The Growth of Palliative Care in U.S. Hospitals

National Palliative Care Registry

2015 Snapshot (2000-2013)

What is Palliative Care?

Palliative care is specialized medical care for people with serious illnesses. It focuses on providing patients with relief from the symptoms, pain, and stress of a serious illness—whatever the diagnosis. The goal is to improve quality of life for both the patient and the family.

Palliative care is provided by a team of doctors, nurses, and other specialists, who work together with a patient's other doctors to provide an extra layer of support. It is appropriate at any age and at any stage in a serious illness, and can be provided along with curative treatment.

Palliative care improves health care quality in three significant ways:

- → Relieves physical and emotional suffering
- → Strengthens patient-family-physician communication and decision making
- → Ensures well-coordinated care across health care settings

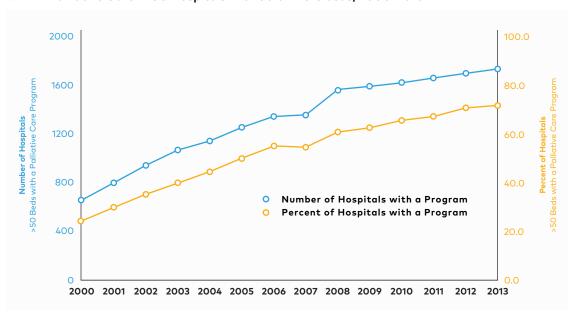
Data Sources

1) American Hospital Association (AHA) Annual Survey Database™, FY 2000-2013. Chicago, IL: Health Forum, an American Hospital Association affiliate, and 2) the National Palliative Care Registry™, a project of the Center to Advance Palliative Care and the National Palliative Care Research Center.

Methodology

The AHA Annual Survey asks hospitals to self-report the presence of a palliative care program at their hospital. In 2008, the AHA survey expanded to include inpatient palliative care units. Hospitals that participated in the National Palliative Care Registry™ are included in the 2008-2013 figures regardless of their participation in, or response to, the AHA Annual $\,$ Survey. For the same time period, children's general medical and surgical hospitals are also included. For this report, all counts for 2008-2013 were recalculated to ensure consistent definitions across years.

CHART Palliative Care in US Hospitals with 50 or more beds, 2000-2013



Palliative care prevalence in U.S. hospitals has shown a steady increase since 2000.

In 2000, just 24.5% (658) of hospitals with more than 50 beds reported palliative care programs; in 2013, 72.3% (1,744) of such hospitals reported a program.

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