

Cost of Dying: Confronting End-of-Life Issues

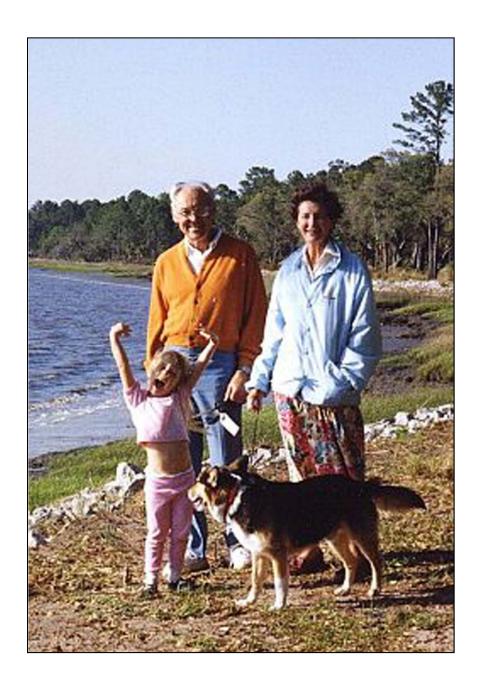
Lisa Krieger May 8, 2013



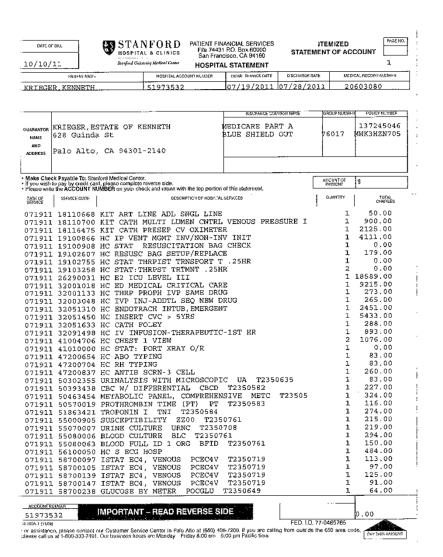
Lisa M. Krieger

- Science and medicine reporter for the San Jose Mercury News and Bay Area News Group
- Former National Association of Science Writers fellow at Duke University School of Medicine
- Editor of the University of California Press Book AIDS: A Community Response
- Co-author of the Incredible Voyage: Exploring the Human Body



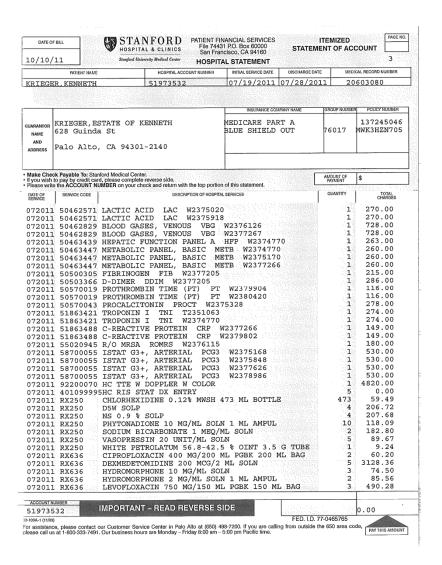


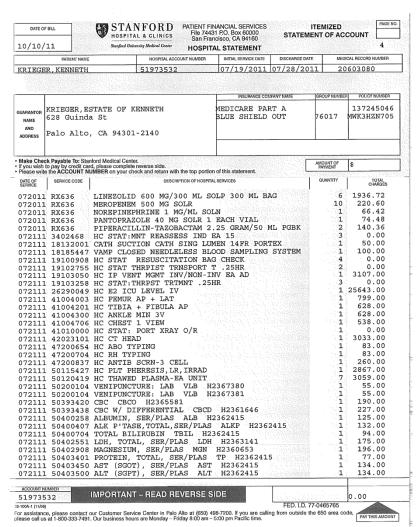
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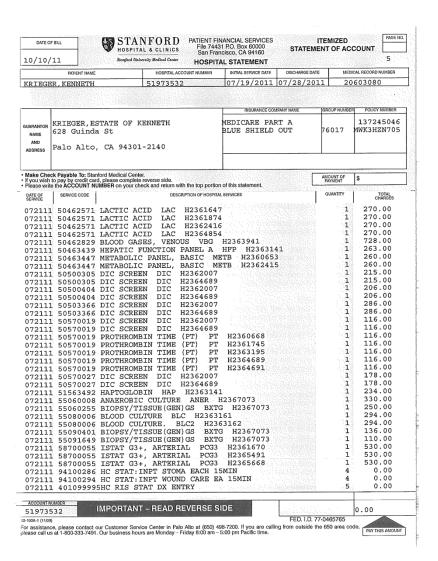
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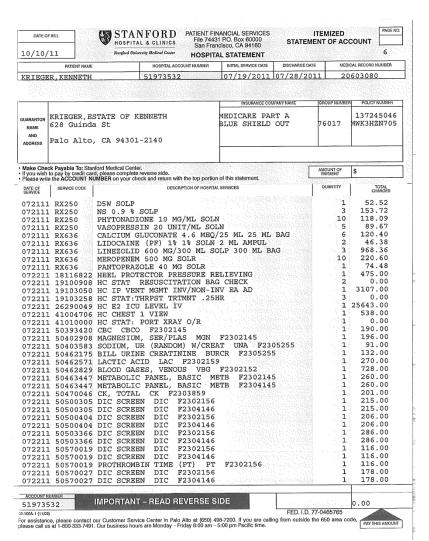
Day 3 and Day 4



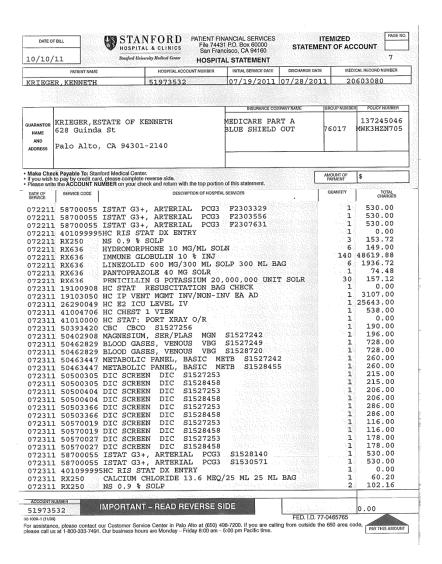


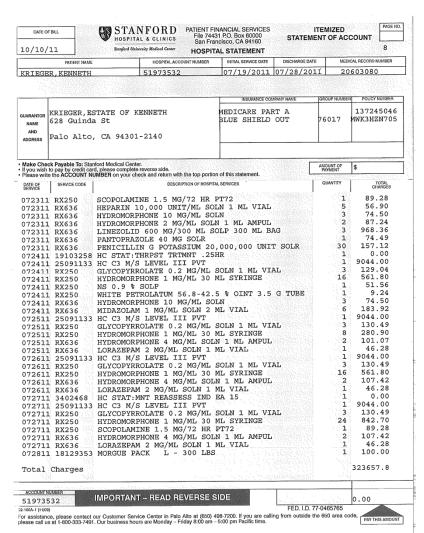
Day 5 and Day 6





Day 7 and Day 8









COST OF DYING = AN ONGOING SERIES

At life's end, care differs

From Manhattan to the Bay Area, how hospitals treat chronically ill patients varies widely

By Lina M. Rategor + Stringerstreament recovers

BONEYOU DEE - AND WHAT IT COSTS - DEPENDS LANGELY on where you get care. That's the revelation of a major national database widely regarded as the best hospital by-hospital look at the cost of dying. • It shows that Buy Area residents are about twice as likely to die in a high-cost, high-tech intrusive curv unit as people in Minot, N.D., or Portland, Ove. But. they are for less likely to get ICU core than Manhattan residents.

mouth Aclas of Houlth Cure depicts: Medical Conter and Good Fumuritum hospitals'widely-different approaches. Hospital are 25 miles apart - but to cure for dring people: Harward's Medicare spent an entra 825,000. 96. Rose Hospital runtes twice as high or a United more, per patient in their an Flundord in "intensity of cure," a last two years of life at Hegional than measure that considers the amount. Good Sunarities, because of different of time that dring patients spend in curv strategies. Our hompitude and the appromissment of physicist services.

Major differences appear even

Within the Buy Area, the Dart- within cities: In Sun Jose, Engional

America's varied landscape of

Sev-COST, Propr 25



When Foster City resident Sarah Kyung Lee, 76, fell and was haupitalized in March, her genatrician son, Sr. Ser. Les, eventually installed she be released because of what he considered to be overly aggressive hospital care.

This story is part of a yearlong series exprisoning and of the squass inspired by the amplional and Snancul cody of the final days of reporter Lisa M. Krieger's fether. Coming up: A documentary

video chronicles a San Jose woman's end-of-life plumey.

ONLINE EXTRA

Detailurus: See data showing how Carifornia hospitals compare in intensity of end of the treatment.

Resources: Learn-how to-manage and of the care and see other stones in the Cost of During series.

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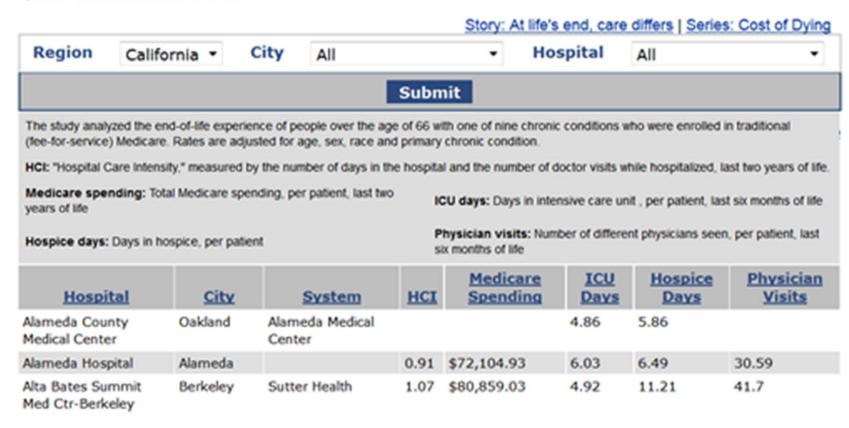


Database: Intensity of end-of-life care for California hospitals

Daniel Willis

Bay Area News Group

Posted: 12/08/2012 04:00:09 PM PST Updated: 04/22/2013 03:10:56 PM PDT



Dr. Irwin Shelub, chief medical officer of Seton Medical Center in Daly City

WE BEGAN TO REALIZE THAT WE WERE PROTRACTING DEATH,

NOT ENSURING LIFE, AND THAT WASN'T RIGHT.'

Cost

Continued from Page 1

end-of-life experiences reflects different philosophies in how aggressively hospitals combat death, concludes Dartmouth's 2001 analysis. While some hospitals marshal doctors and devices to postpone death even when death is clearly certain, others favor care options that let the end of life proceed in comfortable settings, or even at home. "We think that science drives clini-

"We think that science drives clinical decision-making," said Dartmouth investigator Dr. Elliott Fisher. "But those decisions are sharply conditioned by how many beds are in our community and how our physicians have become accustomed to treating seriously ill natients.

"In the topsy-turvy world of health care, doctors and hospitals have a very powerful influence on how you are treated." he said.

Geographic and institutional variations in care are the subject of this installment of the ongoing series on the Cost of Dying. To understand those patterns, there is no better source of data than the Dartmouth analysis, which reveals patterns of care that patients and families can use to weigh where physicians are likely to be more, or less, aggressive.

Subjective decisions

California law states physicians cannot be required to provide medical care that they believe will be ineffective. But textbooks offer no standard formula for end-of-life treatment, and it can be hard to predict who will benefit or be harmed.

If patients have not specified in writing their end-of-life wishes in advance, their fates rest on doctors' accumulated subjective decisions about treatments and test to order or to resist. "These differences pan out because

"These differences pan out because the way we practice is different," said Dr. Steven Pantilat, director of UCSF's Palliative Camp Program.

Palliative Carv Program
For more than two decades, the
Dartmouth Atlas Project has documented glainig variations in how
medical resources are distributed and
used in the United States. The project
analyzes Medicard's billing records
to obtain information about national,
regional and local markets, as well as
hospitals and their milliated physicians. It aims to boost understanding of
our health care system and forms the
foundation for many efforts to improve
care across America.

The project has its critics, who say its death analyses ignore the people who are still alive thanks to aggressive doctors.

Higher-spending hospitals seem to save more lives, according to one study of heart failure patients at six California teaching hospitals.

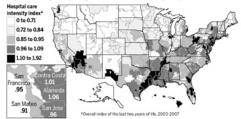
But the project's supporters say the data shines a harsh light on controversial "do everything" impulses in hospitals, which can prolong suffering or dying.

or dying.

One end-of-life analysis is based on
billing records of Medicare patients in
their final two years of life from 2003 to
2007, the most recent years for which
information was available. It assesses

Hospital care in the last two years of life

Chronically ill Medicare beneficiaries in some parts of the U.S. get more hospital-intensive care during their final two years than those elsewhere. This map by Dartmouth researchers portrays "intensity" scores, measured by the number of days patients spent in the hospital and doctor visits received while hospitalized. Research shows that spending more, increasing services and seeing many doctors do not necessarily improve survival or quality of care. Dartmouth experts hypothesize that high-intensity care may be more discognized, pose a greater risk of errors or contracted petient preferences.



Use of hospice care

Hospice care eases the experience of dying and helps support families. Some studies show hospice care decreases costs. Here are the percent of patients getting hospice care during their last six months of life in Bay Area hospitals from 2003 to 2007. A high percentage means more hospice care; a low percentage, less. The national average is 37 percent.

Hospital	City	rescent		
Alameda County				
Alta Bates Summit Med. Ctr.	Berkeley	34%		
Eden Medical Center	Castro Valley	33%		
Washington Hospital	Fremont	29%		
ValleyCare Med. Center	Pleasanton	27%		
San Leandro Hospital	San Leandro	26%		
Alameda Hospital	Alameda	24%		
Alta Bates Summit Med. Ctr.	Oakland	24%		
Alameda County Med, Center	Oakland	22%		
St. Rose Hospital	Hayward	22%		

Contra Costa County		
John Muir Med, Center	Walnut Creek	41%
Contra Costa Reg. Med. Ctr.	Martinez	39%
San Ramon Reg. Med. Ctr.	San Ramon	38%
Sutter Delta Med. Center	Antioch	33%
John Muir Med. Center	Concord	30%
Doctors Med. Center	San Pablo	25%
Source: Dartmouth Atlas of He	ealth Care	

San Francisco UCSF Medical Co

ICSF Medical Center	San Francisco	29%
California Pacific Med. Center	San Francisco	25%
Davies Med. Center	San Francisco	25%
t. Mary's Medical Center	San Francisco	17%
t. Francis Memorial Hospital	San Francisco	16%
F. General Hospital Med. Ctr.	San Francisco	13%
t. Luke's Hospital	San Francisco	13%
Chinese Hospital	San Francisco	8%

San Mateo County			
Seguoia Hospital	Redwood City	35%	
Mills-Peninsula Health Serv.	Burlingame	33%	
San Mateo Medical Center	San Mateo	21%	
Seton Medical Center	Daly City	19%	
Santa Clara County			

Santa Clara County		
Community Hospital	Los Gatos	379
Good Samaritan Hospital	San Jose	379
Stanford Hospital and Clinics	Stanford	369
El Camino Hospital	Mountain Vie	w 339
O'Connor Hospital	San Jose	339
Santa Clara Valley Med Center	San Jose	339
St. Louise Regional Hospital	Gilroy	339
Regional Med. Center	San Jose	239

NOTE: The database includes only patients who were enrolled in traditional "fee-for-service" Medicare, which excludes Kaiser Permanente. Also omitted: hospitals with insufficient data.

PAI/BAY AREA NEWS GROU



After hitting her head in a fall in March, Sarah Kyung Lee was hospitalized but later released to recover at a board-and-care facility in Foster City.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Database: Data on care of Medicare patients with severe chronic illness or cancer are available for all hospitals with sufficiently large study populations at www.dartmouthatlas.org.

Spreadsheets: Excel tables are available on its Downloads page; or you can create your own reports using custom tools.

Details: To get started, click on "Data by Topic," then select "Care of Chronic Illness in Last Two Years of Life." In the "Start a Report" menu, select the "Cancer Care" or "End of Life Care" topic, and choose a measure to explore.

When a city or hospital has a lot of empty beek, local physicians unconsciously adapt to this higher capacity and admit more patients, the Dartmouth team said. Research at Dartmouth and elsewhere shows that when ICU beek are readily available, less severely ill patients fill them and stay longer.

Imagine that a patient's chronic condition worsens; if the nearby hospital has a lot of room, a doctor may reason it is safer and easier to treat them there.

But if the hospital doesn't have available beds, doctors may look harder for stay-at-home alternatives, said UCSF's Dastillet

This explains the differences in care between San Francisco and Los Angeles. "In the San Francisco Bay Area, where hospitals are fuller, we see less intensive care than in LA., where beds are readily available," said Maribeth Shannon of the Galifornia HealthCare Foundation in Sacramento.

Medical school curriculums also drive regional differences: Medical residents often practice where they studied, reinforcing the region's culture of care.

End-of-life training

At UCSF, medical students hear lectures in pain management and palliative care and participate in discussions about dying.

They even get lessons, using paid actors, in how to break bad news. Studies show that doctors who don't feel comfortable discussing end-of-life options are more likely to propose more treatment are not the contraction.

treatment, no matter how futile.

The hospitals that take the time for vital conversations are the ones that keep dying patients out of ICUs, off ventilators and free of desperate chemotherapy. Pantilat said.

They give patients impartial and accurate information about end-of-life choices. They describe options of pallative care or hospie. They mention the complications of treatment. They probe families' goals, such as pain control, dignity and quality of life. Those are some of the steps being taken by Daly City's Seton Medical Center of the steps of the step

Those are some of the steps being taken by Daly City's Seton Medical Center, which in 2007 ranked high among Bay Area hospitals for its frequency of treating end-of-life patients in its ICU.

"We began to realize that we were protracting death, not ensuring life, and that wasn't right," said Seton Chief Medical Officer Dr. Irwin Shehub. The hospital hired a palliative care coordinator and chief medical officer. It insists on frequent family conferences. It has even put into place a "Medically Ineffective Care" policy, which forestalls unnecessary care.

unnecessary care.
Under the policy when Seton's med-



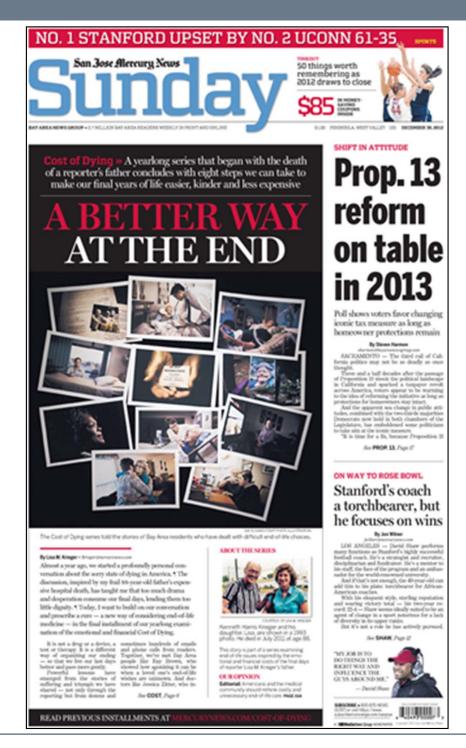














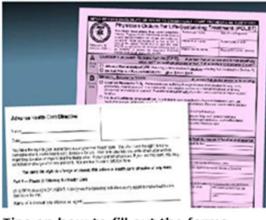


A better way for final days

A yearlong exploration of the costs of dying concludes with eight ways to achieve a more humane and less expensive end of life.

The series

- . The original story: My father's death (Feb. 2012)
- Follow-up: Lessons learned (Feb. 2012)
- How to plan for a good death (April 2012)
- Palliative care eases the cost of dying (July 2012)
- . Feeding: Simple act, painful choices (Nov. 2012)
- . The challenges of at-home caregiving (Dec. 2012)
- At life's end, care differs (Dec. 2012)
- Gayla's goodbye: One nurse's choice (Dec. 2012)
- A better way for final days (Dec. 2012)



Tips on how to fill out the forms

Everyone, regardless of age, should have an Advance Health Care Directive and a Physician Orders for Life-Sustaining Treatment.

Resources

- · Video: Health care advance directives
- Advance Health Care Planning workshops offered by Bay Area News Group
- New website is useful tool for medical planning.
- . Top questions when making medical decisions
- . Help through hospice: What you need to know
- Database: Intensity of end-of-life care for California hospitals
- Caregiving: Online resources



The original story: My dad's death

How could the hospital bill for the final 10 days of this frugal man, with carefully prepared end-of-life instructions, add up to \$323,000?

. Follow-up: Lessons learned











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www.mercurynews.com/cost-of-dying