



National Acute Pain Symposium

NURSING STUDIES

PATIENT SATISFACTION WITH PAIN MANAGEMENT IN POST SURGICAL PATIENTS

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Severe and Enduring Pain in Surgical Patients

'An Exploratory Study of Patients Suffering From Severe and Enduring Pain in Surgical Wards.'

Co-investigators –Dr. Sheila Rodgers, Dr. Margaret Coulter, Ms Debbie Watt, Ms Lesley Dickson.

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Severe and Enduring Pain in Surgical Ward Patients

- **Patient Satisfaction:** The 1989 “Working for Patients” paper really threw the concept of the patient as a consumer to the fore
- It is the most frequently measured outcome of hospital stay behind mortality and morbidity (Anderson et al 2007)
- No consensus of a definition
- Patients' satisfaction related to extent which general health care needs and condition-specific needs are met (Asadi-Lari 2004).



Severe and Enduring Pain in Surgical Patients

- Patient satisfaction with pain management:
- There is increasing evidence that patients report ‘satisfaction’ with pain relief *despite* reporting high pain scores or severe pain
- ‘Satisfaction’ may therefore be a negligible endpoint as far as pain management is concerned (Tocher et al 2014, Idvall 2002, Svensson 2001).



Severe and Enduring Pain in Surgical Ward Patients

- Post Surgical Pain: Despite advances in modern medicine, specifically anaesthetics, acute pain following surgery is a common and not unexpected condition (Shoenwald 2006)
- Advent of acute pain teams improved the overall management of pain in acute settings (McDonnell et al. 2005, McDonnell et al. 2003)



Severe and Enduring Pain in Surgical Ward Patients

- Assessment of pain is a common theme in the pain management literature and the focus of numerous primarily correlational research studies (Manias 2004)
- The concept of user involvement is rightly given considerable emphasis by Government policy (Beresford 2007)



Severe and Enduring Pain in Surgical Patients

Aim of the study:

To identify and characterise surgical patients reporting severe and enduring pain (SEP) and to look for demographic variables that might be associated with SEP.

Research Questions:

- 1. What are the prevalence and characteristics of patients reporting 'SEP in surgical settings?**
- 2. What demographic variables are associated with reporting SEP?**



Severe and Enduring Pain in Surgical Patients

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Secondary analysis of the 2006 Patient Perspective survey undertaken by NHS Lothian's patient user group

- **5,934 patients surveyed**
- **Overall response rate 65.9%**
- **2,269 adult patients in surgical wards responded**



Severe and Enduring Pain in Surgical Patients

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5 questions on pain and pain management

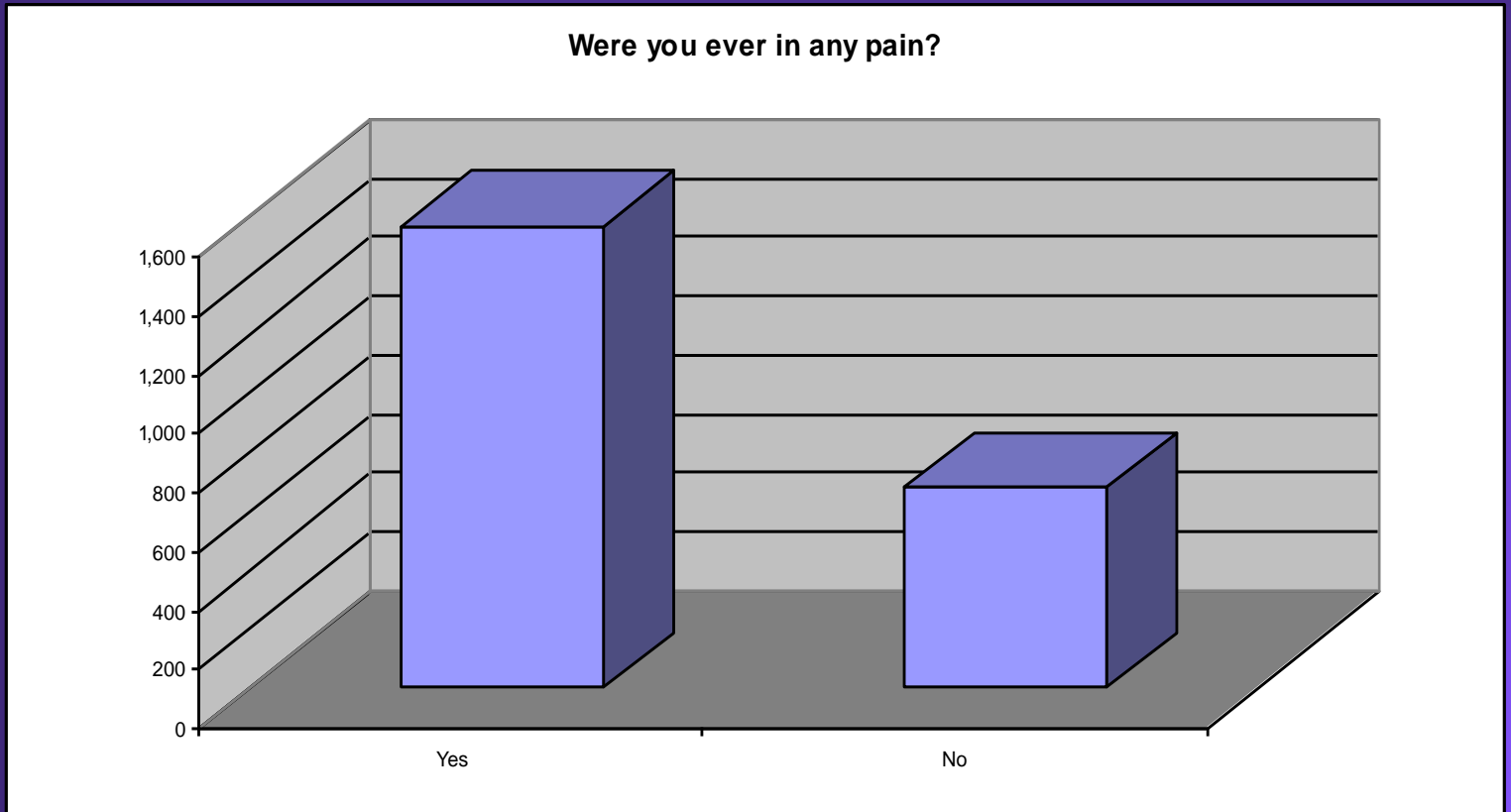
Demographic variables - gender, age group, ethnic group

Other variables - ward, type of ward, whether the patient had an operation or not, elective or emergency admission



All surgical patients

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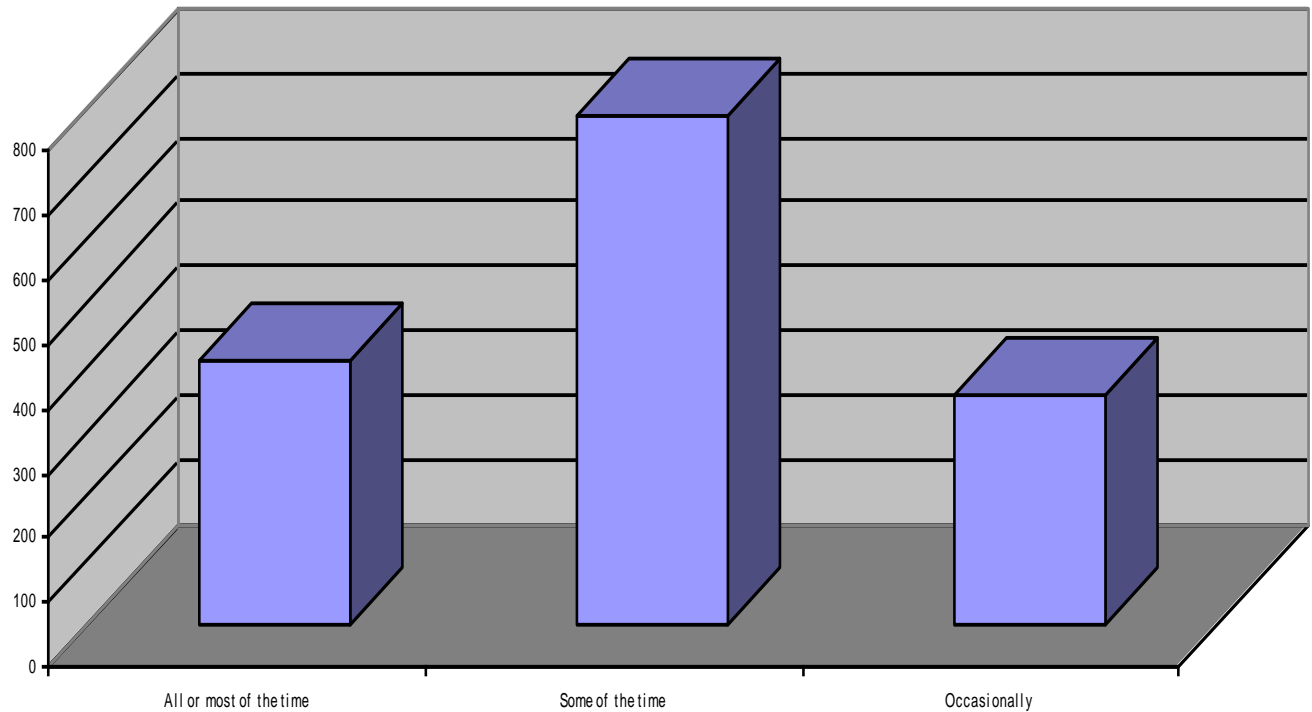




All Surgical Patients

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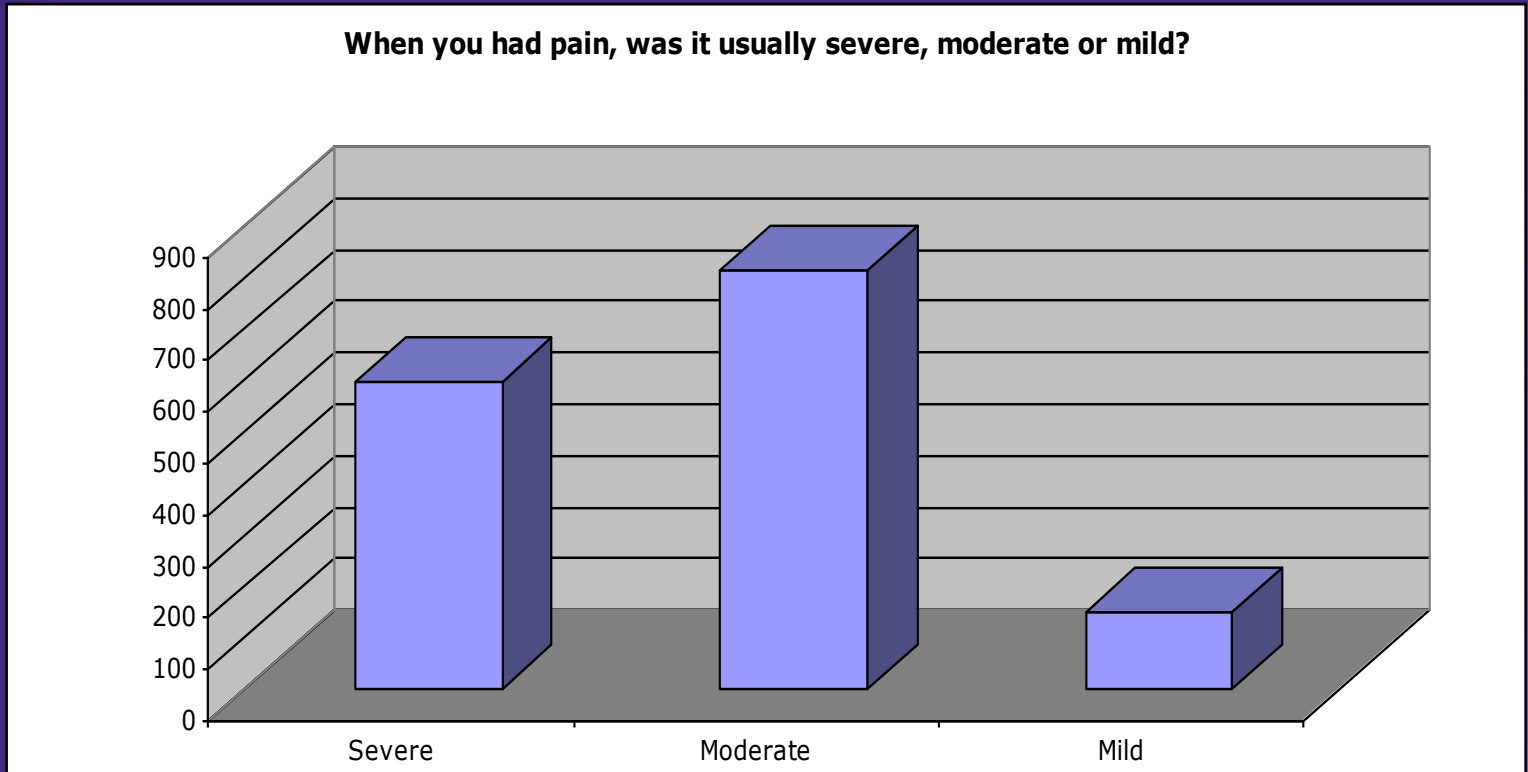
During your stay in hospital, how much of the time were you in pain?





All Surgical Patients

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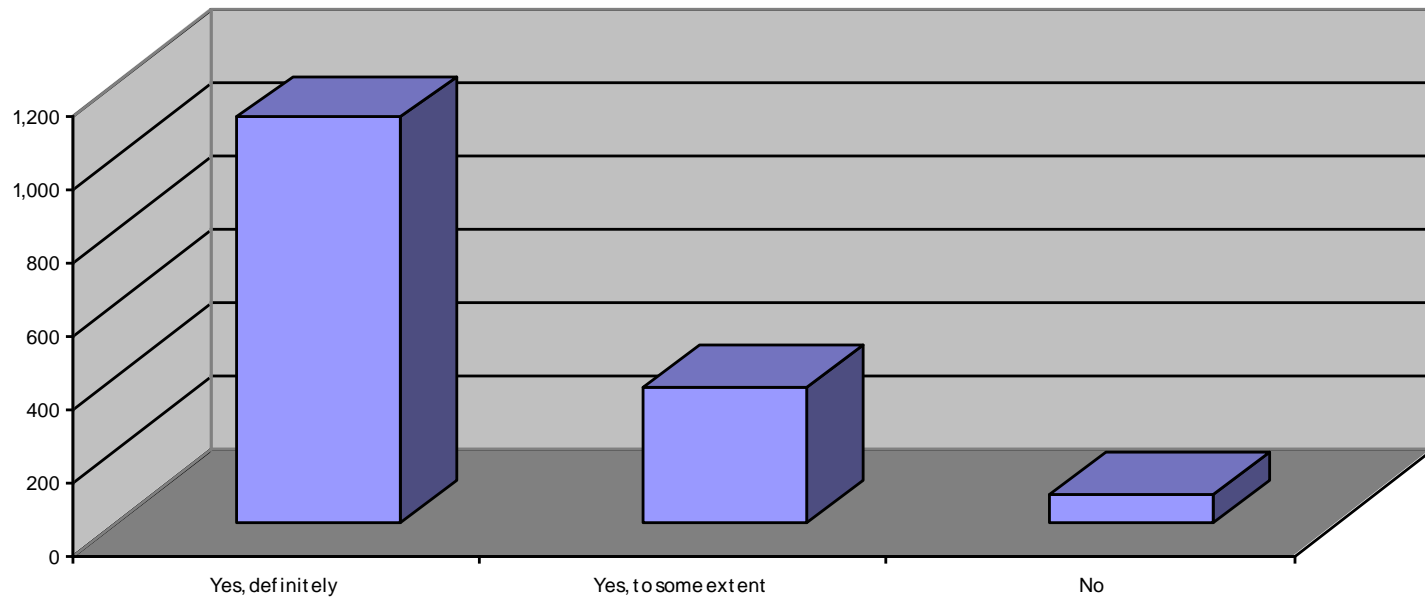




All Surgical Patients

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Do you think hospital staff did everything they could to help control your pain?

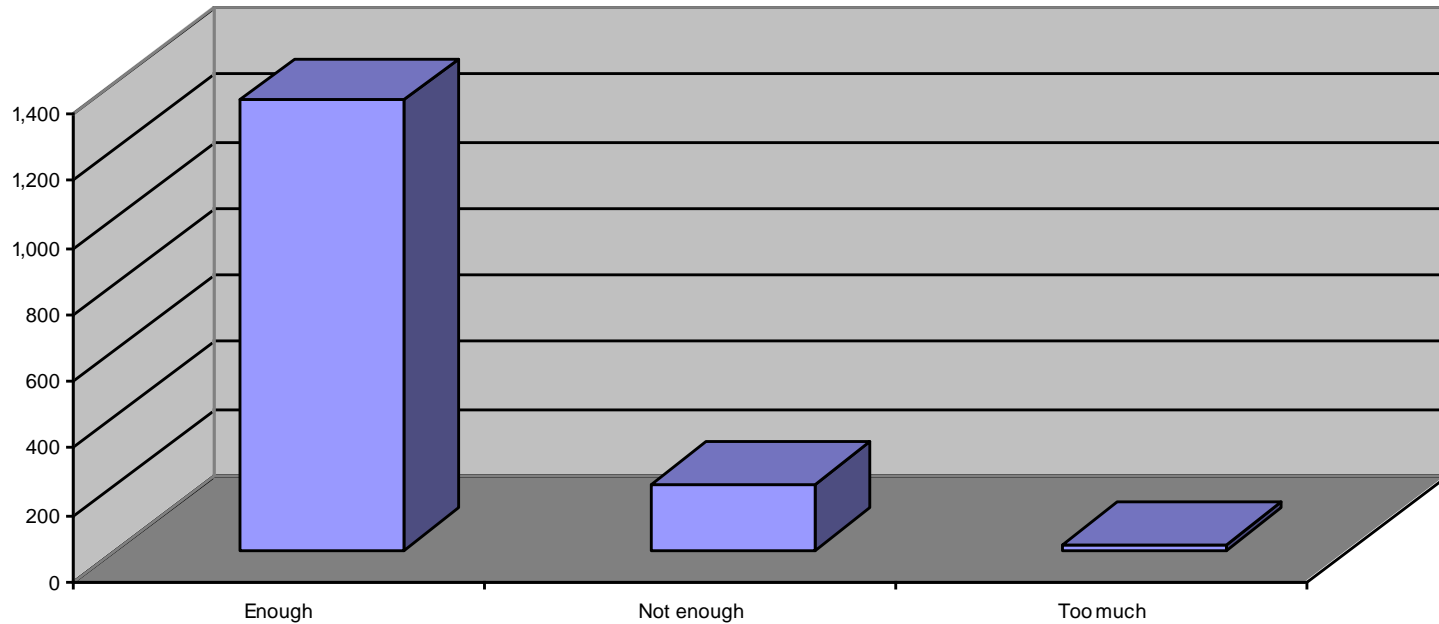




All Surgical Patients

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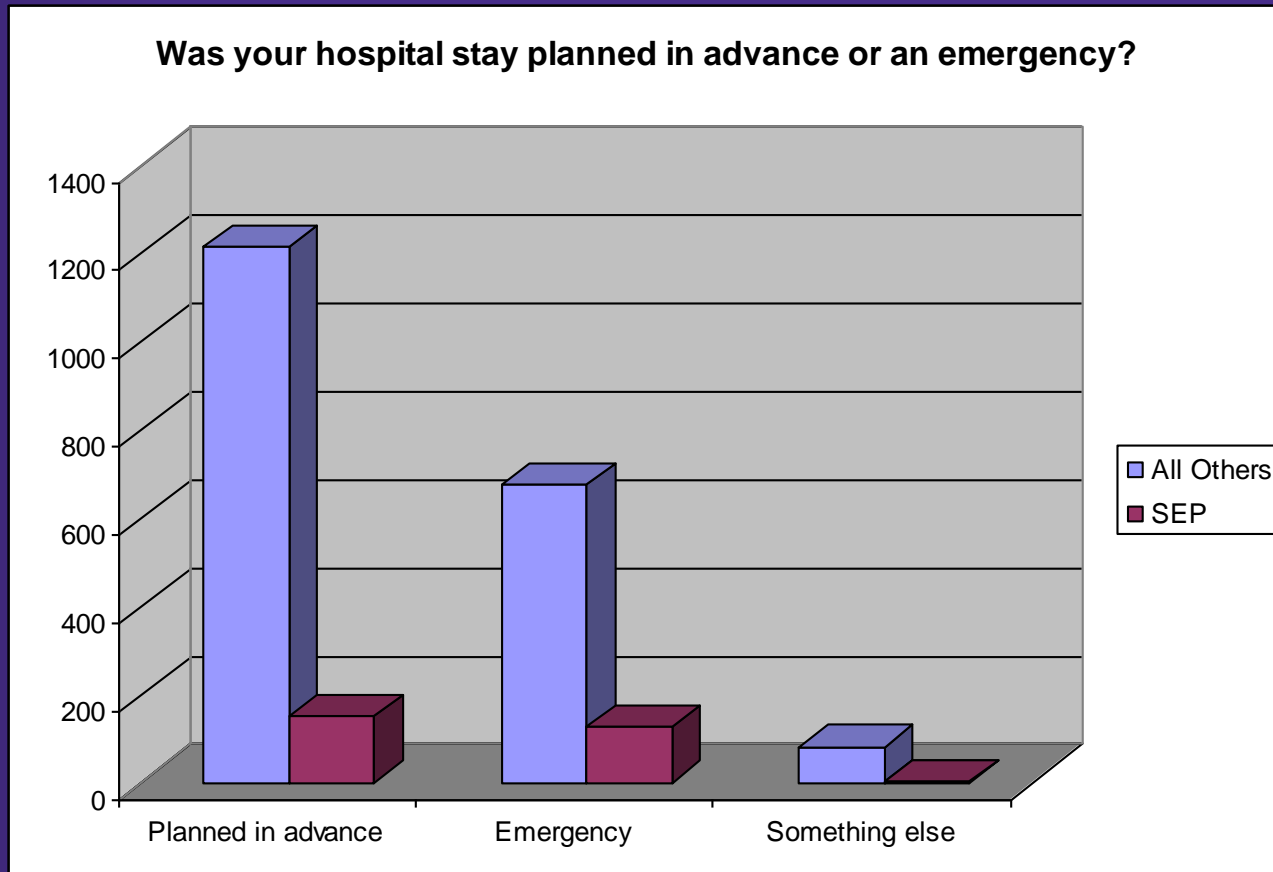
Overall, how much pain medicine did you get?





SEP Surgical Patients

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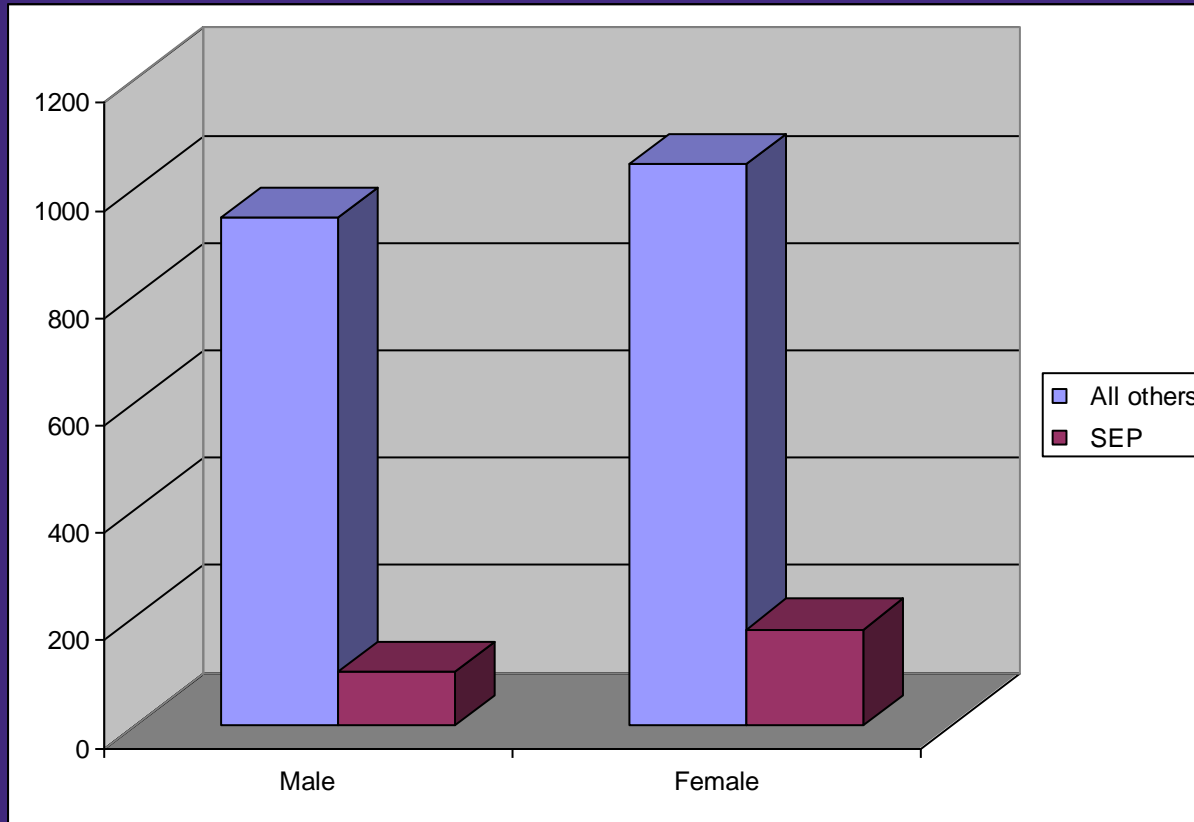


Chi-Square Test = 18.3, df=2, p<0.001



SEP Surgical Patients

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Chi-Square Test = 13.9, df=1, $p < 0.001$



Severe and Enduring Pain in Surgical Patients

	How old are you?	Overall, how would you rate the care you received?
		-.133(**) 2215

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).



Severe and Enduring Pain in Surgical Patients

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			How old are you?	During your stay in hospital, how much of the time were you in pain?	When you had pain, was it usually severe, moderate or mild?	Do you think the hospital staff did everything they could to help control your pain?	Overall, how much pain medicine did you get?
Spearman's rho	How old are you?	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.114(**)	.087(**)	-.088(**)	-.098(**)
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.000	.001	.001	.000
		N	2225	1532	1524	1533	1534
	During your stay in hospital, how much of the time were you in pain?	Correlation Coefficient	.114(**)	1.000	.439(**)	-.244(**)	-.286(**)
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.	.000	.000	.000
		N	1532	1558	1546	1554	1555
	When you had pain, was it usually severe, moderate or mild?	Correlation Coefficient	.087(**)	.439(**)	1.000	-.204(**)	-.265(**)
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.001	.000	.	.000	.000
		N	1524	1546	1550	1547	1547
	Do you think the hospital staff did everything they could to help control your pain?	Correlation Coefficient	-.088(**)	-.244(**)	-.204(**)	1.000	.556(**)
		Sig. (2-tailed)					.000

Expectations of Pain

- Previous study demonstrated patients expect to have pain Their expectation had a correlation to the satisfaction level
- Were also satisfied if staff appeared to care about their pain. (Tocher 2013)
- Pain seen as a natural consequence of surgery.

Recommendations for Practice

- Look behind the satisfaction scores
- Establish the patient's previous experiences of pain
- Know the pain level preoperatively.

Thank you for Listening

- Any Questions

