



Hospice: A Way to Care for Terminal Pets

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Veterinary medicine has remarkable diagnostics and therapeutics for disease, but practitioners are being asked to embrace the concept of pet hospice for both the patient and the client.

Profile

Rising economic hardships may preclude families from electing costly options for treatable diseases, including cancer. This situation makes pet hospice a viable and more affordable option that veterinarians can offer with professionalism and sincerity.

Benefits

Clients can be introduced to pet hospice after diagnosis of a terminal disease in their pets, such as organ failure, advanced cancer, or senility, even if they are not dying at the moment. The objective of hospice is to help the family realize that the pet's condition is terminal and that palliative care, although not curative, may help increase the time between diagnosis and death.

If hospice care is offered with empathy for terminal patients, it may become a busy medical service that brings the hospital additional revenue and respect. Both specialists and generalists should offer hospice as an option to extensive treatment or euthanasia (if treatment is not affordable).

Considerations

Pet hospice embraces end-of-life care for pets while maintaining quality of life. It has the potential to become a routine support service in everyday practice. The veterinarian needs to determine how much care a pet owner is willing to provide for a dying pet. A person who has a strong bond with a pet may feel no limits. Each pet's family has its

own unique personal lifestyle and tolerance considerations.

Patient Selection & Signalment

The following are potential candidates for hospice:

- Older pets with some degree of gagging, coughing, wheezing, respiratory compromise, or weakness. Initial radiographs may depict widespread pulmonary metastatic disease, pleural effusion, or a globoid-shaped heart.
- Older large-breed dogs that have collapsed with hemoabdomen and hypovolemic shock, most often due to ruptured splenic hemangiosarcoma, hepatocellular carcinoma, and adrenal carcinoma.

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Clinical and radiographic findings such as organomegaly, ascites, carcinomatosis, abdominal lymphadenopathy, and cardiomegaly necessitate abdominal and cardiac ultrasonography, with cytology or histopathology to determine the cause and extent of disease.

- Older large- and giant-breed dogs with painful lameness exhibiting boney lysis on radiographs, typical of osteosarcoma. Although these patients may be considered terminal, they may survive for months.
- Animals with severe cachexia, dehydration, anorexia, end-stage organ failure, depression, dementia, uncontrolled seizures, and central nervous system dysfunction.
- Well animals with untreated progressive malignancies, untreated end-stage organ

failure, or recurrent malignancies that are known to be unresponsive to further known therapy.

- Well animals at risk for recurrence of malignancy, such as those that have had splenectomy for hemangiosarcoma, cats that have had mastectomy for metastatic mammary adenocarcinoma, and cats with 2 to 3 recurrences of vaccine-associated sarcoma.

Client Education

It is best to advise clients to view their pet's illness in the context of prognosis: overtly terminal (grim prognosis), short-term terminal (very poor prognosis), or pending terminal (poor to guarded prognosis). On the basis of historical survival periods derived from disease stage and evidence-based medicine, it may be possible to offer clients

a time frame, such as 4 months after splenectomy for dogs with hemangiosarcoma or 7 months' survival for dogs with untreated nasal cancer.

A supportive, coaching approach from the veterinarian helps clients address the needs of the hospice pet at home and decide when to end the pet's life. Families may seek continuous management for the failing pet and move into 24-hour pet hospice care facilities, which are becoming more widely available at veterinary teaching hospitals.

Principles of Care

With education and counseling, clients who want to take terminally ill pets home should be allowed to do so. Caregivers are much more at ease with a pet's death if their personal preferences are honored.

Overtly terminal patients need special allowances from normal hospital procedure. The attending doctor can sign off patient responsibility and arrange for transdermal or injectable pain medications. This compassionate approach parallels the human hospice movement. Doing the same for pets creates a new perspective, especially at emergency and cancer care facilities.

Support the basic needs of patients as they decline toward end-stage failure. Try to palliate each problem by at least 30% to 50% to restore an acceptable quality of life. Follow-up evaluations for short-term and pending terminal hospice patients help monitor compliance and reevaluate existing therapy. Weekly or biweekly recheck examinations are required to monitor temperature, weight, body score, hydration, respiration, and pain.¹ Routine periodic blood analysis to evaluate organ function and electrolytes is essential to improve palliative therapy. The **Palliative Management Strategies** table (pages 44–45) provides medication, supplement, diet, and other helpful suggestions for managing various diseases and types of cancer.

Basic Tools for Hospice

There are 5 major tools necessary to set up hospice service in your practice.

The HHHHMM Quality of Life Scale

This scale is the most important tool for attending doctors and nursing staff to use and share with hospice families. It helps to monitor issues by assessing **H**urt, **H**ydration, **H**unger, **H**ygiene, **H**appiness, **M**obility, and having **M**ore good days than bad days. The



Bonzie, a 14-year-old domestic longhair with advanced kidney failure and her owner (who is blind) at home. Bonzie is receiving fluids administered by a veterinary technician.

FeLV = feline leukemia virus; FIV = feline immunodeficiency virus

Articles in *Clinician's Brief* on... Pain Management

Handling Pathologic Pain (May 2009)

Sedation & Analgesia for Canine Emergencies (October 2008)

Pain Protocols for Common Procedures (May 2008)

Analgesia Options (May 2008)

Pain Management & Periodontal Disease (January 2008)

Postsurgical Pain Assessment (April 2006)

Epidural Injections (April 2005)

Chronic Pain Syndrome of Onychectomy (April 2005)

Ovariohysterectomy—Sending Pain Meds Home (March 2004)

Local Nerve Blocks (March 2004)

Treating the Pain of Onychectomy (November 2002)

Articles available at cliniciansbrief.com:

Click on **Library** and select year of publication under **Browse By Date**; then select the month the article was published.

criteria should be assessed weekly, daily, or hourly as needed because the patient may be deteriorating rapidly. You can download the scale at cliniciansbrief.com.

Expertise in Pain Assessment & Management

Pain control is essential for every pet hospice service. The most important rule is to presume that hospice pets have pain if the same condition would cause pain for a person. See **Aids & Resources** for a list of resources regarding pain management. In addition, see the **Box** for a list of *Clinician's Brief* articles discussing this topic.

Communication Skills

Depending on family situations, finances, and other psychosocial issues, pet owners may respond to pet loss with a wide range of emotions. Veterinarians and the veterinary staff need to support the emotional needs of hospice family members.

Several organizations provide information on understanding clients' attachment to their

pets and ethical decision making. Communication between veterinary team members and clients will be regularly covered in *Exceptional Veterinary Team*, the first issue of which accompanies this issue of *Clinician's Brief*.

Immunonutrition & Chemoprevention

Immunonutrition is a comprehensive nutritional strategy that helps restore the immune system by modulating or enhancing key physiologic processes, which are often compromised by poor nutrition, stress, internal disease, and senescence. *Chemoprevention* involves using natural or synthetic compounds that may reverse or suppress carcinogenesis, metastasis, and recurrence. It may be presented as palliative care for hospice patients.

Candidates for chemoprevention and immunonutrition include:

- Animals that have undergone surgery, chemotherapy, or radiation therapy
- Dogs with osteosarcoma, hemangiosarcoma, adenocarcinoma, and lymphoma

- Cats with breast cancer, vaccine-associated sarcoma, lymphoma, irritable bowel disease, and FeLV and FIV infection.

When patients respond to immunonutrition and chemoprevention, quality of life may be enhanced significantly, despite their terminal condition.²⁻⁴

Daily Care & House Calls

Hospice pets often need daily supportive services at the hospital or via home visits. Services may include monitoring vital signs, adjusting medications, bathing and brushing the soiled pet, administering subcutaneous fluids, providing injections, and hand-feeding. These services may be the key to sustaining a high-quality hospice service for pet owners who work. Convenient drop-off and pick-up times may be prearranged. Ask your staff to be sensitive about hospice communications, such as when clients call for refills, information, updates, appointments, or emotional help. Keep a library or a list of helpful books for clients to read.⁵⁻⁹

The Ethics of Hospice Care

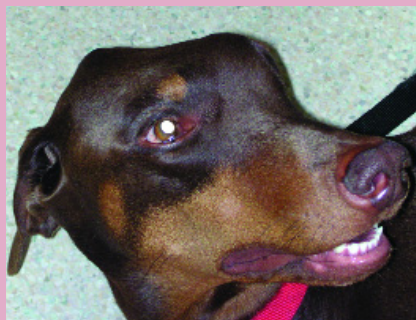
Veterinarians have a loyalty to their dying patients that creates an ethical dilemma. On one hand, veterinarians have taken an oath to prevent suffering and have been advised not to discharge pets that cannot stand or function. On the other hand, when dealing with overtly terminal cases, veterinarians are being asked to rethink the situation and provide hospice care. The attending doctor must be loyal to the patient's physical needs during progression toward death, yet remain loyal to the client's emotional needs and honor the human-animal bond.

In overtly terminal situations, it is best to gain client consent for the transfer from hospital to home. Note in the chart that "The patient is terminal and/or incapacitated and is being taken home with proper pain control and limited supportive care at the

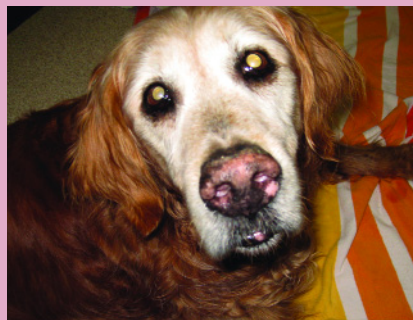
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Pawspice

Veterinarians can create a unique, inclusive hospice service for terminal pets, such as Pawspice, which I established in Southern California. Pawspice is committed to the highest standard of compassionate cancer treatment and end-of-life palliative care, including expert pain management, for advanced disease stage and terminal pets. The Pawspice concept also involves emotional support for families. Our goal is to restore and maintain quality of life for animals with terminal disease so they may give their families an extended farewell.



Max, a Pawspice patient that received care for 7 months after being diagnosed with cancer of the nasal passages



Meil, a Pawspice patient being treated for thyroid carcinoma, plasma cell tumor, and inflammatory bowel disease

bequest of the family for hospice and humane euthanasia when quality of life becomes inappropriate."

For additional information on ethical issues regarding euthanasia and hospice care, see *Decision-Making Issues with Euthanasia (Clinician's Brief, May 2008)*.

Create Comfort & Relief for the End

As the hospice philosophy becomes routine in veterinary hospitals, one examination room can be converted to a "comfort" room. Soft lighting, flowers, and candles help establish a setting for counseling, decision making, thoughtful and reverent euthanasia, and returning cremated remains with sensitivity.

Relief is a natural component of grief.⁹ Attending staff can help clients understand that it is acceptable to feel relief. Staff can also help clients accept their choice for humane euthanasia as the best decision under the circumstances. As a follow-up, consider sending the pet owner a sympathy card and a memorial gift, and call a week later. When an ideal hospice arrangement comes to an end, clients often come back with thank-you gifts and notes of appreciation for the care given to their pet as well as themselves. ■

See Aids & Resources, back page, for references, contacts, and appendices. Article archived on cliniciansbrief.com



A Few Helpful Hints for Hospice Care

- Create a daily calendar that specifies morning and evening times for medications and chemotherapy, amounts of fluid, feeding volumes, and supplements. This schedule helps clarify the day's work order for home care.
- If hematuria causes extreme blood loss, mix a 1% solution of formalin with a vial of topical ear solution that contains dimethyl sulfoxide (Synotic Otic; fortdodge.com). Instill into the bladder with a urinary catheter. Keep the mixture in the bladder for 10–15 minutes; then void and flush out the clots. This palliative procedure may reduce hematuria for 7–10 days.
- For one desperate, low-budget hospice case, I dispensed injectable atropine to help a Great Dane suffering from relentless vomiting and salivation. Provide liquid tears Q 6 H if using atropine in this fashion, especially in breeds susceptible to keratoconjunctivitis sicca.

Palliative Management Strategies

Disease	Medications / Nutrition / Supplements / Other			Notes
Renal failure	Medications <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Azodyl* • Potassium gluconate† • Famotidine^s • Aluminum hydroxide • Epogen[#] 	Nutrition & Supplements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chronic renal diet (eg, Prescription Diet k/d[‡]) • Vitamins • Fatty acids 	Other <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SC fluids 	Regularly check serum biochemical profiles to monitor renal function, acidosis, and anemia
Feline triad disease Older cats with concurrent liver, pancreatic, and intestinal ID	Medications & Supplements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prednisolone • Metronidazole • Ursodiol • Oral potassium gluconate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pancreatic enzymes • Vitamin E • L-carnitine • Lactulose 	Other <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SC fluids • SC vitamin K1 	Prescription Diet I/d [‡] , ursodiol, vitamin K1, and milk thistle may help animals with severe liver failure
Diabetes Owners uncomfortable administering injections	Oral hypoglycemic			Expect clinical results in one third of diabetic patients without ketonuria
Inappetence, anorexia, food avoidance	Pet owners can be taught to properly and safely hand-feed an ill pet.			Cats prefer food warmed to body temperature
Lingual squamous cell carcinoma	Percutaneous gastrostomy tube (See Percutaneous Endoscopic Gastrostomy Tube Placement, <i>Clinician's Brief</i> , March 2009)			It is essential to educate the owner about how and what to feed the pet
Nasal cancer	Medications <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NSAIDs (eg, piroxicam, carprofen, meloxicam) • Opioids • Gabapentin • Butorphanol (evening sedation) 			
Osteosarcoma	Medications <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NSAIDs • Fentanyl patches 	Other <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Walking casts (to prevent fractures) & ramps (to avoid stress of jumping) for dogs that have not undergone amputation 		
	Use of piroxicam (0.3 mg/kg PO Q 24 H) for pain control may actually yield rare remission on a sporadic basis ¹			

Degenerative myelopathy/paresis/paralysis	Use home care items, such as slings, chest and rump lifts, canvas suspension hammocks, and wheel carts. Foot covers may help provide traction and prevent abnormal wearing and ulcers of the metatarsals, pads, and metacarpals.	
Brain tumor	Patients that have seizures may have fewer emergency visits if the clients are instructed to administer diazepam in the nasal passages or rectum.	
Decubital ulcer	Pressure wounds can be avoided by using soft pads, water beds, and egg-crate mattresses with washable covers. Frequent and complete cleaning of the pet's coat and skin is important.	If the pet spends time outdoors, extreme caution must be taken to prevent fly strike and maggots
Transitional cell carcinoma	Use diapers when pet is in the house or keep pet's daybed close to the "doggie" door. This helps family endure problems of stranguria and pollakiuria.	
Vomiting	Medications <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maropitant** or ondansetron†† as injections or oral therapy • For refractory vomiting, metoclopramide or prochlorperazine 	
Chronic & cancer pain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For refractory pain, use NSAIDs to start • May add triple therapy formulas (eg, gabapentin, amantadine, tramadol) • Injectable buprenorphine for cats (0.3 mL PO Q 8–12 H) • Injectable nalbuphine PO also offers good pain control w/o typical sedation effects—Dogs: 0.5–1 mg/kg SC Q 3–4 H; Cats: 0.2–0.5 mg/kg SC Q 3–5 H or 1 part nalbuphine to 9 parts sterile water, 0.1 mL PO Q 3–5 H 	Nalbuphine PO is inexpensive and not under controlled-substance regulations. It may be of great value when added to NSAIDs for pain control.

* vetoquinolusa.com
† Tumil-K_virbacvet.com
§ Pepcid_pepid.com
Angen_angen.com; may improve anemia unless antibody formation thwarts its action
‡ hillspet.com
** Cerenia_pfizerah.com
†† Zofran_gsk.com
1 Understanding and recognizing cancer pain in dogs and cats, treating cancer pain in dogs and cats. De Lorimier LP, Fan TM. *Vet Med* 5:352-377, 2005.

SC = subcutaneous fluids; ID = inflammatory disease; NSAID = nonsteroidal antiinflammatory drug;
SAME = S-adenosylmethionine

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