Chronic refractory breathlessness is defined as breathlessness at rest or on minimal exertion that will persist chronically despite optimal treatment of the underlying cause(s). At any time at least 1% of the population report a modified Medical Research Council dyspnoea score of ≥3 chronically. Despite the prevalence, severity and chronicity of this symptom and an evidence base of affordable and safe interventions, chronic refractory breathlessness remains grossly undertreated. Many patients and clinicians accept the presence of the chronic refractory breathlessness as an inevitable part of an illness, with no thought of treating the symptom despite an evidence base for its safe treatment. Consensus statements from major respiratory clinician organisations now endorse such a clinical course. Failure to enquire about, assess and properly treat chronic refractory breathlessness with opioids as outlined in specialist clinical guidelines is now an unacceptable level of care ethically and is, arguably, a breach of people's human rights. Adequate pain control through access to pain relief is now accepted as a human right and, given its burden across the world, the symptomatic treatment of chronic refractory breathlessness should be seen in exactly the same way.
treatment of chronic refractory breathlessness should be seen in exactly the same way.

Pain and breathlessness are symptoms with similar characteristics in that substantial numbers of patients live for years or decades with these symptoms, physical and mental functioning are often both greatly impaired, and there are significant social and economic ramifications. People who experience chronic pain or breathlessness often fail to report its presence and the degree of the ensuing impairment, making it crucial that clinicians are properly educated in seeking out the presence of the symptom and assessing its total impact on the person.

As with pain, opioids are the pharmacological therapy with the strongest evidence base. However, the doses of opioids used for chronic refractory breathlessness are very low (≤30 mg oral morphine/24 h), yet the same barriers that restrict access to opioids for pain are evident. Many clinicians are convinced that using opioids in patients with respiratory compromise is an unacceptable risk, despite the absence to date of any case reports in prospective studies of respiratory depression when low-dose regular opioids are used. To redress this will require a strong commitment to educating current practitioners for whom this is a substantial change, and as the next generation is educated.

In terms of political and legal barriers, fears of misuse, addiction and illicit diversion that have resulted in the severe restriction of opioid availability and therefore the suboptimal use of opioids for pain will be magnified as clinicians start to prescribe regular low-dose opioids for chronic refractory breathlessness.

Why is it important to frame the treatment and relief of chronic refractory breathlessness as a human right? Doing so would raise the profile of chronic refractory breathlessness in the minds of many patients and their clinicians as a symptom that can be significantly improved with pharmacological treatments such as opioids, and thus decrease the consequent suffering. It would also add a sense of urgency, which currently does not exist, to the importance of educating existing and future clinicians regarding the alleviation of chronic refractory breathlessness and the role of opioids. Finally, if freedom from chronic refractory breathlessness is an integral part of each person’s right to health, it would add political pressure to improving access to opioids for chronic refractory breathlessness at the same time that its availability for pain is being systematically improved, particularly as local bureaucracies rather than cost are the major impediment to availability.

The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) recognises ‘the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health’ and, in theory, signatories are obliged to provide access to supportive and palliative care including necessary medication. An argument potentially exists that the control of every symptom should be considered a human right. However, the priority effort must be in proportion to the suffering experienced, and the prevalence, severity and chronicity of pain and breathlessness put them in a class of their own. They therefore demand particular emphasis in policy and practice.

Contributors DCC and DNK were responsible for the conception of the paper. DCC, DNK and APA contributed equally to the writing and final approval of the paper.

Competing interests DCC has received an unrestricted grant from Mundipharma for clinical research. APA has received research funding from the National Institute of Nursing Research, National Cancer Institute, Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, DARPA, Celgene, Helion, Dendreon and Pfizer; these funds are all distributed to Duke University Medical Center to support research including salary support for APA. Pending industry funded projects include: GlaxoSmithKline, Genentech, Bristol Myers Squibb, Insys and Kanglaike. In the last 2 years APA has had nominal consulting agreements with or received honoraria (≤$10 000 annually) from Novartis, Bristol Myers Squibb and Pfizer. Further consulting with Bristol Myers Squibb is pending in 2013 for role as Co-Chair of a Scientific Advisory Committee. She has a paid leadership role with the American Academy of Hospice and Palliative Medicine (President) and has corporate leadership responsibility in Advoset (an education company that has a contract with Novartis) and OrangeLeaf Associates LLC (an IT development company).

Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; internally peer reviewed.

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The active identification and management of chronic refractory breathlessness is a human right
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Thorax  published online November 8, 2013

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