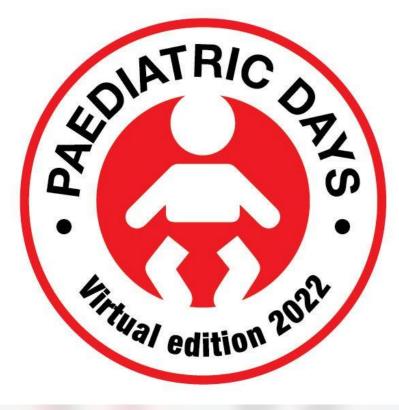
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"LITTLE BY LITTLE WE ARE GETTING THERE": EXPERIENCES OF INTEGRATING NEONATAL AND PEDIATRIC PALLIATIVE CARE IN A REFUGEE CRISIS

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BACKGROUND AND AIMS

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

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

Based on MSF PC guidelines

Integration activities

Qualitative Studies

- 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
- **Locally** adapted protocols
- Care pathways
- **Documentation forms**
- Identification of PC focal points from each discipline
- Advocacy for access to morphine
- Training sessions
- Ethnographic Study to understand the moral experiences of staff involved in the program. March-August 2021

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

- **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



• 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 \rightarrow essential to building staff confidence with PC decision-making.
- Anthropological /Qualitative Assessments \rightarrow critical to understanding local perspectives on illness and death, before AND during the implementation process

For MSF, Palliative Care Knows No Borders

