

# HOSPICE PATIENT AND FAMILY EDUCATION AND TRAINING

## **MANAGING RESTLESSNESS**

#### What is restlessness?

- Inabilities to rest, relax, or concentrate.
- Extreme restlessness is sometimes called agitation.
- A condition that occurs in nearly half of all patients during the last 48 hours of life.

## What are signs that the patient is restless?

- Muscle twitching.
- Moving around without a known reason.
- Pulling at sheets, covers, or clothing.
- Trying to get out of bed for no known reason.
- Fidgeting.
- Sleeplessness.
- Inability to get comfortable.

### What to report to the Hospice and Palliative Care Team?

- Any of the signs or behaviours of the patient listed above.
- Inability of the person to swallow medications.
- Things that make the restlessness worse (for example loud music).
- Things that make the restlessness better (for example soft music).
- Concerns that you may have as a caregiver (what will help you cope with the restlessness).
- Need for spiritual support for the patient or caregiver.
- Situations that might be unsafe (for example, the need for side rails to keep patient in bed).

#### What can be done?

The team will try to find the reason for the restlessness and talk with you about treatments.

- Give medications to the patient as ordered.
- Offer frequent reassurance to the patient.
- Remain with the restless person as much as possible.
- Offer relaxation activities if the patient is alert and oriented.
- Playing soothing music that the patient likes.
- Keep tings calm around the patient (for example, decrease numbers of visitors).
- Read favourite stories, poem, etc. to your loved one in a calm voice.
- Do gentle massage, comforting touches, or other things to calm the patient.
- Keep the patient safe (for example, do not leave the patient alone while restless).

Understand the restlessness may be a sign that the patient is close to death – let other family members know what is happening.