

# Critical Care Nurses' Pain Assessment and Management: A Survey in Taipei

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## Purpose



是記得喔!

\*相信病人是真的痛 \*用病人自己的方式

\*評估每個疼痛部位

~注意事項~

\*維護病人的隱私

\*維持舒適及保暖

\*不強迫病人執行 會引起疼痛的動作

\*注意臉部表情及肢體動作

Pain Assessment

### Study aims:

- Investigate critical care nurses' pain assessment /management practices for critically ill patients.
- 2. Understand enablers and barriers related to critical care nurses' pain assessment/management practices.
- 3. Explore associated factors of critical care nurses' frequent utilization of pain assessment tools among noncommunicative critically ill patients.

### Methods



Study design: A cross-sectional, descriptive, correlational study.

Setting: 10 intensive care units in Taipei area.

Sample: 381 critical care nurses.

Measure: A 29-item structured questionnaire.

Data analysis: Study aims 1 and 2: Descriptive

statistics; Study aim 3: Logistic regression.



The majority of critical care nurses (n = 328, 86.1%) reported that they would use pain assessment tools for non-communicative critically ill patients, and considered nurses as the persons who could provide the most accurate pain assessment (n = 252, 66.1%).

Results

Enablers	Barriers
Standardized pain assessment tools (n = 262, 68.7%)	Non-communicable patients (n = 203, 53.2%)
Pain management guidelines (n = 251, 65.8%)	Patients with unstable conditions ( $n = 196, 51.4\%$ )
Prescriptions of sufficient analgesic (n = 252, 66.1%)	Working load (n= 195, 51.1 %)

Associated factors of frequent utilization of pain assessment tools for non-communicative patients: Employing at (a) the Joint Commission International (JCI) accredited hospitals (OR=5.51, 95% CI 2.93-10.34, p < .001), (b) the units with patients receiving surgical treatments (OR=2.49, 95% CI 1.52-4.06, p < .001), or (c) the institutions implementing pain assessment tools for non-communicative patients (OR=3.35, 95% CI 1.55-7.24, p < .01)

Pain Assessment Tool (Face Rating Scale, FRS)

### Pain Assessment contents



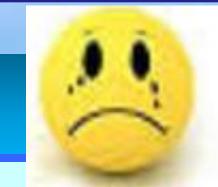
\*加重疼痛的因素

\*因痛而伴隨發生的症制

\*因痛造成的生活影響 (睡眠、一般活動、食慾、 注意力、情緒、人際關係)



Assessment



### Conclusion

- Pain is a major stressor for critically ill patients.
- Implementing standardized pain assessment tools and pain management guidelines at healthcare institutions.
- Delivering education or training related to pain assessment/management for critically ill patients at healthcare institutions or medical education institutions.