

### General data

POPULATION, 2023 **80.856** 

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PHYSICIANS / 1,000 INH, 2021

#### Socioeconomic data

COUNTRY INCOME LEVEL, 2022

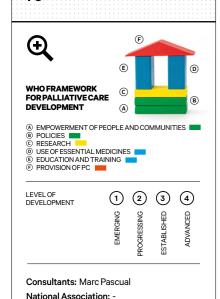
High income

GDP PER CAPITA (US\$), 2023 46,818

HEALTH EXPENDITURE (%GDP), 2021

UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE, 2021

79



Data collected: October 2024-March 2025

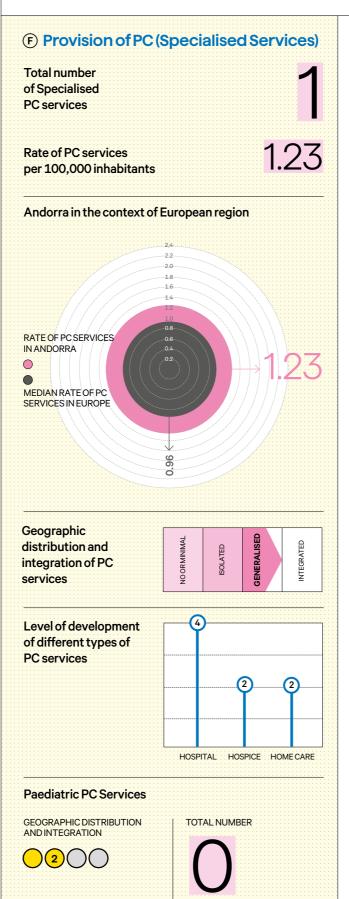
Report validated by consultants: Yes

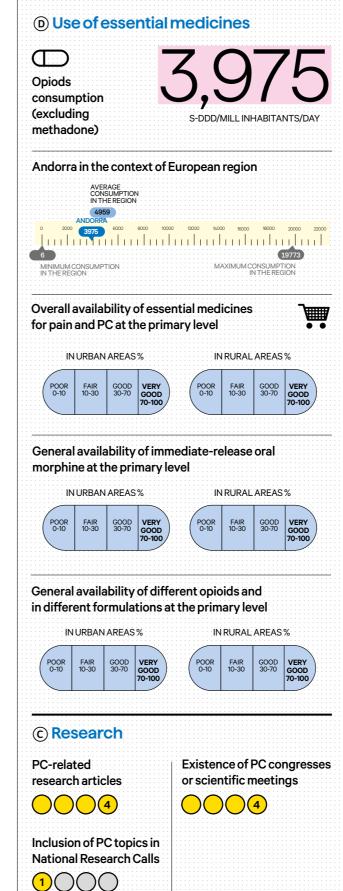
Endorsed by National PC Association: -

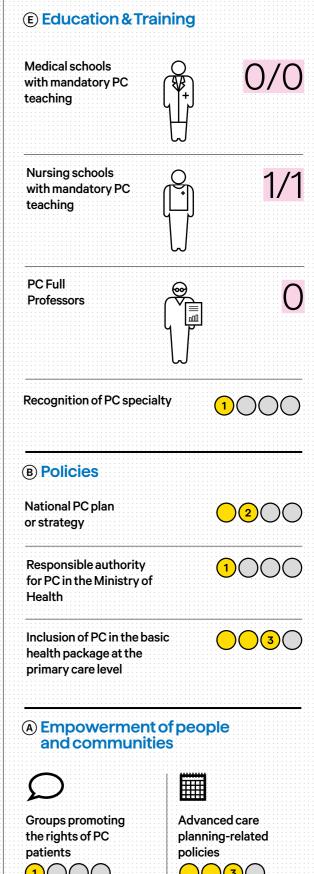
**Edition:** Edited by Atlantes Research Team (University of Navarra, Spain).

# Orra

# **EU** Andorra









### Ind1

Existence of groups dedicated to promoting the rights of patients in need of PC, their caregivers, and disease survivors.



Only isolated activity can be detected.

Some sporadic activities towards sensitization to palliative care such as the workshop organized by the SAAS (Andorra Healthcare System) to enhancing home care and empowering patients and families in healthcare decision-making, or the conference by the Crèdit Andorrà Foundation on palliative care and support for the families of the sick.

### Ind2

Is there a national policy or guideline on advance directives or advance care planning?



There is/are national policies or guidelines on living wills and/or on advanced directives.

An advance care directive law was issued in 2019 (Decret del 6-03-2019 d'aprovació del Reglament que regula el funcionament del Registre Nacional de Voluntats Anticipades.) This came along with a registry of advance directives or living wills in the Health Ministry, which is available from the Electronic Patient Record. The general population has the right to issue and register their living will, which will be automatically available for healthcare professionals nationwide. Advance care planning is embedded in the Electronic Patient Record, although its use is scarce. Currently (2024), a Chronic Complex Patient and High Complexity Patient programme is underway, and this should implement a system $atic\,advance\,care\,planning\,system\,to\,encourage\,the\,included$ patients to discuss the advance care planning.

### Ind3

3.1. There is a current national PC plan, programme, policy, or strategy.



Developed over 5 years ago.

There is scarce mention of palliative care in health-related legis lation, and there is no specific palliative care plan. The general health law does not contain specific reference to palliative care.

3.2. The national palliative care plan (or programme or strategy or legislation) is a standalone.



national plan.

Andorra

3.3. There are indicators in the national plan to monitor and evaluate progress, with measurable targets.



Not known or does not exist.

### Ind4

PC services are included in the list of priority services for Universal Health Coverage at the primary care level in the national health system.



Included in the essential list of services recognised by a government decree or law but not in the General Health Law.

There is mention of the palliative care role of primary care  $health care \, professionals \, included \, in \, the \, essential \, list \, of \, services$ recognised by a governmental decrees but not in the General Health Law.

### Ind5

5.1. Is there a national authority for palliative care within the government or the Ministry of Health?



There is no authority defined.

There is no specific coordinating authority for palliative care at the Ministry of Health.

5.2. The national authority has concrete functions, budget and staff.



Does not have concrete functions or resources (budget, staff, etc.)

EAPC ATLAS OF PALLIATIVE CARE IN THE EUROPEAN REGION 2025



### Ind6

Existence of congresses or scientific meetings at the national level specifically related to PC.



At least one national conference specifically dedicated to palliative care every year.

In 2023, the First National Palliative Care Congress was held in Andorra (IJornada de Cures Pal·liatives d'Andorra). The second congress is scheduled to take place in 2025.

### Ind 7.1

Estimation of the level of peer-reviewed articles focusing on PC research published in any language in the past 5 years with at least one author from the country.



Minimal or nonexistent number of articles published on the subject.

No peer-reviewed articles on palliative care over the past five years.

### Ind 7.2

Inclusion of PC topics in national research calls.



There are no national research calls at all.

No evidence found

### Ind8

-Reported annual opioid consumption -excluding methadone-in S-DDD per million inhabitants per day.

3,975 S-DDD PER MILLION INHAB /DAY

Average consumption of opioids, in defined daily doses (S-DDD) for statistical purposes 2020-2022.

COUNTRY VS REGION



### Andorra

### Ind9

-9.1. Percentage of health facilities at the primary care level in Urban areas that have pain and PC medications as defined in the WHO Model List of Essential Medicines.



All primary care services have the availability of essential medicines for pain, including opioids, although they are not in stock, but on demand.

-9.2. Percentage of health facilities at the primary care level in rural areas that have pain and PC medications as defined in the WHO Model List of Essential Medicines.



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### Ind 10.1

10.1.1. Percentage of health facilities at the primary care level in urban areas that have immediaterelease oral morphine (liquid or tablet).



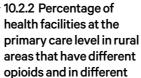
 $All\,primary\,care\,services\,have\,the\,availability\,of\,essential$ medicines for pain, including opioids, although they are not in stock, but on demand.

10.1.2. Percentage of health facilities at the primary care level in rural areas that have immediaterelease oral morphine (liquid or tablet).



### Ind 10.2

10.2.1. Percentage of health facilities at the primary care level in urban areas that have different opioids and in different formulations.



formulations.



All primary care services have the availability of essential medicines for pain, including opioids, although they are not in stock, but on demand.





## Andorra

### **Ind 11**

- 11.1. The proportion of medical schools with COMPULSORY teaching in PC (with or without other optional teaching)
- 11.2. The proportion of medical schools with OPTIONAL teaching in PC.
- 11.3. The proportion of nursing schools with COMPULSORY teaching in PC (with or without other optional teaching).
- 11.4. The proportion of nursing schools with OPTIONAL teaching in PC.
- 11.5.PC Full **Professors**
- 11.6. Legislation/ regulations concerning PC education

0/0







There is only one nursing school in Andorra. Palliative care is part of the formal training, with a specialised teacher (nurse specialist in palliative care). However, no module or subject was identified with the term "palliative care" and there are not full professors, but one specialised nurse with Master degree in Palliative care.

### **Ind 12**

Existence of an official specialisation process in palliative medicine for physicians, recognised by the competent authority in the country.



There is no process on specialisation for palliative care physicians.

There are neither medical school nor medical specialty processes in Andorra.

### Andorra

### Ind<sub>13</sub>

- 13.1. There is a system of specialised PC services or teams in the country that has a GEOGRAPH-IC reach and is delivered through different service delivery platforms.
- 13.2. Are available in HOSPITALS (public or private), such as hospital PC teams (consultation teams), and PC units (with beds), to name a few examples.
- 13.3. Free-standing **HOSPICES** (including hospices with inpatient beds).
- 13.4. HOME CARE teams (specialised in PC) are available in the community (or at the primary Healthcare level), as independent services or linked with hospitals or hospices.
- 13.5. Total number of specialised PC services or teams in the country.



Generalised provision: Exists in many parts of the country but with some gaps.

 $\bigcirc$ Are part of most/all form.

hospitals in some

 $\bigcirc$ 2 $\bigcirc$ Ad hoc/in some parts of the country.

 $\bigcirc$ 2 $\bigcirc$ 

Ad hoc/in some parts of the country. Andorra has one specialised palliative care team, comprising a full-time doctor, a part-time doctor, two nurses, a part-time social worker, and a part-time oncology psychologist. This hospital-based team provides comprehensive palliative care services to inpatients, through an outpatient clinic, and home visits across most of the country, excluding a remote rural area. While Andorra lacks a dedicated hospice, a residential care facility has allocated several beds for end-of-life palliative care. These beds are managed by non-specialised medical staff but operate under the guidance of the hospital's palliative care team. In total, Andorra has one palliative care service, equating to 1.18 services per 100,000 inhabitants.

RATE OF SPECIALISED PC SERVICES/100.000 INH

MEDIAN RATE IN THE REGION

0.96 3.68 MAXIMUM RATE MINIMUM RATE

← SPECIALISED PALLIATIVE CARE SERVICES

#### Ind14

- 14.1. There is a system of specialised PC services or teams for children in the country that has geographic reach and is delivered through different service delivery platforms.
- 14.2. Number of pediatric specialised PC services or teams in the country.





teams for children exist but only in some geographic areas.



PPC **TEAMS**  Andorra lacks a specialised children's palliative care team within its borders. Instead, the country's general palliative care team collaborates closely with a specialised children's palliative care service in neighboring Catalonia, Spain, to provide comprehensive care for pediatric patients. When hospitalization is necessary, children receive care from the adult palliative care team in coordination with the hospital's pediatric service and the Catalan children's palliative care experts. While Andorra has no dedicated children's hospice, an agreement with Spain allows referrals to a pediatric hospice in Catalonia when needed. The Andorran palliative care team offers home-based care for children throughout most of the country, excluding a remote rural