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Challenges in recognizing and discussing changes in a resident's condition in the palliative phase: focus group discussions with nursing staff working in nursing homes about their experiences

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Abstract

Background Most nursing home residents have complex care needs, require palliative care and eventually die in these facilities. Timely recognition of changes in a resident's condition is crucial for providing appropriate care. Observations by nursing sta play a signi cant role in identifying and interpreting these changes.

Methods Focus group discussions were conducted with nursing sta from ten nursing homes in the Netherlands to explore their experiences and challenges in recognizing and discussing changes in a resident's condition. These discussions were analysed following the principles of thematic analysis.

Results The analysis of the challenges nursing sta face in identifying and interpreting changes in a resident's condition, resulted in three themes. First, that recognizing changes is considered complex, because it requires specialized knowledge and skills that is generally not part of their education and must partly be learned in practice. This also depends on how familiar the nursing sta is with the resident. Furthermore, di erent people observe residents through di erent lenses, depending on their relation and experiences with residents. This could lead to disagreements about the resident's condition. Lastly, organizational structures such as the resources available to document and discuss a resident's condition and the hierarchy between nursing home professionals often hindered discussions and sharing observations.

Conclusion Nursing sta 's experiences highlight the complexity of recognizing and discussing changes in nursing home residents' conditions. While supporting the observational skills of nursing sta is important, it is not enough to improve the quality of care for nursing home residents with palliative care needs. As nursing sta experiences challenges at di erent, interrelated levels, improving the process of recognizing and discussing changes in nursing

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Background

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a j Z_{pa}^{p} Z_{a}^{p} Z_{a}^{p} $\begin{array}{c} 1 & p & 1 & a \\ 1 & p & 1 & a \\ 1 & p & 1 & a \\ 1 & a & p \\$

Methods

Design

Dutch setting

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Participants

Participants $Z_{ap}^{i} = Z_{a}^{i} p t \dots x^{j} p p^{i} x^{j} p p^{j} x^{j} p p^{j} x^{j} p^{j} q^{i} q^{j} x^{j} p^{i} q^{j} q^{$

Data collection

Data analysis

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 $Z = \begin{bmatrix} a & a & b & p \\ p & j & p \\ p & j & p \\ p & z & a \\ p & z & z \\ z & z \\ p & z & z \\ z & z$ Zpja*

Ethics

Results

said, at this location we have a resident that is actually in the terminal phase. But we don't act on it! Actually, that's

 $j^{1}a \cdot s^{1}t^{1}p^{1}p^{2}a \cdot s^{1}e^{j}p^{2}a \cdot s^{1}e^{j}p^{2}a \cdot s^{1}e^{j}a^{m}When we identify a problem and report this to the elderly care physician, the$ psychologist or the physiotherapist, only then they come in action. And that can take some time... In the meantime we see the situation of resident getting worse. " (participant FG 4).

 $\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{M} \quad \mathbf{J} \quad \mathbf{P} \quad \mathbf{$

Theme 1: Recognising changes is complex

Theme 1: Recognising changes is complex N_3 , $Z_1 = 2$, $Z_1 = 2$, $P_1 = 1$, $P_1 = 1$, $P_2 =$ still I have to give her all that bullshit [medication]" $\frac{1}{7}$ 1. / J

my residents, especially when you are close them. Even in advanced dementia. I know what makes them feel good,

advanced dementia. I know what makes them jet good, what they like." Z = Z P = j = Z = Z $P = j = p = a^{-1} = a = Z = p = p = a^{-1} = a = Z = a^{-1} = a$

more [medical] knowledge, but you know your resident and you know how he reacts and what is important to

 $Z_{pa}^{i} a_{p} p_{p} p_{p} Z_{q}^{i} Z_{q}^{i} Z_{q}^{j} p_{q}^{i} \dots p_{q}^{i} \dots p_{q}^{i} p_{q}^{i} \dots p$ way every day, for years. at is just the way it goes. And of course their physical health is changing, but the changes are subtle, hard to observe, And at some point they end up in lying in bed and then you realize you missed the signs."

 $Z_{\mathbb{N}}^{\bullet}$ $\begin{array}{c} Z_{1}, Z_{2}, Z_{1}, Z_{2}, Z_$ ers unexpectedly. How to deal with that? Indeed, that is an important point. – Yes! at is why this is so complex".

Theme 2: Di erent people observe residents through di erent lenses

 2^{p} 1^{a} 2^{b} 2^{c} 2^{c chair all afternoon. When we would leave him in bed, he would rest better, he would be much more comfortable, he would not get restless... - I agree, there are people who can indeed better stay in bed... But there are also people who insist on getting these residents out of bed, at any price."

 $Z^{\bullet}_{n} Z^{1 \bullet p}$ $Z \stackrel{x}{\xrightarrow{}} Z \stackrel{z}{\xrightarrow{}} Z \stackrel{z}{\xrightarrow{}} P \stackrel{x}{\xrightarrow{}} a a \xrightarrow{} a$ $Z_{a}^{i} Z_{b}^{j} P_{a}^{i} P_{j}^{i} Z_{a}^{j} P_{a}^{j} Z_{a}^{j} Z_{a}^{j} P_{a}^{j} Z_{a}^{j} Z_{a$

j j^da j Z^dt j - P a . 1 . 1 1. **Ş** Z p xē^{*} · · ₁ Pa¹P **_**• _\ p. t, _hp, pp, j. 7.7 ¶ j.p.**~**¶ . . Z = Z = Z = Z = P PJ⊈. a t⊊ a¹ P¹ a¹ J <u>____</u>____5-ג<u>י</u> a∿ , **Q** s-P - s - a - ¹ s ¹ s - p - s .t 🦣 .pp . 5. $Z^{1} \cdot P^{1} \cdot A^{2} \cdot Z^{2} \cdot Z^{2} \cdot P^{2} \cdot P^{2$ Z_{pa}^{a}, Z_{a}^{a} t.¹.pa¹,p $\begin{array}{c} \underline{z}_{1} \\ \underline{z}_{1} \\ \underline{z}_{1} \\ \underline{z}_{2} \\ \underline{z}_{1} \\ \underline{z}_{2} \\ \underline{z}$ qZ^{3} p_{x} Z^{4} 13- a 1 family is also important, that's challenging sometimes. e family doesn't want to see that the resident is in the last phase of life. – eir understanding dementia; knowledge is lacking. – Yes! And acceptance as well." $z^{1} p^{p}$ р. . 🦕 $\begin{array}{c} 1 & a & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & a & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ a & p^{1} & \frac{1}{2} & p & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \end{array}$ p, q^xZ² p • p $\frac{d}{z^{p}}$ ۹ ۳₂۶۰ $\begin{bmatrix} a & T \\ a & T \\ a & T \\ \end{bmatrix} p \\ \begin{bmatrix} y \\ y \\ y \\ y \end{bmatrix} p \\ \begin{bmatrix} y \\ y \\ y \\ y \end{bmatrix} p \\ \begin{bmatrix} z \\ y \\ y \end{bmatrix} p \\ \begin{bmatrix} z \\ y \\ y \end{bmatrix} p \\ \end{bmatrix} p \\ \begin{bmatrix} z \\ y \\ y \end{bmatrix} p \\ \end{bmatrix} p \\ \begin{bmatrix} z \\ y \\ y \end{bmatrix} p \\ \end{bmatrix} p \\ \begin{bmatrix} z \\ y \\ y \end{bmatrix} p \\ \end{bmatrix} p \\ \end{bmatrix} p \\ \begin{bmatrix} z \\ y \\ y \end{bmatrix} p \\ \end{bmatrix} p \\ \end{bmatrix} p \\ \end{bmatrix} p \\ \begin{bmatrix} z \\ y \\ y \end{bmatrix} p \\ \end{bmatrix} p$ $\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a} & \mathbf{a} \\ \mathbf{a} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a} \\ \mathbf{a} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a} \\ \mathbf{a} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a} \\ \mathbf{a} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a} \\ \mathbf{a} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a} \\ \mathbf{a} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a} \\ \mathbf{a} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a} \\ \mathbf{a} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a} \\ \mathbf{a} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a} \\ \mathbf{a} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a} \\ \mathbf{a} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a} \\ \mathbf{a} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a} \\ \mathbf{a} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a} \\ \mathbf{a} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a} \\ \mathbf{a} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a} \\ \mathbf{a} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a} \\ \mathbf{a} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a} \\ \mathbf{a} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a} \\ \mathbf{a} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a} \\ \mathbf{a} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a} \\ \mathbf{a} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a} \\ \mathbf{a} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a} \\ \mathbf{a} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a} \\ \mathbf{a} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a} \\ \mathbf{a} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a} \\ \mathbf{a} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a} \\ \mathbf{a} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a} \\ \mathbf{a} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a} \\ \mathbf{a} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a} \\ \mathbf{a} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a} \\ \mathbf{a} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a} \\ \mathbf{a} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a} \\ \mathbf{a} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a} \\ \mathbf{a} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a} \\ \mathbf{a} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a} \\ \mathbf{a} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a} \\ \mathbf{a} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a} \\ \mathbf{a} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a} \\ \mathbf{a} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a} \\ \mathbf{a} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a} \\ \mathbf{a} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a} \\ \mathbf{a} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a} \\ \mathbf{a} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a} \\$ Z p P_{4} p_{2} p_{2} p_{3} p_{4} p_{4} p_{4} p_{4} p_{4} Z_{4} z_{4

comes to visit, they sit up straight for a moment and pretend to be alright. And they are exhausted afterwards. e others don't see that." $Z \stackrel{1}{\leftarrow} Z \stackrel{1}{\leftarrow} I$

 $Z \xrightarrow{t} p \xrightarrow{L} p p \xrightarrow{L} \frac{1}{2} a p \xrightarrow{L} p \xrightarrow{L} a p \xrightarrow{L} p \xrightarrow{L}$ not rely on what we observe, what we recommend. – Yes. Yes, just what she says. We simply observe things, have experience working with a resident. It [discussing what is best for a resident] sometimes becomes such a tug-of*war..."* 7 7 7 7

Theme 3: Organisational structures can hinder discussions

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challenging to simple provide care are a team, to get all on the same page." 🚽 🦞 _1.ep /

 $Z^{p} Z^{p} Z^{p$ $Z^{J} \begin{array}{c} p^{J} q \\ p \end{array} \\ p \end{array} \\ Z^{J} \begin{array}{c} p^{J} q \\ z \end{array} \\ z \end{array}$ $r_1 Z$ $r_2 Z$ $r_3 P_2$ $r_4 I$ $r_4 I$ $r_4 I$ $r_5 I$ $p_4 I$ $p_4 T$ $p_5 I$ $p_7 P_2 I$ $p_7 P_2 I$ $r_7 P_2 P_$ that seriously. We are not stupid. We are trained to do this work." $\begin{bmatrix} z_{j} \\ z_$

e physicians still seems' to feel reluctance. Where does that come from? Do they have no confidence? Don't they trust in our knowledge and skills?" 7.4 7.4

 $Z_{a}^{i} X_{a}^{j} P_{a}^{i} P_{a}^{j} Z_{a}^{j} Z_{a}^{j} P_{a}^{i} P_{a}^{j} Z_{a}^{j} Z_{a}^{j} P_{a}^{i} P_{a}^{j} Z_{a}^{i} Z_{a}^{j} Z_{a}^{j} P_{a}^{j} P_{a}^{i} P_{a}^{j} Z_{a}^{i} Z_{a}^{j} P_{a}^{j} P_{a}^{i} P_{a}^{j} P_{a$

Discussion

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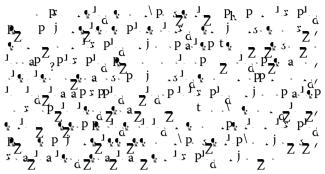
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Methodological considerations

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Conclusion



Supplementary Information

The online version contains supplementary material available at https://doi. org/10.1186/s12904-024-01479-3.

Supplementary Material 1

Acknowledgements

Not applicable.

Author contributions

The focus group discussions were facilitated by CB and NLD. The analysis was done by CB and MZ and steps were discussed with BOP, RP, JS and MK. The manuscript was drafted by CB. BOP, RP, JS, MK, NLD and MZ provided critical comments on drafts of the manuscripts and approved the nal manuscript.

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Data availability

The datasets used and/or analysed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Declarations

Ethics approval and consent to participate

The Medical Ethics Committee of Leiden University Medical Center, the Netherlands, declared that the study was exempt from the Medical Research Involving Human Subjects Act (P17.256). All methods were carried out in accordance with relevant guidelines and regulations.

Consent for publication

Not applicable.

Competing interests

The authors declare no competing interests.

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