

Included Studies:

Studies were included which examined the impact of a rapid response service as an intervention which enabled people to die in their preferred place of death.

1. Gage H, Holdsworth LM, Flannery C, Williams P and Butler C. Impact of a hospice rapid response service on preferred place of death, and costs. *BMC Palliative Care* (2015) 14:75 DOI 10.1186/s12904-015-0065-4
2. Holdsworth LM, Gage H, Coulton S, King A, Butler C. A quasi-experimental controlled evaluation of the impact of a hospice rapid response community service for end-of-life care on achievement of preferred place of death. *Palliative Medicine*. 2015;29(9):817-825. doi:10.1177/0269216315582124

Other References:

- Addicott R, Dewar S: Improving choice at end of life: a descriptive analysis of the impact and costs of the Marie Curie Delivering Choice Programme in Lincolnshire. London: King's Fund; 2008.
- Clayton B, Spencer L. Help the Hospices poster presentations: P10 hospice rapid response service – a prospective analysis. *BMJ Supportive and Palliative Care* 2013; 3:A13.
- Department of Health. End of life care strategy. London: Department of Health, 2008.
- Gomes B, Calanzani N, Curiale V, et al. Effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of home palliative care services for adults with advanced illness and their caregivers. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*. 2013;6:CD007760
- King G, Mackenzie J, Smith H, Clark D. Dying at home: evaluation of a hospice rapid-response service. *Int J Palliat Nurs* 2000; 16: 280–287.

Excluded Studies:

A number of studies have been excluded due to various reasons including the following:

- No outcomes relating to preferred place of death.

Additional materials available upon request:

- Critical appraisal/data extraction forms
- Search strategies

This report should be cited as follows: Palliative Care Evidence Review Service. A rapid review: What is the evidence base for effectiveness and cost effectiveness of rapid response or enhanced response community palliative care service models? Cardiff: Palliative Care Evidence Review Service (PaCERS); 2021 January.

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Disclaimer: Palliative Care Evidence Review Service (PaCERS) is an information service for those involved in planning and providing palliative care in Wales. Rapid reviews are based on a limited literature search and are not comprehensive, systematic reviews. This review is current as of the date of the literature search specified in the Review Methods section. PaCERS makes no representation that the literature search captured every publication that was or could be applicable to the subject matter of the report. The aim is to provide an overview of the best available evidence on a specified topic using our documented methodological framework within the agreed timeframe.