



University of Dundee

The Impact of Advance Care Planning on Quality of Life, Quality of Care and Quality of Death for Asian older People in Palliative and End-of-Life Care

Janpanao, Kamolwan; Sixsmith, Judith; Fang, Mei Lan

Publication date:
2023

Document Version
Early version, also known as pre-print

[Link to publication in Discovery Research Portal](#)

Citation for published version (APA):
Janpanao, K., Sixsmith, J., & Fang, M. L. (2023). *The Impact of Advance Care Planning on Quality of Life, Quality of Care and Quality of Death for Asian older People in Palliative and End-of-Life Care: A Scoping Review*. Paper presented at 9th Health Challenge Thailand Conference, London, United Kingdom.

General rights

Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in Discovery Research Portal are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

Take down policy

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

HCT 2023: Abstract submission

Title: The Impact of Advance Care Planning on Quality of Life, Quality of Care and Quality of Death for Asian older People in Palliative and End-of-Life Care: A Scoping Review.

Authors: 1. Kamolwan Janpanao, 2. Prof. Judith Sixsmith, 3. Dr. Mei Lan Fang
School of Health Sciences., University of Dundee, Dundee, United Kingdom

Abstract:

Introduction

The ageing population has increased substantially across countries in Asia. With increasing age, a key challenge among older people is deteriorating physical health associated with chronic diseases that contribute to morbidity and mortality. Hence, an increase in demand for long-term care alongside a need for palliative care (PC) is inevitable. Advance care planning (ACP) has been shown to enhance the quality of life (QoL), quality of care (QoC), and quality of death (QoD) for those nearing the end of life (EoL) by enabling individuals to input their preferences for future care. However, the impact of ACP on QoL, QoC, and QoD remains understudied across Asian populations.

Aim

This scoping review aims to explore the relationship between ACP and QoL, QoC, and QoD in palliative and end of life care (PEoLC) amongst older Asian people.

Methodology

This scoping review was informed by both Arksey and O'Malley's methodological approach and the JBI Manual for Evidence Synthesis.

Results

A decade search of nine electronic databases yielded 1946 records with 21 studies included in the final subset, and through reflexive thematic analysis, we identified four themes and two sub-themes: patient autonomy, inadequate ACP preparation, perception of PEoLC, and factors influencing ACP engagement, with internal and external factors as sub-themes.

Conclusion

This scoping review highlighted that most research has focused on the role of patient autonomy in EoL decision-making, suggesting that patient autonomy is a fundamental principle in ACP as patients are encouraged to consider and communicate their life goals, values, and preferences for medical treatment and EoL care, which allows them to make decisions that are aligned with their personal beliefs and wishes. Several studies have explored the barriers influencing EoL decisions and ACP engagement including family members, cultural beliefs, individual perceptions towards PEoLC, personal experiences, and healthcare providers. However, little consideration was given to how ACP affects QoL, QoC, and QoD in Asian older people from their own perspectives.

Word count: 292 words