**Presentation title**

GPs’ perspectives on what enables rural patients to have a good death

**Explain why your paper is relevant, important and of interest to GP22 participants**

Due to an ageing population and continual advances in life sustaining treatments, there is an increasing demand for GPs to provide quality end of life care. If the factors that contribute to patients achieving a good death can be identified, then this can be incorporated into our daily practice and we can facilitate our patients at the end of life to achieve a good death.

**Take home message**

* There is an increasing need for GPs to provide quality end of life care
* This study aims to identity the factors that contribute to patients achieving a good death
* This study also aims to elicit how GPs can facilitate their patients to achieve a good death

**Background**

There is an increasing need for general practitioners (GPs) to provide quality end of life care. The demand for palliative care is greater than the supply of specialist palliative care services, and this gap is more pronounced in rural areas. However, little is known from a GP’s perspective what constitutes a good death, and how their patients at the end of life can achieve this.

**Aim / Hypothesis**

This study aims to explore from the perspectives of rural GPs, what are the enablers and barriers to their patients achieving a good death.

**Method**

Qualitative study, involving semi-structured interviews (by telephone and videoconference) of GPs working in rural areas of NSW. Participants will be recruited via purposive sampling and a snowballing process.

**Results**

Interviews will be conducted between June and August 2022. The GPs’ perspectives on what constitutes a good death and how they have been able to facilitate their patients and their families to achieve this will be reported.

**Conclusion**

The study will identify the factors that contribute to patients living in rural areas achieving a good death and how GPs can facilitate this. From this, training needs can be identified and strategies developed to assist rural GPs to help patients and families to achieve a good death.