Archived at the Flinders Academic Commons:
http://dspace.flinders.edu.au/dspace/

This is the authors’ version of an article published in
BMJ Supportive and Palliative Care. The original publication
is available by subscription at:
http://spcare.bmj.com/

doi: 10.1136/bmjspcare-2013-000491.22

Please cite this article as:

(2013). ACPEL abstracts: Morning Breakout 4—
Community/Public Awareness 'Current Advance Directive
Use in South Australia: Results from the 2012 Spring South
Australian Health Omnibus Survey'. In *BMJ Supportive &
Palliative Care. International society of advanced care
planning and end of life care 2013. Melbourne. May 2013,
pp. 233-233.

Copyright (2013) BMJ Publishing Group . All rights reserved.
Please note that any alterations made during the
publishing process may not appear in this version.
Current Advance Directive Use in South Australia: Results from the 2012 Spring South Australian Health Omnibus Survey

S.L. Bradley, R. J. Woodman, P.A. Phillips, J. Tieman

1 Flinders University, CareSearch, Palliative and Supportive Services, South Australia, Australia
2 Flinders University, Flinders Centre for Biostatistics and Epidemiology, South Australia, Australia
3 Flinders University, Centre for Clinical Change, South Australia, Australia
4 SA Health, South Australia, Australia

Background: Advance directives enable autonomous decision-making for future healthcare and welfare and are an integral part of many advance care planning programs. Current evidence of use of these instruments in South Australia (SA) is presented.

Aim: To ascertain the prevalence and type of advance directives used in SA.

Methods: Questions exploring the prevalence and type of advance directives experienced by the South Australian public were submitted to the Spring South Australian Health Omnibus Survey (HOS) 2012. The HOS has been conducted regularly since 1991 and is used by government and nongovernment organisations to assess the healthcare needs of the South Australian community. The survey comprises a random sample of 3000 members of the public drawn in a multi-stage, systematic sampling technique.

Results: Analysis of data yielded demographic and sociological characteristics such as age, gender, and education as well as: prevalence and type of advance directive completed; engagement with family or friends to complete advance directives; and substitute decision-making agency.

Discussion: Using the HOS survey enabled analysis of demographic and sociological characteristics of the SA public with prevalence and type of advance directives experienced and provided evidence-based knowledge of the public’s engagement in autonomous decision-making for future healthcare and welfare.

Conclusion: Accurate ascertainment of the South Australian public’s current levels of knowledge and engagement with advance directives can assist future advance care planning initiatives in South Australia as well as provide a basis for further research designed to enhance completion rates of these instruments by the general public.

*Please Note: This work is currently being conducted in the field and will be concluded in December. Results are expected in January/February and will be ready for presentation in May.