to dementia service plans; To build collaborative and mutually supportive ways of working with local dementia services; To engage with the community in the development of Dementia Action Alliances.

Conclusions Key learning from this process is that hospices need to be proactive to ensure their service is responsive to people with dementia. Community engagement and cross organisational working is crucial to this with the Hospice being involved in dementia service development and highlighting their commitment to equality of access for people with dementia and their families.

**Background** Dementia is a progressive life-limiting illness. People with dementia value planning ahead. It allows them to express wishes and preferences and reduces anxiety. With the enactment of The Assisted Decision Making (Capacity) Act 2015 guidance in relation to advance care planning and advance healthcare directives with people with dementia is required by health and social care professionals.

**Methods** An expert advisory group was established. A systematic literature review, searching online databases, CINAHL and PubMed was carried out. Grey literature was also accessed. The themes were presided on by the expert advisory group. Identified literature review themes directed the scope of the guidance.

**Results** 288 articles were deemed appropriate. Post review with the expert advisory group the scope of the guidance document was extended to reach the person with dementia and family carers as well as healthcare staff across all settings.

The themes from the literature include:

1. Advance care planning and advance healthcare directives with people with dementia
   a. Advance care planning is difficult to engage in due to fluctuating capacity.
2. Family members:
   a. Uncertain about roles in advance care planning and having conversations.
3. Professional uncertainty
   a. Time constraints, lack of knowledge and understanding of dementia, advance care planning and legal responsibilities are factors.

Guidance is offered on each on each of the above areas.

**Conclusion** A guidance document has been prepared for health and social care staff to provide palliative care to people with dementia. The document will be published and made available via the Irish Hospice Foundation website.

**P-137 SUPPORTING PEOPLE WITH DEMENTIA TO DIE AT HOME IN IRELAND**

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**Background** The Irish Hospice Foundation has funded a night-nursing service for people with conditions other than cancer since 2006. The number of people with dementia referred to the service has risen each year since then. The Irish Hospice Foundation carried out an audit of all of the referrals received where people had a diagnosis of dementia between June and December 2015.

**Aim** The aim was to explore components of care which support a person with dementia who accessed the night nursing service to die at home.

**Method** Supplementary information from specialist palliative care teams (SPCT) was gathered for 52 dementia referrals to the night-nursing service between May and December 2015.

**Results**
- The availability of family/friends to provide care to a person with dementia appears to be a key determinant to them staying at home
- Having a supportive GP was important for a large number of the sample
- The decision to stay at home was made by the person with dementia or their families in over 50% of the sample