



*Citation for published version:*

Smith, P 2009, 'The family caregivers journey in end of life care: recognising and identifying with the role of carer', *International Journal on Disability and Human Development*, vol. 8, no. 1, pp. 67-73.  
<https://doi.org/10.1515/IJDHD.2009.8.1.67>

*DOI:*

[10.1515/IJDHD.2009.8.1.67](https://doi.org/10.1515/IJDHD.2009.8.1.67)

*Publication date:*

2009

*Document Version*

Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

[Link to publication](#)

The final publication is available at [www.degruyter.com](http://www.degruyter.com)

## University of Bath

### Alternative formats

If you require this document in an alternative format, please contact:  
[openaccess@bath.ac.uk](mailto:openaccess@bath.ac.uk)

#### General rights

Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in the public portal are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

#### Take down policy

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

## The family caregivers journey in end-of-life care: Recognizing and identifying with the role of carer

Paula Smith, RN, BSc, MSc, PhD

*University of Bath, Department of Psychology, Claverton Down, Bath, United Kingdom*

**Abstract:** The process of dying in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century is often protracted. An aging population and increasing long-term conditions have resulted in a need for increased palliative and end-of-life care. Formal healthcare services are unable to fully provide the level of support required at the end of life. Increasingly therefore, family caregivers are being relied upon to provide often complex interactions and support to people who are dying. More is now understood about the activities they engage in and their potential support needs, yet, the carer role is an elusive concept that many carers in palliative and end-of-life care settings do not recognize or identify with. This situation has implications for the interactions they may share with health and social care professionals. Drawing on current literature, policy, and a qualitative study of the perceptions of family caregivers in a palliative care setting, this paper will seek to consider the role of family caregivers in palliative care settings and to explore the ways in which health and social care practitioners can assist them in undertaking this role.

**Keywords:** Family caregivers, palliative care, end-of-life care, terminal care, role

**Correspondence:** Paula Smith, PhD, University of Bath, Department of Psychology, Claverton Down, Bath BA2 7AY, United Kingdom. Tel: 01225 38 4844; E-mail: [p.c.smith@bath.ac.uk](mailto:p.c.smith@bath.ac.uk)

**Submitted:** September 29, 2007. **Revised:** June 28, 2008. **Accepted:** July 04, 2008.

### INTRODUCTION

Dying in the early 20<sup>th</sup> Century was characteristically sudden, usually resulting from acute infection, birth, accident, or trauma (1). Dying in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century in Western society is different. Increased life expectancy has resulted in an aging population (2). However, this change does not mean that people are living longer in a healthy state. Rather, the evidence shows that the last few years of an extended life may be spent with more chronic illness and disability (3-5), which will require additional and increasingly complex help and support from others. Dying has therefore become a protracted process, often requiring specialist support. Consequently, caring for the dying has moved from a short term commitment to an extended course of action.

As individuals live for longer periods with chronic illness, there are increasing difficulties for policy makers and service providers, as limited finances and resources result in a shortfall of available formal support. Informal networks of family and friends are increasingly relied on to fill the gap between formal support and actual need for individuals who are dying or at the end of life (6-9). In addition, these informal networks are often required to provide complex and skilled support to the ill person (10,11), which could result in pressure on individual carers (12).

The purpose of this paper is to consider the development of the role of 'carer' and the support needs of the family caregiver in palliative and end of life settings. Drawing on current literature, policy, and a study of the perceptions of family caregivers in a palliative care setting, an exploration of the potential impact on the development and delivery of health and social care services will be considered.

### BACKGROUND

#### Caring at the end of life

Motivation to care at the end of life may be the result of the relationship to the ill person, societal expectations, and previous experience (13). Typically, people become involved in caring as a result of their kinship or relationship with the ill person. Often there is little preparation for this role or any degree of understanding of the consequences and implications for the individual carer (14,15). At first caring may be viewed as a short-term commitment, relatively easily engaged in, and combined with other activities of living. However, as time progresses the ability to engage in caring activities may be more difficult to maintain (16).

Within palliative and end-of-life settings lies an implicit assumption, particularly if the ill person is diagnosed with cancer, that the time span for caring will

be short. The perceived short time frame, however, does not necessarily reflect the reality of the situation. With early diagnosis and new treatment regimes, 60% of cancer patients may survive for at least 5 years (17). Thus, becoming a carer for someone at the end of life may become a protracted role and involve supporting the ill person through periods of active treatment, remission, recurrence, and gradual or fast deterioration before death (18).

### **Defining family caregivers**

So who then is considered to be a family caregiver in palliative and end-of-life care settings? The concept of family can be defined in a number of ways and may represent members of a nuclear family or individuals with non-blood bonds (19). Family caregivers will generally be providing care in an unpaid capacity, although in some countries may be in receipt of financial benefits. The carers may or may not have formal training and qualifications in caring in general, although many will develop high levels of expertise in caring for the ill person. Within this paper family, caregivers or carers will be the person or persons who have the primary responsibility for the day-to-day care of the person with an incurable disease or who is nearing the end of life. Very often within palliative and end-of-life care, one person, usually co-resident with the ill person, takes the predominant caregiving role and is supported in this by more extended family and friend networks (16,18,19).

### **Palliative care**

The World Health Organisation (WHO) (20) defines palliative care as is an approach that improves the quality of life of patients and their families facing the problems associated with life threatening illness. Thus, palliative care has always had a strong emphasis on supporting family members (21) and views the family as a unit of care (19). Indeed, carers are considered to be holding the unique position of both giving and needing support (22), and it has been suggested that who is the 'patient' is not always clear (23). This situation may create problems for the health professional when a conflict of interests exists between the family and the person being cared for.

Despite the WHO (20) recognizing the importance of palliative care for all individuals facing a life threatening illness, access to service support is not always equitable. In the UK, specialist palliative care support has largely been developed in relation to cancer patients and their families (4). Specialist services, such

as those provided by a hospice or hospital palliative care team, are able to offer additional formal support to the ill person and the family caregiver that can assist them in maintaining the caring role. Such additional support for the carer may also help to facilitate the desire of the ill person to die at home (24), as a breakdown in the caring activity is a common reason for the admission of the dying person to hospital or hospice immediately before death (25-27). Conversely, for those caring for individuals dying of chronic degenerative conditions, access to additional specialist formal support is limited. As these long-term conditions are likely to require prolonged and often increasing care needs, there will be an impact on the family caregivers' ability to maintain a caring role until the person dies (28). In addition, given the increasing age of the population (29), those caring for someone who is at the end of life will potentially experience multiple health problems and comorbidity issues themselves, which may also have an impact on their ability to undertake a caregiving role (30).

### **Policy**

The current social policy in the UK is aimed at supporting individuals with long-term chronic conditions at home in the community (31). For those who have supportive and palliative care needs, great emphasis is placed on facilitating the patient's preferences for death at home (32;33), despite some indications that with a deteriorating condition home is not always the preferred place of death (33). Given the acknowledgment of the crucial role that family caregivers play in facilitating the support of patients dying in the community at home (12;9), the question faced by health and social care professionals is (1) what are the support needs of these caregivers, and (2) how can this be provided. In addition, there is also a crucial question of the recognition and identification with the term *carer* by the family caregivers themselves. To begin to address these questions, I will be drawing on a qualitative study that was conducted with carers to explore the nature of their role and sources of support over time. All names of carers have been changed to protect their anonymity.

### **THE STUDY**

The study was based on a longitudinal case study approach. This approach facilitated the acknowledgment of important background and situational information to be considered as part of the data collection and analysis within the research. One of the study aims was to identify the family caregivers' perception of their role

over time. Sixteen family caregivers (eight husbands, six wives, and two adult daughters) from two areas in the south of England were interviewed over a 4-month period. The age range of the family caregivers was 33-77 years, with a mean of 56.8 years. All were recruited through the visiting specialist palliative care services, and all were caring for someone with a cancer diagnosis with a prognosis of six months or less.

Each family caregiver was visited up to four times over a 4-month period. Detailed interviews were conducted with the family caregivers alone if possible, although seven chose to be interviewed with the person they were caring for. The interviews focused on their role, relationship with visiting health professionals, and other sources of support. All interviews took place in the caregivers' own home and lasted between 1 and 2.5 hours. Each interview was tape recorded and later fully transcribed. Each transcript was then subjected to a continuous reading and re-reading to elicit themes and issues that were relevant to the family caregivers.

#### The carers journey—how it begins

Just as the ill person can be said to experience a journey from initial diagnosis to end of life, so too can the family caregiver. From initial symptom recognition and diagnosis to the end stages of life, the family caregiver is likely to have shared the experience with the ill person (34). The carer is frequently present at consultations with the ill person and can be relied upon to ask questions that the patient does not feel able to address. Caring at the beginning of the journey is seen in the light of previous care given or received for other ailments throughout the relationship experience. For example one husband in the study stated that:

*"Cos when you're actually married to someone you're there through thick and thin anyway aren't you? If I was ill she'd look after me, and if she was ill I'd look after her. Um, I remember when I was in hospital, I had two bad injuries playing rugby, where I was put in hospital and I had an operation. When I came out I couldn't, I was on crutches. She always looked after me then. I mean it's just this is, I don't know, a bit longer that's all."... Mr Lloyd.*

For others, the care given was also linked to the relationship that they had shared for many years and the wish to continue to share in all its aspects. Mr Sawyer was caring for his wife of over 40 years and stated that his motivation for caring was this love and concern:

*"It can apply to a husband or wife who've been married for 40-50 years and are still in love with each*

*other as much. So the word caring would probably not apply there. Be just love and concern for the other person. That's what the motivations would be."*

As a result of the demands to care or to support the ill person, the family caregiver can often ignore his own needs. Indeed it was noticeable that all the carers interviewed initially gave a history of the patient's story rather than identifying their own perspectives, despite being encouraged to discuss what it was like to be a carer. What was seen as important at this stage was to support the ill person in both practical and emotional terms. Thus, the carers undertook additional household and childcare responsibilities, spent time sitting with the ill person and accompanying them to hospital appointments.

Initially some of the ill persons and their carers were given a poor prognosis. This led to an imperative to undertake care immediately and to avoid missing any time together. This situation had immediate consequences for some participants, as in the case of Mrs Nash. When her mother was diagnosed as having lung cancer and a prognosis of only 6 months, the mother asked her daughter to be with her. Mrs Nash's response was immediate and unconditional:

*"Well, I used to work. Umm, when Mum found out about her illness, um, she said would you be there at home with me in case I need you? And I said yes."*

For Mrs Nash, there was no question that she would not be there for her mother, despite the restrictions that this action placed on her own life and that of her own family. Within palliative care one of the strong motivating factors for participating in care is the belief that there is limited time to share and be together and a desire not to waste any time and to 'do it right' for the dying person. However, for Mrs Nash and some of the other carers, maintaining this level of commitment and involvement became extremely difficult when it was conducted over a longer period of time than originally anticipated. Mrs Foster questioned at times her ability to continue to maintain the level of support that her husband required.

*"You sort of run out of momentum sometimes. ... Because you begin to wonder yourself sometimes, which is only, you know, understandable is there going to be an end."*

In this respect, some of the family caregivers experienced a degree of burden that is often associated with other long-term caregiving. The difference here was the unexpected nature of this reaction, due in part to

the initial indications of remaining time span from the medical diagnosis and prognosis.

#### **Development—becoming a carer**

After the initial shock of diagnosis and being told that the person you care for has a terminal illness, often a period of adjustment ensues. The carer takes on new roles and responsibilities, which may include the obvious domestic activities or responsibilities that may have previously been the domain of the ill person, maintaining a positive outlook for the ill person and others, and for some developing new skills relating to the medical care required (35). Mr Lloyd found the changing roles and responsibilities challenging at first.

*"I do everything around the house. Do the cleaning, cooking, looking after the kids, the washing. Just got used to it now. (laughs). ... When she was well I just used to come home like and have me dinner ready, made for me like. Big shock this."*

Other changes in the lives of the family caregivers were also noted. In particular, for those carers who were employed, issues arose about when and how to take time off. Sometimes the employer was particularly helpful and adjusted the carer's hours to fit in with their new responsibilities.

*"They've (work) been really good to me since we found out. Um, I've had (a change of job) so I can get the time off to look after her. So job wise they've been really good to me." ...Mr Lloyd.*

For one carer, although work was able to allow some flexibility in working hours, this approach was not always desired as work was viewed as 'time off' from thinking about the situation and she was therefore reluctant to give this up. This stance caused tension with her husband who had taken early retirement due to his illness and who wanted Mrs Foster to work part time in order for them to spend more time together.

*"He's had to take early retirement. ... Um, in fact he's talking about me not going to work full time any more because he'd like me to be around at home." ...Mrs Foster.*

For other caregivers work was less sympathetic which also caused some tension.

*"I had to have my holidays, I took some of me holidays. But um, I thought there might have been some, you know, perhaps a little bit of compassion. I didn't expect to have months off, but the word profit the word profit was mentioned." ...Mr Bradley.*

Undertaking these new and extended roles however did not necessarily mean that the family caregiver recognized themselves as a 'carer'. Within the study, whereas some family caregivers strongly identified with the term carer, others did not.

*"I've been a carer all my life. I've always done something for somebody. I've never had nursing training, but it's a natural instinct, it's born in me." ... Mrs Vaughan.*

For Mrs Vaughan a major concern was what she would do when her need to care ended, and she commented;

*"What do the carers do when the caring ends?"*

For other carers, the recognition of undertaking a caregiving role arose only after considerable periods of time and often following increasing contact with health and social care professionals. Sometimes the individual's recognition that his activities could be construed as a caring role came only following conversations with others, as in the case of Mrs Page when one of the staff at the social care day center that her mother attended said,

*"You must be your mother's carer. So I thought, well I suppose I am."*

Adopting a 'carer' role may result in some family caregivers acting as the representative of the ill person (38) or becoming the coordinator of care between the visiting health and social care professionals and the patient (16). Although this is a valuable role and may facilitate good care between different service providers, the ill person, and the family members, this responsibility may also serve to prevent the family caregiver from acknowledging his own needs for information and support.

Such lack of recognition of the role of 'carer' may have implications for the interactions between family caregivers and health and social care professionals. If both groups have different levels of understanding of the role and activities this will involve, there may be a danger of family caregivers being unexpectedly placed within the position of accepting responsibility for the care and monitoring of the patient that might be outside their ability to manage (36,37). Understanding the role that the family caregiver themselves associate with their involvement may be important in tailoring the appropriate level and type of information and support required by the individual (38). Explicit recognition of the role would also result in an open acknowledgment of the family caregiver position, which in turn would have the benefit of highlighting the rights and needs of

this group. This would help health and social care professionals to identify clear areas of responsibility and priority toward the family caregiver.

A need exists to be aware of the differences that each family caregiver may bring to a situation to work most effectively with them, for example, in ensuring the safety and well being of both the family caregiver and the person they are caring for. This raises challenges in the development of supportive working relationships by health and social care professionals. First, if the individual does not recognize himself to be a carer, then this lack may influence how health and social care professionals interact and support the person. For example, a study by Armes and Addington-Hall (39) found that health and social care professionals relied on carers to assess and manage symptoms, although carers themselves did not always know what they should monitor. Second, the expectations of the involvement of the family carer may be incompatible with the carers own expectations, which will inevitably influence the level and type of support they can access (16).

In the general care-giving literature, there has been an acknowledgement that family caregivers acquire experience and expertise over time, resulting in the development of an alternative typology that views informal carers as 'experts' in caring (40,41). Within this framework, the family caregivers' expertise may be supplemented or enhanced by professional carers. Services in this scenario work with the family caregiver to provide optimum care and support to the cared for person, whilst acknowledging the developing expertise that these individuals acquire. For the caregivers in the study, the development of this level of expertise was facilitated by their interaction with the specialist and generalist palliative care professionals with whom they came into contact. Mr Bradley had never been involved in nursing care before his wife's illness and really appreciated the development of his ability to care for his wife that he learnt from the visiting district nurses.

*"I mean (district nurse), they've all you know, what they've said I've done along with. They are the people who are dealing with this sort of thing all the time aren't they? And you know you've got to take their advice."*

### **Endings and letting go**

One of the unique characteristics of family caregiving in palliative and end-of-life care settings is the realization that the person being cared for is dying. The consequence of this situation is that the ill person and the family caregiver will potentially experience a number of losses

before the actual death. The expectations that were previously taken for granted may be challenged. Plans and dreams about activities that would be undertaken during retirement, which were clearly no longer going to be possible, were expressed by some of the younger family caregivers. Mrs White, a 49-year-old special needs teacher reported missing and being angry about the things that she would no longer be able to do with her husband.

*"Cheated. ... Because of all the things that we were going to do. And we can't do. For (husband) more than myself I think. All the places that we looked round and, cheated on all the things that we can't do, or (husband) can't do, both of us really. Er, just go for a walk in the woods."*

For the family caregivers who shared an enmeshed relationship with the ill person, such a loss of dreams and expectations could threaten their own sense of identity. By placing the ill person's need over their own, the tendency is for family caregivers to ignore or hide the recognition of their own forthcoming loss. This may have enabled them to continue in the family caregiving role, but also has reduced their ability to prepare for the death of their relative. Thus, the desire to fulfill the ill person's wishes was generally complied with, even if the family caregiver anticipated difficulties in facilitating this task. Mrs Taylor was in her 70s and had been a long-term caregiver for her husband before his diagnosis with cancer. She had a number of health problems of her own. Despite this, she had made him a promise and was determined to fulfill it.

*"And er, and I've made him a promise that he will die at home, he won't die up there (hospice)." ... Mrs Taylor.*

For Mrs Vaughan, although her husband was admitted to the hospice shortly before he died due to a deterioration in his condition, she was satisfied that she had done all she could to support him for as long as possible at home.

*"I don't have any regrets at all, I did all that I could." ... Mrs Vaughan*

Although the family caregivers wanted to prolong the life of the cared for person, and enjoy their company and shared experiences for as long as possible, at the same time they did not wish the ill persons to suffer or become distressed by their symptoms. Therefore, a tension for the family caregivers arose in which they may wish the ill person to live and die all at the same time. This tension can be difficult to live with and

creates a feeling of disloyalty toward the ill person. The issue for the family caregiver, therefore, becomes one of attempting to prolong the life and quality of time spent with the ill person whilst at the same time being constantly prepared for their death and mourning the

professionals. Failing to identify with the role of carer, despite conducting many activities and often developing expertise in caring, can have an impact on the family caregivers' interactions with health and social care and access to available sources of support for their own

12. Aranda SK, Hayman-White K. Home caregivers of the person with advanced cancer: an Australian perspective. *Cancer Nurs* 2001;24(4):300-7.
13. Buurridge L, Winch S, Clavarino A. Reluctance to care: A systematic review and development of a conceptual framework. *Cancer Nurs* 2007;30(2):9-19.
14. Stajduhar KI, Davies B. Variations in and factors influencing family members' decisions for palliative home care. *Palliat Med* 2005;19:21-32.
15. Hudson P, Aranda S, McMurray N. Intervention development for enhanced lay palliative caregiver support—the use of focus groups. *Eur J Cancer Care (Engl)* 2002;11:262-70.
16. Smith PC. Who is a Carer? Experiences of Family Caregivers in Palliative Care. In Payne S, Ellis-Hill C. (Eds) *Chronic and Terminal Illness*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2001:83-99.
17. Deimling GT, Sterns S, Bowman KF, Kahana B. The health of older-adult, long-term cancer survivors. *Cancer Nurs* 2005;28(6):415-24.
18. Thomas C, Morris SM, Harman JC. Companions through cancer: the care given by informal carers in cancer contexts. *Soc Sci Med* 2002;54(4):529-44.
19. Aranda S. Palliative care and the family. *Int J Palliat Nurs* 2004;10(2):56.
20. WHO. Definition of palliative care 2002. Available at: <http://www.who.int/cancer/palliative/definition/en/> Accessed 7 July 2007.
21. Seale C. What happens in hospices: A review of research evidence. *Soc Sci Med* 1989;28(6):551-59.
22. Osse BHP, Vernooij-Dasen MJFJ, Schade E, Grol RPTM. Problems experienced by the informal caregivers of cancer patients and their needs for support. *Cancer Nurs* 2006;29(5):378-88.
23. Neale B, Clark, D, Heather P. *Purchasing palliative care: A review of the policy literature*. Trent Palliative Care Centre, Sheffield, 1993.
24. Department of Health. *Preferred place of care*. London: DoH, 2006.
25. Hinton J. Which patients with terminal cancer are admitted from home care? *Palliat Med* 1994;8:197-210.
26. Hinton J. Can home care maintain an acceptable quality of life for patients with terminal cancer and their relatives? *Palliat Med* 1994;8:183-96.
27. Perreault A, Fothergill-Bourbonnais, Fiset V. The experience of family members caring for a dying loved one. *Int J Palliat Nurs* 2004;10:133-43.
28. Kristjanson LJ, Aoun SM, Yates P. Are supportive services meeting the needs of Australians with neurodegenerative conditions and their families? *J Palliat Care* 2006;22(3):151-57.
29. Office for National Statistics. *Older people 2004*. Available at: <http://www.statistics.gov.uk> Accessed 4 June 2007.
30. Barnes S, Gott M, Payne S, Parker C, Seamark D, Gariballa S, et al. Characteristics and views of family carers of older people with heart failure. *Int J Palliat Nurs* 2006;12(8):380-89.
31. Department of Health. *National Service Framework for Long Term Conditions*. London: DoH, 2005.
32. Department of Health. *End-of-life care initiative*. London: DoH, 2007.
33. Thomas C, Morris SM, Clark D. Place of death: preferences among cancer patients and their carers. *Soc Sci Med* 2004;58:2431-44.
34. Morris SM, Thomas C. The carer's place in the cancer situation: where does the carer stand in the medical setting? *Eur J Cancer Care (Engl)* 2001;10:87-95.
35. Kazanowski M. Family Caregivers' medication management of symptoms in patients with cancer near death. *J Hospice Palliat Nurs* 2005;7(3):174-81.
36. Milberg A, Strang P. Exploring comprehensibility and manageability in palliative home care: an interview study of dying cancer patients' informal carers. *Psychooncology* 2004;13:605-18.
37. Wennman-Larsen A, Tishelman C. Advanced home care for cancer patients at the end of life: a qualitative study of hopes and expectations of family caregivers. *Scand J Caring Sci* 2002;16:240-7.
38. Friedrichsen MJ, Strang PM, Carlsson ME. Receiving bad news: experiences of family members. *J Palliat Care* 2001;17(4):241-7.
39. Armes PJ, Addington-Hall J. Perspectives on symptom control in patients receiving community palliative care. *Palliat Med* 2003;17:608-15.
40. Nolan M, Lundh U, Grant, G, Keady J. *Partnerships in Family Care: understanding the care-giving career*. Maidenhead: Open University Press, 2003.
41. Department of Health. *Expert Carers programme*. London: DoH, 2007.



