known to the specialist palliative care team or who died during a six-month period were included.

Results Five patients were identified.
- The age of the patients ranged from 37 to 66 years (mean 53.8 years)
- Four of the patients had metastatic malignancy; one patient had a metabolic disorder
- The patients were referred with predominantly physical symptoms including pain, breathlessness and fatigue
- Social isolation and a need for advance care planning were identified once the patients were reviewed
- In four of the patients there was evidence of joint working by the two specialist teams.

Discussion We have recognised that there is a need to improve access to our services for patients with learning disabilities and have developed formal links with the learning disability team. Communication and access for staff and patients have been improved through joint working to develop a better understanding of each other’s roles and a new patient information leaflet about palliative care developed with user involvement. Palliative care involvement highlighted unrecognised need, helped ensure patients’ wishes for future care were elicited and that they were more involved in decision-making.

Abstracts

P-55 A STRATEGY TO ADDRESS INEQUALITY IN PALLIATIVE CARE
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Background Palliative care is inequitably distributed in our society according to diagnosis, age, postcode, wealth and social group (Sleeman, 2016; Dixon & King, 2015; Gomes et al., 2006; Care Quality Commission, 2016; Gao et al., 2013). Aim Hospice strategic development addressing local inequality in palliative care provision.

Method We evaluated the equality of local service provision in relation to postcode, diagnosis and deprivation indices. We also examined the access equity to the local electronic palliative care coordination system (EPaCCs). We identified an inequality in access to hospice services, particularly inpatient beds, dependant on postcode. Only 3% of people who died from the coastal area died in the hospice, compared to 6% who live locally. The majority of those accessing hospice services had a diagnosis of cancer. Numbers of people accessing hospice services with a primary diagnosis of dementia were low. Only 1% of people on the local electronic palliative care register lived in a care home despite 25% of deaths occurring there.

The hospice developed an action plan to address these inequalities:
- Partnership working with the local mental health team to improve palliative care for those with dementia
- GP Associate roles to promote timely identification of those approaching the end of life.
- Increased multidisciplinary work with renal, respiratory, heart failure and neurology teams.
- A joint project with Macmillan to outreach to marginalised groups.
- Care home education to promote access to EPaCCs.
- A business plan for hospice beds in the coastal area is under development.

Results Over the last two years the number of people with a primary diagnosis of dementia or frailty accessing hospice care has quadrupled, the proportion of hospice patients with non-cancer diagnoses has increased from 21% to 33% and the proportion of people on the EPaCCs system living in a care home has increased from 1% to 12%.

Conclusion Hospices strategy can address the inequalities in palliative care provision.