



An Overview of Palliative Care and its Benefits

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DESCRIPTION

Palliative care is an interdisciplinary branch of medical care aimed at improving the quality of life and relieving suffering for people with serious, complex, and often incurable diseases. There are many definitions of palliative care in the published literature. The World Health Organization (WHO) describes palliative care. In the past, palliative care was a disease-specific approach, but today the WHO calls for the application of palliative care principles to all chronic and ultimately fatal illnesses as early as possible, rather than as late as possible.

Palliative care is suitable for people of all ages with serious illnesses and can be provided as the main aim of care or in combination with curative treatment. This is delivered by a multidisciplinary team that includes doctors, nurses, occupational therapists, physical therapists, psychologists, social workers, pastors and nutritionists. Palliative care can be provided in a variety of, including hospital, out-patient, skilled care, and home care. Palliative care is an important part of end-of-life care, but it is not limited to end-of-life individuals. Evidence supports the effectiveness of palliative care approaches in improving an individual's quality of life. The main focus of palliative care is to improve the quality of life of people with chronic diseases. Palliative care is usually provided at the end of life, but it can help people with severe disease and people of all ages.

Palliative care facilities were historically focused on people with advanced illness, but this structure is being applied to other diseases such as severe cardiac failure, chronic pulmonary disease, multiple sclerosis, and other neurodegenerative disorders.

Benefits of palliative care

Palliative care is a resource for people with serious illnesses such as heart failure, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, cancer, dementia, and Parkinson's disease. Palliative care can be helpful at any stage of the disease and is best provided as soon as the patient is diagnosed. In addition to improving quality of life and relieving symptoms, palliative care helps patients understand their treatment and care. Organized palliative care services help all older people who experience severe common illnesses and disabilities later in life.

For many patients, end-of-life care causes emotional and psychological distress that contributes to their overall distress. A multidisciplinary palliative care of emotional support, including psychiatrists, social workers, counselors, to help meet patient needs, including counseling, visualization, cognitive techniques, pharmacotherapy and relaxation therapy. Physical pain can be managed with pain medications as long as the patient is not at risk of developing or increasing a medical diagnosis such as heart problems or dyspnea. Terminally ill patients can have many physical symptoms that can cause extreme pain, and rattle. Radiation is often used for palliative purposes to reduce pain in cancer patients. Radiation can take days or weeks to take effect, so patients who die soon after treatment are less likely to be unlucky. Pediatric palliative care is family-centered, advanced medical care for children with serious illnesses that focus on reducing physical, emotional, psychological and social, and philosophical pain associated with illness in order to eventually improve quality of life.

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