

# KPI PAIN MANAGEMENT

- ✓ Pain is the one of the most common reason for the public to call for help, everyday our service has hundreds of interactions with patients suffering from pain.
- Each case and each patient is unique, the strategy you choose to treat pain may vary from case to case and from person to person.
- ✓ With hundreds of interactions there are hundreds of opportunities to really make a positive difference in a patient's experience.

Key Data points	Description
Document pain classification	All pertinent information from the patient assessment should be captured on the ePCR, underlying aetiology / anatomic location / temporal nature / intensity
Document pain scores pre / post treatment	Any patient suffering from pain should have at least two documented pain scores, single pain scores do not allow for interpretation of the data and therefore do not allow us to establish the positive or negative impact of our care.
Document the frequency of reassessment and / or interventions	Vital signs, non pharmacological interventions or pharmacological therapies should be documented frequently. As broad guide you should ensure you document at minimum the following intervals; severe pain <5min - moderate pain <10min - mild pain <15min.
Document rationale for withholding analgesia	Each patient who presents with pain has the right to be treated for pain, if the practitioner has valid reasons for withholding analgesia they should be clearly documented on the ePCR.



### Patient Engagement

Kindness
Empathy
Honesty
Comprehensive assessment
Clear shared plan
Repeated reassurance
Reassessment
Documentation

#### Pharmalocical Interventions

Inhaled Nitros oxide / Methoxyflurane Intranasal Fentanyl Sublingual Nitrates in ACS (GTN) Intravenous Morphine / Fentanyl Intravenous Ketamine Intravenous Paracetamol Oral Paracetamol / Ibuprofen No Hur Bre Coa Lin Pat

### NAS PAIN MANAGEMENT CYCLE

## Every Action Counts - Every Patient Matters



### Identify & Overcome Barriers

Very young / Very old Cognative impairment Alcohol / Drug use Language / Cultural Caregiver perception Care time vs analgesic half life Access to higher clinical levels Long handover times

### Non-Pharmalogical Interventions

- man touch
- eathing techniques
- aching / Reassura
- oling
- nb alignr
- tient pos
- inting
- Traction



- ✓ NAS is prioritizing pain management as one of the first clinical Key Performance Indicators (KPI) of 2022.
- ✓ We are also launching our KPI with a widespread approach, seeking to improve our standards of pain management to all our patients.
- Our goal is to provide at least a three point reduction in our patient's pain, this is defined as a clinically significant reduction in pain. We will be reporting publicly on our ability to achieve this KPI.

Appropriate pain management is a fundamental aspect of patient care, practitioners of all grades should aim to become highly skilled in the accurate assessment, diagnosis, and treatment and documentation of pain in the pre-hospital setting. Keep these key points in mind

- 1. Don't accept the idea that pain cannot be managed effectively until arrival at ED.
- 2. Pain management consists of treating the cause wherever possible while simultaneously incorporating psychological, physical and pharmacological analgesic interventions.
- 3. Document the first pain score before treatment, reassess regularly and document changes in pain following treatment

For further learning opportunities please follow the link or just scan the QR code.

