



1 September 2021

**Community Support and Services Committee** Parliament House George Street BRISBANE QLD 4000

Dear Secretariat and Committee Members,

#### Re: Community Support and Services Committee Inquiry into Social Isolation and Loneliness 2021

Thank you for the opportunity to provide a submission to the Committee for the inquiry into social isolation and loneliness.

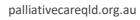
Palliative Care Queensland (PCQ) is the peak body for palliative care in Queensland. Our priorities are that all Queenslanders are able to live every day until their last, are able to have a dignified death, regardless of their illness, age, culture or location, have access to a supportive social network at the end stage of life, and have the choice of quality palliative care.

Please find following our submission, including recommendations regarding the Inquiry into social isolation and loneliness.

Sincerely yours,

Shyla Mills CEO, Palliative Care Queensland

07 3842 3242



9

hello@palliativecareqld.org.au

 $\simeq$ 



### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Palliative Care Queensland (PCQ) believes that the way we care for our dying is a significant indicator of the kind of society we are.

Our organisational priorities are that all Queenslanders:

- Are able to live every day until their last
- Are able to have a dignified death, regardless of their illness, age, culture or location
- Have access to a supportive social network at the end stage of life and have the choice of quality palliative care

Palliative Care Queensland submits the following seven recommendations in relation to this Inquiry:

**<u>Recommendation 1</u>**: Support the Queensland Compassionate Communities Peaks Network Statewide to showcase **World Compassionate Communities Day**, through a variety of initiatives, to promote and build compassionate communities throughout Queensland

<u>Recommendation 2:</u> Develop a Statewide Palliative Care Volunteer program across Queensland to support people experiencing a serious illness, dying or grief, their carers and particularly those with limited access to a family and friends

**<u>Recommendation 3</u>**: Fund a public education program (such as Last Aid) to promote awareness and understanding that serious illness, dying, death and grief are a natural part of life, thereby reducing fear and promote people's engagement and compassion for people experiencing a serious illness, dying or grief.

<u>Recommendation 4:</u> Increase social and community sector workforce capacity and capability to communicate, understand and support people at their families experiencing serious illness, dying, death and grief

**Recommendation 5:** Work with health, social and community agencies to identify barriers & mitigate risks related to incorporating exemptions for **access to their own pets or companion animals** in hospitals or residential care locations for people experiencing serious illness, dying, death and grief

*<u>Recommendation 6</u>*: Ensure Compassionate Communities and health promoting palliative care techniques are included in social and community planning

<u>**Recommendation 7:**</u> When restrictions occur in hospitals, facilities or group homes (including COVID, gastro, flu outbreaks) ensure specific **exemptions** are in place and clearly articulated in relation to people in the last week and months of lives

**<u>Recommendation 8</u>**: Utilise agencies such as Palliative Care Queensland, when developing and implementing interventions strategies and activities to combat **loneliness to ensure it includes support** for people experiencing a serious illness, dying, death or grief and their carers, families and community





# Introduction

The Australian Psychological society had highlighted the concept of 'Power of Human Connection', that reflects on the prevalence of loneliness and its effects on holistic physical and mental wellbeing of Australia.<sup>2</sup> Correspondingly, the evidence highlighted that nearly 55% of Australian population feel the lack of companionship at least sometimes and one in every 4 Australians experience loneliness and high level of social interaction anxiety consequently leading to poor psychological wellbeing and poorer quality of life.<sup>2, 4</sup> These feelings and emotions of loneliness and isolation has been made worse by the COVID-19 pandemic, with one in two Australians indicating they feel lonelier since the pandemic.<sup>4</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics (2020) reported that the loneliness was the most prominent personal stressor as experienced by Australians during the COVID-19 pandemic.<sup>1</sup>

## "Loneliness acts as a fertilizer for other diseases." 12

Loneliness is epitomised by lower levels of community connection which is more prevalent among those dying or suffering from serious illness.<sup>5</sup> Social isolation and loneliness is a major health issue among older adults and those suffering from any form of life-limiting condition. <sup>3, 11</sup> The economic cost of loneliness in Australia is likely to be substantial, although no current estimate of this cost is available.<sup>1</sup> Therefore, innovative, and creative initiatives are required to enable communities to connect with those feeling lonely or lacking social ties especially for those approaching or currently experiencing serious illness, dying, death or grief.

## "Social connection is everyone's business, and is vital for physical, psychological and social wellbeing."7

Socially and culturally appropriate care at the end stage of life can positively impact people's comfort and dignity and is responsive to psychological and spiritual needs.<sup>9,10</sup> Hence, social interaction for people experiencing a serious illness, dying, death or grief is critical to providing care and support and reduces loneliness and social isolation.

"Death is not the opposite of life, but a part of life".<sup>8</sup>





# Palliative Care Queensland's recommendations

## Palliative Care Queensland's recommendation 1:

#### **RECOMMENDATION:**

Support the Queensland Compassionate Communities Peaks Network Statewide to showcase **World Compassionate Communities Day,** through a variety of initiatives, to promote and build compassionate communities throughout Queensland

#### WHY THIS IS IMPORTANT?

Compassionate Communities are networks of support which surround people experiencing serious illness, dying death and grief. World Compassionate Communities Day is a new international initiative (founded in 2021) to promote and build compassionate communities. The Queensland Compassionate Communities Peaks Network is a network hosted by Palliative Care Queensland, involving several Queensland Peak bodies who support the principles of Compassionate Communities (see appendix 1).

The Queensland Government supports NGOs with similar initiatives on Grandparents Day, such as 'Time for Grandparents Program'

In partnership with Uniting Care, Queensland Government operates 'Time for Grandparents Program' that provides an opportunity to have well- earned time for grandparents to attend activities and enjoy with their children. Correspondingly, through programs such as 'Grandparents Day' is a brilliant initiative to acknowledge the contribution of older Australians in building communities and providing them a platform to re-engage which is further helpful for their own mental health and well-being.

Likewise, the model of 'compassionate communities' could be expanded, through further engagement and support to the Queensland Compassionate Communities Peak Network who are currently not resourced to support compassionate communities' initiatives. <sup>13</sup> For more information about World Compassionate Communities Day: https://palliativecareqld.org.au/compassionate-communities-day/

## Palliative Care Queensland's recommendation 2:

#### **RECOMMENDATION:**

**Develop a Statewide Palliative Care Volunteer program** across Queensland to support people experiencing a serious illness, dying or grief, their carers and particularly those with limited access to a family and friends

#### WHY THIS IS IMPORTANT?

Compared to other Victoria and New South Wales, Queensland has a very small number of palliative care volunteers. Volunteers can make a huge difference at the end stage of life, to support the person with a life-limiting diagnosis, their carer, their family and their community. Volunteers are often referred to as the 'backbone' of palliative care. There is a desperate need to mobilise volunteers across Queensland to make a difference in people's life when it is needed the most.



Volunteers can positively influence the quality of life and quality of care for people experiencing serious illness, dying, death or grief by providing a link to the community and to "what matters most". Volunteers provide a feeling of 'someone being there' and fill in the domain between the professional and family.

Although the eight Queensland's hospices in south-east Queensland have wonderful volunteering programs, there is need of enhancement and re-integration volunteers through development of Statewide palliative Care Volunteer program, similar to NSW, ACT and Victoria. International programs such as "no one dies alone" in aged care services demonstrates the value of volunteers for people and their families experiencing serious illness, dying, death and grief in reducing loneliness.

# Palliative Care Queensland's recommendation 3:

#### **RECOMMENDATION:**

**Fund a public education program (such as Last Aid)** to promote awareness and understanding that serious illness, dying, death and grief are a natural part of life, thereby reducing fear and promote people's engagement and compassion for people experiencing a serious illness, dying or grief

#### WHY THIS IS IMPORTANT?

"If I only had known that before, it would have helped me when my aunt died."- participant Last Aid course <sup>15</sup>

In most communities, knowledge about palliative care is sparce or totally absent.<sup>15</sup> Communities across Queensland lack knowledge about Palliative care, end-of-life care, and there is an urgent need to educate the non-professionals about serious illness, dying, death and grief which can stimulate reduce fear and open discussions about supporting each other.

Last Aid is an international basic-level community education program, founded in Europe and available in Queensland.

"Just as everyone is likely to experience the need to be a first responder at an accident or emergency at some point in their lifetime and therefore need to know the basic knowledge and skills of first aid. Everyone will likely know someone who is experiencing serious illness, dying, death or grief at some point in their lifetime and need to know the basic knowledge and skills of last aid." Palliative Care Queensland

Last Aid course can be seen as educational foundation of compassionate Communities.<sup>15</sup> Last Aid courses were well accepted and assist in narrowing the gaps and deficits in information on care of dying.<sup>20</sup> For more information on Last Aid: https://palliativecareqld.org.au/lastaid/





## Palliative Care Queensland's recommendation 4:

#### **RECOMMENDATION:**

**Increase social and community sector workforce capacity and capability** to communicate, understand and support people at their families experiencing serious illness, dying, death and grief

#### WHY THIS IS IMPORTANT?

Social and Community sector workers often care and support people who are experiencing serious illness, dying, death or grief, yet because they experience no (or minimal) training in this space they often miss the opportunity to social connect and have conversations about 'last wishes' and 'what matters most' to them. If undertaken professionally and ethically, serious illness and End-of life conversations can empower patients to take informed decisions in addition to subsiding consequences of loneliness.

Increase workforce capacity and capability of social and community sector staff and volunteer would promote awareness, understanding and confidence with the staff to have meaningful conversations and connect people with formal and informal supports.

## Palliative Care Queensland's recommendation 5:

#### **RECOMMENDATION:**

Work with health, social and community agencies to identify barriers & mitigate risks related to incorporating exemptions for **access to their own pets or companion animals** in hospitals or residential care locations for people experiencing serious illness, dying, death and grief

#### WHY THIS IS IMPORTANT?

Companion animals (pet dogs and cats) can assist in encountering social isolation<sup>-1,3</sup> Pets can facilitate social relatedness, friendship formation, getting to know people and building social support networks. <sup>17</sup> Companion animals can also serve as a catalyst for incidental social interaction, getting to know people, through formation of social relationships and friendships in neighborhood. Social isolation is a mental health risk factor conversely tangible social support derived by pets could prove as protective factor for community wellbeing. Evidence shows that dogs reduce anxiety in hospitals, but this statement is counter-productive towards convincing hospitals to allow pets in the hospital facilities.<sup>18</sup>

Many hospitals and residential care facilities (where people live out their end stage of life) prohibit animals (such as pet) visiting, out of concern for health of their patients/residents. Many hospitals and services are allowing service or therapy dogs under strict standards which include vaccines, house-trained, clean, and healthy. However, for many people at the end stage of life, their pet is a companion that they have built a 'personal-bond' with, and their last wish is to reconnect.





## Palliative Care Queensland's recommendation 6:

#### **RECOMMENDATION:**

Ensure **Compassionate Communities and health promoting palliative care** techniques are included in social and community planning

#### WHY THIS IS IMPORTANT?

Social and community plans are regularly being developed and reviewed but often people experiencing a serious illness, dying, death or grief are not included or have limited inclusion. Generating awareness about loneliness and social isolation as a public health initiative and wellness issue, along with the development of targeted government and community support programs in Queensland for those affected by loneliness and isolation could prove beneficial to build capacity, generate awareness thus extending the quality life .<sup>1, 3, 6</sup>

# Palliative Care Queensland's recommendation 7:

#### **RECOMMENDATION:**

When restrictions occur in hospitals, facilities or group homes (including COVID, gastro, flu outbreaks) ensure specific **exemptions** are in place and clearly articulated in relation to people in the last week and months of lives

#### WHY THIS IS IMPORTANT?

Visitor restrictions during an outbreak have complicated the ability of hospital or Residential facilities to support patients and residents through the end stage of life journey and creating ongoing bereavement issues for families. Ensuring that clear exemptions are in place related to people in their last weeks and month of life when a hospital or residential facility is experiencing an outbreak is critical to ensure people are not socially isolated while dying.

## Palliative Care Queensland's recommendation 8:

#### **RECOMMENDATION:**

Utilise agencies such as Palliative Care Queensland, when developing and implementing interventions strategies and activities to combat **loneliness to ensure it includes support** for people experiencing a serious illness, dying, death or grief and their carers, families and community

#### WHY THIS IS IMPORTANT?

Recognising that dying is a natural part of life and incorporating this aspect into social and community planning and policy is critical to ensuring that people experiencing a serious illness, dying, death or grief are not socially isolated. Organisations, such as Palliative Care Queensland as available to collaborate with and support the development of strategies, plans, policies and activities.



Some international countries have developed specific social and community plans related to this area and palliative care is available to work with the social and community sector to develop similar plans. For example, the UK has developed a community plan 'Each Community is Prepared to Help' Ambitions plan (Partnership 2015, UK) <sup>19</sup> which highlights that society as a whole can participate to support the dying, those important to them and those who are bereaved. This community plan is based on a co-design model that involve, social capital of compassionate and resilient communities, public awareness, practical support, and role of volunteers. Although, combining professional care with local knowledge of communities could have a significant impact in supporting the ones who are dying and grieving alone.

# Conclusion

Serious illness, dying, death and grief is difficult to discuss, but ignoring this natural stage of life can create social isolation, loneliness, unnecessary suffering, and prolonged grief.

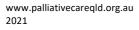
"We all have a responsibility to proactively reach out those who aren't in the room and to encourage people to reach out for help in timely manner."<sup>7</sup>





# **References:**

- 1. Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. 2021. *Social isolation and loneliness Australian Institute of Health and Welfare*. [online] Available at: <a href="https://www.aihw.gov.au/reports/australias-welfare/social-isolation-and-loneliness">https://www.aihw.gov.au/reports/australias-welfare/social-isolation-and-loneliness</a>> [Accessed 17 August 2021].
- Australian Loneliness Report [Internet]. Melbourne, Australia: Australian Psychological Society; 2021. Available from: https://researchbank.swinburne.edu.au/file/c1d9cd16-ddbe-417f-bbc4-3d499e95bdec/1/2018-australian\_loneliness\_report.pdf
- 3. Holt-Lunstad J, Smith T, Layton J. Social Relationships and Mortality Risk: A Meta-analytic Review. PLoS Medicine. 2010;7(7):e1000316.
- Berry D. Inquiry into social isolation and loneliness in Queensland. The North West Star [Internet].2021 [cited 17 August 2021];. Available from: https://www.northweststar.com.au/story/7301887/inquiry-intosocial-isolation-and-loneliness-in-queensland/
- 5. Baker D. All the lonely people [Internet]. The Australia Institute; 2021 p. 1-44. Available from:https://australiainstitute.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/IP9-All-the-lonely-people\_4.pdf
- 6. Hwang T, Rabheru K, Peisah C, Reichman W, Ikeda M. Loneliness and social isolation during the COVID-19 pandemic. International Psychogeriatrics. 2020;32(10):1217-1220.
- Creating compassionate communities a focus for social connection [Internet]. Boltonclarke.com.au. 2021 [cited 17 August 2021]. Available from: https://www.boltonclarke.com.au/news-resources/corporatenews/creating-compassionate-communities-a-focus-for-social-connection/
- 8. Sanderson C. End-of-Life Symptoms. Textbook of Palliative Care. 2018;:1-15.
- Ellison K. Living with chronic illness: Why some cope and others don't [Internet]. Knowable Magazine | Annual Reviews. 2021 [cited 19 August 2021]. Available from: https://knowablemagazine.org/article/mind/2019/psychological-effects-of-chronic-illness
- Last Days of Life [Internet]. Clinical Excellence Commission. 2021 [cited 19 August 2021]. Available from: https://www.cec.health.nsw.gov.au/improve-quality/teamwork-culture-pcc/person-centred-care/end-oflife/last-days-of-life
- 11. Ishikawa R. I may never see the ocean again: Loss and grief among older adults during the COVID-19 pandemic. Psychological Trauma: Theory, Research, Practice, and Policy. 2020;12(S1):S85-S86.
- 12. Social isolation, loneliness in older people pose health risks [Internet]. National Institute on Aging. 2021 [cited 42 August 2021]. Available from: https://www.nia.nih.gov/news/social-isolation-loneliness-older-people-pose-health-risks
- 13. Liz Callaghan et al. Compassionate communities Communique Australia Palliative Care Australia and Groundwell Project Australia 1: 24.
- 14. Series Title: Time for Grandparents Program Published by: Uniting Care https://www.grandparentsqld.com.au/uploads/Newsletters/Grand%20Matters%20March%202021.pdf
- Bollig, G. and A. Heller (2016). "The last aid course-a simple and effective concept to teach the public about palliative care and to enhance the public discussion about death and dying." <u>Austin Palliat Care</u> 1(2): 1010.
- Applebaum, J. W., et al. (2020). "The concerns, difficulties, and stressors of caring for pets during COVID-19: results from a large survey of US PET owners." <u>Animals</u> 10(10): 1882.
- 17. Wood, L., et al. (2015). "The pet factor-companion animals as a conduit for getting to know people, friendship formation and social support." <u>PloS one</u> 10(4): e0122085.
- 18. Pet Visits in Hospitals: What Are the Risks? | PetMD [Internet]. Petmd.com. 2021 [cited 1 September 2021]. Available from: https://www.petmd.com/news/view/pet-visits-hospitals-what-are-risks-36206
- 19. Abel, J., et al. (2016). <u>Each Community is Prepared to Help: Community Development in End of Life Care-</u> <u>Guidance on Ambition Six</u>, National Council for Palliative Care.
- 20. Mueller, E., et al. (2021). "Lessons Learned from Introducing Last Aid Courses at a University Hospital in Germany." <u>Healthcare</u> 9(7): 906.





**Attachment 1: What are Compassionate Communities** 

# What are Compassionate Communities?



"A city is not merely a place to work and access services but equally a place to enjoy support in the safety and protection of each other's company, in schools, workplaces, places of worship and recreation, in cultural forums and social networks anywhere within the city's influence, even to the end of our days". Compassionate city charter, A Kellehear.<sup>1</sup>

Compassionate Communities are communities where everybody recognises that we all have a role to play in supporting each other in times of loss, ageing, dying and grief. Everyone is ready, willing and confident to have respectful discussions to support each other in emotional and practical ways.

Compassionate Communities are a core part of public health approaches to palliative care, end of life care and bereavement. Compassionate Communities are derived from the World Health Organisation concept of 'Healthy Cities' or 'Healthy Communities' and is based on the 'New' public health idea that health is more than mere absence of illness and that it is everyone's responsibility—not just their doctors and their health services.<sup>2</sup>

Compassionate Communities "publicly encourage, facilitate, support and celebrate care for one another during life's most testing moments and experiences, especially those pertaining to life-threatening and life-limiting illness, chronic disability, frail ageing and dementia, grief and bereavement, and the trials and burdens of long term care." <sup>3</sup>

# Be a part of a compassionate community

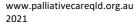


For more information about the Queensland Compassionate Communities program visit: palliativecareqld.org.au/qcc

1 Abel, J, Kellehear, A and Karapilagou, A, 'Palliative care - the new essentials', Annals of Palliative Medicine 7(Suppl 2) (2018).

- 2 QJM: An International Journal of Medicine, Volume 106, Issue 12, December 2013, Pages 1071–1075, Published: 18 October 2013 Available at https://academic.oup.com/gimed/article/106/12/1071/1633982
- 3 Kellehear A, "The Compassionate City Charter: inviting the cultural and social sectors into end of life care", in Wegleitner K, Heimert K and Kellehear A eds. Compassionate Communities: case studies from Britain and Europe. Routledge (2015): 76-87. Available at http://paliativecare.org.au/wp-content/uploads/dtm\_uploads/2018/09/An-implementation-guide-for-community.pdf







#### Attachment 2: What is palliative care

# Palliative Care Queensland's policy guiding principles



