

Acute Pain Round and a Change in Practice

Acute Pain after Major Gynaecological Surgery: Is PCA the best option for analgesia?

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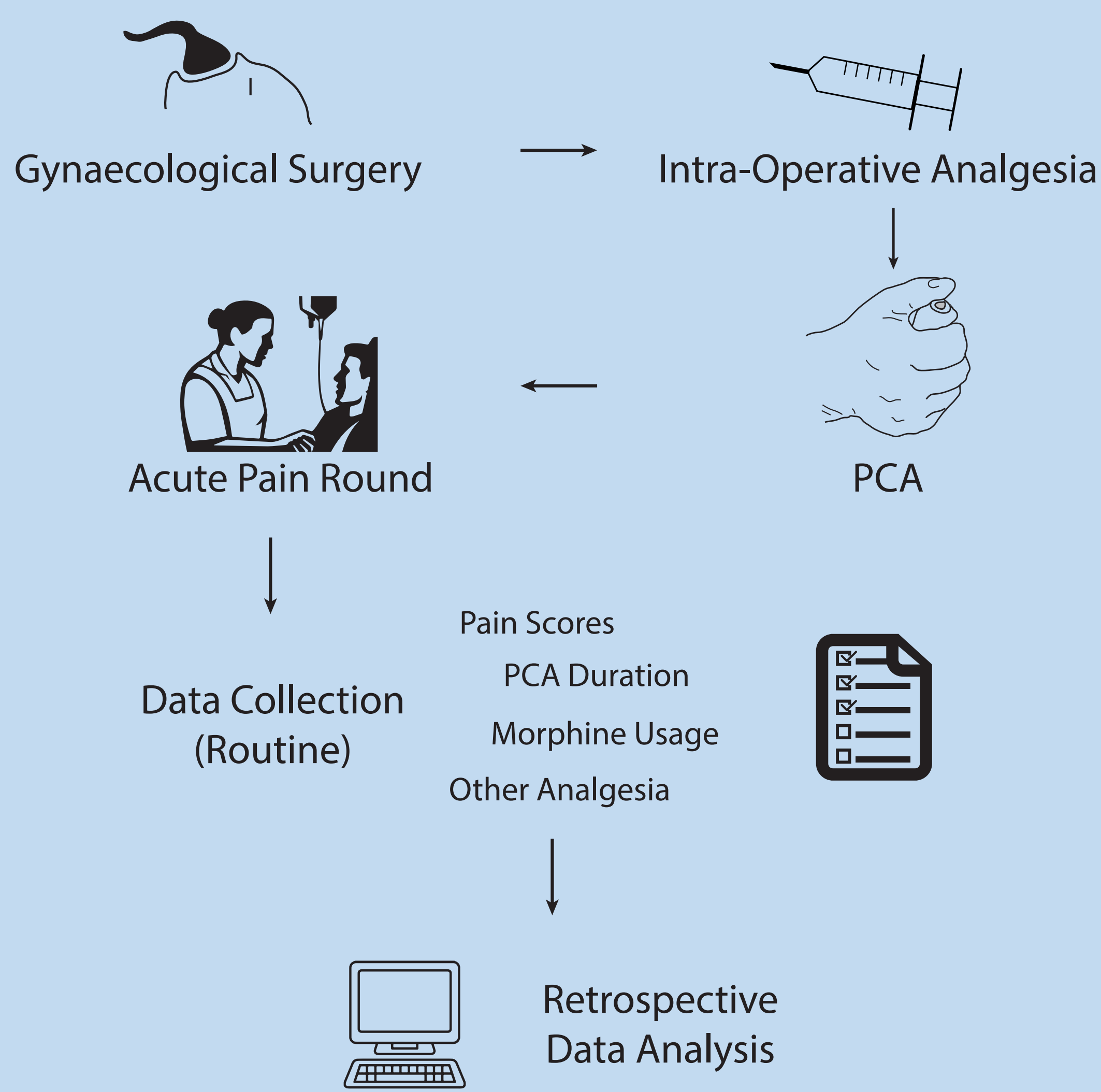
Background

- Open gynaecological surgery is known to produce moderate-severe postoperative discomfort
- Despite this, anecdotally our PCA usage seemed low, with very short durations of PCA usage
- PCA has well documented adverse effects in the post-operative period
- Is PCA the best choice for this group of patients, or is there a better way?

Aims and Objectives

- Determine duration of PCA usage
- Determine morphine consumption
- Assess additional analgesia provided
- Decide if alternative regime may be preferable
- Consider if an enhanced recovery pathway would be beneficial

Methods



Study Characteristics

- 6 Months
- 51 Patients
- 36 Hysterectomies (71%)
- 9 Myomectomies (18%)
- 6 Others (12%)

Results

65%

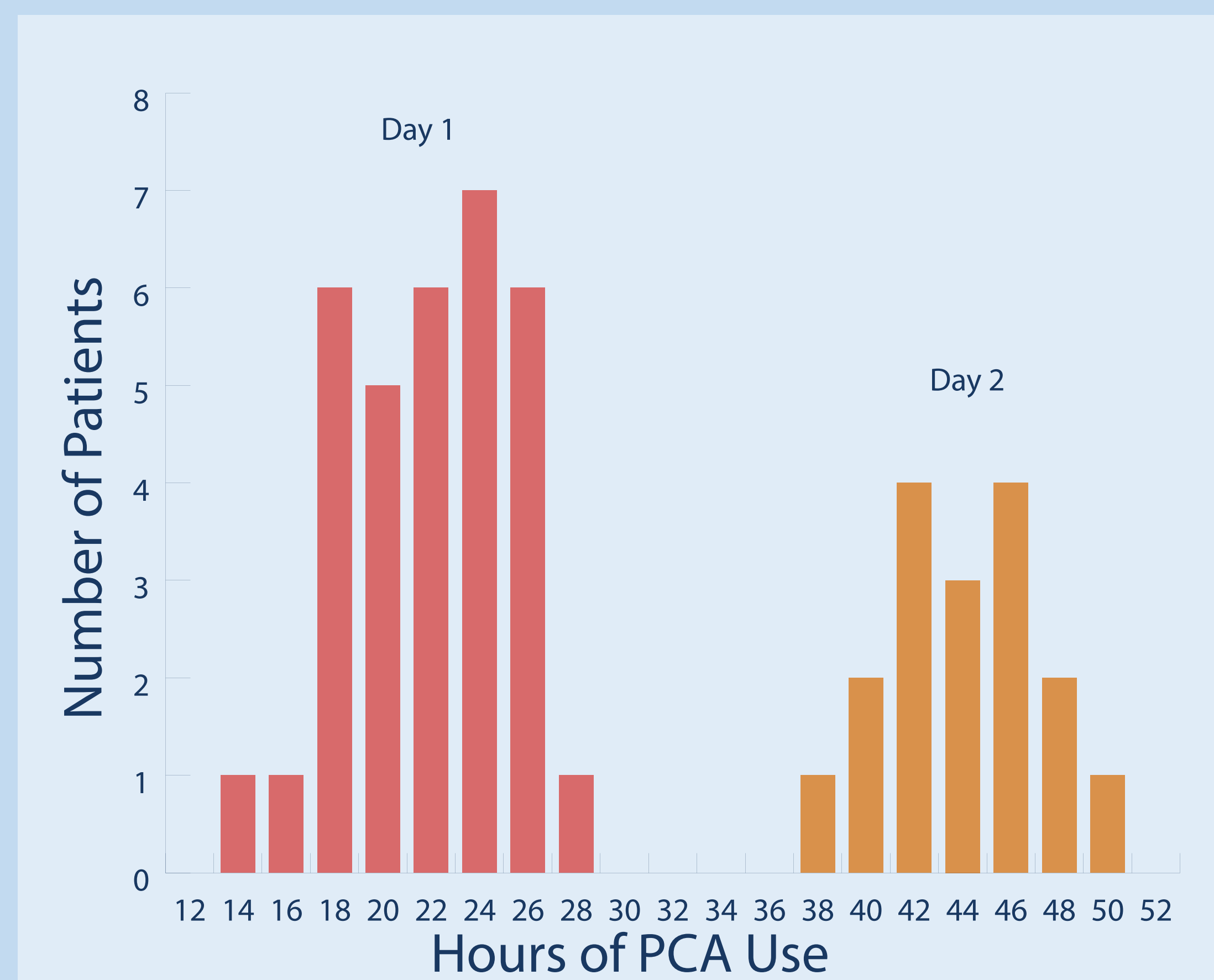
Percentage PCAs discontinued on 1st Postoperative Day

33%

Percentage PCAs discontinued on 2nd Postoperative Day

2.7 mg

Average Morphine Consumption (mg/hr).
No difference between Day 1 and Day 2 Groups



100%

Percentage of Patients Receiving Regular Paracetamol

47%

Percentage of Patients Receiving NSAIDs

Enhanced Recovery Protocol

Night before surgery (At home)	Carbohydrate drink (CHO drink) (Please confirm with the Doctor)
Morning of surgery (In admission lounge)	Carbohydrate drink (CHO drink) Pregablin 75mg BD Paracetamol 1 gram PO (Please confirm with the Doctor)
Pre/intra-operative	<input type="checkbox"/> +/- Spinal <input type="checkbox"/> TAP Block <input type="checkbox"/> General Anaesthesia
Post Surgery Patient absorbing & tolerating Free fluids PO Paracetamol 1 gram QDS & Pregablin 75mg BD & Oxycodone MR 10mg or 5mg BD (review & titrate)	Post surgery Patient not absorbing or tolerating Free fluids IV Paracetamol 1 gram 6 hourly & PCA - (Morphine or Fentanyl) Then Step down to PO when F/F tolerated Pregablin 75mg BD & Oxycodone MR 10mg or 5mg BD (review & titrate) &
As required analgesia Oxynorm 5-10mg Q 4 hourly PRN OR Tramadol 50mg or 100mg QDS (review & titrate)	As required analgesia Oxynorm 5-10mg Q 4 hourly PRN OR Tramadol 50mg or 100mg QDS (review & titrate) &
As required analgesia Oramorph 5-10mg Q 4 hourly PRN & Antiemetic & NSAIDS (if not contraindicated) & LAXATIVES Regular or PRN	As required analgesia Oramorph 5-10mg Q 4 hourly PRN & Antiemetic & NSAIDS (if not contraindicated) & LAXATIVES Regular or PRN

Conclusions

- PCA Morphine is not an ideal method of analgesia following Major Open Gynaecological Surgery
- Most PCAs discontinued on 1st post-operative day and 98% discontinued by Day 2
- Low overall opioid consumption
- Patients happy with analgesia despite early discontinuation of PCA and low usage
- An Enhanced Recovery after Surgery (ERAS) Pathway may be beneficial in managing these patients perioperatively. This is consistent with RCOG guidance¹ and recent ERAS Society recommendations²

1. Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists Enhanced Recovery in Gynaecology. Scientific Impact paper No.36, Feb2013
2. Nelson Gea. Guidelines for postoperative care in gynecologic/oncology surgery: Enhanced Recovery After Surgery (ERAS[®]) Society recommendations — Part II. - Gynecologic Oncology. 2016;140(- 2):323 – 332

Future Plans

- Work with Gynaecology and Anaesthesia teams to refine proposed ERAS pathway
- Obtain Drugs and Therapeutics Committee approval for ERAS pathway
- Investigate non-pain elements (e.g. pre-operative carbohydrate loading) before introducing pathway
- Phased introduction of ERAS pathway