KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES OF PEDIATRIC PAIN IN MONGOLIAN NURSES

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Global problem of pediatric pain

Developed and Developing countries
Developing countries often lack the resources to appropriately train healthcare providers to effectively care for hospitalized children experiencing pain.
Assess current knowledge and attitudes of pediatric pain of Mongolian nurses working at the National Center for Maternal and Child Health (MCH) in Ulaanbaatar Mongolia

Assess the change in knowledge following a pediatric pain conference conducted at MCH
IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT

- Occurred at the MCH hospital on June 26, 2012
- Administration of the Modified Mongolian Pediatric Nurses’ knowledge and Attitudes Survey-Shriner’s version (MMPNKAS-S)
- Obtain nursing demographics
- Educational Offering
- Re-administration of MMPNKAS-S
## RESULTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Pre Survey</th>
<th>Post survey</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Morning Session</strong></td>
<td>12.96 +/- 2.5</td>
<td>16.88 +/- 3.74</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Afternoon Session</strong></td>
<td>12.36 +/- 2.92</td>
<td>16.5 +/- 4.15</td>
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<td><strong>Total Combined</strong></td>
<td>12.74 +/- 2.67</td>
<td>16.74 +/- 3.89</td>
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<td>26.38% +/- 7.63</td>
<td>47.81% +/- 11.13</td>
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### THEMES FROM PRE-SURVEY

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
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<tr>
<td>1. Changes in vital signs must be replied on to verify a child or adolescents statement they are in pain.</td>
<td>91.4%</td>
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<td>4. Infants/children/adolescents may sleep in spite of severe pain.</td>
<td>88.9%</td>
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<td>7. Non-drug interventions are very effective for mild-moderate pain control but not helpful for more severe pain.</td>
<td>87%</td>
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<td>13. Adolescents with a history of substance abuse should not be given opioids for pain because they are at high risk for addiction.</td>
<td>85.2%</td>
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<td>5. Comparable stimuli in different people produce the same intensity of pain.</td>
<td>79.6%</td>
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<td>9. Respiratory depression rarely occurs in children/adolescents who are receiving opioids over a period of months</td>
<td>77.2%</td>
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DEMOCRAPHIC FINDINGS

- Gender
- Age
- Education
- Experience
- Experience with pain
Mongolian nurses have insufficient knowledge of pediatric pain management with scores averaging 36%.

Didactic courses on pediatric pain curriculum are helpful in teaching concepts to Mongolian nurses.
STRENGTHS

- Demographics of nurses at MCH in Ulaanbaatar Mongolia
- Baseline analysis of nursing knowledge and attitudes
- Demonstration of benefits of didactic training for nurses
- Translated FACES tool
- Established relationship with nursing leadership at MCH for future collaborations
WEAKNESSES

- Project held on the same day
- Post survey delivered immediately following the educational course
FUTURE STUDIES

- Continue collaborative discussions with nursing leadership at MCH on furthering knowledge

- Need for other developing countries to have opportunities to ascertain their current knowledge of pediatric pain
As indicated in several other developing countries and now in Mongolia, nursing knowledge of pediatric pain management is insufficient.

Educational courses demonstrate to be a useful avenue to increase knowledge.

Partnerships with nursing leadership of developing countries are essential for future knowledge sharing.
THANK YOU