Criteria for Hospice Appropriateness

General Criteria

- Patient's illness is incurable and has a declining functional status
- The patient/family have been informed that the patient's condition is terminal
- The patient/family have elected treatment directed toward palliative care
- Quality of life is currently unacceptable to the patient/family
- Prognosis is for a life expectancy of approximately 6 months or less (if the disease runs its normal course)

Observable clinical deterioration examples may include:

- Unintentional weight loss more than 10% over last 3 6 months
- Decreased appetite/nutritional intake related to the terminal process
- Decreased activity tolerance with restriction in activities of daily living
- Decreased cognitive abilities
- Multiple emergency room visits (3 or more) in last 3 6 months

Disease Organ-Specific Examples

End-Stage Cardiopulmonary Disease:

- Disabling dyspnea at rest or with minimal exertion, poorly responsive to bronchodilators
- Recurrent congestive heart failure (NYHA Class IV) on optimal diuretic therapy
- Presence of corpulmonale
- Recurrent pulmonary infections and/or respiratory failure
- Chronic hypoxemia (less than 90%) at rest on supplemental oxygen
- Chronic hypercapnia (pCO2 more than 50 mm Hg)
- M Intractable angina
- Resting tachycardia (more than 100/min) or symptomatic arrhythmias resistant to therapy

End-Stage Neurologic Disease:

Severe Alzheimer's, stroke, Parkinson's, ALS, traumatic brain injury

End-Stage Renal Disease

Chronic dialysis patient/candidate who has chosen to refuse dialysis

End-Stage Liver Disease

Severe Ascites, esophageal varices, peripheral edema, jaundice, hepatic encephalopathy/coma

End-Stage AIDS

Severe weight loss, recurrent infections, increased debilitation requiring supportive care, has been on therapy and refusing therapy or has displayed resistance to available medications

Malignant Disease

- Documented tissue diagnosis of malignant/metastatic disease. Incurable diagnosis and treatment is regarded most likely to be futile
- Evidence of progressive cancer and treatment (even if available) is felt to be futile
- Patient with curable disease but treatment is refused or cannot be tolerated. Or where treatment is for palliative reasons