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# THE PATIENTS' SATISFACTION WITH POSTOPERATIVE ANALGESIA

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# Background

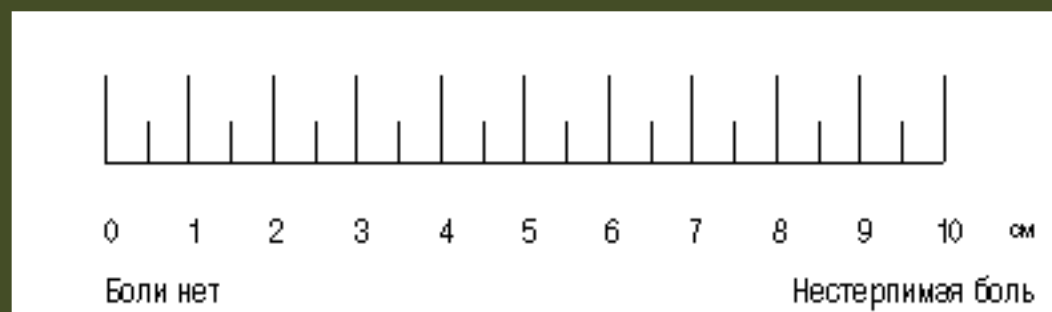
- ▣ Pain tolerance differs among patients.
- ▣ In spite of many analgesia methods used, perioperative pain management is not perfect, especially in major surgery.

# Materials and methods

- ▣ 41 patients (male/female=33/8)
- ▣ Age =  $61.7 \pm 11.5$  years.
- ▣ Cardio-vascular surgery (ACGB, valve reconstruction, carotid endarterectomy, lower limb revascularization, limb amputation).
- ▣ 6 patients: prolonged infusion of morphine.
- ▣ 5 patients: prolonged epidural analgesia.
- ▣ 30 patients: non-opioid analgesics.
- ▣ Vascular surgery – 18; cardiac surgery – 23.

# Materials and methods

- ▣ The perioperative pain intensity at rest and in activity was studied using visual analogue scale (VAS=10 cm).

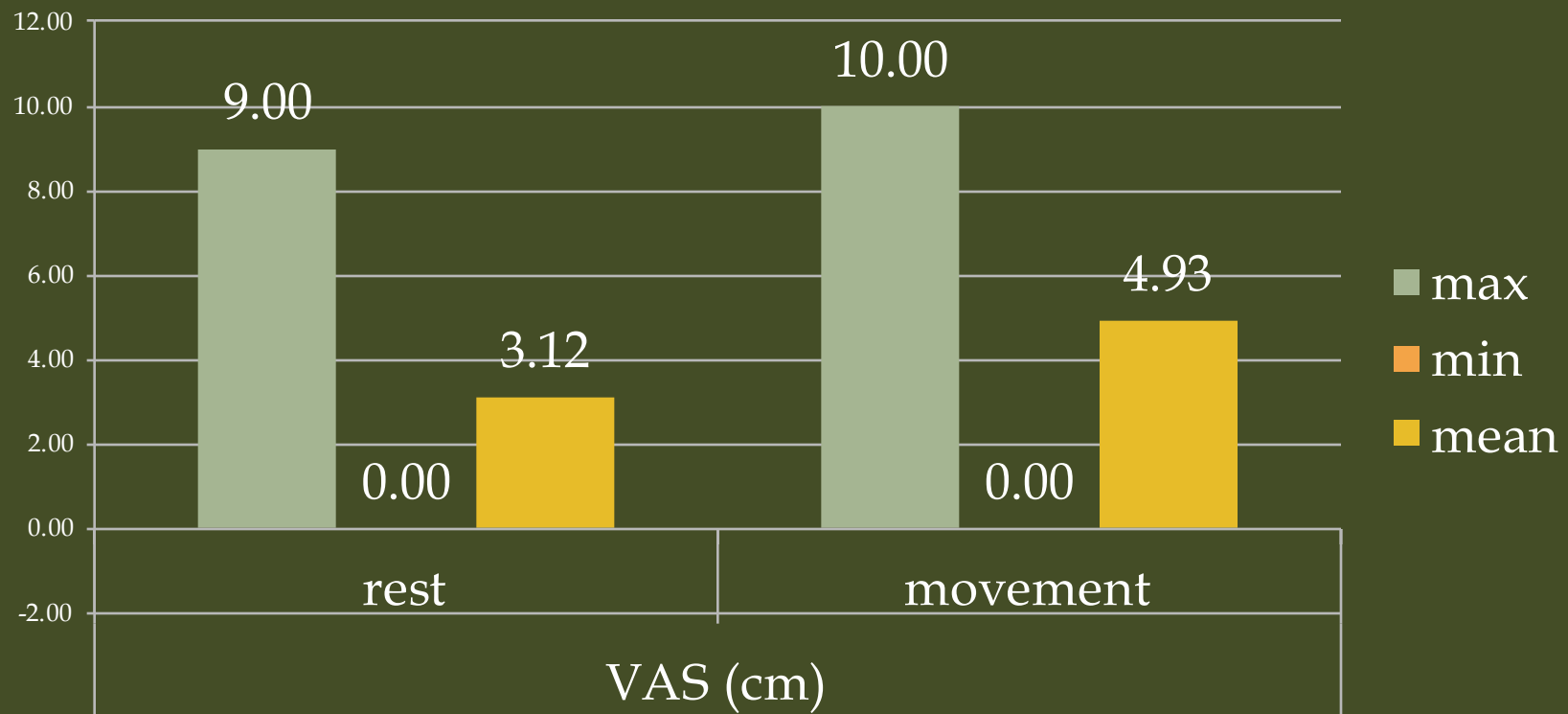


# Materials and methods

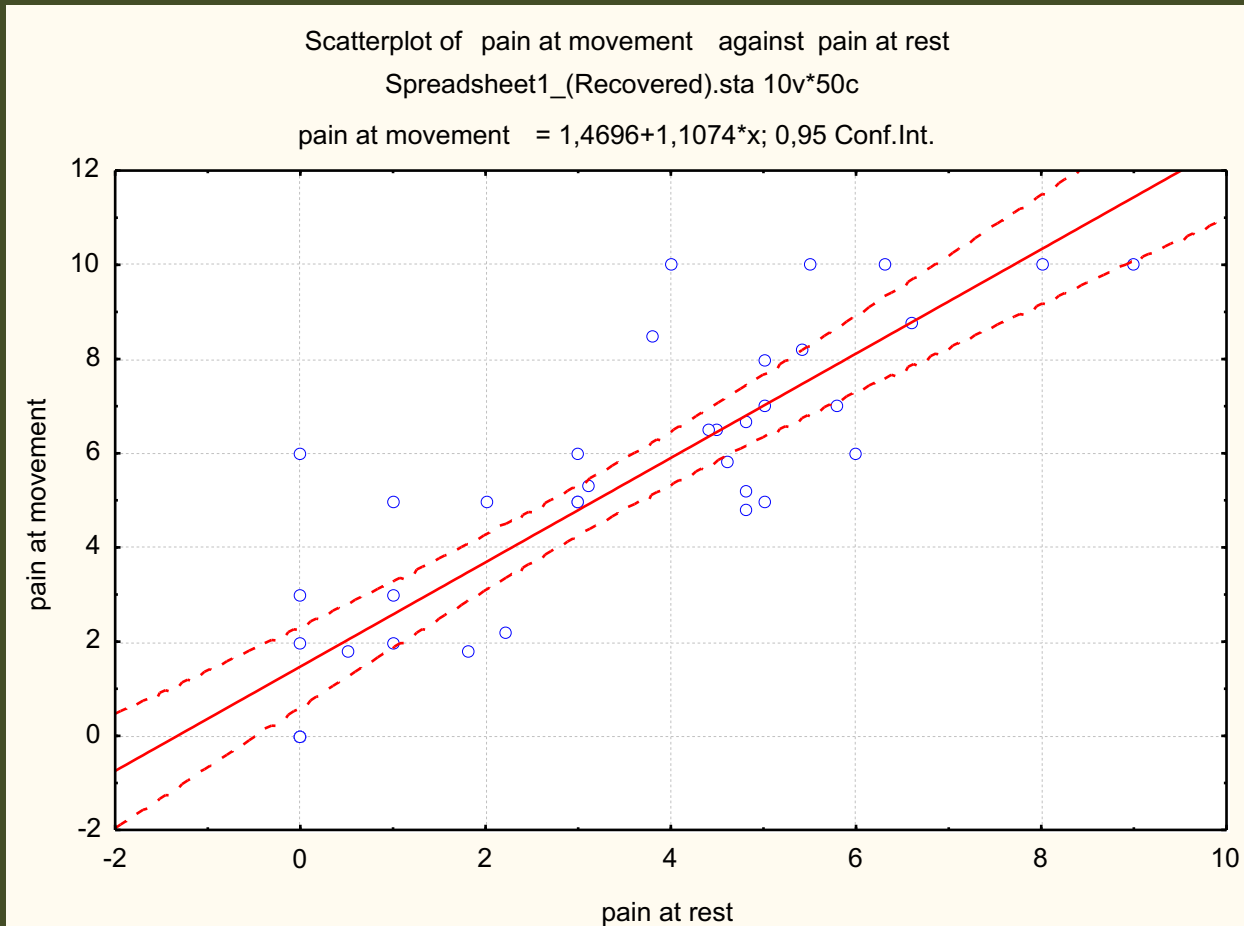
- ▣ All patients also were asked to evaluate their satisfaction with analgesia by 5-point scale: 0 = very poor, 5 = excellent.
- ▣ All results are given as Mean  $\pm$  standard deviation.
- ▣ Correlation between pain intensity, patients' satisfaction and hemodynamics, respiratory rate was evaluated using Pearson's coefficient (R).

# Results

- ▣ The pain intensity was at rest  $3.12 \pm 2.55$  cm (max=9.0; min=0); in activity (during movement or cough) –  $4.93 \pm 3.27$  cm (max=10.0; min=0).



There was quite high positive correlation  
between pain intensity at rest and in  
activity  
( $R = + 0,86$ ;  $P < 0.00001$ ).



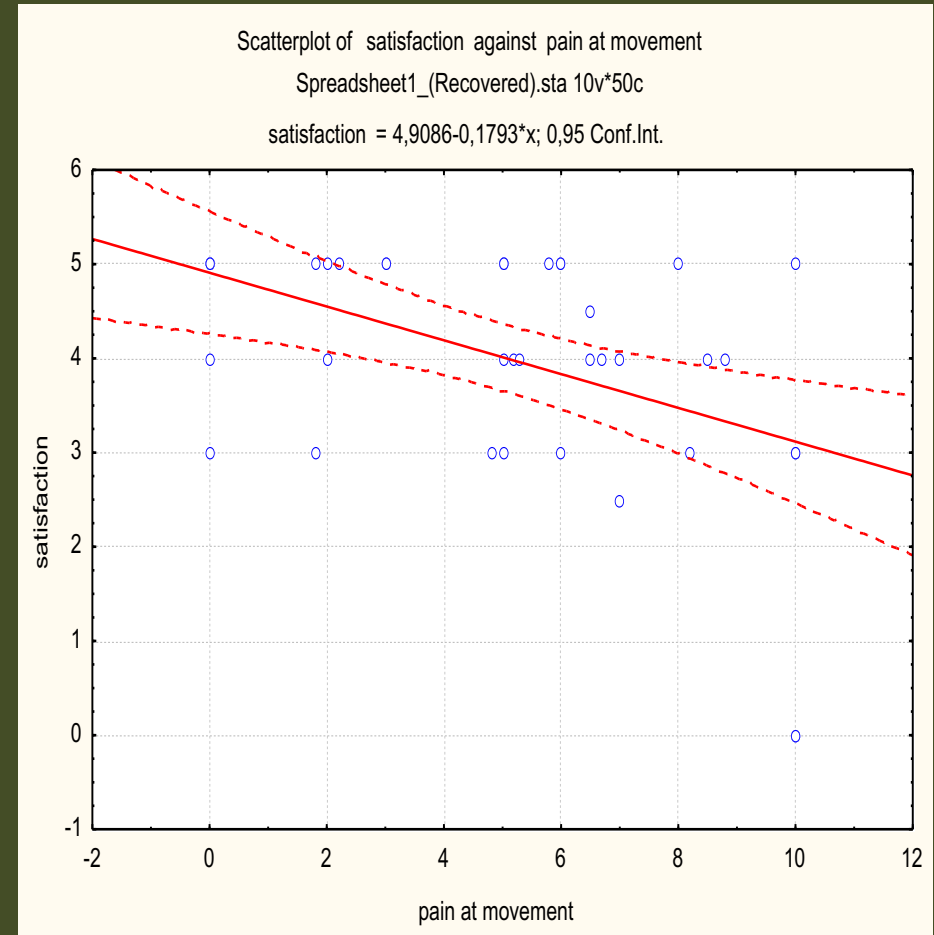
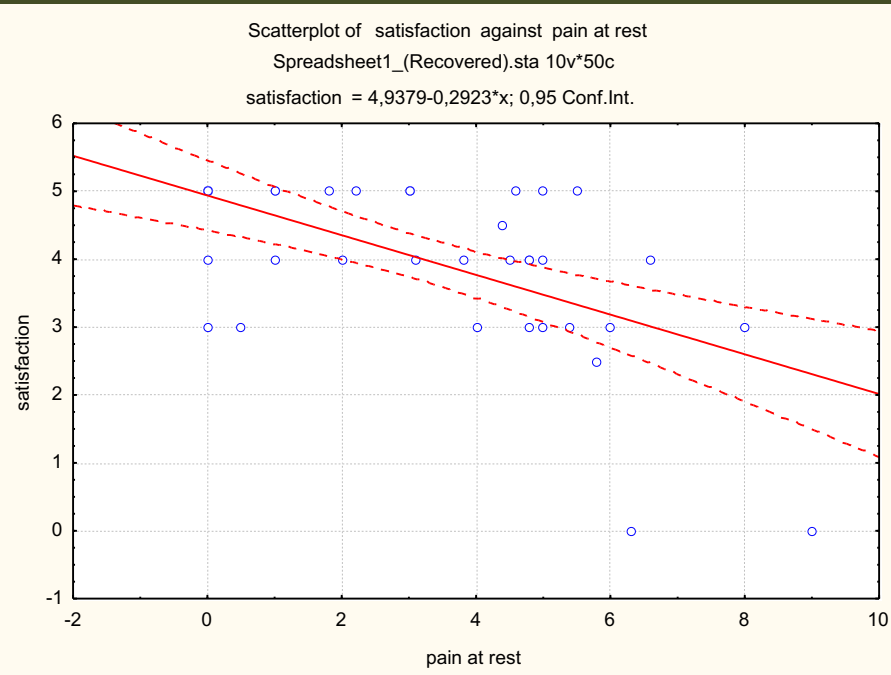
# Results

- ▣ The patients evaluated their satisfaction with analgesia as  $4.02 \pm 1.24$  (max=5.0; min=0).

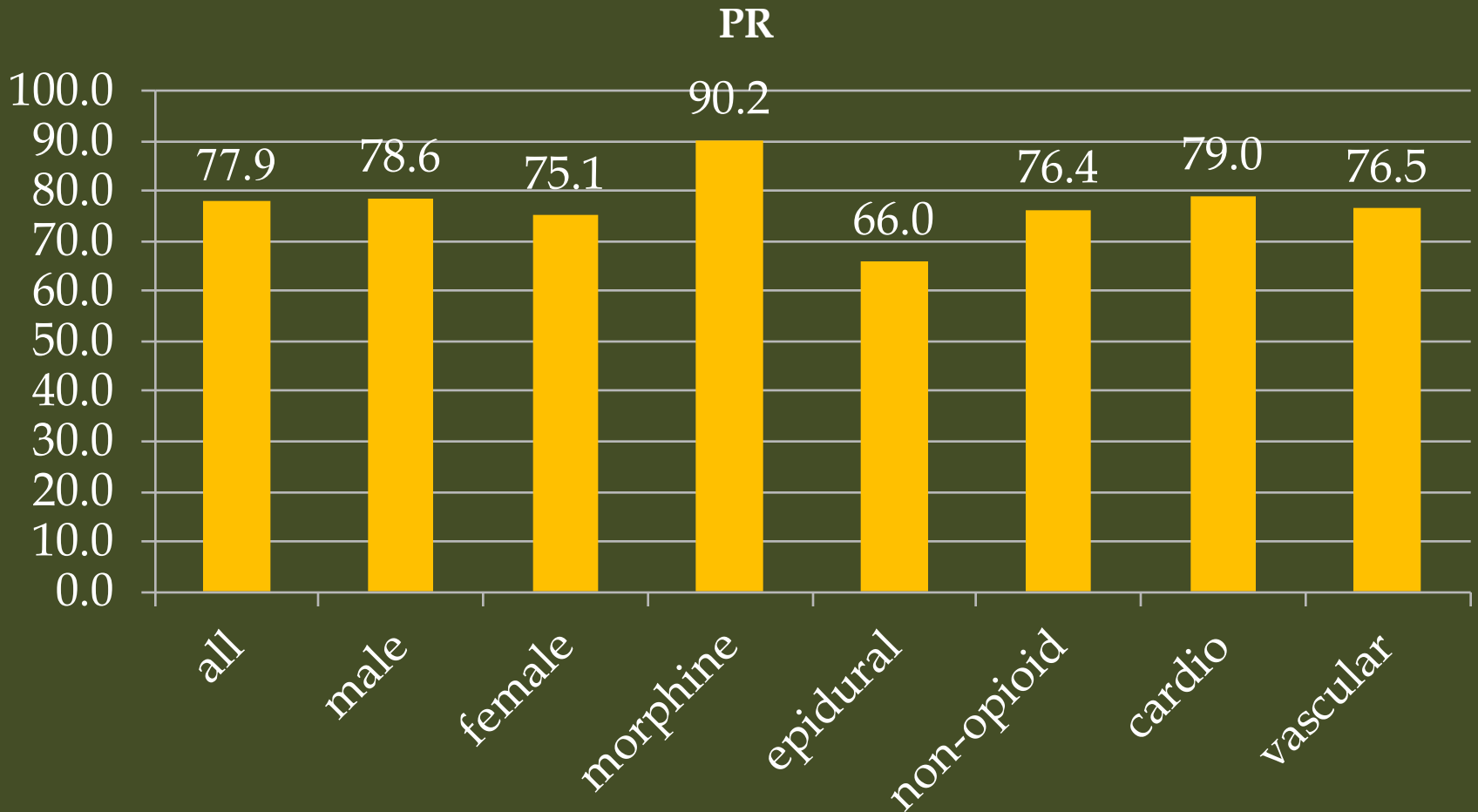




The patients' satisfaction with analgesia has moderate negative correlation with pain intensity at rest ( $R = - 0.6$ ;  $P < 0.00004$ ) and in activity ( $R = - 0.47$ ;  $P = 0.0021$ ).

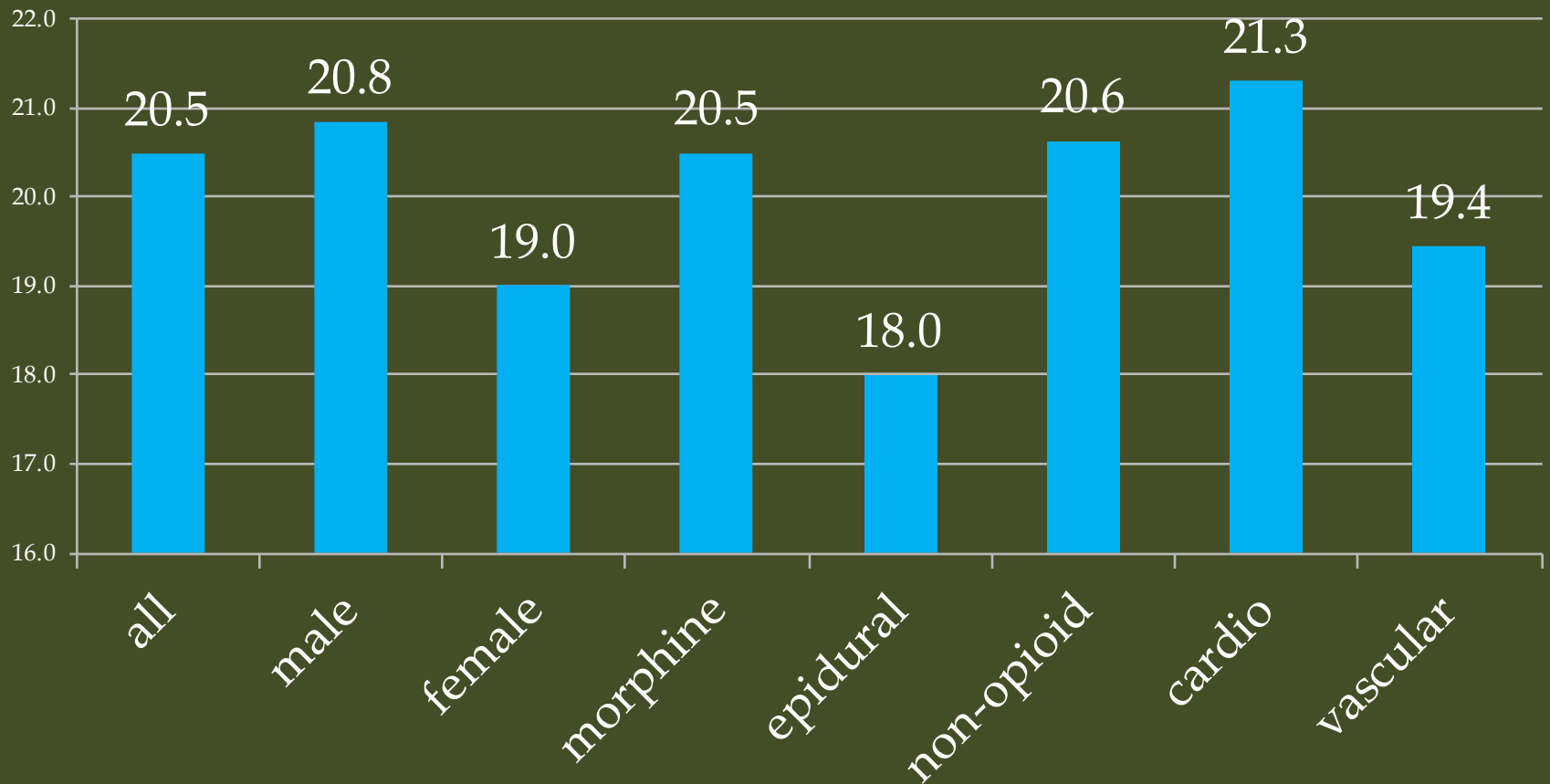


# Pulse rate

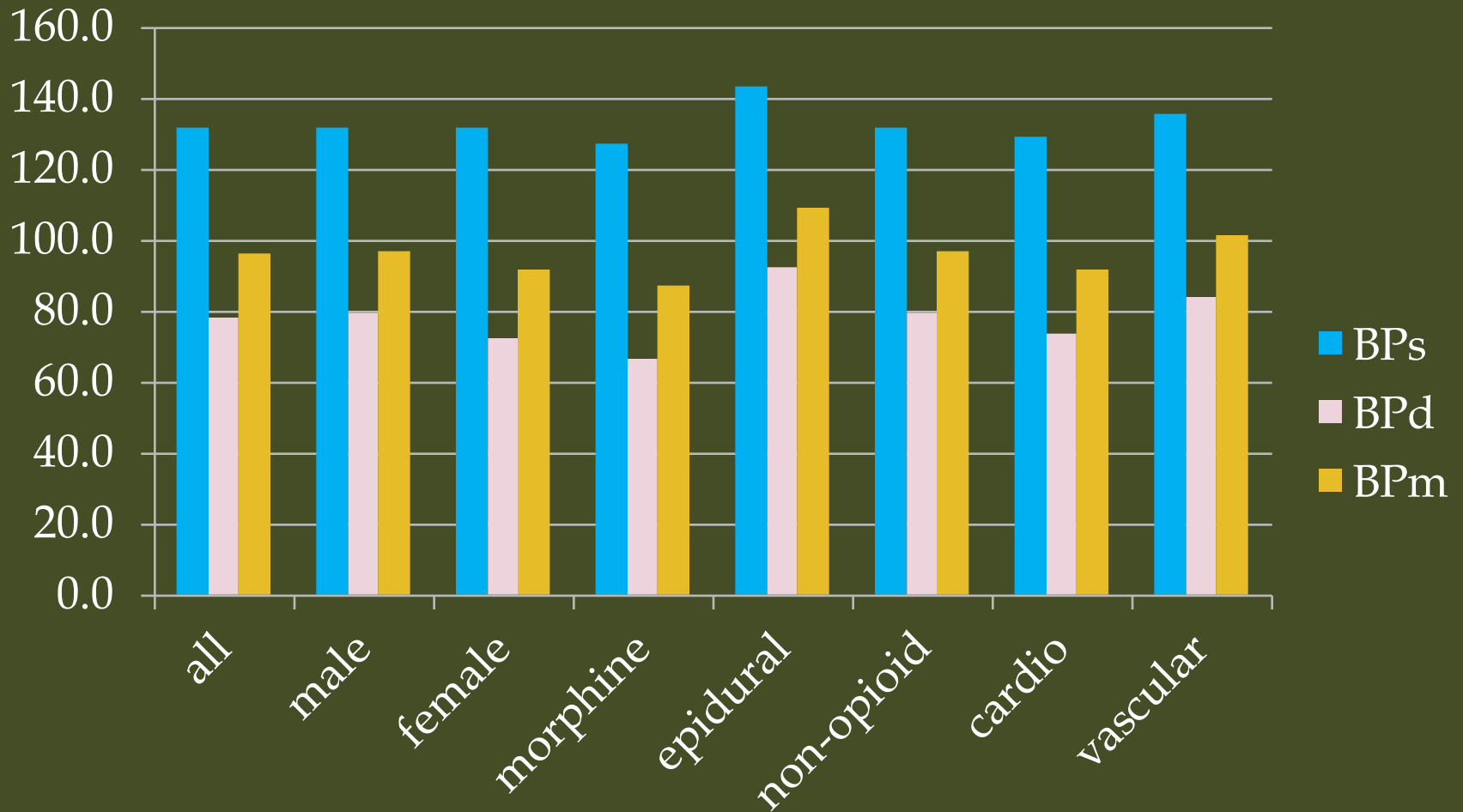


# Respiratory rate

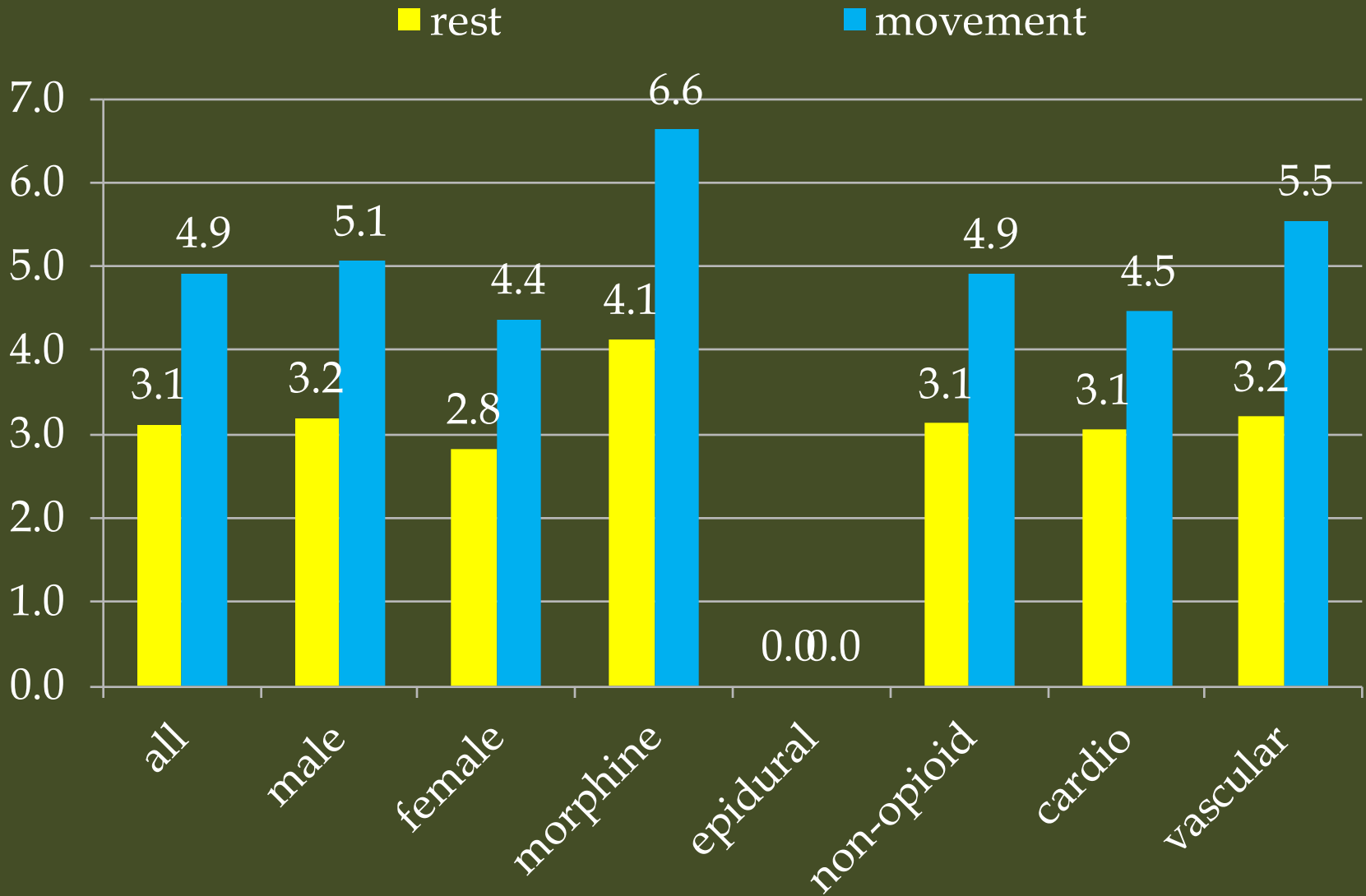
RR



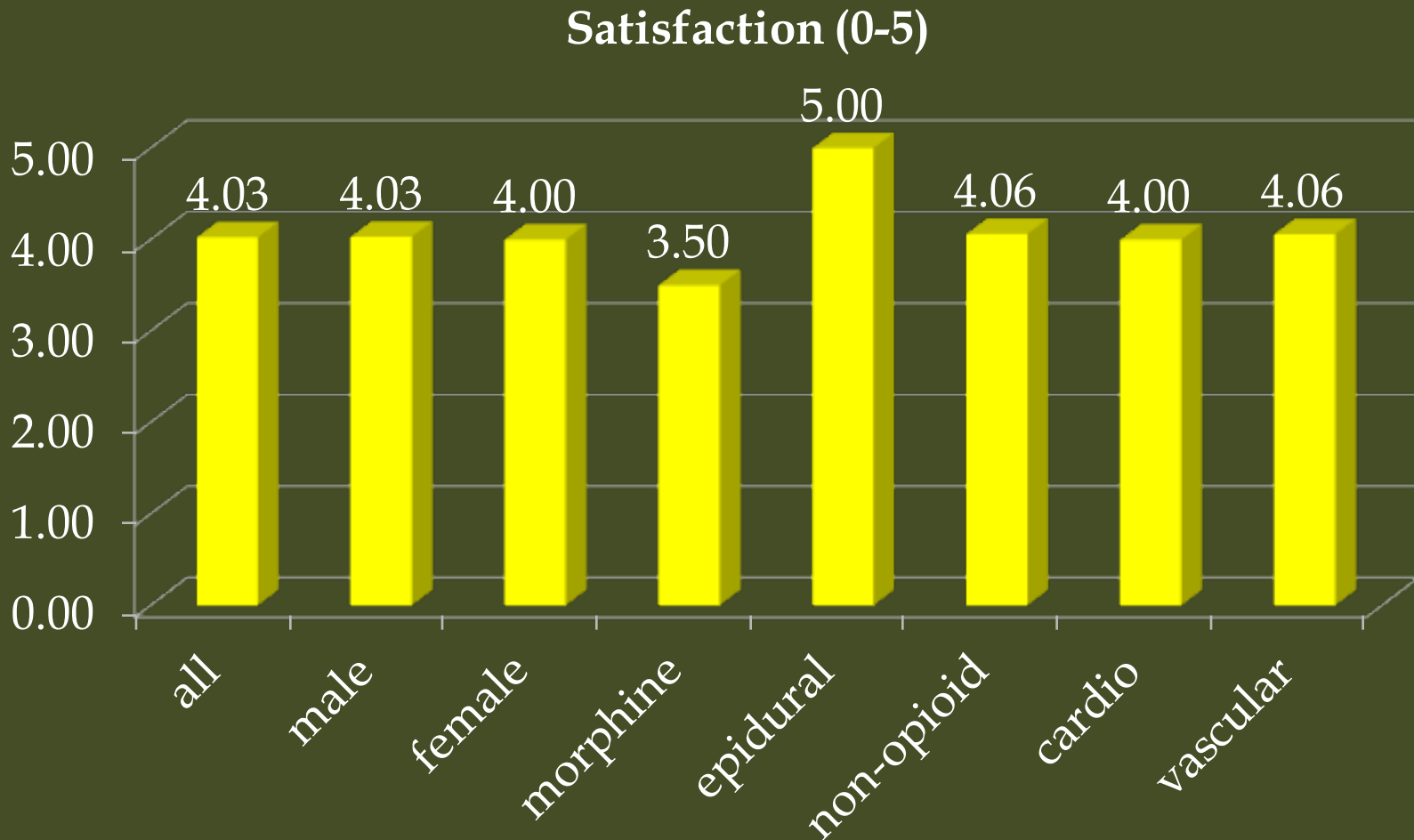
# Hemodynamic parameters



# Pain intensity



# Patients' satisfaction



There was no correlation between pain intensity, satisfaction and hemodynamic parameters (blood pressure systolic, diastolic, mean; pulse rate) and respiratory rate.  
( $R < 0,2$ )

	BPs	BPd	BPm	PR	RR
Pain at rest	-0,13	-0,07	-0,10	-0,02	-0,03
Pain in movement	-0,06	-0,09	-0,09	0,04	0,06
Satisfaction	0,06	0,01	0,03	0,05	0,01

# Conclusions:

- ▣ Prolonged epidural analgesia provides the most adequate postoperative analgesia and high patients' satisfaction in cardiovascular surgery.
- ▣ Patients with moderate pain intensity after cardio-vascular surgery have rather high satisfaction with their analgesia.
- ▣ Pain intensity does not correlate with hemodynamic parameters and respiratory rate in patients undergone cardiovascular surgery.
- ▣ **Patients in Ukraine are very patient.**



- ▣ Thank you for your attention!!!
- ▣ Дякуємо за увагу!!!