## Collaboration and Inclusion: Refining the Palliative Circle of Care

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Elisabeth Antifeau, RN, MScN, GNC(C), CHPCA(C), CNS-C Regional Clinical Nurse Specialist, Palliative Care Interior Health



### Acknowledgements

Aboriginal Acknowledgement

Interior Health Regional Palliative Care Team

• Mr. Tony Yip

• Mr. Glenn McRae

## Overview

- Definition of Terms
- Issues
- Approach
- Findings
- Implementation
- Outcomes

# **Definition of Terms**

Circle of Care

Consistent Purpose

Implied Consent

### Issues

- Historical circle of care narrowly defined within sector, program, professional boundaries
- Results in limited inter-professional participation and contributions to care
- Limited &/or lack of inclusion of external care partners
- Missed, lost, or lack of relevant & timely communication
- Individuals and families needing to repeat their story

### Approach

- Engaged and consulted with the Manager for Freedom of Information, Privacy, and Policy Development
- Investigation of legal guiding documents
  - Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act (FIPPA)
  - Personal Information Protection Act (PIPA)
- Extensive internal and external consultation
- Ensuing discussion and clarification to create a shared understanding

# **Relevant Findings**

- 1. BC Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act (FIPPA):
- Applies only to public sector bodies, (including provincial government ministries, agencies, commissions and Crown corporations, *health authorities*)
- Consent is based on Authorities under the Act
- Can collect, use and disclose personal information for authorized purposes
- Can notify individuals about those purposes by way of notices
- Can <u>collect</u> individuals' information because it "relates directly to and is necessary for a program or activity".
- Once collected, the information is <u>used</u> and <u>disclosed</u> as authorized, required and deemed necessary, with relevant care and support teams
- Collected information is used for the purposes of providing *direct care and care-related support services*.

## Section 33.2(a) of FIPPA

• ...disclosure (i.e. sharing) of personal information for a consistent purpose.

"As health care practice evolves and public bodies rely increasingly on working **collaboratively** with **external partners** to collectively meet the health and service needs of clients, it becomes necessary for organizations to *share information that is authorized, relevant and deemed necessary with those partners in order to plan and deliver integrated care and related services*". *Karyn Morash and Tony Yip* (Memo, IH Palliative Rounding Teams, May 2018)

### **Relevant Findings**

#### **Personal Information Protection Act (PIPA)**:

- Covers all private (non-public) sector, provincially regulated organizations in BC, including a ...corporation, partnership, unincorporated association ...not-for-profit organizations and the First Nations Health Authority.
- PIPA operates primarily on *implied consent* (also referred to as deemed consent)
- Implied consent is appropriate when a person voluntarily shares their information *for a purpose that is obvious and agreeable to them at the time the consent is deemed to be given*.
- Individuals can choose to opt out of or limit consent by specifying certain information they do not wish to have shared.

# Summary of Consent Safeguards

Individuals provide general consent on:

- Admission to Hospital
- Admission to Community Programs
- Admission to Facility Care

Regulated Health Professionals – Colleges, HA, Agencies under FIPPA

Private sector, provincially-regulated partners under PIPA

- Hospice Societies
- Not-for-Profit Agencies
- First Nation Health Authority
- Public-Private Partners (P3) Facilities
- Unincorporated associations (e.g., Churches, Spiritual Health)

### Implementation

### Written direction:

"...may share a person's personal and medical information with interprofessional health care teams **and external partners** to the extent necessary to provide individuals with care and treatment, without their express consent".

### Implementation

### **Communication Strategies:**

- 2 written memos posted within our intranet
- Memos embedded into toolkits and standardized practice resources
- Online newsletters
- Widely Disseminated to Operational Groups and Clinical Networks
- Web-Ex education

### Outcomes

Re-defining collaborative practice

Locally-evolving definitions of circle of care and membership

Inclusion of Public-Private Partnership (P3), community pharmacies, Hospice, First Nation, Community Paramedic (CP) and spiritual care partners into:

- Whole community Palliative Rounding
- Care conversations
- Educational opportunities

Expansion of the concept *beyond* Palliative Care to generalize practice

### Thank you!

**Questions and Discussion?** 

If you wish copies of this presentation, or our Circle of Care Memos, please email me at: elisabeth.antifeau@interiorhealth.ca



## Sources and References

- Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act (FIPPA)
- Personal Information Protection Act (PIPA)
- Policy AR0400 Privacy and Management of Confidential Information
- Memo "Circle of Care –Palliative Rounding" May 8<sup>th</sup>, 2018
- Memo "Circle of Care Information Sharing" July 5<sup>th</sup>, 2018
- Interior Health's *Caring for Your Information* Posters