information,		
Djerriwarrh H S - Palliative Care Team (Bacchus Marsh) • Ph: 5367 9137 • Fx: 5367 4274 • Em: palliativecare@djhs.org.au	Ballarat Hospice Care Inc. (Ballarat) • Ph: 5333 1118 • Fx: 53331119 • Em: admin@ballarathospicecare.org.au	
Central Grampians Palliative Care (Ararat) • Ph: 5352 9465 • Fx: 5352 9425 • Em: cgpc@eghs.net.au	Wimmera Health Care Group - Wimmera Hospice Care (Horsham) • Ph: 5381 9363 • Fx: 5362 3480 • Em: hospice@whcg.org.au	
History Diagnosis & Current Clinical Condition:		
Relevant Past Medical History:		
Reason for Referral:		
Phase of Care (Please tick only one phase of care per patient) (Please see of Stable Unstable Deteriorating Terminal Other - please mark yes or no Death is imminent (within 24 - 48hrs) Yes No History of or History of or current anxiety Yes No Symptoms of Sy	r current depression Yes No	
Karnofsky (AKPS) (Please see over for definitions)		
Current Goals of Care Advance Care Plan in place Yes No For CPR Yes No	Current Disease Status Recent New Diagnosis Recent metastatic diagnosis Yes No	
Urgent Referral Yes No	Progressive disease / no further treatment Yes No	
Social . Relevant social history / connections e.g. does the patient live alo	ne? Or housing problems? Contact	
Current Medications (Please list or send copy of medication chart)		
Recent Investigations (if results unavailable, please indicate where these	were performed)	
Equipment . Please specify if equipment required or OT involved in care		
If oxygen required please contact local palliative care service. Please note a prescription L/minute is required if supply approved.		
Date		



COMMUNITY PALLIATIVE CARE REFERRAL – GRAMPIANS REGION

Explanations and Information to support the Community Palliative Care Referral Form

PHASE OF CARE

1 - Stable phase

The patient's/client's symptoms are adequately controlled by established management. The situation of the carer(s)/family/friends is relatively stable and no new issues are apparent. Any needs are met by the established plan of care.

2 - Unstable phase

The patient/client experiences the development of a new problem or a rapid increase in the severity of existing problems, either of which requires an urgent change in management or emergency treatment. The carer(s)/family/friends experience a sudden change in their situation requiring urgent intervention by members of the multidisciplinary team.

3 - Deteriorating phase

The patient/client experiences a gradual worsening of existing symptoms or the development of new but expected problems. The carer(s)/family/friends experience gradually worsening distress and other difficulties, including social and practical difficulties, as a result of the illness of the patient.

4 - Terminal phase

Death of patient/client with life-limiting illness is likely in a matter of days and no acute intervention is planned or required. The carer(s)/family/friends recognise that death is imminent and care is focussed on emotional and spiritual issues as a prelude to be reavement.

5 - Bereavement phase

The bereavement phase can only be entered once the patient has deceased. The carer(s)/family/friends can only receive grief and bereavement support during this phase.

The Australia-modified Karnofsky Performance Scale (AKPS)

The Australia-modified Karnofsky Performance Scale (AKPS) is a measure of the patient's overall performance status or ability to perform their activities of daily living. It is a single score between 10 and 100 assigned by a clinician based on observations of a patient's ability to perform common tasks relating to activity, work and self-care. A score of 100 signifies normal physical abilities with no evidence of disease. Decreasing numbers indicate a reduced performance status.

How to assess AKPS

- 1. Use the AKPS definitions to determine the initial rating on admission or commencement of an episode of care.
- 2. Assess routinely. A minimum of daily in an inpatient setting, at each visit in a community setting or each consult.
- 3. Assess whenever there is a phase change and at episode end when the patient is discharged.
- 4. Assessment may be conducted face to face or over the phone.
- 5. Record the rating as assessed (scores in increments of 10). In between scores such as 45, 55 or scores such as 50-60 are invalid.

Assessment Criteria	Score
Normal; no complaints, no evidence of disease	100
Able to carry on normal activity, minor sign of symptoms of disease	90
Normal activity with effort, some signs or symptoms of disease	80
Cares for self, unable to carry on normal activity or to do active work	70
Able to care for most needs, but requires occasional assistance	60
Considerable assistance and frequent medical care required	50
In bed more that 50% of the time	40
Almost completely bedfast	30
Totally bedfast and requiring extensive nursing care by professionals and/or family	20
Comatose or barely rousable	10
Dead	0

References for AKPS: Abernethy, A. P., Shelby-James, T., Fazekas, B. S., Woods, D. Currow, D. C. (2005). The Australia-modified Karnofsky Performance Status. (AKPS) Scale: A Revised Scale for Contemporary Palliative Care Clinical Practice [Electronic Version]. BioMed Central Palliative Care, 4, 1-12

TIP - TO SEARCH FOR A LOCAL PALLIATIVE CARE SERVICE GO TO:

- Palliative Care Victoria web page www.pallcarevic.asn.au/
- Enter postcode or town/suburb. This will give you the local palliative care service to the area where the patient lives.