

Editorial

Understanding and Improving Palliative Care and Care Near the End of Life JAMA Network Open Call for Papers

Gordon D. Rubenfeld, MD, MSc; Stephan D. Fihn, MD, MPH; Frederick P. Rivara, MD, MPH

Benjamin Franklin wrote with typical humor about the pending ratification of the US Constitution, "...in this world nothing can be said to be certain, except death and taxes."¹ Franklin knew of what he wrote, because he was in declining health and died within 6 months of penning one of his most quoted aphorisms. Had he been writing today in the United States or any other high-income country, Franklin might have added hospitalization, intensive care, and suffering to his list of predeath certainties.

The challenges of providing care to patients near the end of life have been the subject of 3 US Institute of Medicine reports since 1997.²⁻⁴ The list of documented inadequacies of care in highincome countries for this vulnerable population and their families is notable both for its length and for its resistance to improvement. Excessive and unwanted medical treatment, coupled with inadequate access to palliative care, leads to pain and suffering. An aging, increasingly diverse population and the lack of advanced care planning require flexible and innovative outreach tools.⁵ Financial incentives that favor procedures and interventions over supportive care provide patients with unwanted medical treatments and leave families with unpayable bills.⁶ Some of the barriers to better end-of-life care are a product of the successes of modern medicine. New treatments for HIV/AIDS, many cancers, and structural heart disease have turned predictably fatal conditions into chronic diseases with increasingly variable terminal trajectories.⁷

JAMA Network Open, a fully open access journal in the JAMA Network of journals with an international audience of health care clinicians and policy makers, is pleased to announce a call for papers on understanding and improving care near the end of life. JAMA Network Open has previously published studies on this topic, including comparisons of care at hospitals serving minority vs nonminority patients,⁸ approaches to making decisions about life support,⁹ physician orders for lifesustaining treatment,¹⁰ and trends in the use of palliative care for patients with cardiovascular disease.¹¹ We are interested in reports of original research that present novel ideas to address this difficult problem. Because of the complexity of the problem and the interprofessional nature of potential solutions, appropriate studies might rely on a variety of methods and disciplines. These could include qualitative and anthropologic observational studies and studies of novel interventions, particularly those undertaken outside the hospital, such as community-based studies of difficult-toreach populations that have been overlooked in the past. Methodologic research that tackles persistent challenges to the field-for example, studies that validate new outcome measures derived from electronic medical records or that assess whether earlier prognostic information actually leads to better decisions-also would be of interest. Note that JAMA Network Open does not publish narrative review articles, works of bioethics that do not contain an empirical component, case reports, or unsolicited opinion articles.

All favorable research manuscripts undergo peer review, including statistical review. All articles accepted for publication will be eligible to have accompanying Invited Commentaries published by experts in the field and will be published quickly. In addition, all articles will be featured in an online collection dedicated to the topic of end-of-life care on the *JAMA Network Open* website. All *JAMA Network Open* articles are indexed in MEDLINE. Please see the journal's Instructions for Authors¹² for

Open Access. This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the CC-BY License.

JAMA Network Open. 2019;2(6):e196307. doi:10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2019.6307

Author affiliations and article information are listed at the end of this article.

additional information on manuscript preparation and submission. Manuscripts should be submitted by December 1, 2019.

ARTICLE INFORMATION

Published: June 7, 2019. doi:10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2019.6307

Open Access: This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the CC-BY License. © 2019 Rubenfeld GD et al. *JAMA Network Open*.

Corresponding Author: Gordon D. Rubenfeld, MD, MSc, Sunnybrook Health Sciences Center, Interdepartmental Division of Critical Care Medicine, Department of Medicine, University of Toronto, 2075 Bayview Ave, Room D5 03, Toronto, ON M4N 3M5, Canada (gordon.rubenfeld@sunnybrook.ca).

Author Affiliations: Sunnybrook Health Sciences Center, Interdepartmental Division of Critical Care Medicine, Department of Medicine, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada (Rubenfeld); Associate Editor, JAMA Network Open (Rubenfeld); Department of Medicine, University of Washington, Seattle (Fihn); Deputy Editor, JAMA Network Open (Fihn); Department of Pediatrics, University of Washington, Seattle (Rivara); Editor, JAMA Network Open (Rivara).

Conflict of Interest Disclosures: None reported.

REFERENCES

1. Franklin B. In: Smyth AH, ed. The Writings of Benjamin Franklin. New York, NY: Macmillan; 1907.

2. Field MJ, Behrman RE, eds; Institute of Medicine (US) Committee on Palliative and End-of-Life Care for Children and Their Families. *When Children Die: Improving Palliative and End-of-Life Care for Children and Their Families*. Washington, DC: National Academies Press; 2003.

3. Field MJ, Cassel CK, eds; Institute of Medicine (US) Committee on Care at the End of Life. *Approaching Death: Improving Care at the End of Life*. Washington, DC: National Academies Press; 1997.

4. Institute of Medicine (US) Committee on Approaching Death: Addressing Key End of Life Issues. *Dying in America: Improving Quality and Honoring Individual Preferences Near the End of Life*. Washington, DC: National Academies Press; 2015.

 Hendricks Sloan D, Peters T, Johnson KS, Bowie JV, Ting Y, Aslakson R. Church-based health promotion focused on advance care planning and end-of-life care at black Baptist churches: a cross-sectional survey. J Palliat Med. 2016;19(2):190-194. doi:10.1089/jpm.2015.0319

6. Ramsey SD, Bansal A, Fedorenko CR, et al. Financial insolvency as a risk factor for early mortality among patients with cancer. *J Clin Oncol.* 2016;34(9):980-986. doi:10.1200/JCO.2015.64.6620

7. Selwyn PA, Rivard M. Palliative care for AIDS: challenges and opportunities in the era of highly active antiretroviral therapy. J Palliat Med. 2003;6(3):475-487. doi:10.1089/109662103322144853

8. Cole AP, Nguyen DD, Meirkhanov A, et al. Association of care at minority-serving vs non-minority-serving hospitals with use of palliative care among racial/ethnic minorities with metastatic cancer in the United States. *JAMA Netw Open.* 2019;2(2):e187633. doi:10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2018.7633

9. Rubin EB, Buehler AE, Cooney E, Gabler NB, Mante AA, Halpern SD. Intuitive vs deliberative approaches to making decisions about life support: a randomized clinical trial. *JAMA Netw Open*. 2019;2(1):e187851. doi:10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2018.7851

 Lovadini GB, Fukushima FB, Schoueri JFL, et al. Evaluation of the interrater reliability of end-of-life medical orders in the Physician Orders for Life-Sustaining Treatment form. JAMA Netw Open. 2019;2(4):e192036. doi:10. 1001/jamanetworkopen.2019.2036

11. Warraich HJ, Wolf SP, Mentz RJ, Rogers JG, Samsa G, Kamal AH. Characteristics and trends among patients with cardiovascular disease referred to palliative care. *JAMA Netw Open*. 2019;2(5):e192375. doi:10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2019.2375

12. JAMA Network Open. Instructions for Authors. https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jamanetworkopen/pages/ instructions-for-authors. Accessed May 9, 2019.