WHAT IS PALLIATIVE CARE?
- It is care for patients with life-threatening illnesses & their families
- It can be given in homes, health centres, hospitals and hospices
- It improves quality of life
- It is care for patients with life-threatening illnesses & their families
- It benefits health systems by reducing unnecessary hospital admissions
- It relieves physical, psychosocial & spiritual suffering
- It can be done by many types of health professionals & volunteers
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WHEN IS PALLIATIVE CARE NEEDED?
- It improves quality of life
- It relieves physical, psychosocial & spiritual suffering
- It can be done by many types of health professionals & volunteers

WHO NEEDS IT?
- Of the 40 million people who need palliative care each year:
  - 39% have Cardiovascular diseases
  - 34% have Cancer
  - 10% have Chronic lung diseases
  - 6% have HIV/AIDS
  - 5% have Diabetes

WHAT ARE THE GAPS?
- Of people who need palliative care do not receive it
- of the world’s population lack access to pain relief
- of children needing palliative care live in low and middle income countries

WHAT ARE THE BARRIERS?
- Poor public awareness of how palliative care can help
- Cultural & social barriers, such as beliefs about pain and dying
- Insufficient skills and capacities of health workers
- Overly restrictive regulations for opioid pain relief

WHAT CAN COUNTRIES DO?
- Implement the 2014 World Health Assembly Resolution 67.19 on palliative care, by:
  - Integrate palliative care into national health policies
  - Revise laws & processes to improve access to opioid pain relief
  - Include palliative care in the training for health workers
  - Provide palliative care services, including through primary health care centres and homes