

Evaluation of pain management for adult sickle cell patients in a emergency department

T. Préseau M.D. For the CHUB/EDU team







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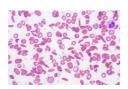
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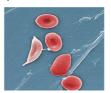
Alone we can do so little, together we can do so much Helen Keller

<u>Haematology department</u>: M.A. Azerad MD, C. Chan (Head Nurse), B. Dohet (Reference nurse for sickle cell), S. Depauw (Psychologist), A. Efira M.D.

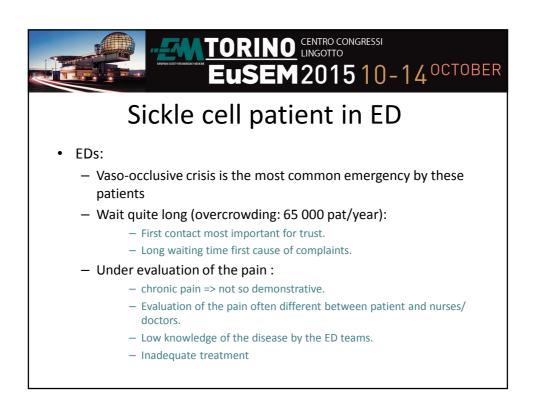
<u>Emergency department</u>: T. Preseau MD, T.M.Q. Tran MD, S. Belhaj (Head Nurse), S. El Hamzaoui (Reference nurse for pain treatment).

Clinical reseach Unit: T. besse-Hammer MD, B. Dumoulin (statistics)





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Title: Evalu	Speaker: Thierry Préseau M.D. Title: Evaluation of pain management for adult sickle cell patients in a emergency department						
Membe	er of a scientific committee	☐ YES	X NO				
Speaki	ng or writing in exchange for remuneration	YES	NO NO				
	expenses and/or registration to congresses or vents covered	☐ YES	NO NO				
If so:							
Leader	of research of clinical study	☐ YES	$\overline{\mathbf{x}}$ NO				
If so:							





Sickle cell patient in ED

- Brugmann: one of the biggest population of adult sickle cell patients in Belgium.
 - Public hospital
 - Close relationship with the « Queen Fabiola Children University Hospital »
 - · Reference center
 - Lot of ED admission (min 2/ week).



Goals

Quality



- Improve knowledge
- Introduction of a written protocol
- Evaluation of the protocol (quality evaluation by the patients, follow up of the treatment: of medication doses, population,...)
- How to improve?



- · Endpoints:
- · Treatment evaluation
 - Analogic Visual Pain Scale (t0), 1h, 3h, 6h then every 6h until pain is gone.
 - Respect of the written protocol.
 - Systematic paracetamol + NSAID: done
 - Systematic hyperhydratation: done
 - IV Morphine: 0,05 to 0,08 mg/kg / 15 minutes for pain evaluation > 6/10.
 - Waiting time (organisation).
- · Patient satisfaction survey



Materiel en method

- · Recruitment?
 - Ethical committee
 - Adult patients > 18 y (informed consent)
 - In haematology consultation and in ED.
- · Which team, which tools?
 - ED nurses, ED doctors
 - Visual Analogic Pain Scale,
 - written protocol for treatment (paracetamol, NSAID, Morphine 0,05 mg/kg/15 min)
- How do we evaluate?
 - Patient survey form: satisfaction from 1 (very bad) to 5 (very good).



Recruitment?

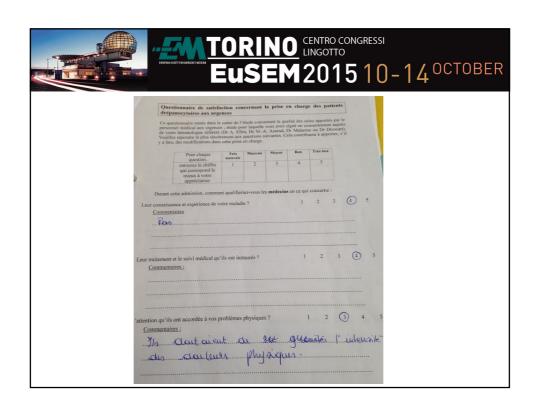
- · Acceptation by the Ethic Commitee.
- Inclusion criteria's:
 - All adult patient (> 18 years) who are known with Sickle Cell Disease (all forms), with acute pain crisis.
 - Able to understand and accept his participation to the study
 - · No impaired mental status
- Exclusion criteria's:
 - All other possible cause of pain
 - Trauma....
 - Unable to sign the written informed consent.
- Recruitement:
 - A priori: on hematology consultation:
 - Receive a « Study Member Card » to show at the ED gate.
 - On ED: when patient is coming with a acute crisis.

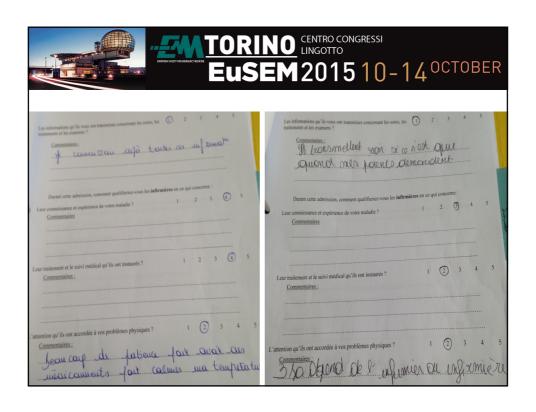


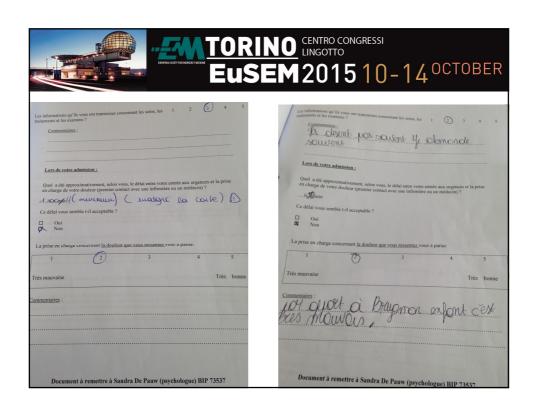
Wich team, wich tools?

- · Informed consent by haematologist or ED
- Nursing and medical team from the haematology and ED department.
 - Previous staff to explain the study and the protocol.
- Survey was given to the patient in ED or in the haematology department
 - Conception of the form by Mrs De Pauw (psychologist) et Mrs Dohet (reference nurse for sickle cell patients).
 - All item evaluated from 1 (very bad) to 5 (very good).
- Analyse of the data's by the Clinical Reseach Department
 - Fully independance with the other departments.





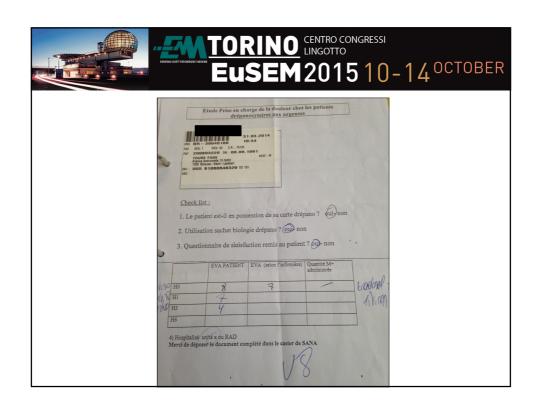






How to evaluate the pain?

- Visual Analogic Pain Scale (VAPS)
 - at admission (t0),
 - 1h, 2h, 3h, 6h and after that every 6 hours
 - till the pain is gone.
- VAPS by patient, Numeric pain scale evaluation by the nurses
- Permanent evaluation until the patient is discharged from hospitalisation.



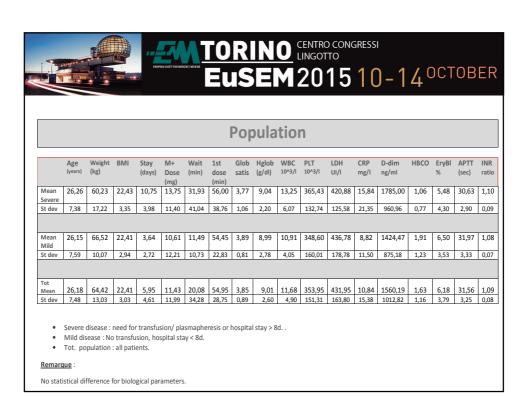


Results

- Starts on February 1st 2013, stops January 31_{st} 2015: 2 years.
- 104 observations by 51 patients (6 unusable evaluations)

Admissions in ED	1	2	3	4	5	6	11
Patients	31	9	2	4	3	1	1

Men/Women: 60/44 (58%/ 42%) Mean age M/W : 26,5/25,9

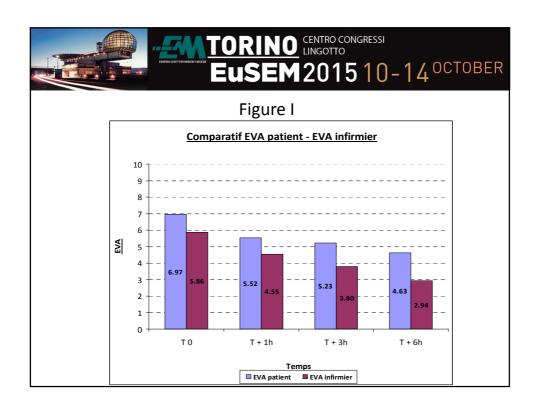


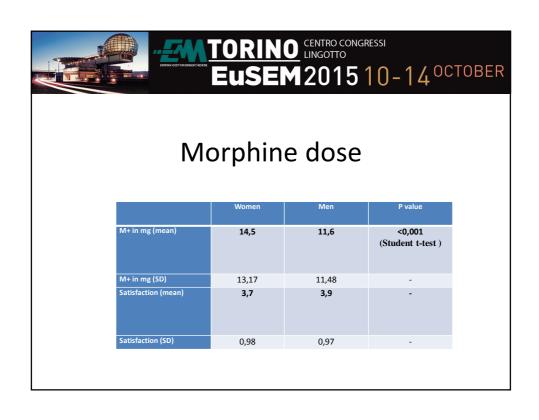


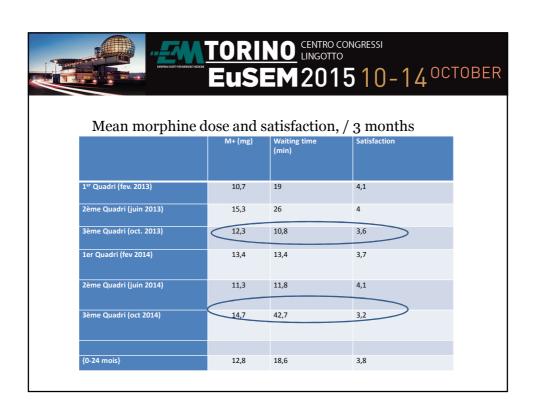
Mean waiting time

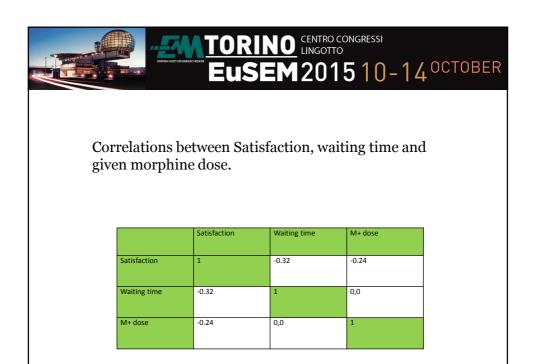
	Nbre	%
0-5 min	28	37,3
6-10 min	20	26,7
11-20 min	13	17,3
21-30 min	7	9,3
30-60 min	2	2,6
> 60 min	5	6,6

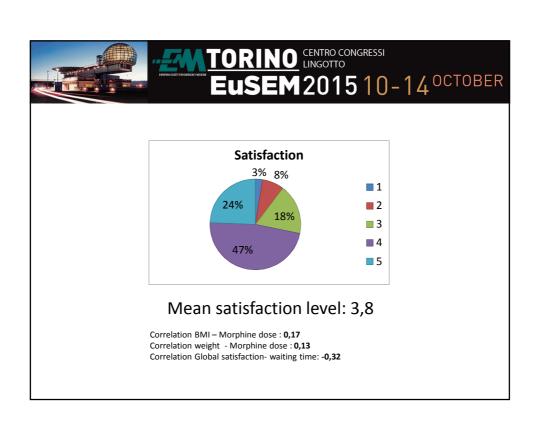
Mean patient estimated waiting time for first contact: 18,6 min.













Discussion: Waiting time

- Mean waiting time 18,6 minutes (First contact).
- >65% of patient waits< 10min
 - < sensibilisation of the team.
- Shortened in the timeline (except when staff is changing)
 - Higher in October each year (new nurses and doctors).
- Much longer for first IV Morphine dose (55 min)
 - Difficult to place a catheter.
 - Trying of other drugs: tramadol, ... even if VAPS > 6.



Discussion: Pain evaluation

- Why a difference between care givers and patients?
 - >60% of care givers think that patients are addict to morphine, 30% of them have a problem with systematic administration of morphine. 1
 - Real addiction: 0,2% et 2%²
 - Lack of comprehension and fear of addiction leads caregivers to minimise morphine use and dosis³⁻⁴.
- 1. Pack-Mabien <u>A. Labbe E, Herbert D, Haynes I Jr.</u> Nurses' attitudes and practices in sickle cell pain management <u>Appl Nurs Res.</u> 2001 Nov;14(4):187-92
 2. Martin J and Moore G (1997). Pearls, pitfalls, and updates for pain management. Emergency Medicine Clinics of North America, 15(2), 399-415
 3. American Academy of Pain Medicine and American Pain Society (1997). Consensus Statement: The use of opioids for the treatment of chronic pain (available from APPM and APS 4700 W. Lake Avneue, Glemview, IL. 60025-1485)
 4. Schug S, Merry A and Ackland R (1991). Treatment principles for the use of opioids in pain of nonmalignant origin. Drugs, 42(2), 228-239



Discussion: Morphine dose

- Protocol: 0,05 à 0,08 mg/kg every 15 minutes if pain > 6/10.
- English guidelines: 0,10 à 0,15 mg/kg every 15 to 30 minutes¹⁻³
- In our study: lower doses than in the protocol.
- Women receive more Morphine than men
 - Less suspicion of addiction?
 - More demonstrative ?
 - Other?
- 1. Benjamin LD, Dampier CD, Lacox AK. Guideline for the management of acute and chronic pain in sickle-cell disease. J Pain 1999;12
 2. Tanabe P, Hafner JW, Martinovich Z, Artz N. Adult emergency department patients with sickle cell pain crisis: results from a quality improvement learning collaborative model to improve analoguesic management. Acad Emergy Med 2012; 19-430
 3. National Institutes of Health. The Management of Sickle Cell Disease. National Heart, Lung, Blood Institute 2002; :4



Limitations of our study

- Visual Analogic pain scale is subjective
- Simplified satisfaction scale (no validation)
- Selection bias?
 - Pre-enlisted patients
 - · Known with disease.
 - · No witness group.



Conclusions:

- Mean satisfaction quite good: 3,8/5
 - > sensibilisation over the specific needs of a sickle cell patient.
 - Recognition of the problem: « VIP » cards.
 - Pre- training
 - Despite unappropriated morphine dose.
 - -0.05 mg/kg / 15 min.



Conclusions:

- But
 - Need for feedback and permanent sensibilisation/ formations
 - New team. ...
 - Deconstruct the ideas over morphine addiction
 - Staffs
 - Insist over the protocol's morphine doses following patient weight:
 - 0,05 mg/kg / 15 min.
 - Minimise time to drug time



Newborn ideas?

- · Shortening the inscription to drug interval?
 - Long time to IV:
 - Low venous capital patients
 - ED overcrowding.
 - Systematic Porth-a Cath:
 - Often refused < aesthetic barrier.
 - Other ways:
 - Oral morphine (Oxycodone)
 - Intranasal administration of Sufentanyl/ Morphine.



Take home messages

- Our study have lead to a de-demonization of the SCD patient in our ED, and have made of those patients VIP patients ©
- Pain management is complex, but must only be based over the patient's pain evaluation.
 - Take care of the false ideas about morphine use and addiction.
- Multi-disciplinary collaboration is needed to obtain results
 - With written protocols available on intranet.
 - With permanent evaluation.
- Continuous training and sensibilisation is requested.
- Other ways than IV must be evaluated and used.

