reviewed by Palliative Care team and compare the results with best practice guidance and the Gosport.

Methods The audit cohort was consisted of all patients who died in CCC between July 2018 and December 2018. 29 deaths were identified. Electronical medical records and paper prescription charts were reviewed regarding opiates and sedatives.

Results 84% of patients reviewed was not opioid naïve on admission. 80% of patients were commenced on syringe driver during admission. Commencement of syringe driver was justified in 96%. In the remaining 4%, syringe driver use was appropriate, but it was not justified. Starting and finishing doses of opiates in syringe drivers were variable, whereas PRN opiate prescription was appropriately dosed in all cases. In 2 cases where the conversion was not according to the guidelines, rationale was given. Similar results were retrieved regarding midazolam prescription. Midazolam was prescribed in 90% cases in patients with syringe driver. Doses of midazolam in syringe driver ranged from 5 mg to 60 mg with appropriate justification of doses. There was no direct correlation between commencement of syringe driver and death. In 100% of cases, clear adherence to the clinical guidelines was shown.

Conclusion Current practice in prescribing opiates/sedatives and commencement of syringe driver is according to the clinical guidelines and dosing is appropriate. Results of this audit compared with results produced by the Gosport Independent Panel provide assurance about current use of these medications at CCC. Nevertheless, continuous training is necessary for prescribers in order to maintain the reassuring results.

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• an Organisational Level Audit covering trusts (in England)/Health Boards (in Wales)
• a Case Note Review completed by acute and community providers only, reviewing all deaths in April 2018 (acute providers) or deaths in April – June 2018 (community providers); and
• a Quality Survey completed online, or by telephone, by the bereaved person.

Data was collected between June and October 2018. 206 trusts in England and 8 Welsh organisations took part in at least one element of the audit (97% of eligible organisations). A total of 11,034 case note reviews were included. Key findings included the following: -

• Documentation that a person may die imminently was high. For half of patients, imminent death was recognised less than one and a half days before they died, leaving a limited amount of time to discuss and implement an individual plan of care.
• People’s experience of care was good, excellent or outstanding in most cases (80%), as reported by the Quality Survey. However, 20% felt there was scope to improve the quality of care and sensitive communication with both the patient and the family/others.
• Governance of end of life care was strong.
• Improvement is required in the documentation of an individual plan of care (documented evidence of a plan for 62% of people who died). Similarly, for one third of people who died, a discussion about the plan of care, and discussions about medication, hydration and nutrition had not been recorded.

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