

# Care of older people and people requiring palliative care with COVID-19: guidance from the Australian National COVID-19 Clinical Evidence Taskforce

Saskia Cheyne<sup>1,2</sup> , Richard I Lindley<sup>3,4</sup>, Natasha Smallwood<sup>5,6</sup>, Britta Tendal<sup>2</sup>, Michael Chapman<sup>7</sup>, David Fraile Navarro<sup>8</sup>, Phillip D Good<sup>9</sup>, Peter Jenkin<sup>10</sup>, Steve McDonald<sup>2</sup>, Deidre Morgan<sup>11,12</sup>, Melissa Murano<sup>2</sup> , Tanya Millard<sup>2</sup>, Vasi Naganathan<sup>13</sup>, Velandai Srikanth<sup>6</sup>, Penelope Tuffin<sup>14,15</sup>, Joshua Vogel<sup>2,16</sup>, Heath White<sup>2</sup>, Samantha P Chakraborty<sup>6</sup>, Elizabeth Whiting<sup>17</sup>, Leeroy William<sup>2,18</sup>, Patsy M Yates<sup>19</sup>, Mandy Callary<sup>20</sup>, Julian Elliott<sup>2</sup>, Meera R Agar<sup>21</sup>, for the National COVID-19 Clinical Evidence Taskforce

By November 2021, the global pandemic caused by the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) had infected over 251 million people worldwide and led to over 5 million deaths, with many countries experiencing second and third waves (or more) of infection.<sup>1</sup> Australia's response has included implementation of a range of public health measures to control the spread of SARS-CoV-2, including strict quarantine measures, reduction in international arrivals to Australia, isolation of cases, lockdowns, and contact tracing. Australia has experienced lower rates of infection and mortality than many other countries, with 185 627 confirmed SARS-CoV-2 infections and 1862 deaths (as of 11 November 2021).<sup>2</sup> Older people experience higher rates of critical illness or death associated with coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), the disease caused by infection with SARS-CoV-2. In Australia, of the 3060 people diagnosed with SARS-CoV-2 infection who lived in residential aged care facilities, 812 died.<sup>3</sup> For some people who become critically ill with COVID-19, a decision may be made to take a palliative approach to their care, or they may be already receiving palliative care due to other pre-existing illnesses.

## The National COVID-19 Clinical Evidence Taskforce

The National COVID-19 Clinical Evidence Taskforce (the Taskforce) was established in March 2020 to give reliable, up-to-date advice to clinicians providing frontline care during the COVID-19 pandemic. The Taskforce is comprised of 32 peak health professional bodies across Australia whose members provide clinical care to people with COVID-19, including the Australian Association of Gerontology, the Australian COVID-19 Palliative Care Working Group and the Australian and New Zealand Society for Geriatric Medicine. The Taskforce is managed in partnership with Cochrane Australia and the Australian Living Evidence Consortium. Systematic reviewers and guideline methodologists are charged with continually identifying, evaluating and synthesising the new research evidence. The evidence is then reviewed by one of the eight panels of clinical experts following rigorous, transparent methods based on the Grading of Recommendations Assessment, Development and Evaluation (GRADE) framework to develop evidence-based guidance. The guidance follows a living guideline approach, which means that it is updated continually as new evidence emerges.<sup>4</sup> Living guideline

## Abstract

**Introduction:** Older people living with frailty and/or cognitive impairment who have coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) experience higher rates of critical illness. There are also people who become critically ill with COVID-19 for whom a decision is made to take a palliative approach to their care. The need for clinical guidance in these two populations resulted in the formation of the Care of Older People and Palliative Care Panel of the National COVID-19 Clinical Evidence Taskforce in June 2020. This specialist panel consists of nursing, medical, pharmacy and allied health experts in geriatrics and palliative care from across Australia.

**Main recommendations:** The panel was tasked with developing two clinical flow charts for the management of people with COVID-19 who are i) older and living with frailty and/or cognitive impairment, and ii) receiving palliative care for COVID-19 or other underlying illnesses. The flow charts focus on goals of care, communication, medication management, escalation of care, active disease-directed care, and managing symptoms such as delirium, anxiety, agitation, breathlessness or cough. The Taskforce also developed living guideline recommendations for the care of adults with COVID-19, including a commentary to discuss special considerations when caring for older people and those requiring palliative care.

**Changes in management as result of the guideline:** The practice points in the flow charts emphasise quality clinical care, with a focus on addressing the most important challenges when caring for older individuals and people with COVID-19 requiring palliative care. The adult recommendations contain additional considerations for the care of older people and those requiring palliative care.

outputs are approved by the Guideline Leadership Group and endorsed by the Steering Committee, which consists of representatives from the member professional bodies. The guideline recommendations are also reviewed by a Consumer Panel, convened in collaboration with the Consumers Health Forum of Australia to provide consumer input on preferences and values.

The Taskforce established a specialist panel to address the care of older people and those requiring palliative care (Box 1). The panel is comprised of a range of experts from geriatric medicine, palliative care, pharmacy, respiratory medicine, and occupational therapy, and includes representation from multiple Australian states and territories (New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, the Northern

<sup>1</sup> NHMRC Clinical Trials Centre, University of Sydney, Sydney, NSW. <sup>2</sup> Cochrane Australia, Monash University, Melbourne, VIC. <sup>3</sup> Westmead Applied Research Centre, University of Sydney, Sydney, NSW. <sup>4</sup> George Institute for Global Health, Sydney, NSW. <sup>5</sup> Alfred Hospital, Melbourne, VIC. <sup>6</sup> Monash University, Melbourne, VIC. <sup>7</sup> Canberra Hospital, Canberra, ACT. <sup>8</sup> Australian Institute of Health Innovation, Macquarie University, Sydney, NSW. <sup>9</sup> St Vincent's Private Hospital, Brisbane, Brisbane, QLD. <sup>10</sup> Resthaven, Adelaide, SA. <sup>11</sup> Research Centre for Palliative Care, Death and Dying, Flinders University, Adelaide, SA. <sup>12</sup> Flinders University, Adelaide, SA. <sup>13</sup> Centre for Education and Research on Ageing (CRGH), University of Sydney, Sydney, NSW. <sup>14</sup> Royal Perth Hospital, Perth, WA. <sup>15</sup> Fiona Stanley Hospital, Perth, WA. <sup>16</sup> Maternal, Child and Adolescent Health Program, Burnet Institute, Melbourne, VIC. <sup>17</sup> Prince Charles Hospital, Brisbane, QLD. <sup>18</sup> Eastern Health, Melbourne, VIC. <sup>19</sup> Centre for Cancer and Palliative Care Outcomes, Queensland University of Technology, Brisbane, QLD. <sup>20</sup> Royal Adelaide Hospital, Adelaide, SA. <sup>21</sup> IMPACCT Centre, University of Technology Sydney, Sydney, NSW. ✉ [saskia.cheyne@monash.edu](mailto:saskia.cheyne@monash.edu) • doi: [10.5694/mja2.51353](https://doi.org/10.5694/mja2.51353)

## 1 Population definitions

Older people with frailty or cognitive impairment and COVID-19:

- This population includes older people (usually aged > 65 years) with impairments of physical, cognitive and/or physiological function, or who have frailty. Frailty is a multifaceted syndrome that includes physical impairments and higher susceptibility to disease. Comorbidities are often present, such as cerebrovascular disease, dementia, heart failure, and chronic lung disease.

People with COVID-19 and who require palliative care:

- This population includes people with COVID-19 whose prognosis due to coexisting advanced progressive disease is limited or uncertain or people with critical COVID-19 illness where recovery is not expected.

COVID-19 = coronavirus disease 2019. ♦

Territory, the Australian Capital Territory), and urban, rural and remote areas. The panel first convened on 2 June 2020 and has since met more than 20 times. This article describes the Taskforce guidance for the care of older people living with frailty or cognitive impairment and people needing palliative care with COVID-19.

## Methods

The Care of Older People and Palliative Care Panel was tasked with developing clinical flow charts to address key topics not currently covered in the living guideline recommendations. The Panel was also tasked with reviewing the living guideline recommendations relevant to this population and developing any population-specific guidance where appropriate.

### Methods for developing clinical flow charts

The Care of Older People and Palliative Care Panel discussed the need for clinical advice for these specific patient groups and decided that clinical flow charts would be the best way to present this advice.

To develop these clinical flow charts, we conducted web searches of national and international organisations and professional societies, as well as Australian state and territory health departments. We identified relevant publicly available guidelines with recommendations relating to the clinical care of older people living with frailty or cognitive impairment and people with advanced life-limiting diseases requiring palliative care

with suspected or confirmed COVID-19. The existing guidance was discussed by the Panel. Practice points were adapted from Australian and international guidelines and *de novo* practice points were developed. The flow charts are reviewed by the panel and updated as required (Box 2).

### Methods for developing living guideline recommendations

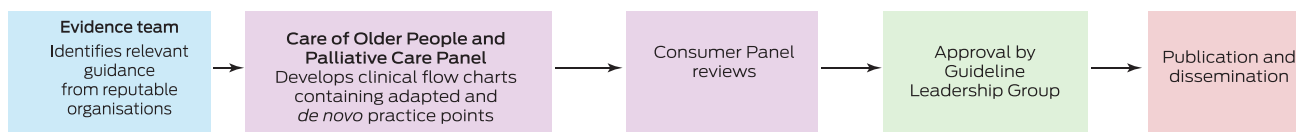
The Taskforce uses living guideline methods to produce guideline recommendations, whereby relevant new evidence is identified through continual literature surveillance and rapidly incorporated into updated guidelines, maintaining the currency of guideline recommendations in near real-time. Living guideline approaches have been applied in rapidly moving clinical areas, such as stroke and diabetes, but the unprecedented speed and volume of evidence publication during the COVID-19 pandemic has posed new challenges.<sup>5-7</sup> The Taskforce has responded by producing weekly updates of their living guidance, the most rapid update cycle of which we are aware.<sup>4</sup>

The Taskforce guidelines were developed to meet the Australian National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) standards and using GRADE methods. The Taskforce uses the MAGIC (Making GRADE the Irresistible Choice) digital platform (<https://magicevidence.org/>) and its implementation of the Evidence to Decision (EtD) framework.<sup>8</sup> The living recommendations presented in this article were approved by the NHMRC on 15 February 2021. The Taskforce's living guideline methodology is published<sup>4</sup> and available at <https://covid19evidence.net.au/more-about-the-guidelines/>.

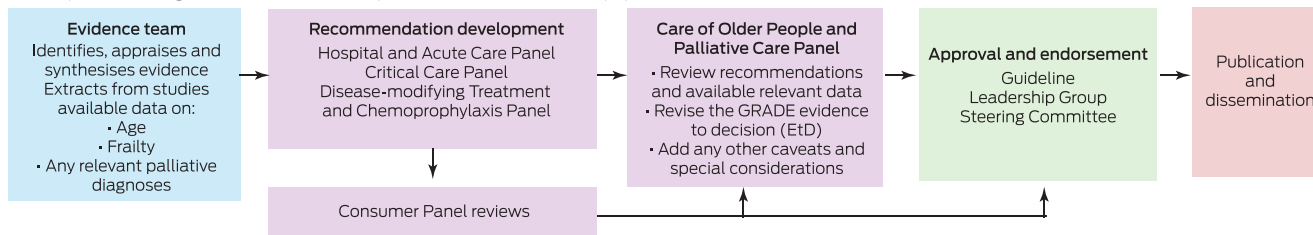
The Taskforce has developed 129 recommendations for the clinical care of people with COVID-19. Each of these recommendations was developed by one of the Taskforce panels: Primary and Chronic Care Panel, Hospital and Acute Care Panel, Critical Care Panel, Disease-Modifying Treatment and Chemoprophylaxis Panel, Pregnancy and Perinatal Care Panel, and Paediatric and Adolescent Care Panel. Where available, data such as age, frailty and relevant palliative diagnoses are extracted from the studies by the evidence team using the Covidence systematic review software ([www.covidence.org](http://www.covidence.org)). The Care of Older People and Palliative Care Panel review relevant adult living recommendations for any changes pertinent to these populations, focusing on recommendations developed

## 2 Process for developing living guideline recommendations

Development of clinical flow charts



Development of living recommendations and special considerations for this population



### 3 Respiratory support recommendations (guideline version 37.0 on 6 April 2021, section 8)

#### Recommendations with additional considerations added for older people and those needing palliative care\*

- Do not delay endotracheal intubation and mechanical ventilation in patients with COVID-19 who are deteriorating despite optimised, less invasive respiratory therapies.
- For mechanically ventilated adults with COVID-19 and hypoxaemia despite optimising ventilation, consider prone positioning for more than 12 hours a day.
- For adults with COVID-19 and respiratory symptoms who are receiving any form of supplemental oxygen therapy and have not yet been intubated, consider prone positioning for at least 3 hours per day as tolerated. When positioning a patient in prone position, ensure it is used with caution and accompanied by close monitoring of the patient. Use of prone positioning should not delay endotracheal intubation and mechanical ventilation in patients with COVID-19 who are deteriorating despite optimised less invasive respiratory therapies.
- Consider early referral to an ECMO centre for patients developing refractory respiratory failure in mechanically ventilated adults with COVID-19 (despite optimising ventilation, including proning and neuromuscular blockers).

#### Special considerations for older people and those needing palliative care

- For prone positioning and more invasive forms of therapy, including mechanical ventilation and ECMO, the net clinical benefit for each patient should be considered on a case-by-case basis, as factors such as frailty, advanced illness or comorbidity may lessen the benefit and increase potential harms. An older person living with frailty may be at particular risk of harm, and the symptom benefits of these therapies in palliative patients remain unclear.
- It may not be feasible to use prone positioning for patients who are older and living with frailty as they may be at particular risk of harm from being placed in this position. Patients with difficulty communicating before infection may be unable to alert staff when something is wrong while in the prone position. The risk of harm from proning may be compounded when these vulnerable patients are treated outside the intensive care unit, as the feasibility of moving them into prone position and providing adequate ongoing monitoring varies according to the setting. Despite the risks of proning associated with frailty, there may still be benefits for this patient group and the net clinical benefit for each patient should be considered on a case-by-case basis.
- More invasive ventilation options may be very limited in patients with frailty or underlying health issues. Decisions around proceeding to more invasive forms of therapy should consider the preferences and values of the patient, including any advance care directive or plan that may be available, and the patient's expected short and long term benefits and burdens of treatment. Discussion with the patient, if able, or their substitute medical treatment decision maker should be undertaken to determine their current values and preferences, in association with pre-existing, documented advance care plans or directives.

#### Recommendations without additional considerations added for older people and those needing palliative care\*

- Consider using HFNO therapy for patients with hypoxaemia associated with COVID-19, ensuring it is used with caution and strict attention is paid to staff safety, including the use of appropriate PPE. If HFNO is being used, ideally, this should be in a negative pressure room. If none is available, other alternatives are single rooms or shared ward spaces with cohorting of confirmed COVID-19 patients only.
- Do not use HFNO therapy for patients with hypoxaemia associated with COVID-19 in shared wards, emergency department cubicles or during interhospital patient transfer or retrieval.
- Consider using NIV therapy for patients with hypoxaemia associated with COVID-19, ensuring it is used with caution and strict attention is paid to staff safety including the use of appropriate PPE. If NIV is being used, ideally this should be in a negative pressure room. If none is available, other alternatives are single rooms, or shared ward spaces with cohorting of confirmed COVID-19 patients only.
- Do not use NIV therapy for patients with hypoxaemia associated with COVID-19 in shared wards, emergency department cubicles or during interhospital patient transfer or retrieval.
- In patients with COVID-19 for whom NIV is appropriate for an alternate clinical presentation (eg, concomitant COPD with type 2 respiratory failure and hypercapnia, acute pulmonary oedema), ensure airborne and other infection control precautions are optimised.
- In adults with COVID-19 undergoing endotracheal intubation, consider using videolaryngoscopy over direct laryngoscopy if available and the operator is trained in its use.
- For mechanically ventilated adults with COVID-19 and moderate to severe ARDS, do not routinely use continuous infusions of neuromuscular blocking agents.
- For mechanically ventilated adults with COVID-19 and hypoxaemia despite optimising ventilation, consider using recruitment manoeuvres. If recruitment manoeuvres are used, do not use staircase or stepwise (incremental PEEP) recruitment manoeuvres.

ARDS = acute respiratory distress syndrome; COPD = chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COVID-19 = coronavirus disease 2019; ECMO = extracorporeal membrane oxygenation; HFNO = high flow nasal oxygen; NIV = non-invasive ventilation; PEEP = positive end-expiratory pressure; PPE = personal protective equipment. ♦

for disease-modifying treatments and respiratory support. The process for developing living guideline recommendations is shown in [Box 2](#).

## Recommendations

The recommendations for the care of older people and those who require palliative care with COVID-19 consist of two clinical flow charts (online [Supporting Information](#)) and additional considerations for the adult living guideline recommendations ([Box 3](#), [Box 4](#) and [Box 5](#)). The clinical flow charts provide a scaffolding for all areas of care pertinent to these populations, including reference to the living guideline recommendations. The rationale for the recommendations and additional considerations for older people and those who require palliative care with COVID-19 are discussed below.

### Clinical flow charts for the care of older people and palliative care

The Care of Older People and Palliative Care Panel developed two clinical flow charts:

- management of people with COVID-19 who are older and living with frailty and/or cognitive impairment; and
- management of people with COVID-19 who are receiving palliative care.

The two flow charts have overlapping principles, but each emphasises aspects of care pertinent to the specified population. The clinical flow charts (online [Supporting Information](#)) incorporate the Taskforce's living guideline recommendations, endorsed guidance and practice points. The flow charts also refer to guidance from the Australian and New Zealand Society of Palliative Medicine for further advice on specific treatment issues, such as the use of benzodiazepines.<sup>9</sup>

The flow charts cover key areas of clinical care: goals of care, communication, medication management, active disease-directed care, key clinical and symptom management issues (delirium, anxiety and agitation, breathlessness or cough) and escalation of care decisions. The practice points provide guidance on the delivery of quality geriatric and palliative care, underpinned by a commitment to individualising treatment to the

**4 Disease modifying treatments recommended for the treatment of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19; guideline version 37.0, 6 April 2021, section 6)**

Dexamethasone*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use dexamethasone 6 mg daily intravenously or orally for up to 10 days (or acceptable alternative regimen) in adults with COVID-19 who are receiving oxygen (including mechanically ventilated patients).</li> <li>• Do not routinely use dexamethasone (or other corticosteroids) to treat COVID-19 in adults who do not require oxygen.</li> </ul>
Remdesivir*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consider using remdesivir for adults admitted to hospital with moderate to severe COVID-19 who do not require ventilation.</li> <li>• Do not start remdesivir in adults admitted to hospital with COVID-19 who require ventilation.</li> </ul>
Special considerations for older people living with frailty and those receiving palliative care	<p>It is unclear whether older people or those requiring palliative care were included in the studies on which these recommendations are based. Until further evidence in these populations is available, the Taskforce does not believe a different recommendation should apply, unless contraindicated. Additional variability may be expected in these populations given the potentially different preferences and values placed on outcomes and goals for care, such as symptom relief. Because the benefit to harm ratio is uncertain, the acceptability may vary in these populations due to individual decision making around goals of care.</p>

\* The primary panel for the recommendations is the Disease-Modifying Treatment and Chemoprophylaxis Panel. Recommendations are reviewed by the Guidelines Leadership Group and approved by the Steering Committee before being published. In addition, all recommendations are reviewed by the Consumer Panel. ♦

person's goals of care, acknowledgement of caregivers, and with guidance on modified approaches that can address challenges to these areas of care during the COVID-19 pandemic.

**Respiratory support (living guideline recommendations, section 8)**

The Critical Care Panel and the Hospital and Acute Care Panel have developed 13 living recommendations for respiratory support interventions that should be offered or considered for some adult patients with COVID-19. **Box 3** shows the adult living recommendations (guideline version 37.0 on 6 April 2021) with additional considerations developed by the Care of Older People and Palliative Care Panel pertinent to these populations. Respiratory support options for those with frailty or

underlying health issues may differ or be limited, and this required additional population guidance to supplement the general adult respiratory support recommendations. These include non-invasive interventions, such as prone positioning, and more invasive forms of therapy, including intubation and mechanical ventilation, and rescue therapies, such as extracorporeal membrane oxygenation. When deciding whether to proceed with a therapy, the net clinical benefit for each patient should be considered on a case-by-case basis, as factors such as frailty, advanced illness, or comorbidity may lessen the benefit and increase potential harms. In particular, some older people living with frailty may be at increased risk of harm, and the nature of the clinical benefits (eg, symptom benefits) may be limited or unclear for them.

**5 Disease-modifying treatments not recommended for the treatment of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19; guideline version 37.0, 6 April 2021, section 6)**

**Do not use the following for the treatment of COVID-19\*:**

- Azithromycin
- Hydroxychloroquine
- Subcutaneous or intravenous interferon-β-1a
- Lopinavir-ritonavir

**Do not use the following disease modifying treatments for the treatment of COVID-19 outside of randomised trials with appropriate ethics approval\*:**

- Aprepitant
- Baloxavir marboxil
- Bamlanivimab
- Baricitinib
- Bromhexine hydrochloride
- Chloroquine
- Colchicine
- Combined metabolic cofactor supplementation (CMCS)
- Convalescent plasma
- Darunavir-cobicistat
- Dutasteride
- Favipiravir
- Fluvoxamine
- Human umbilical cord mesenchymal stem cells
- Hydroxychloroquine plus azithromycin
- Immunoglobulin plus methylprednisolone
- Inhaled interferon-β-1a
- Interferon-β-1b
- Interferon-γ
- Interferon-κ plus TFF2
- Ivermectin
- Intravenous immunoglobulin
- N-acetylcysteine
- Peginterferon-λ
- Recombinant human granulocyte colony-stimulating factor
- REGN COV2
- Ruxolitinib
- Sarilumab
- Sofosbuvir-daclatasvir
- Telmisartan
- Tocilizumab
- Triazavirin
- Umifenovir
- Vitamin D (calcifediol-cholecalciferol)
- Other disease-modifying treatments

**Special considerations for older people living with frailty and those receiving palliative care:**

Trials are needed in special populations, including older people living with frailty and those receiving palliative care, for treatments currently recommended only in the context of randomised controlled trials with appropriate ethics approval. Until further evidence is available, do not use these disease-modifying treatments to treat COVID-19 in these populations unless they are eligible to be enrolled in trials. As older people living with frailty or cognitive impairment are particularly at risk from COVID-19, we encourage trials that include this population (with appropriate baseline measurement of frailty and cognitive impairment). In people requiring palliative care, trials should consider symptom management and quality of life outcomes. Because the benefit to harm ratio is uncertain, acceptability may vary due to individual decision making around goals of care. Given the absence of trials and uncertain benefit to harm ratio, this recommendation protects these more vulnerable populations.

\* The primary panel for the recommendations is the Disease-Modifying Treatment and Chemoprophylaxis Panel. Recommendations are reviewed by the Guidelines Leadership Group and approved by the Steering Committee before being published. In addition, all are reviewed by the Consumer Panel. ♦



### Disease-modifying treatments (living guideline recommendations, section 6)

The Disease-Modifying Treatment and Chemoprophylaxis Panel has recommended the use of corticosteroids, and conditionally recommended the use of remdesivir and tocilizumab, in certain patients with COVID-19. Box 4 shows the adult living recommendations (guideline version 37.0 on 6 April 2021) with additional considerations developed by the Care of Older People and Palliative Care Panel pertinent to these populations. The identified trials on disease-modifying treatments lacked available data on frailty, cognitive impairment and relevant diagnoses that may indicate a patient was receiving palliative care. While people aged over 65 years were included in many trials, most patients recruited were less than 65 years of age. After reviewing the relevant adult living recommendations, the Care of Older People and Palliative Care Panel adopted the approach of drawing inferences from the overall trial evidence, applying these inferences to older and palliative care populations, and adopting the adult recommendations until further evidence in these populations is available.<sup>10</sup>

### Disease-modifying treatments not recommended outside the context of randomised controlled trials with appropriate ethics approval (living guideline recommendations, section 6)

The Disease-Modifying Treatment and Chemoprophylaxis Panel has developed 42 recommendations (guideline version 37.0 on 6 April 2021) for treatments that should not be used outside the context of randomised controlled trials with appropriate ethics approval. Box 5 shows the adult living recommendations (guideline version 37.0 on 6 April 2021) with additional considerations for trial design and inclusions pertinent to older people living with frailty or cognitive impairment and those receiving palliative care. There remains uncertainty in the evidence for these treatments, and until further evidence is available, they should not be used in practice. Therefore, older people living with frailty or cognitive impairment and those receiving palliative care should only receive these treatments if they are eligible to be enrolled in randomised trials.

## Discussion

The clinical flow charts are available online at <https://covid19evidence.net.au/#clinical-flowcharts>. The living recommendations on the clinical care of people with COVID-19 with additional considerations, where appropriate, on the care of older people and those requiring palliative care are available at <https://covid19evidence.net.au/>.

Older people living with frailty or cognitive impairment and people with advanced life-limiting illnesses needing palliative care may be at risk of poorer outcomes and more serious illness, associated with multiple underlying clinical conditions including COVID-19. The flow charts developed by the Care of Older People and Palliative Care Panel of the National COVID-19 Clinical Evidence Taskforce aim to address the key challenges to delivering patient care resulting from COVID-19 in these populations.

Along with treatment decisions, other elements of clinical care are particularly complex in these populations. Effective communication with patients can be hindered due to the physical barriers created by mask wearing and other forms of personal protective equipment. COVID-19 also limits face-to-face contact, not just between the patient and health professional but

also between the patient and their families and carers, due to visiting restrictions. The clinical flow charts encourage the use of alternative tools, such as digital technologies, which can be used safely from outside the patient's room and without requiring personal protective equipment. This ensures adequate communication with patients that supports the development of trusting therapeutic relationships between patients and health professionals.

Another important challenge relates to advance care plans or directives. Individuals who had advance care plans or directives likely wrote them before the COVID-19 pandemic. However, the situations experienced throughout the COVID-19 pandemic may have influenced individuals' preference regarding treatments in ways that were not captured by these documents previously. This issue stresses the importance of advance care planning being an active, iterative process that develops over time with ongoing discussions regarding patients' goals of care. It is vital to reaffirm these wishes with patients and any legal guardian for medical decision making. For patients with COVID-19 and other underlying health conditions, their goal of care may be curative, directed towards COVID-19, or it may be focused instead on symptom management. Care should always be holistic, respecting the priorities and preferences of patients.

There is uncertainty around trial evidence for older people living with frailty or cognitive impairment and those requiring palliative care with COVID-19. Historically, these populations have not been included in trials and this trend has continued with COVID-19 trials. When trials have included these populations, they have often lacked available data on frailty, cognitive impairment, and relevant advanced life-limiting comorbidities that may indicate the person was receiving a palliative approach to care. The safety and effectiveness of many treatments are therefore more uncertain in these patient populations; however, the Panel advised that most recommendations within the living guidelines should still apply, unless contraindicated.

As people in these populations are particularly at risk from COVID-19, the Care of Older People and Palliative Care Panel encourages the conduct of trials that include older people living with frailty and those receiving palliative care. These trials should also record appropriate baseline measurements of frailty, cognitive impairment, and any relevant advanced comorbidities indicating a palliative approach to care.<sup>11</sup> In addition, for trials in people requiring palliative care, their outcomes should consider symptom management and quality of life.

## Conclusion

Our Panel has developed clinical flow charts to provide crucial advice to health professionals working with older people and people requiring palliative care with COVID-19 in Australia (<https://covid19evidence.net.au/#clinical-flowcharts>), and thus provide a global resource, accessed by countries across the world. The Taskforce has developed 129 recommendations for people infected with SARS-CoV-2 and has included special considerations, where appropriate, on the care of older people and those requiring palliative care (<https://covid19evidence.net.au/>). The guidance was achieved through a unique collaboration among health professionals across Australia, providing wide ranging views and experience to produce robust and trustworthy guidance. We encourage regular visits to our website, given the rapidly changing nature of evidence in the COVID-19 pandemic and the Taskforce's commitment to providing timely, up-to-date, living guidance.

**Acknowledgements:** We acknowledge all members of the National COVID-19 Clinical Evidence Taskforce, the member organisations, partners, governments and funders that support the initiative (online [Supporting Information](#)). These guidelines have received funding from the Australian Government Department of Health; the Victorian Government Department of Health and Human Services; the Ian Potter Foundation; the Walter Cottman Endowment Fund, managed by Equity Trustees; and the Lord Mayor's Charitable Foundation.

**Competing interests:** No relevant disclosures.

**Provenance:** Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed. ■

© 2021 The Authors. *Medical Journal of Australia* published by John Wiley & Sons Australia, Ltd on behalf of AMPCo Pty Ltd.

This is an open access article under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivs License, which permits use and distribution in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited, the use is non-commercial and no modifications or adaptations are made.

- 1 Dong E, Du H, Gardner L. An interactive web-based dashboard to track COVID-19 in real time. *Lancet Infect Dis* 2020; 20: 533–534.
- 2 Department of Health. Coronavirus (COVID-19) case numbers and statistics [website]. <https://www.health.gov.au/news/health-alerts/novel-coronavirus-2019-ncov-health-alert/coronavirus-covid-19-current-situation-and-case-numbers#at-a-glance> (viewed Mar 2021).
- 3 Department of Health. COVID-19 outbreaks in Australian residential aged care facilities — 26 March 2021. <https://www.health.gov.au/resources/collections/covid-19-outbreaks-in-australian-residential-aged-care-facilities> (viewed Mar 2021).
- 4 Tendal B, Vogel JP, McDonald S, et al. Weekly updates of national living evidence-based guidelines: methods for the Australian living guidelines for care of people with COVID-19. *J Clin Epidemiol* 2021; 131: 11–21.
- 5 White H, Tendal B, Elliott J, et al. Breathing life into Australian diabetes clinical guidelines. *Med J Aust* 2020; 212: 250–251. <https://www.mja.com.au/journal/2020/212/6/breathing-life-australian-diabetes-clinical-guidelines>
- 6 English C, Bayley M, Hill K, et al. Bringing stroke clinical guidelines to life. *Int J Stroke* 2019; 14: 337–339.
- 7 National Library of Medicine. LitCovid [website]. Bethesda, MD: NIH NLM, 2020. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/research/coronavirus/faq> (viewed Mar 2021).
- 8 Alonso-Coello P, Schünemann HJ, Moberg J, et al. GRADE Evidence to Decision (EtD) frameworks: a systematic and transparent approach to making well informed healthcare choices. 1: Introduction. *BMJ* 2016; 353: i2016.
- 9 Allcroft P, Blackburn P, Borbasi J, et al. ANZSPM Guidance — palliative care in the COVID-19 context 2020. Canberra: Australia and New Zealand Society of Palliative Medicine, 2021. <https://www.anzspm.org.au/c/anzspm?a=da&did=1005077&pid=1587788101> (viewed Mar 2021).
- 10 Collins R, MacMahon S. Reliable assessment of the effects of treatment on mortality and major morbidity, I: clinical trials. *Lancet* 2001; 357: 373–380.
- 11 Lindley RI. Frailty should now be measured in all randomized controlled trials including older people. *J Hypertens* 2021; 39: 419–420. ■

## Supporting Information

Additional Supporting Information is included with the online version of this article.