Introduction: The nursing diagnosis of "anxiety of death" (hereafter referred to as death anxiety) occurs when a patient is aware of their own mortality. To diagnose "death anxiety" in clinical practice, matching the patient’s response including the patient’s behavior, with diagnostic indicators is essential. However, the patient’s verbal expression does not necessarily mean "I am close to death, so I am anxious." In a survey on the actual application of the nursing diagnosis "death anxiety" to the end-of-life stage, nurses found it difficult to match patient responses with diagnostic indicators (Shimomai et al. 2016).

Additionally, "fear and anxiety" differ from neuroscience, the linguistic expressions of the patients are "painful," "scared," "restless," and "worried." Judging whether such words and actions are a 'fear of death' varies from researcher to researcher. It is a time, when death is approaching. We believe that how the patient expresses awareness of death is difficult. What is important for nurses who perform a diagnosis is whether the patient is expressing a "fear of death" or not. Whether they are aware of death. We therefore aimed to review how Japanese verbally express "end of life." The nursing diagnosis of "anxiety of death" includes: "The end has come," "I don't want to die," "I'm afraid of dying," "I don't want to, I don't want to die," "I'm done with it," "I've been welcomed," "My body is decaying," "The end of life," "The end of my living," "There is something left to do in this world," "Death is inevitable," "Dying first," "Withering," "It is over," "It is finally over," "No, I don't want to die." See the Table 1 of subjective expressions of death.

Methods: We searched for the top 100 best-selling books on "end of life" and the end of life on Amazon, as well as books published by the National Diet Library and public libraries, using the keyword "end of life." The search period was September 2022 – November 2022. Analysis: Since it is the person who expresses awareness of death, we analyzed how people generally express "end of life." In the analysis (1), we checked the themes and contents of 100 books on "End of Life" in the "Top Selling Ranking" published by Amazon to find books on the theme of death and the 'end of life,' and excluded specialized books (texts, etc.) aimed at medical professionals.

(2) Books from the National Diet Library and public libraries were searched according to method (1). The selected books were only those that can be viewed online or in libraries. (3) Excerpted verbal expressions of people who had been notified of having a life-threatening disease and had received some explanation of the prognosis.

Findings: Four books were selected from Amazon's top 100 best-selling ranks. Additionally, in a search of the National Diet Library, 17 of 343 books and 12 books from local public libraries were selected.

The language of people who are aware of their imminent death included: "The end has come," "I don't want to die," "I'm afraid of dying," "I don't want to, I don't want to die," "I'm done with it," "I've been welcomed," "My body is decaying," "The end of life," "The end of my living," "There is something left to do in this world," "Death is inevitable," "Dying first," "Withering," "It is over," "It is finally over," "No, I don't want to die." See the Table 1 of subjective expressions of death.

Conclusion: When patients felt that their own death is near, there were those who denied or rejected death, those who accepted their inevitable fate of death, and those expressing their body's image, such as "decaying" or "withering," "terms used to express the end of the life of a patient's death anxiety from nonverbal expressions.

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