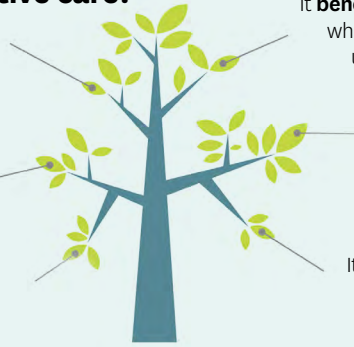


What is palliative care?

It is a **special care** for people with life-threatening illness and their families.

It improves the **quality of life**.

It **relieves** pain and physical, psychosocial and spiritual suffering.



It **benefits** health systems, which can save money by using resources better.

It **can be given** in homes, health centres, hospitals and hospices.

It can be done by many **health professionals and volunteers**.

Palliative care for everyone who needs it



For the entire disease trajectory: from the beginning and alongside the disease.



For people with cancer and other diseases.



For all countries, regardless of their their income level.



For adults and also for children.

Who needs it?

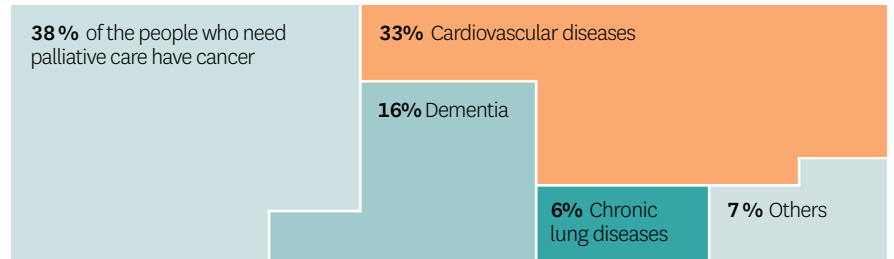
4.4 million

People who need palliative care dying each year in Europe

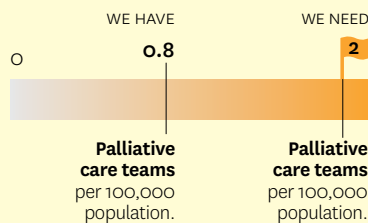
4.9 million

People who will need palliative care by 2030

People with many types of diseases need palliative care



Are we ready for the challenge?

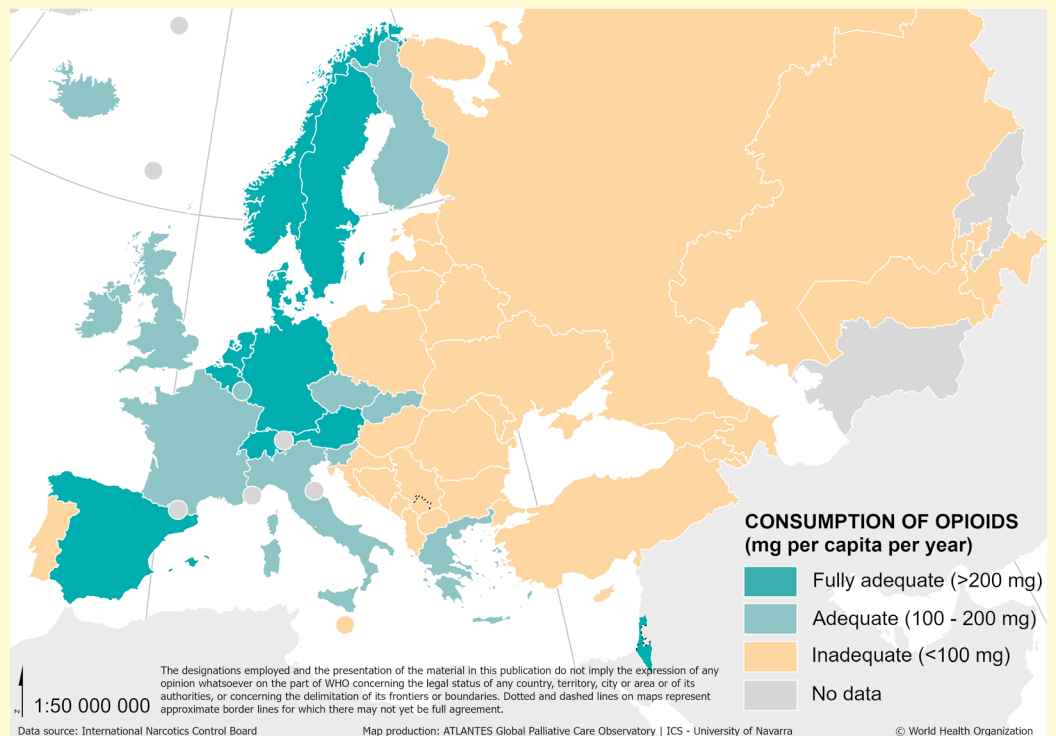


65% of the European population **has no access** to palliative care services.

46% of European countries **have no process** for specialization for doctors in palliative care

83% of European countries **do not teach palliative care** to all future doctors.

Consumption of main opioids



What are the barriers?

Excessively restrictive regulations for opioid pain relief.

Future health professionals are not taught about palliative care

No specialization for palliative care professionals.



Poor public and professional awareness of how palliative care can help.

Cultural and social barriers.

What can countries do?



Policies
Revise laws and processes to improve access to opioid pain relief.



Education
Promote palliative care education for all health professionals.



Primary health care
Provide palliative care through primary health care centres and homes.