

Postoperative pain relief



Mercoledì, 17 dicembre alle ore 15,00 – Aula 2CR
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We take risk in our everyday life



... and we make mistakes



Helsinki Declaration Protocols for safety aspects

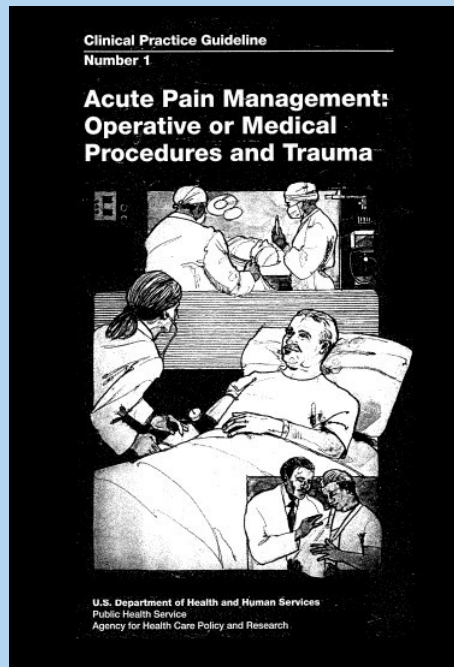


Every department of anaesthesiology in Europe **MUST have** the following protocols available:

- Preoperative assessment and preparation
- Checking equipment and drugs
- Syringe labelling
- Difficult /failed intubation
- Malignant hyperpyrexia
- Anaphylaxis
- Local anaesthetic toxicity
- Massive haemorrhage
- Infection-control
- **Post operative care including pain relief**

Acute Pain management

Operative or Medical Procedures and Trauma



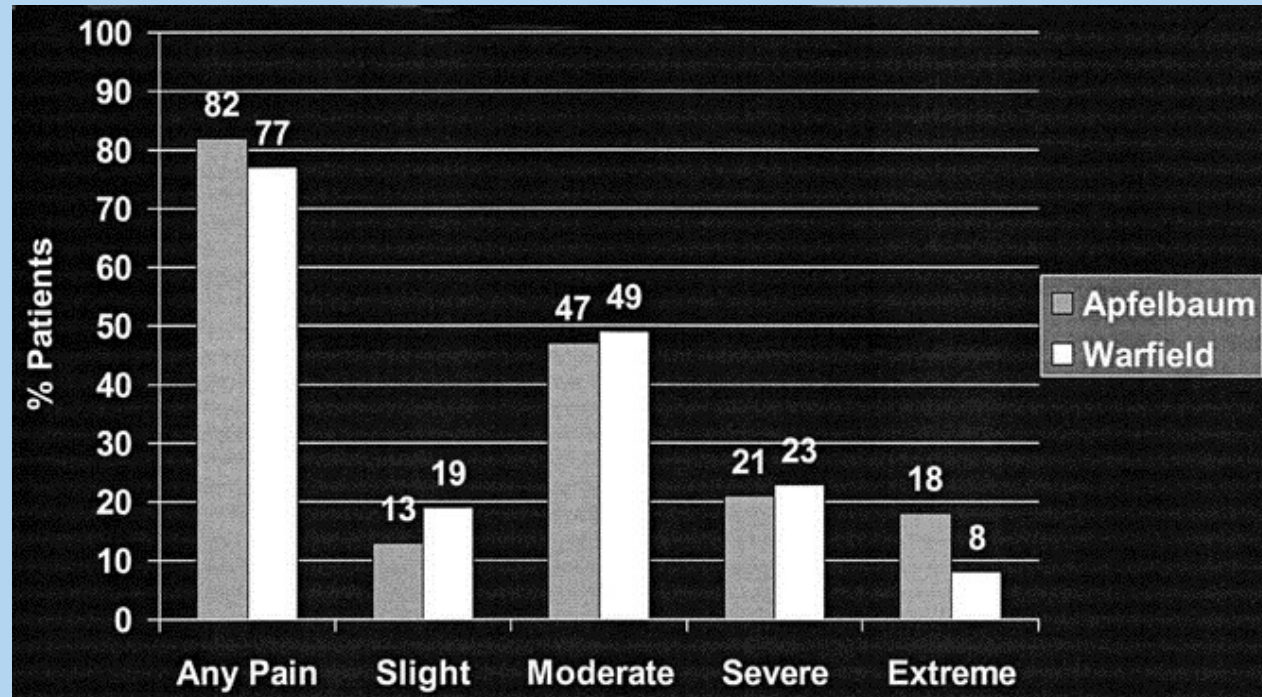
AHCPR - 1992

Guideline major goals

- Reduce the incidence and severity of patients' acute postoperative or post-traumatic pain
- Educated patients to communicate unrelieved pain so they can receive prompt evaluation and effective treatment
- Enhance patient comfort and satisfaction
- Contribute to fewer postoperative complications and, in some cases, shorter stays after surgical procedures



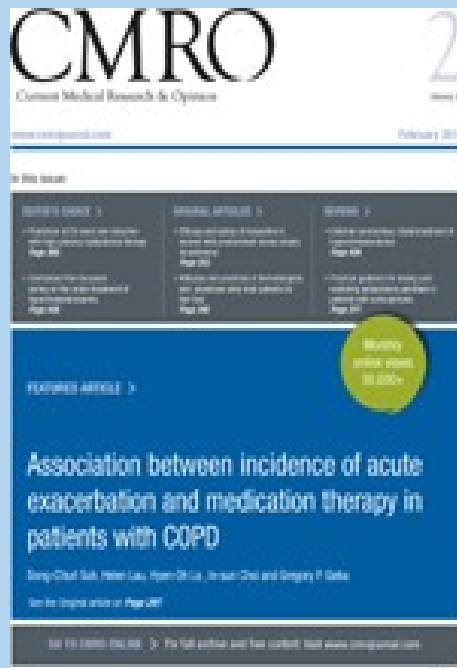
Postoperative Pain Experience: Pain Continues to Be Undermanaged



Apfelbaum et al. Anesth Analg 2003 97:534 –540

Warfield et al. Anesthesiology 1995;83:1090 – 4.

Post-surgical pain: results from a US national survey



Curr Med Res Opin. 2014
30:149-160

Protocols for safety aspects

- **300** participants
- ~**86%** experienced pain after surgery; of these, **75%** had **moderate/extreme pain** during the immediate post-surgical period, with 74% still experiencing these levels of pain after discharge
- Approximately **88% received analgesic** medications to manage pain; of these, 80% experienced adverse effects and 39% reported moderate/severe pain even after receiving their first dose.

Practice Guidelines for Acute Pain Management

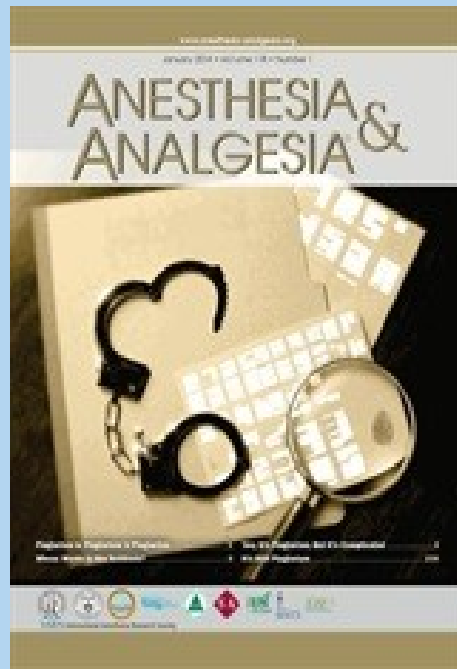


Anesthesiology 2012
116:248 –73

Institutional policies and procedures include:

- Education and training for healthcare providers
- Monitoring of patient outcomes
- Documentation of monitoring activities
- Monitoring of outcomes at an institutional level
- 24-h availability of anesthesiologists providing perioperative pain management
- Use of a dedicated acute pain service

Consensus Guidelines for the Management of Postoperative Nausea and Vomiting



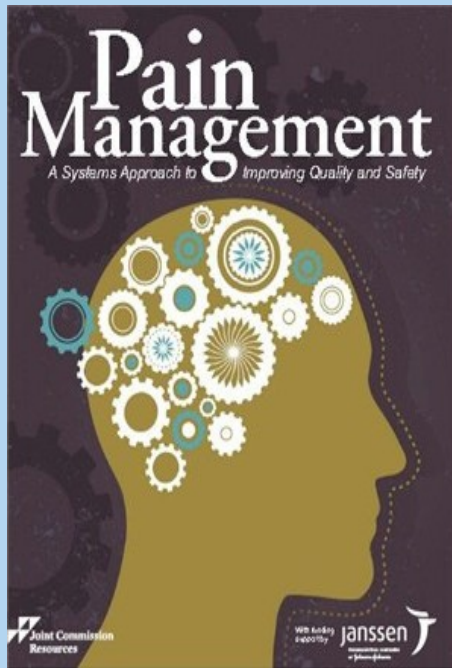
Anesth Analg 2014
118: 85–113

Why was this guideline developed?

- Provide **current and comprehensive information**
- Practicing **physicians, nurse anesthetists, anesthesiologist** assistants, **pharmacists**, perianesthesia, perioperative and ward **nurses** as well as **other** health care **providers**
- **Strategies to prevent and treat PONV** in adults and children undergoing surgery.

Pain Management:

A Systems Approach to Improving Quality and Safety



Joint Commission
2012

The Complex Challenges:

- Knowledge of pain assessment and management
- Prevention strategies
- Documentation systems
- Care coordination across individual care practitioners, diverse care teams, and patient care units