The importance of Aromatherapy in End-of-Life care

Dying Matters Week 5 – 11 August 2024



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Overview

- Aromatherapy in Palliative Care
- 'Tools of the trade'
 - Essential oils
 - Common extraction processes
 - Therapeutic properties
- Aromatherapy approaches
 - Clinical aromatherapy
 - Holistic aromatherapy
- Working alongside a patient / whanau / caregiver
- Experience 'how an oil can make you feel'



Aromatherapy in Palliative Care

- Complementary Therapies in Cancer Care (Kohn 1999)
- Aromatherapy, massage and reflexology
 - Touch
 - Time
 - An opportunity to talk
- Guidelines for clinical practice
 - National Guidelines for the use of Complementary Therapies in Supportive and Palliative Care (Tavares 2003)
 - Integrating Clinical Aromatherapy in Specialist Palliative Care (Tavares 2011)



Aromatherapy in Palliative Care

- Recent evidence-based studies
 - Armstrong et al (2019a) Armstrong et al (2019b) Candy et al (2020)
- Emphasis on personal autonomy and self-worth
- Complementary therapy environment
- Client-therapist relationship
 - focus on the present moment
 - relief of anxiety regarding disease, situation, future
- Enhanced psychosocial, spiritual and physical well-being beyond the complementary therapy session



'Tools of the trade'

Essential oils

- originate from single plant sources
- are a volatile material comprised of natural, complex and concentrated chemical compounds
- common extraction processes include: steam distillation, cold expression (citrus fruits)



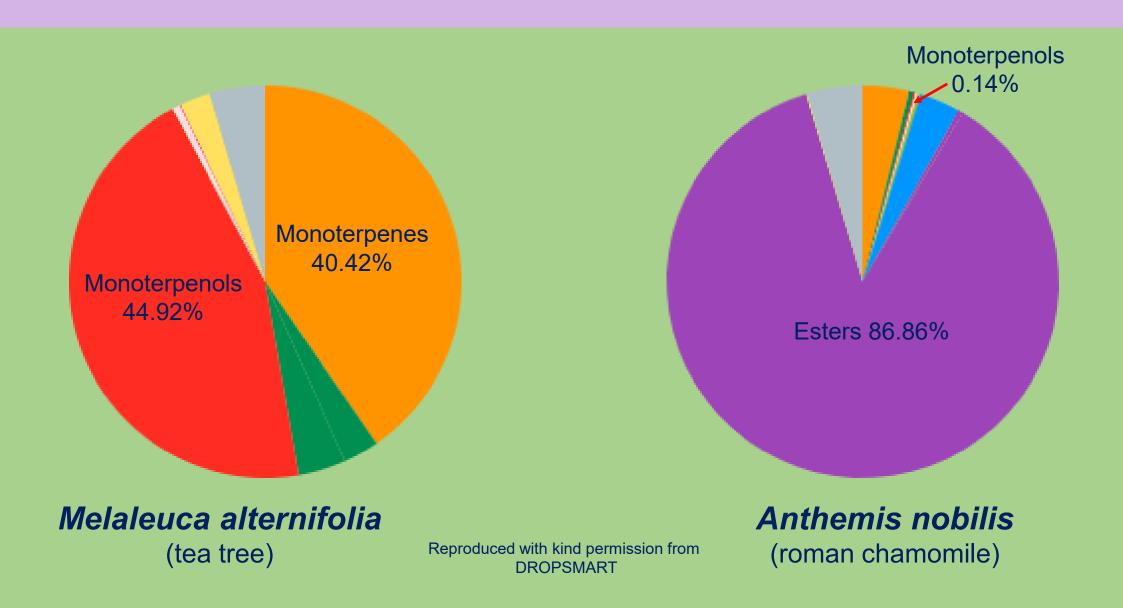
Essential oil volatile compounds

- **Hydrocarbons (terpene derived)**
 - monoterpenessesquiterpenesditerpenes
- **Oxygenated compounds**
 - alcohols
 - oxides
 - aldehydesketones

 - esters
 - phenols



Essential oil chemistry



Clinical Aromatherapy

- Qualified Aromatherapist
 - advanced level training
- Formulate using essential oil chemistry
- Management of specific symptoms, including
 - anxiety, nervousness, fear, depression
 - insomnia
 - fatigue
 - nausea and vomiting
 - constipation
 - pruritus (itch)
 - xerostomia (dry mouth)
 - breathlessness



Holistic aromatherapy

Skin absorption

Aromatic inhalation



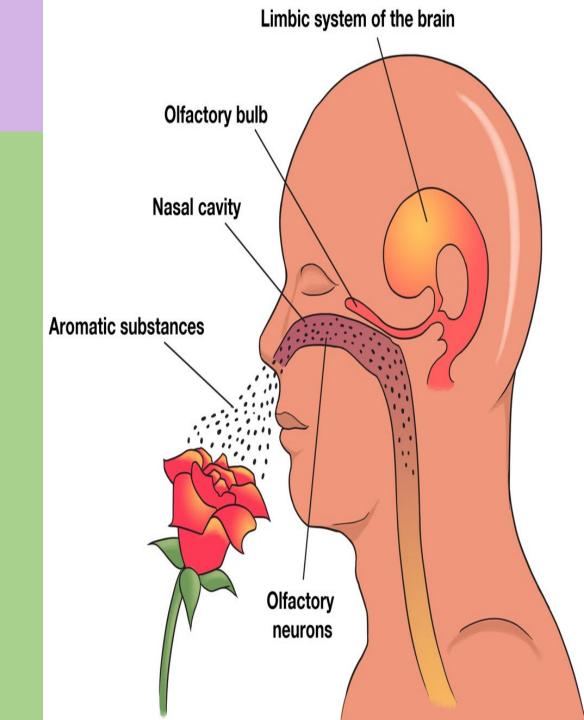
Skin absorption

- Essential oils
 - fresh and well stored
 - minimise degradation by heat, light and oxygen
 - dilution in a fixed oil
 - low-level concentration 1% or less
- Aromatherapy massage
- Aromatic bath
- Aromatic footbath



Aromatic inhalation

- Utilises olfactory route (sense of smell)
- Aromatic molecules attach to olfactory receptors
- Information travels via olfactory nerve to limbic system
 - amygdala
 - hypothalamus
 - hippocampus
- Aromatic-anchoring



Aromatic inhalation

- Tissue
- Cold-air diffusion
- Personalised aromatherapy inhaler stick
- Shower



Working alongside the patient, whanau and caregiver

- Holistic care model
 - physical, emotional, spiritual and social dimensions
- Identify the individual's priorities of concern
- Select a small range of oils known to assist the specific issues
- Invite the person to choose 2-3 oils from the selected range





'Sleep-easy'

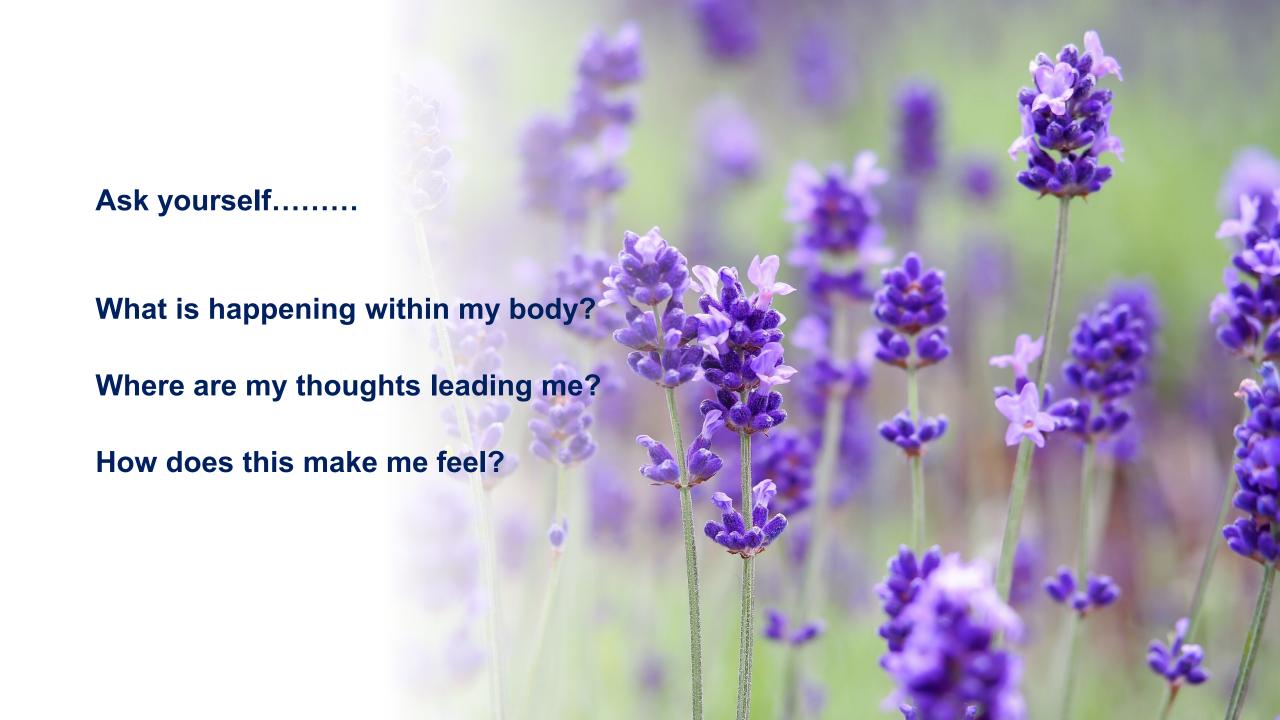
- Lavandula angustifolia (lavender true)
- Pelargonium graveolens (geranium)
- Origanum majorana (sweet marjoram)



'Refresh'

- Citrus limon (lemon)
- Citrus bergamia (bergamot)
- Agonis fragrans (fragonia)





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