



“LITTLE BY LITTLE WE ARE GETTING THERE”: EXPERIENCES OF INTEGRATING NEONATAL AND PEDIATRIC PALLIATIVE CARE IN A REFUGEE CRISIS

C. Verastegui¹, R. Yantzi¹, A. de la Osada¹, J. Bin Ayub¹, J. Abdullah Al Imran¹, K. Richardson²

¹MSF-OCBA, ²MSF OCBA-OCA

BACKGROUND AND AIMS

Decades of violence and persecution → **855,000 Rohingya refugees** in overcrowded camps in Cox's-Bazar District, Bangladesh

MSF Goyalmara Mother-Child Hospital → only paediatric/neonatal facility offering **level 1 critical care** serving the Rohingya camps

Limited capacity for curative and life-saving care → **high mortality rates**



Operational Priority

Integration of palliative care (PC), particularly, end of life care



METHODS

Inclusion criteria

- Inpatients: Neonates/children < 15 years old with a **life threatening illness**, and their families
- Community-based follow-up: families residing close to the health facility

Based on MSF PC guidelines

- **Locally** adapted protocols
- Care pathways
- Documentation forms

Integration activities

- Identification of **PC focal points** from each discipline
- Advocacy for access to **morphine**
- Training sessions

Qualitative Studies

- **Ethnographic Study** to understand the moral experiences of staff involved in the program. March-August 2021
- **Rapid qualitative evaluation** of caregiver experiences. December 2021.
- **A literature review** and two case studies experience in India and Bangladesh "Access to opioids for palliative care in low and middle-income countries" June 2022

CHALLENGES AND STRATEGIES

- Staff **misunderstanding** about PC related concepts “Palliative care is when we have nothing to do”
 - Formal PC trainings
 - **Multidisciplinary** daily bedside clinical mentoring and debriefing of complex cases.
- Breaking bad news and **communication** with families
 - Training on breaking bad news using the **SPIKES** protocol for Doctors, Health Promotion, Mental Health, Interpreters
 - Bedside modeling of effective communication (rehearsing ahead of time)
 - Communication training using role-playing
 - Translators available 24/7
- **Barriers to accessing morphine**
 - Connected with other actors to explore strategies to access morphine locally and apply for a narcotic license
- **Family preference** to take child home: by understanding caregiver preferences we adapted hospital-based practices:
 - Private space**
 - 24h Open visitation**, without limiting the number of visitants
 - Facilitating visits by **religious leaders and traditional healers**
 - Bereavement support**



CONCLUSION

- Emphasize that palliative care is **Active Care**
- Guidelines, **locally-adapted** protocols/pathways, **multidisciplinary bedside** clinical mentoring → essential to building staff confidence with PC decision-making.
- **Anthropological /Qualitative Assessments** → critical to understanding local perspectives on illness and death, before **AND** during the implementation process

For MSF, Palliative Care Knows No Borders