



End-of-life questionnaire 2026 01 01

Further information about the questions can be accessed by clicking the  symbol in the digital end-of-life questionnaire after logging in.

1. Name of unit _____

Identification using:

- Personal identity number
- Reserve (temporary) number

2a. Personal identity / reserve number _____

Enter the deceased person's personal identity number using 12 digits, i.e. including the century digits, e.g. 19121212-1212, or the deceased person's reserve number.

If the answer is RESERVE (TEMPORARY) NUMBER, also answer 2b and 2c.

2b. Gender

- Male
- Female
- Other

2c. Age _____

3. First name and surname of the deceased person

4. Date of death _____

Enter the date on which the person died, using eight digits in the format YYYY-MM-DD, for example 2026-01-01.

5a. Date of admission to the unit where death occurred _____

Enter the date on which the person was admitted to the unit or, in the case of municipal accommodation, moved in, using eight digits in the format YYYY-MM-DD, for example 2025-09-08.

In the case of home nursing, the date on which active home nursing was initiated.

5b. Admitted/registered from:

- Own home (also answer 5c)
- Nursing home/care home/disabled accommodation (LSS)
- Short-term care place
- Hospital: ward/clinic/ICU (not specialised palliative inpatient care)

End-of-life questionnaire 2026 01 01

- Specialised palliative inpatient care
- Other

Own home = Living in own home, summer residence, apartment, senior housing or assisted housing.

Nursing home/care home/disabled accommodation (LSS) = Accommodation providing full-time residence together with care and assistance. Needs are assessed individually and accommodation is provided on the basis of the Swedish Social Services Act or the Swedish Act on Support and Service for Certain Disabled Persons.

Short-term care place = A bed not at the person's own home, intended for the provision of temporary care and assistance around the clock. Select this for all forms of temporary, short-term places used to relieve the burden on care units, whether provided by municipalities or private organisations.

Hospital: ward/clinic/ICU (not specialised palliative inpatient care) = All types of inpatient care except specialised palliative inpatient care, which has a separate option.

Specialised palliative inpatient care = Units providing mainly specialised palliative inpatient care, whether located in a hospital or as a separate unit not connected to a hospital.

Other = Select this if none of the above options are suitable, for example in the case of unhoused people or people with unknown circumstances as regards housing.

5c. Was the person receiving care in their own home (multiple answers possible):

- Yes, specialised palliative care
- Yes, general home nursing/municipal primary care
- No
- Not known

Specialised palliative care = Care provided by a specialised palliative care unit, consisting of a multi-professional team able to meet the needs of complex symptoms that are not alleviated by the primary healthcare measures taken. (The multi-professional team includes specialised staff with specific training in palliative care).

General home nursing/municipal primary care = Healthcare provided in the person's home or equivalent. Measures/interventions must have been preceded by healthcare and care planning.

No = The person was not being provided with care, except unpaid care from relatives or close friends.

Not known = It is not known what care the person was receiving, if any.

6a. The place of death is best described as:

- Own home (also answer 6b + 6c)
- Nursing home/care home/disabled accommodation (LSS)
- Short-term care place
- Hospital: ward/clinic/ICU (not specialised palliative inpatient care)
- Specialised palliative inpatient care
- Other (also answer 6b)

Own home = Living in own home, summer residence, apartment, senior housing or assisted housing.

Nursing home/care home/disabled accommodation (LSS) = Accommodation providing full-time residence together with care and assistance. Needs are assessed individually and accommodation is provided on the basis of the Swedish Social Services Act or the Swedish Act on Support and Service for Certain Disabled Persons.

Short-term care place = A bed not at the person's own home, intended for the provision of temporary care and assistance around the clock. Select this for all forms of temporary, short-term places used to relieve the burden on care units, whether provided by municipalities or private organisations.

Hospital: ward/clinic/ICU (not specialised palliative inpatient care) = All types of inpatient care except specialised palliative inpatient care, which has a separate option.



End-of-life questionnaire 2026 01 01

Specialised palliative inpatient care = Units providing mainly specialised palliative inpatient care, whether located in a hospital or as a separate unit not connected to a hospital.

Other = Select this if none of the above options are suitable, for example in the case of unhused people or people with unknown circumstances as regards housing.

6b. Care provided by (multiple answers possible):

- Specialised palliative care
- General home nursing/municipal primary care
- No professional party
- Not known

Specialised palliative care = Care provided by a specialised palliative care unit, consisting of a multi-professional team able to meet the needs of complex symptoms that are not alleviated by the primary healthcare measures taken. The multi-professional team includes specialised staff with specific training in palliative care.

General home nursing/municipal primary care = Healthcare provided in the person's home or equivalent. Measures/interventions must have been preceded by healthcare and care planning.

No professional party = The person was not having any healthcare or other care provided by healthcare professionals. If the person was just being given home help, select this option.

Not known = It is not known what care the person was receiving, if any.

6c. Was a home help service being provided?

- Yes
- No
- Not known

Home help service = Help/assistance in the form of service and personal care in one's own home. Also includes personal assistance and housing support.

7. The person's underlying condition/disease that resulted in death (multiple answers possible):

- Cancer
- Cardiovascular disease
- Respiratory disease
- Cognitive disorder (dementia)
- Stroke
- Other neurological disease
- Multimorbidity
- Infection
- None of the above (person died of other causes)

The underlying condition(s) that resulted in death. Select multimorbidity if several diseases combined resulted in death rather than one specific underlying condition.

8. Was the death expected based on the person's medical history?

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End-of-life questionnaire 2026 01 01

- Completely unexpected
- Known disease/condition, but death not expected within one year
- Known disease/condition and death expected within one year
- Completely expected, with steady deterioration, death expected within one month
- Not known

Completely unexpected = The death was unexpected, e.g. road accident, suicide, sudden cardiac arrest, stroke without previous signs of illness.

Known disease/condition, but death not expected within one year = The disease/condition was known, but death from it was not expected within the next year. Serious disease e.g. cognitive disorder, heart failure, COPD, cancer with a good response to treatment but with a high level of functioning, the person was 'self-sufficient', and the disease was stable.

Known disease/condition and death expected within one year = Disease/condition was known and death was expected within the next year, e.g. advanced cognitive disorder, severe heart failure, severe COPD.

Completely expected, with steady deterioration, death expected within one month = Death was expected, e.g. advanced cancer, life support actions discontinued (ICU, dialysis), infections in people with severe cognitive disorders.

Not known = It is not known whether the death was expected or unexpected.

9. Was there a documented medical decision (entered as free text or a code) in the person's medical records stating that care provision was being transferred to end-of-life palliative care?

- Yes
- No
- Not known

Documented medical consultation: The doctor in charge has decided that the care provided should now focus on end-of-life palliative care. The decision should be documented in the person's medical records as a classification code, e.g. ICD-10 "Z51.5" or as free text with an appropriate searchable heading, e.g. "end-of-life care", "planning".

Select No if there is a decision but no documentation.

Select Not known if access to medical records is not possible.

10a. Was there a documented personalised end-of-life care plan in place?

- Yes
- No
- Not known

Personalised care plan: The personalised end-of-life care plan shall include planning for how the person's palliative care needs can be routinely identified, assessed and addressed.

A care plan describing the person's health and medical condition from a general perspective is **NOT** considered to be a personalised end-of-life care plan. General perspective in this case means, for example, monitoring for chronic diseases, diabetes checks, blood pressure.

Select Not known if access to medical records is not possible.

If the answer is YES, also answer 10b.



End-of-life questionnaire 2026 01 01

10b. Type of care plan (multiple answers possible):

- National Palliative Care Plan (NPCP)
- Standardised care plan
- Social care implementation plan

National Palliative Care Plan (NPCP) = The National Palliative Care Plan (NPCP) is a person-centric aid for identifying, assessing and addressing the specific palliative care needs of individual patients. Select this option if specifically the NCPC was used. For more information, see the Register's website.

Standardised care plan = (in the healthcare system:) A pre-determined healthcare and care plan, based on a systematically developed knowledge base, describing recommended healthcare measures for **end-of-life care**.

Select this option if a standardised care plan for end-of-life care was used but it was NOT the NCPC.

Social care implementation plan = (in the social services system:) A care and support plan describing how the end-of-life care decided upon will be implemented for the individual person in practical terms.

11. Did the person receive one or more **serious illness consultations** with healthcare professionals, i.e. an individually tailored consultation documented in the person's medical records, in which the content of further care was discussed on the basis of the person's health condition, needs and wishes?

- Yes, at the unit where the person died
- Yes, at another unit
- No
- No, unable to participate
- No, was offered but declined
- No, objection by guardian
- Not known

Yes, at the unit where the person died = It is documented in the person's medical records that the person received a serious illness consultation at the unit where the person died.

Yes, at another unit = It is documented in the person's medical records, in a record to which the end-of-life care team has access, that the person received a serious illness consultation at a unit other than the one at which the person died, either as part of the same care episode or previously.

No = There is no documentation stating that a serious illness consultation has taken place.

No, unable to participate = It is documented in the person's medical records that the person lacks sufficient capacity, for example in the case of a long-term severe cognitive disorder, and is unable to participate in a serious illness consultation. Select this option for young children as well.

No, was offered but declined = It is documented in the person's medical records that the person was offered a serious illness consultation, but declined the offer.

No, objection by guardian = It is documented in the person's medical records that the person's guardian(s) (e.g. parents) object(s) to the person participating in a serious illness consultation.

Not known = Access to medical records is not possible.

12. Did the person receive a **transition consultation**, i.e. an individually adapted discussion documented in the person's medical records in which the doctor provided information about transitioning to end-of-life palliative care?

- Yes



End-of-life questionnaire 2026 01 01

- No
- No, unable to participate
- No, was offered but declined
- No, objection by guardian
- No, but did from another healthcare professional
- Not known

Yes = *It is documented in the person's medical records that the person received a transition consultation regarding the transition to end-of-life palliative care.*

No = *It is not documented in the person's medical records that the person received a transition consultation regarding the transition to end-of-life palliative care. If a transition consultation was held but not documented, select this option.*

Also to be selected in the case of unexpected deaths where life-saving efforts were made, for example.

No, unable to participate = *It is documented in the person's medical records that the person lacks sufficient capacity, i.e. has insufficient awareness or is cognitively impaired, and is therefore unable to participate in a transition consultation regarding the transition to end-of-life palliative care. Select this option for infants as well.*

No, was offered but declined = *It is documented in the person's medical records that the person was offered a transition consultation regarding the transition to end-of-life palliative care, but declined the offer.*

No, objection by guardian = *It is documented in the person's medical records that the person's guardian(s) object(s) to the person participating in a transition consultation regarding the transition to end-of-life palliative care.*

No, but did from another healthcare professional = *It is documented in the person's medical records that the person was given a consultation regarding the transition to end-of-life palliative care, but the consultation was provided by a member of staff who is NOT a doctor.*

Not known = *It is not known whether or not the person received a transition consultation regarding the transition to end-of-life palliative care.*

13. Did any of the person's relatives or close friends receive one or more **serious illness consultations** with healthcare professionals, i.e. an individually tailored consultation documented in the person's medical records, in which the content of further care was discussed on the basis of the person's health condition, needs and wishes?

- Yes, at the unit where the person died
- Yes, at another unit
- No
- No, was offered but declined
- Had no known relatives/close friends
- Not known

Yes, at the unit where the person died = *It is documented in the person's medical records that the person's relatives/close friends received a serious illness consultation at the unit where the person died.*

Yes, at another unit = *It is documented in the person's medical records, in a record to which the end-of-life care team has access, that the person's relatives/close friends received a serious illness consultation at a unit other than the one at which the person died, either as part of the same care episode or previously.*

No = *There is no documentation stating that a serious illness consultation has taken place.*



End-of-life questionnaire 2026 01 01

No, was offered but declined = It is documented in the person's medical records that the person's relatives/close friends were offered a serious illness consultation, but declined the offer.

Had no known relatives/close friends = The person had no known relatives/close friends.

Not known = It is not known whether or not relatives/close friends took part in a serious illness consultation.

14. Were the person's relatives/close friends given a **transition consultation**, i.e. an individually adapted discussion documented in the person's medical records in which the doctor provided information about transitioning to end-of-life palliative care?

- Yes
- No
- No, was offered but declined
- No, but did from another healthcare professional
- Had no known relatives/close friends
- Not known

Yes = It is documented in the person's medical records that relatives/close friends have been given a transition consultation regarding the transition to end-of-life palliative care.

No = It is not documented in the person's medical records that relatives/close friends have been given a transition consultation regarding the transition to end-of-life palliative care. If a transition consultation was held but not documented, select this option.

No, was offered but declined = It is documented in the person's medical records that relatives/close friends were offered a transition consultation regarding the transition to end-of-life palliative care but declined this offer.

No, but did from another healthcare professional = It is documented in the person's medical records that relatives/close friends were given a consultation regarding the transition to end-of-life palliative care, but the consultation was provided by a member of staff who is NOT a doctor.

Had no known relatives/close friends = The person had no known relatives/close friends.

Not known = It is not known whether or not relatives/close friends received a transition consultation regarding the transition to end-of-life palliative care.

15. How long before death did the person lose the capacity to express their wishes and participate in decisions about the content of the care being provided?

- Maintained this capacity until the end of life
- Hour(s)
- Day(s)
- Week(s)
- A month or more/never had the capacity to make decisions/has not had the capacity to make decisions since being admitted
- Not known

The capacity to express one's wishes can take the form of saying yes/no to matters or asking for e.g. symptom alleviation or nursing interventions, or expressing specific wishes regarding e.g. visits, food/drink, sleep.

16. Where did the person wish to die?

- Preference was not requested



End-of-life questionnaire 2026 01 01

- The person had no preference
- The person could not express their preference
- Own home
- Nursing home/care home/disabled accommodation (LSS)
- Short-term care place
- Hospital: ward/clinic/ICU (not specialised palliative inpatient care)
- Specialised palliative inpatient care
- Other location

Select the option that best matches the person's preference.

Preference was not requested = The information was not asked for, perhaps because the person died suddenly, or gave the impression of not wanting to discuss death.

The person had no preference = In response to a question asked by healthcare professionals, or spontaneously, the person stated that they had no preference.

The person could not express their preference = The person had lost the capacity to express their wishes and participate in decisions. Select this also for people who have never had the capacity to express their wishes, such as children.

Own home = Living in own home, summer residence, apartment, senior housing or assisted housing.

Nursing home/care home/disabled accommodation (LSS) = Accommodation providing full-time residence together with care and assistance. Needs are assessed individually and accommodation is provided on the basis of the Swedish Social Services Act or the Swedish Act on Support and Service for Certain Disabled Persons.

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Other location = Select this if none of the above options are suitable.

17a. Was the person's pain estimated at any documented time during the last week of life, using the VAS, NRS or any other pain estimation scales?

- Yes
- No
- Not known

Even if pain is estimated indirectly using an indirect pain estimation scale, such as staff estimation using IPOS, Yes should be selected. If the pain was estimated but not documented in the medical records, select No.

17b. Were the person's other symptoms estimated at any documented time during the last week of life, using the VAS, NRS or any other symptom estimation scales?

- Yes
- No
- Not known

The use of another estimation scale also applies in cases in which the person cannot communicate their symptoms themselves, but the estimation of symptoms was instead made indirectly. Other symptoms can include



End-of-life questionnaire 2026 01 01

nausea, unease/anxiety, breathlessness (dyspnoea) and confusion/delirium, and include all symptoms that cause discomfort or suffering and are systematically tracked through estimation, assessment, measures and monitoring. If a symptom was estimated, but not documented in the medical records, select No.

If the answer selected is YES, also answer 17c.

17c. Which symptom was estimated (multiple answers possible):

- Nausea
- Unease/Anxiety
- Breathlessness (dyspnoea)
- Other (free text)

Other (free text) = State here if any other symptoms, such as itching, diarrhoea, constipation, hallucinations or thirst, were estimated using a symptom estimation scale during the last week of life, and the results documented.

18. Did the person experience any of the following symptoms (18a – f) at any time during their last week of life?

18a. Pain

The pain was alleviated

- Yes
- No
- Not known

If YES
→

- Completely
- Partially, and the person was assessed to be satisfied
- Partially, but the person was still assessed to be in discomfort/suffering
- Not at all
- Not known

18b. Death rattle

The death rattle was alleviated

- Yes
- No
- Not known

If YES
→

- Completely
- Partially, and the person was assessed to be satisfied
- Partially, but the person was still assessed to be in discomfort/suffering



End-of-life questionnaire 2026 01 01

- Not at all
- Not known

18c. Nausea

- Yes
- No
- Not known

If YES 

The nausea was alleviated

- Completely
- Partially, and the person was assessed to be satisfied
- Partially, but the person was still assessed to be in discomfort/suffering
- Not at all
- Not known

18d. Unease/Anxiety

- Yes
- No
- Not known

If YES 

The unease/anxiety was alleviated

- Completely
- Partially, and the person was assessed to be satisfied
- Partially, but the person was still assessed to be in discomfort/suffering
- Not at all
- Not known

18e. Breathlessness (dyspnoea)

The breathlessness (dyspnoea) was alleviated



End-of-life questionnaire 2026 01 01

- Yes
- No
- Not known

If YES →

- Completely
- Partially, and the person was assessed to be satisfied
- Partially, but the person was still assessed to be in discomfort/suffering
- Not at all
- Not known

18f. New-onset confusion/delirium

- Yes
- No
- Not known

If YES →

The confusion/delirium was alleviated

- Completely
- Partially, and the person was assessed to be satisfied
- Partially, but the person was still assessed to be in discomfort/suffering
- Not at all
- Not known

Indicate end-of-life confusion/delirium for new-onset conditions affecting awareness of reality, disorientation and ability to concentrate, with or without restlessness. Note that this does not refer to cognitive disorders, only to new-onset confusion/delirium.

If there was onset of a symptom, with the person being in discomfort/suffering or judged to be in discomfort/suffering at any time during the last week of life, select Yes.

As a result of the measure/intervention, the person experienced alleviation of the symptom.

Completely = The alleviation of the symptom had full effect, and the person no longer suffered from the symptom.

Partially, and the person was assessed to be satisfied = The symptom alleviation was effective, although the symptom still remained to some extent. However, the person was judged to be satisfied, content, and the symptom was at an acceptable level for the person.

Partially, but the person was still assessed to be in discomfort/suffering = The symptom alleviation was partially effective, but the person was still assessed to be in discomfort/suffering from the symptom; the symptom was NOT at an acceptable level for the person.

Not at all = The symptom alleviation had no effect.

Not known = It is not known whether or not the stated symptom was alleviated.



End-of-life questionnaire 2026 01 01

19. Was there an individual prescription for injectable medicines if needed on the medication list before death?

Opioid for pain

- Yes
- No
- Not known

Medicine for death rattle

- Yes
- No
- Not known

Medicine for nausea

- Yes
- No
- Not known

Anti-anxiety medicine

- Yes
- No
- Not known

In cases where the person is a child and has another route of administration, e.g. via a feeding tube for rescue medication, this is equated with injection.

20a. Did the person have a pressure ulcer on arrival at your unit (state the highest category present)?

- Yes, category 1
- Yes, category 2
- Yes, category 3
- Yes, category 4
- Yes, unstageable
- Yes, suspected deep tissue injury
- No



End-of-life questionnaire 2026 01 01

Not known

In the event of there being several pressure ulcers, the highest category should be stated.

Note that arrival at the unit may have taken place long before death occurred; this can be seen in the Swedish Register of Palliative Care's calculation of length of care.

Yes, category 1 = Skin redness that does not fade when subjected to pressure (non-blanchable erythema).

Yes, category 2 = Partial thickness skin loss.

Yes, category 3 = Full thickness skin loss.

Yes, category 4 = Full thickness tissue loss.

Yes, unstageable = Full thickness skin loss with unknown wound depth.

Yes, suspected deep tissue injury = Suspected deep tissue injury with unknown wound depth.

No = The person did not have any pressure ulcers.

Not known = It is not known whether or not the person had pressure ulcers.

20b. Did the person die with pressure ulcers (state the highest category present)?

Yes, category 1

Yes, category 2

Yes, category 3

Yes, category 4

Yes, unstageable

Yes, suspected deep tissue injury

No

Not known

In the event of there being several pressure ulcers, the highest category should be stated.

Yes, category 1 = Skin redness that does not fade when subjected to pressure (non-blanchable erythema).

Yes, category 2 = Partial thickness skin loss.

Yes, category 3 = Full thickness skin loss.

Yes, category 4 = Full thickness tissue loss.

Yes, unstageable = Full thickness skin loss with unknown wound depth.

Yes, suspected deep tissue injury = Suspected deep tissue injury with unknown wound depth.

No = The person did not have any pressure ulcers.

Not known = It is not known whether or not the person had pressure ulcers.

21. Was an assessment of the person's oral health documented at any point during their last week of life?

Yes

No

Not known

Yes = During their last week of life, an oral health assessment was carried out and documented in the person's medical records.

No = No documented assessment of oral health occurred in the last week of life. If an oral health assessment was performed but not documented, select this option.

Not known = It is not known from the documentation if an oral health assessment took place; select this option if medical records are not available for all/part of the last week.



End-of-life questionnaire 2026 01 01

22. Did the person have parenteral fluids or nutrition during the last 24 hours of life?

- Yes
- No
- Not known

Parenteral fluids or nutrition: Non-oral and non-tube administration, e.g. intravenous or subcutaneous. The question refers to liquids used for volume substitution, e.g. for dehydration, and not to dilution liquids for medicines. Select Yes if administration was initiated during the last 24 hours of life, or if it was initiated earlier but did not finish until at some point during the last 24 hours of life.

23. How long before death was the person last examined by a doctor?

- Last 24 hours
- Days
- Week(s)
- Month or more
- Not known

Medical examination means that a doctor physically sees the person and assesses their condition. Telephone calls or reports from a doctor's round do not count as a medical examination.

24a. Was external expertise consulted to meet the person's end-of-life needs?

- Yes
- No
- Not known

External expertise = Specialist expertise that is not available at your workplace/in your team.

If the answer is YES, also answer 24b.

24b. Which expertise was consulted (multiple answers possible)?

- Pain unit
- Palliative care team/palliative care consultant
- Other hospital unit
- Paramedical practitioner
- Spiritual representative
- Other

Pain unit = The pain unit was consulted.

Palliative care team/palliative care consultant = Palliative care team or palliative care consultant. Select this if information about a specific palliative intervention, such as the prescription of symptomatic drugs, was requested. If the person has been enrolled with the palliative care team for support for a long period of time, this is stated under question 6b instead.

Other hospital unit = A different hospital unit, for example the radiotherapy unit.

End-of-life questionnaire 2026 01 01

Paramedical practitioner = Paramedical practitioner, such as an occupational therapist, physiotherapist, dietician or speech therapist.

Spiritual representative = Spiritual representative, such as a deacon, priest, imam, rabbi or spiritual counsellor.

Other = Expertise not listed in the other options, e.g. play therapy, clown medicine.

25. Was anybody present in the same room at the time of death?

- Yes, relatives/close friends
- Yes, relatives/close friends and staff
- Yes, staff
- No
- Not known

Yes, relatives/close friends = Relatives/close friends were present in the same room as the person at the time of death. Select this even if relatives or close friends were present but asleep in the room, for example.

Yes, relatives/close friends and staff = Both relatives/close friends and staff were present in the same room as the person at the time of death.

Yes, staff = Staff were present in the same room as the person at the time of death, e.g. extra duty staff, regular staff. Do not select this if the person was only 'checked on' at regular intervals, but nobody was actually in the room at the exact time of death.

No = No person was present at the time of death. Select this if the relatives/close friends were in the same property (the shared home) as the person who died, but were NOT in the same room, if the person explicitly or implicitly wished to be alone and the relatives/close friends/staff were adhering to this wish, or if the relatives/close friends/staff temporarily left the room and the person died at that moment.

Not known = It is not known whether or not anybody was present at the time of death.

26. Was a planned bereavement counselling session offered to the person's relatives/close friends?

- Yes
- No
- Not known
- Had no known relatives/close friends

A bereavement counselling session is a planned session held some time (around 6–8 weeks) after the death.

Bereavement counselling is distinct from the support often provided around the time of death, but healthcare professionals are recommended to offer a bereavement counselling session then.

27. Have you had an occasion for joint reflection on the death at your workplace?

- Yes
- No
- Not known

An occasion for joint reflection can involve using the four cornerstones to reflect on how the team carried out the care and sharing any feedback provided by the person/relatives/close friends, for example. This can be combined with completing the end-of-life questionnaire together.

28. Date (yyyy-mm-dd) on which the questions were answered