**Appendix A. The EOL workshop syllabus**

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|  | **Course Module** | **Teaching method** | **Facilitators** |
| **1.** | Overview of palliative care/ end-of-life care  | Lecture | Palliative physician |
| **2.** | Pain & symptom management | Lecture & group sharing | Palliative physician, dietician, occupational therapist |
| **3.** | Communication & role play | Role play  | Palliative physician |
| **4.**  | Final hours & terminal discharge | Lecture & video | Nurse clinician |
| **5.**  | Advance care planning | Lecture & video | Nurse clinician |
| **6.**  | Grief & loss | Role play & experiential learning | Medical social worker |
| **7.** | Supportive Intervention  | Role play & experiential learning | Medical social worker |
| **8.**  | Ethical issues in end-of-life  | Case studies | Palliative physician |
| **9.**  | Culture/ religion considerations at end-of-life  | Group discussion & sharing  | Nurse clinician |
| **10.** | Practical issues & considerations (subcutaneous cannulation/ syringe driver/ Continuous Ambulatory Delivery Device pump/ fentanyl patch) | Practical session | Pharmacist |

**Appendix B. The knowledge and the skills-based test**

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| Understanding Palliative Care *(Please circle the appropriate response)*  |
| 1. Palliative care is appropriate only in situations where there is evidence of deterioration in the patient’s condition.
 | True  | False | Don’t know |
| 1. Morphine is the standard opioid used to compare the analgesic effect of other opioids.
 | True  | False | Don’t know |
| 1. The extent of the disease determines the degree of pain management.
 | True  | False | Don’t know |
| 1. Adjuvant therapies (drugs that are not actually analgesics) are important in managing pain.
 | True  | False | Don’t know |
| 1. It is crucial for family members to remain at the bedside until death occurs.
 | True  | False | Don’t know |
| 1. During the last days of life, the drowsiness secondary to the imbalance in blood potassium, sodium and chloride values may decrease the need for sedation.
 | True  | False | Don’t know |
| 1. Drug addiction is a major problem when morphine is used on a long-term basis for pain management.
 | True  | False | Don’t know |
| 1. Individuals who are taking opioids should also follow a bowel regimen.
 | True  | False | Don’t know |
| 1. The provision of palliative care requires emotional detachment from health care providers.
 | True  | False | Don’t know |
| 1. During the terminal phase of an illness, drugs that cause difficulty in breathing are appropriate for the treatment of severe breathlessness.
 | True  | False | Don’t know |
| 1. Men generally reconcile their grief more quickly than women.
 | True  | False | Don’t know |
| 1. The delivery of palliative care complements medical treatment.
 | True  | False | Don’t know |
| 1. The use of placebo (inactive drug or preparation) is appropriate in the treatment of some types of cancer pain.
 | True  | False | Don’t know |
| 1. In high doses, codeine causes more nausea/vomiting than morphine.
 | True  | False | Don’t know |
| 1. Suffering is the same as physical pain.
 | True  | False | Don’t know |
| 1. Pethidine is not an effective analgesic in control of chronic pain.
 | True  | False | Don’t know |
| 1. The high number of deaths in palliative care units inevitably results in burnout in health care professionals.
 | True  | False | Don’t know |
| 1. Clinical signs & symptoms of chronic pain are different from those of acute pain.
 | True  | False | Don’t know |
| 1. It is easier to accept the loss of one who is distant than one who is beloved.
 | True  | False | Don’t know |
| 1. The pain threshold is lower by anxiety or fatigue (i.e. more likely to feel pain).
 | True  | False | Don’t know |