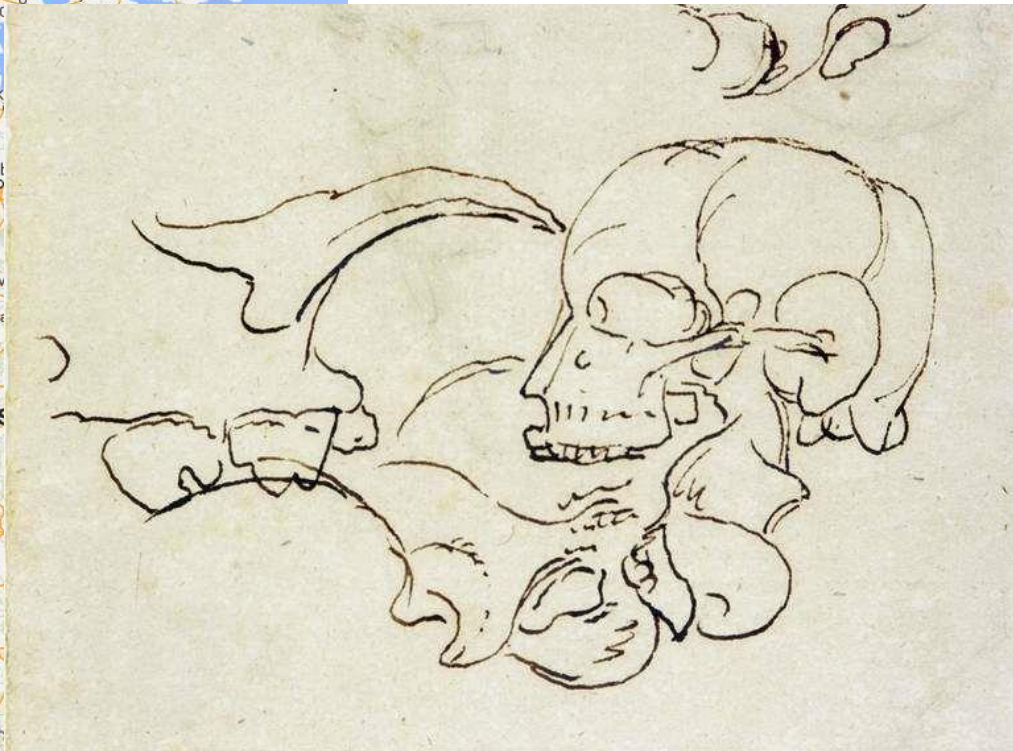
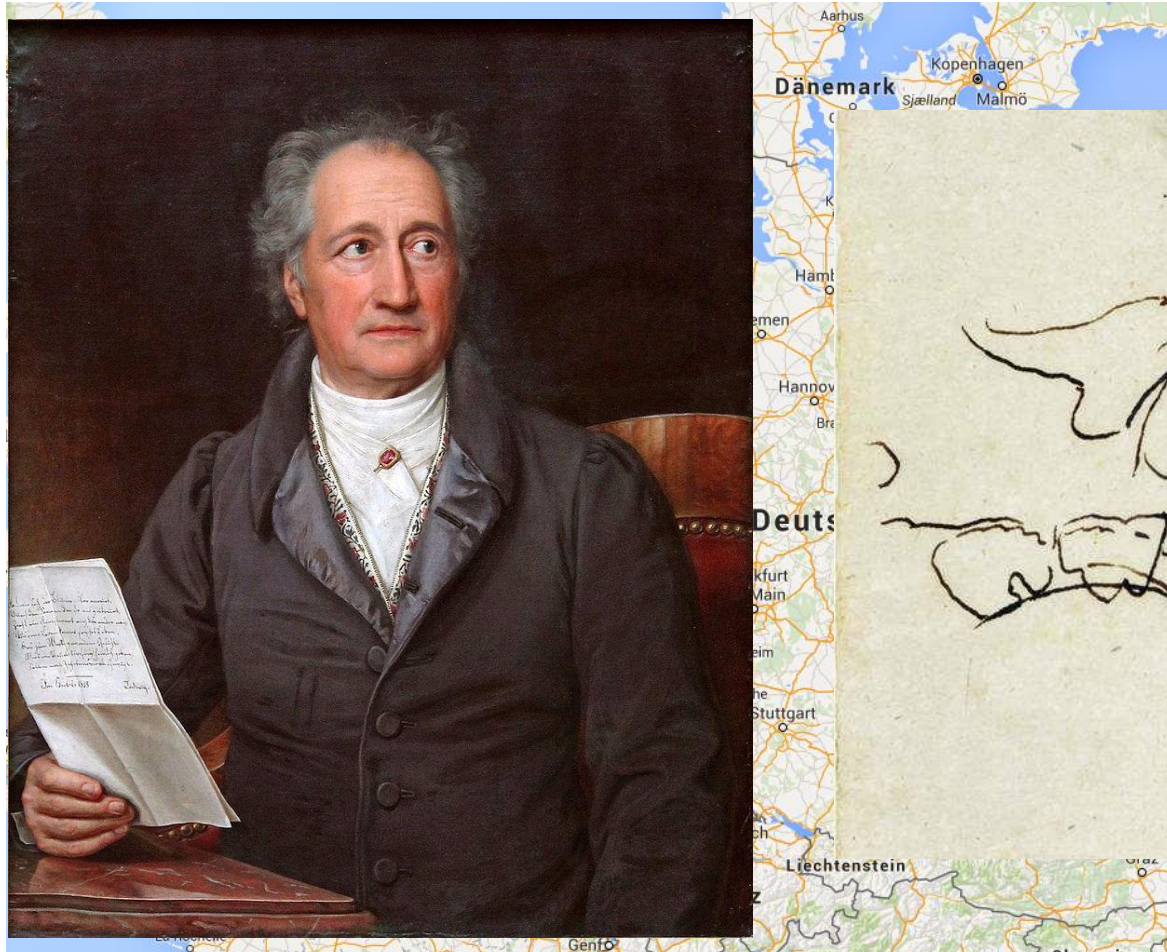


Improving AcutePain Services – what are the challenges?

Winfried Meissner
Dep. of Anesthesiology and Intensive Care
Jena University Hospital



Conflicts of interest

- Research: EU, Pfizer
- Speaker: Grünenthal, Menarini, Mundipharma, BioQ Pharma
- Advise: Menarini, AceIRx Pharma, Grünenthal, BioQ Pharma, Medicines Company, Mundipharma

Postoperative pain management

- Importance and clinical reality
- Challenges and solutions

Impact of postoperative pain management

- Early recovery / ERAS
- Postoperative complications
- Chronic postsurgical pain (CPSP)

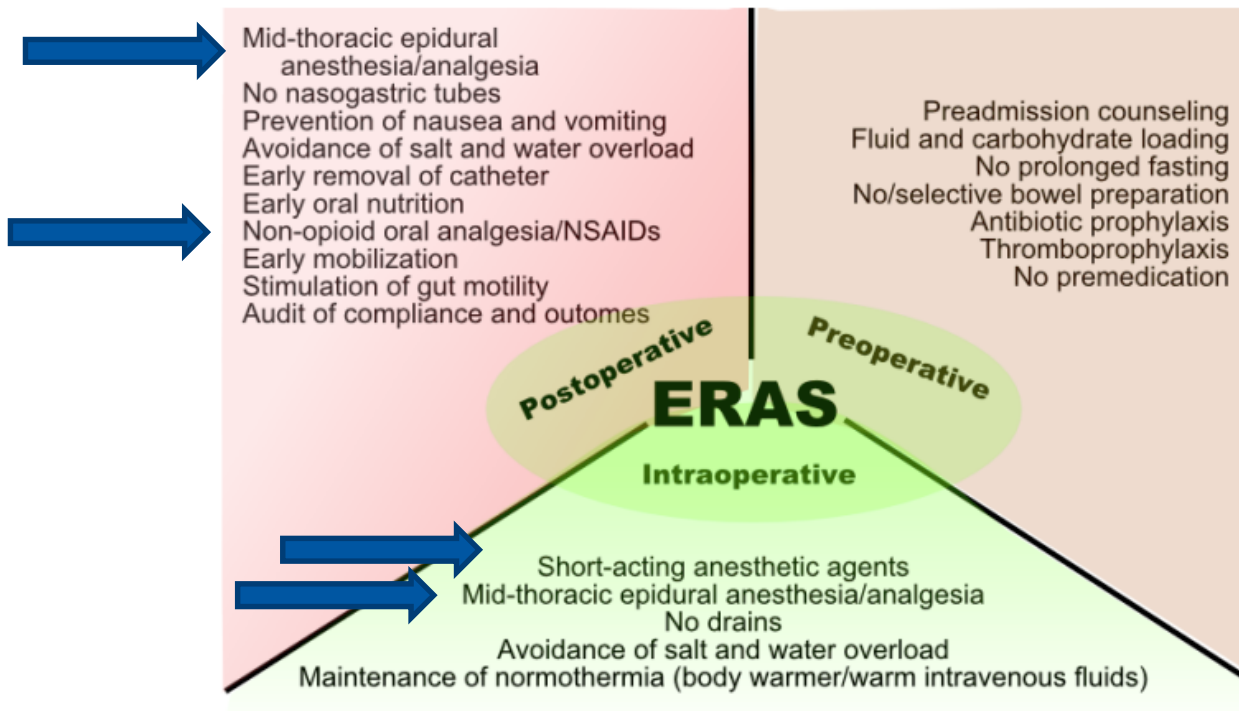
[Home](#)

[ERAS Care System](#)

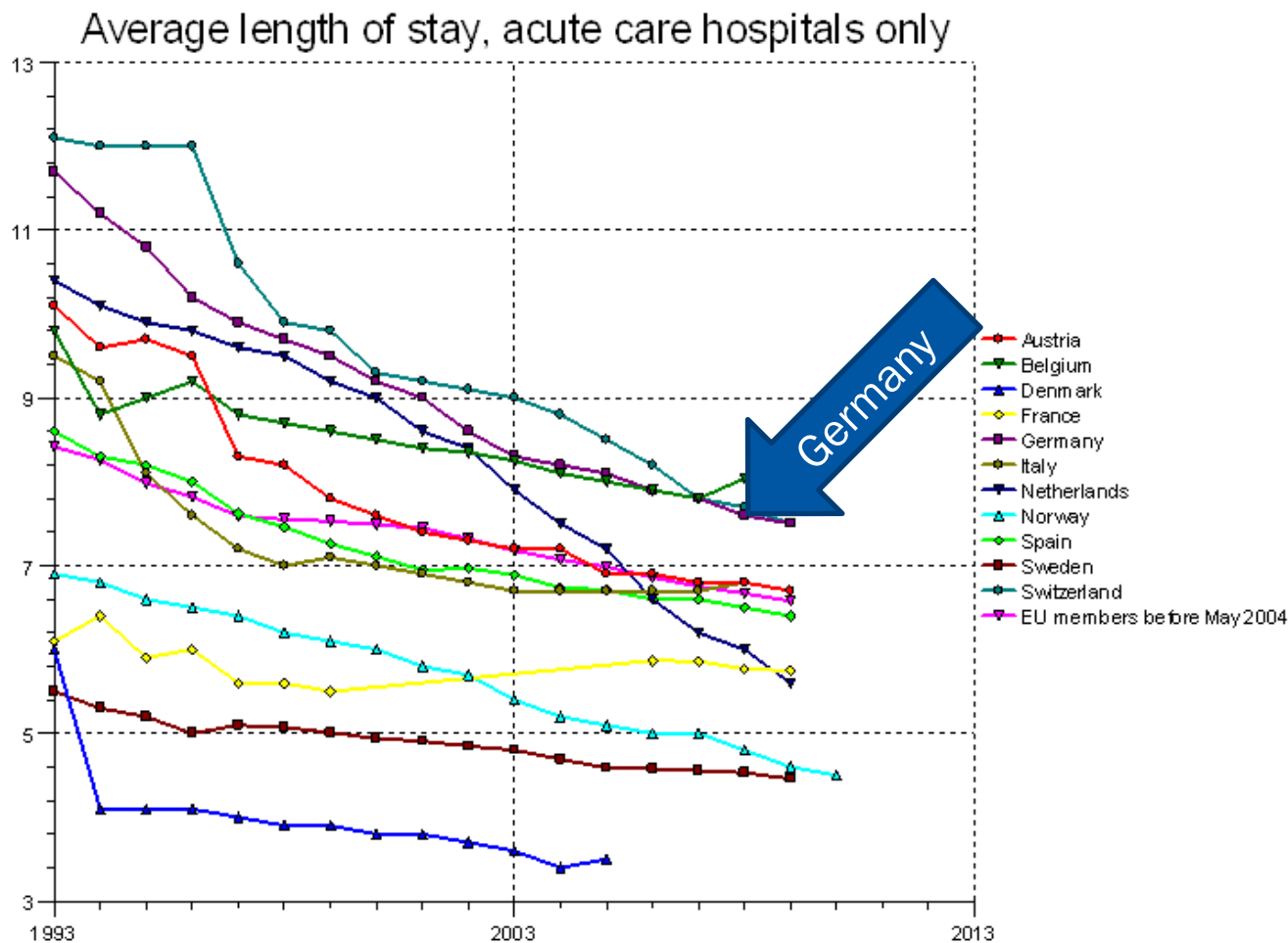
[ERAS Protocol](#)

ERAS Protocol (EP)

The **ERAS Protocol** is the evidence-based care protocol developed by the ERAS Society. The protocol describes the perioperative care pathway with recommendations for patient care at various steps in the perioperative process. There are around 20 care elements that have been shown to influence care time and postoperative complications. The following graph illustrates the components of the ERAS multimodal care pathway:



Enhanced recovery (ERAS)



Continuous intravenous perioperative lidocaine infusion for postoperative pain and recovery

- 45 RCTs, 2802 patients
- Lidocaine decreases pain up to 24 h postop
- Most obvious in abdominal surgery
- Improved GI motility
- Less nausea
- ~~Less opioids~~
- Reduced hospital stay

Impact of Epidural Analgesia on Mortality and Morbidity After Surgery...

Popping D et al. Annals of Surgery 2014, 259:1056-1067

- 125 randomized studies with 9044 patients
- Epidural analgesia (EA) vs control (no EA)
- Mortality: EA 3,1%, no EA 4,9%
- Cardiovascular complications far less in EA

Postoperative complications

„Epidural analgesia significantly decreased the risk of atrial fibrillation, supraventricular tachycardia, deep vein thrombosis, respiratory depression, atelectasis, pneumonia, ileus, and postoperative nausea and vomiting, and also improved recovery of bowel function.“

Popping D et al. Annals of Surgery 2014, 259: 1056-1067

Chronic postsurgical pain in Europe (euCPSP Study)

Fletcher et al. Eur J Anaesthesiol 2015; 32:1–10

- 21 hospitals in 11 countries
- 3120 patients at POD1

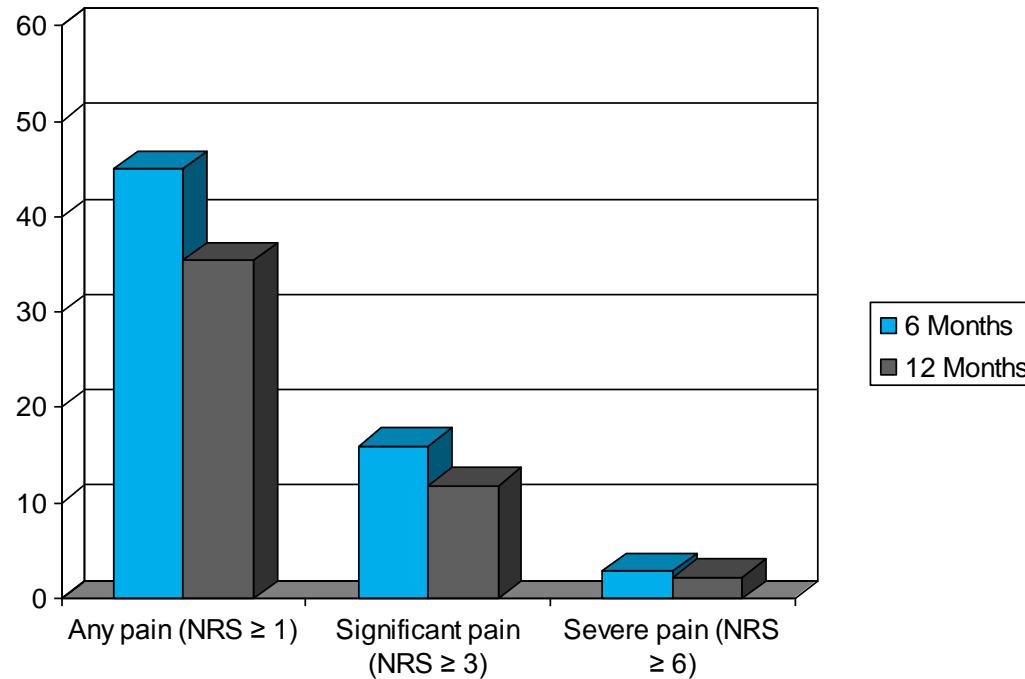
Follow up:

- 1570 patients (50,3%) at M6
- 1328 patients (42,6%) at M12

- 2/3 per e-mail, 1/3 per Tel!



Chronic postsurgical pain



Moderate CPSP in ca. 10%; severe CPSP in 2%

Fletcher et al. Eur J Anaesthesiol 2015; 32:1–10

Prevention of CPSP

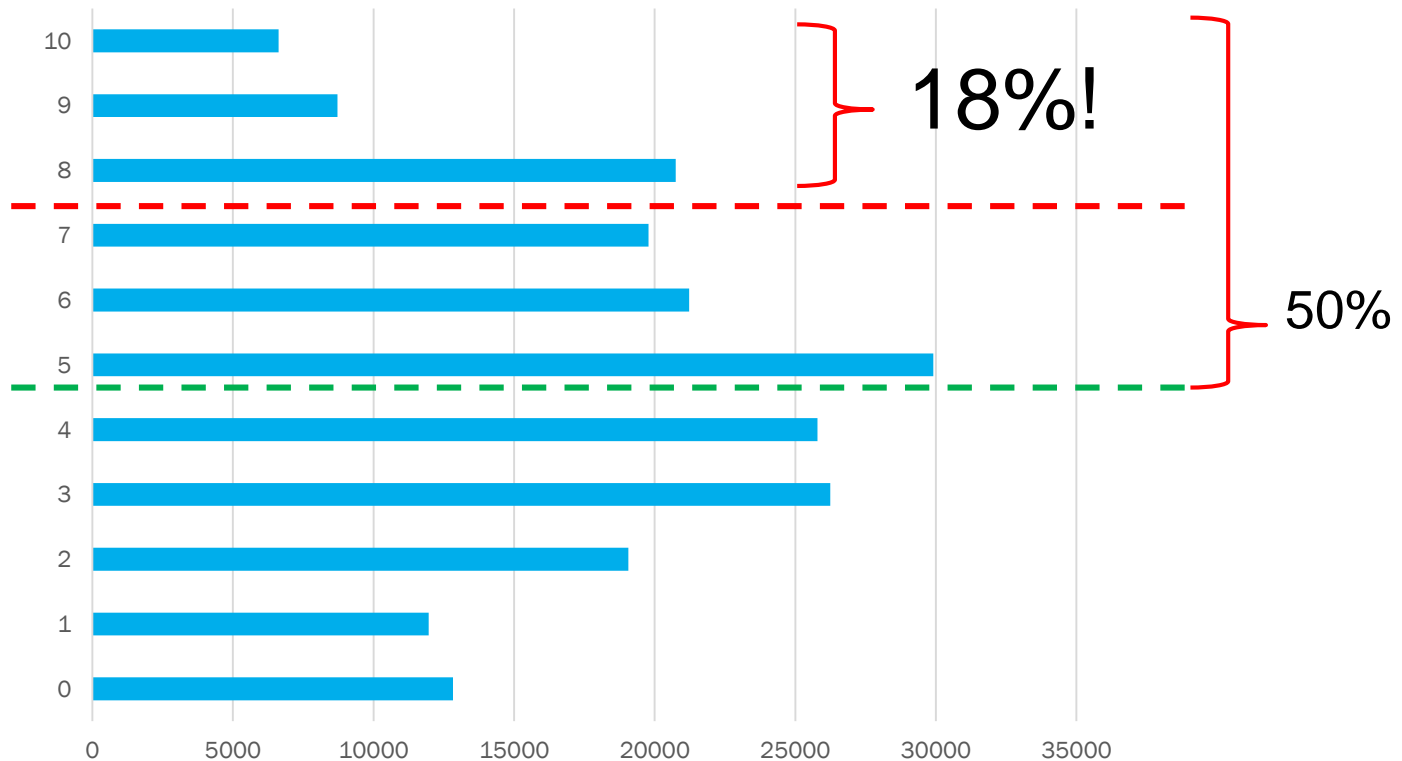
- Ketamine, (gabapentin, pregabalin?):
Chaparro LE et al. The Cochrane Library 2013, Issue 7
- Paravertebral block (breast cancer surgery); epidural block (thoracic surgery):
Andreae MH and Andreae DA. BJA 2013,111: 711-720

Why postoperative pain management?

- It may facilitate enhanced recovery
- It may reduce complications
- It may prevent chronic pain
- (Inflammation? Cancer recurrence?)
- It reduces suffering

Clinical reality

Pain intensity on POD1 (n=202,885)



Data from QUIPS registry

Clinical reality

n=6347 patients, 11 European hospitals

Routine pain assessment: 76% (0.3%-99%)

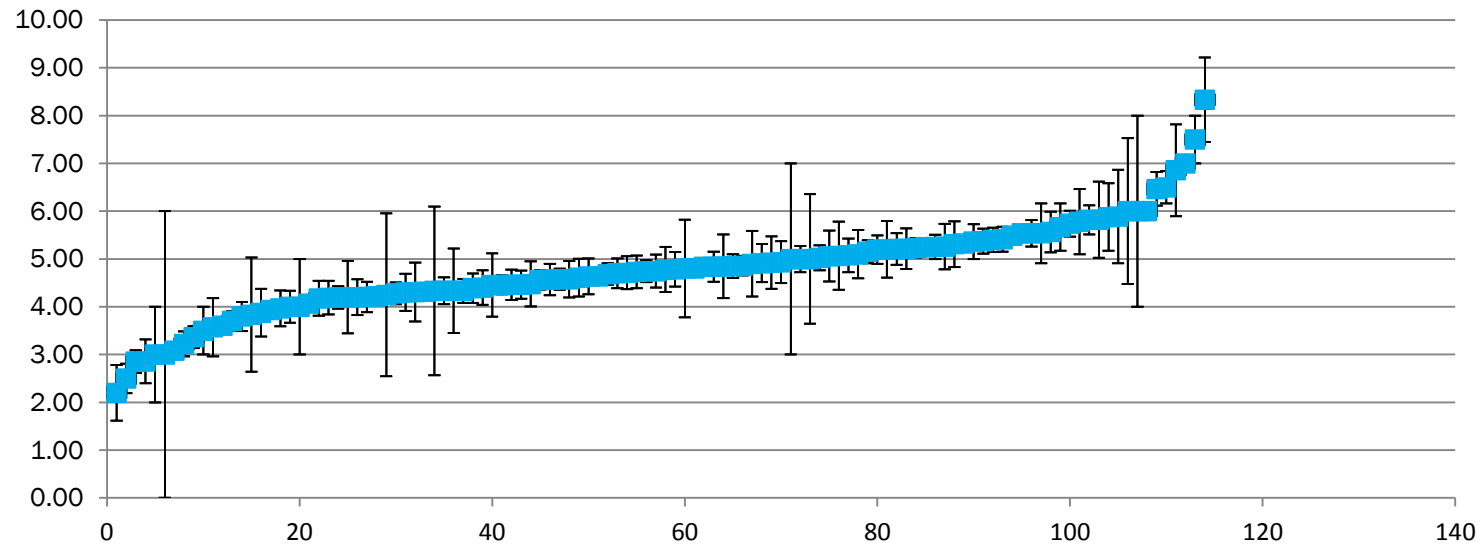
Received information: 65% (27%-85%)

Regional analgesia in TKA: 42% (1.8%-80%)

However: Only small effect size for impact of pain assessment on PRO
(moderate ES for patient information!)

Clinical reality

Pain intensity [NRS] after cholecystectomies: interhospital differences



Data from QUIPS registry

Clinical reality

- Enormous variation in practices and outcome between hospitals (and countries)
- Weak association between some guideline recommendations and outcome
- 50% of patients suffer from severe pain

Postoperative pain management

- Importance and clinical reality
- Challenges and solutions

Potential solutions

- Increase awareness
- Change of clinical routine towards evidence and best practice
- Patient involvement
- Focus on patients and settings at risk

Increase awareness

Other stakeholders:

- Importance of adequate pain management
- Information on short/long term effects
- Role of „surgical“ and nursing techniques
- Pain as a quality indicator?

Pain specialists:

- Balance of benefit / side effects
- Focus on functional outcome (instead on pain reduction)

Change of clinical routine towards evidence and best practice

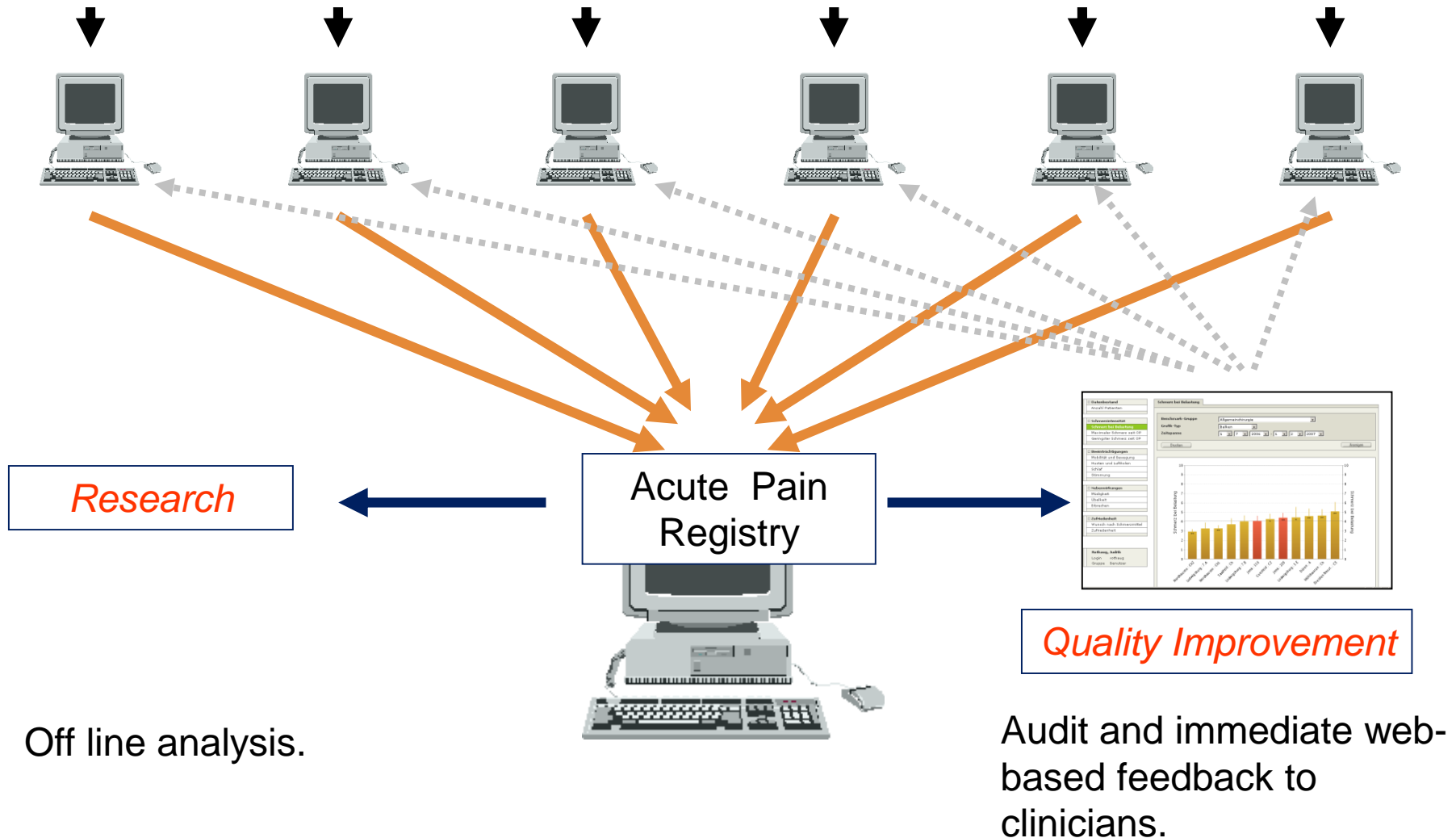
- Increase guideline adherence
- Measure outcome (e.g., PAIN OUT)
- Learn from reality



PAIN-OUT

Improvement in
Postoperative PAIN OUTcome

Data is obtained from patients





PAIN-OUT

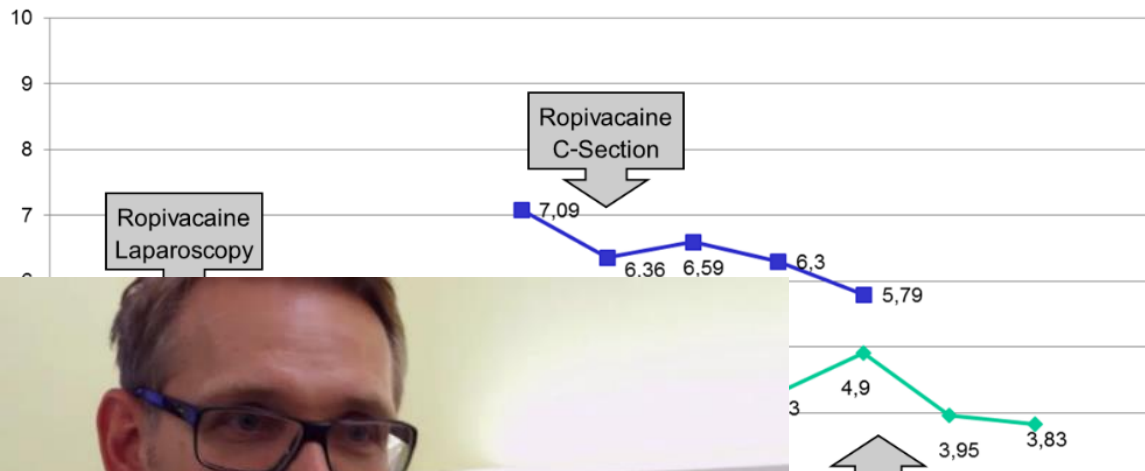
Improvement in
Postoperative PAIN OUTcome

- 170 hospitals in Germany, 45 internationally
- > 460,000 data sets
- Backed by several national and international societies (DGAI, EFIC, IASP...)
- Quality improvement & research

www.pain-out.eu

- Richard Langford, Kristin Langford & team in Barths Health part of EU project
- Rod Taylor / Exeter: QoL
- Pediatric module presented by Julian Berry at the PPTC

Participation in *PAIN OUT / QUIPS*:



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Prof. Ingo Runnebaum
directeur de clinique

of pre-emptive port-site and intraoperative ropivacaine for reduction of postoperative pain: a prospective cohort study

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Patient involvement

- Provide information
- Involve in decision making

Correlates of satisfaction with pain treatment

- 16,868 patients, 42 sites, 11 countries

Main predictors of patient satisfaction:

- Perceived pain relief (%)
- Participation in treatment decision
- No desire for more pain treatment

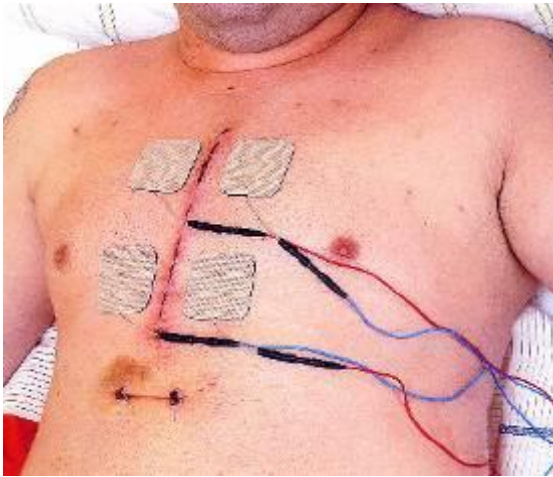
Patient-controlled analgesia

- New PCA devices
- TENS:
 - Pain reduction 25mm (100 mm VAS)
 - NNT (50% pain reduction): 2.5!



Johnson, M.I., et al. Cochrane Database Syst Rev, 2015. 6: CD006142

TENS



- Medium-size thoracic and visceral surgery
- Information during pre-anesthesia visit.
- Initiation in recovery room
- 3x/d for ½ h (and on request)
- APS sees patient 1x/d and collects the device after treatment

n=97

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|
| Would use TENS again | 84% |
| Didn't request additional analgesics: | 89% |

Focus on patients and settings at risk

- Patients at risk
- Surgeries at risk

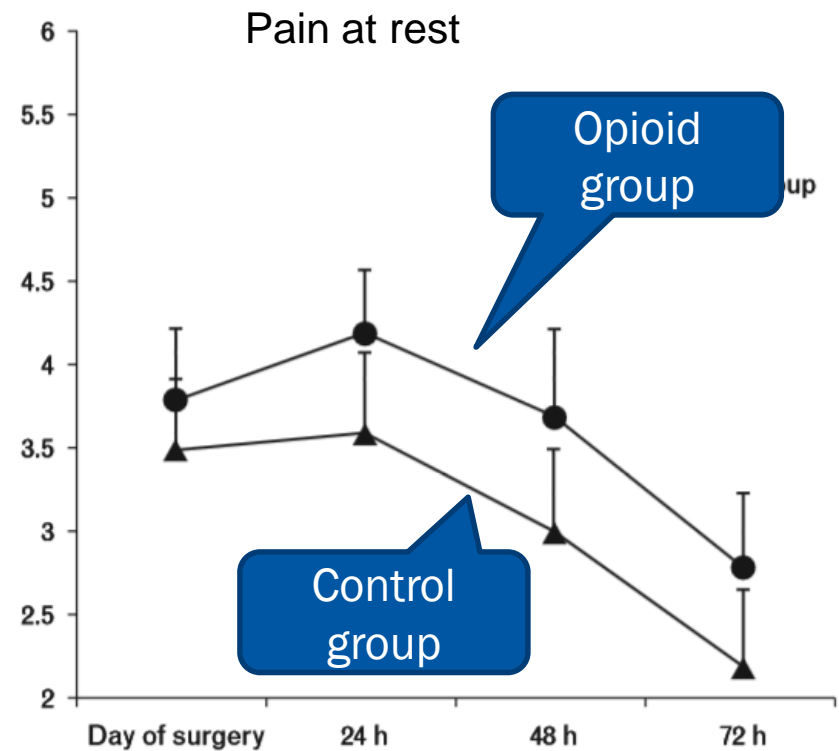
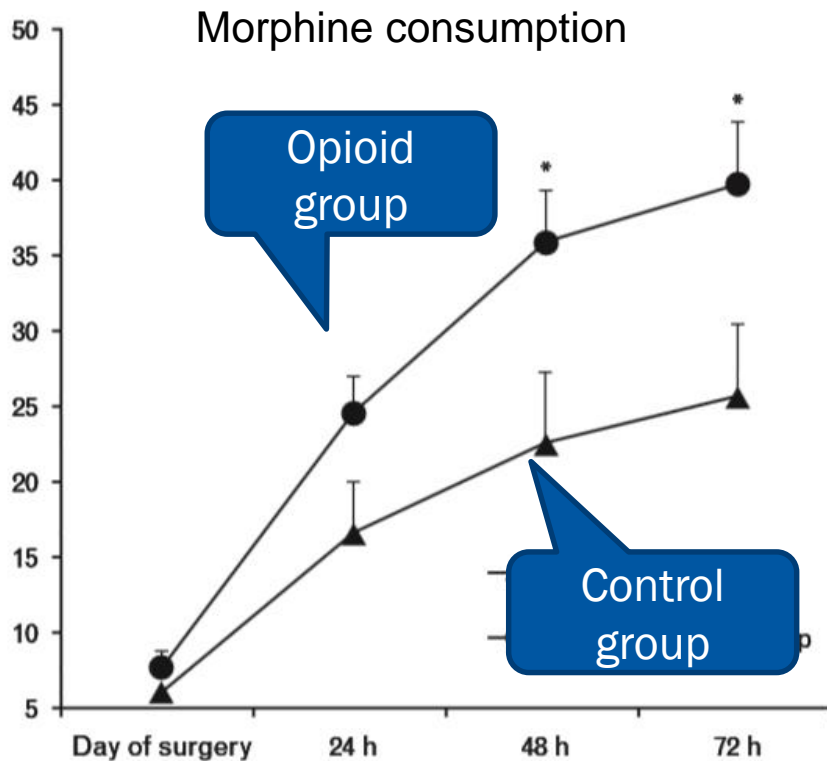
- Pain vigilance, catastrophising, preoperative pain and preoperative opioid treatment are the most important predictors of acute and persisting chronic pain

Dimova, V., et al., Association of genetic and psychological factors with persistent pain after cosmetic thoracic surgery. J Pain Res, 2015;8: 829-44

Lewis, G.N., et al., Predictors of persistent pain after total knee arthroplasty: a systematic review and meta-analysis. Br J Anaesth, 2015;114: 551-561

Hina N et al. Eur J Anaesthesiol 2015;32: 255-61

- Chronic pain patients with/without opioids
- Opioid group: 42 ± 25 mg/d morphine



Pain Intensity on the First Day after Surgery

Gerbershagen et al. Anesthesiology 2013, 118: 934-44

- n=50.523
- 179 surgical groups
- „Ranking“ according to pain intensity
- Results mirror painfulness of surgery and received pain treatment

Low pain intensity

Surgery

NRS/rank

- Limb amputation (4,6 / 115)
- Open lung resection (4,5 / 118)
- Gastrectomy (4,5 / 120)
- Rad. prostatectomy (3,6 / 141)

Gerbershagen et al. Anesthesiology 2013, 118: 934-44

High pain intensity

| Surgery | NRS/rank |
|--------------------------|------------|
| • Calcaneus-OP | (6,7 / 1) |
| • Sectio | (6,1 / 9) |
| • Appendectomy (open) | (6,0 / 19) |
| • Hemorrhoidectomy | (5,9 / 23) |
| • Tonsillectomy | (5,9 / 24) |
| • Cholezystectomy (open) | (5,8 / 25) |
| • Appendectomy (lap.) | (5,4 / 47) |

Gerbershagen et al. Anesthesiology 2013, 118: 934-44

Summary

- Postoperative is important: Impact on LoS, complications, CPSP - and individual suffering
- 50% of patients still report mod.-severe pain
- Increase awareness
- Change of clinical routine towards evidence and best practice
- Patient involvement
- Focus on patients and settings at risk

Should we go or should we stay?



Yes, we really miss you!



Thank you:

Alle QUIPS- Teilnehmer
J Rothaug, C Weinmann, M Komann,
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R Langford, Dr K Ullrich, UK
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M Schwenkglenks, Switzerland
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L Fodor, Romania
S Brill, Israel
Y Leykin, Italy
C Engel, Germany
R Taylor, UK
H Gerbershagen, Utrecht
I Buchholtz (TAKWA), Germany
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German Society of Surgery (DGCH, BDC)
AK Akutschmerz der DGSS
International Pain Registry – IASP
ESA, EFIC, APS
German Ministry of Health
European Commission (EC)