



Impact of the LAC on Palliative Care Literacy among Community Health Workers

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Introduction

Although Palliative Care is a national health policy in Brazil, access remains limited, particularly in socioeconomically vulnerable settings. Primary Health Care is a key entry point to the Brazilian Unified Health System, with Community Health Workers having a central role linking services and communities. The Last Aid Course aims to improve Palliative Care literacy through active, collaborative, and standardized education.

Aim

This study evaluated its impact on Community Health Workers' knowledge, attitudes, and perceptions of Palliative Care.

Methods

Observational, cross-sectional, mixed-methods study conducted in S Paulo, Brazil, in Oct 2024. Sociodemographic data, motivations, and course evaluations were analyzed, along with open-ended responses on key learning points.

Results

Participants Characteristics

- **41** participants
- **100% female**
- mean age **42 years** (25-61)



Main motivations included

- **learning about Palliative Care** (90.2%),
- **grief** (48.8%)
- **death/dying** (39%).

Increased Confidence in

addressing
end-of-life
topics

supporting
patients
and
caregivers

Main take-away messages

normalization of death

individualized care

respect for autonomy
and decision-making

Discussion and Conclusions

The Last Aid Course is a feasible and well-accepted strategy that enhances Palliative Care literacy and promotes reflection on death and grief.

It aligns with Brazil's National Palliative Care Policy and WHO recommendations. Integrating death literacy into Primary Health Care may strengthen community support and reduce healthcare disparities.

Further Informations

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