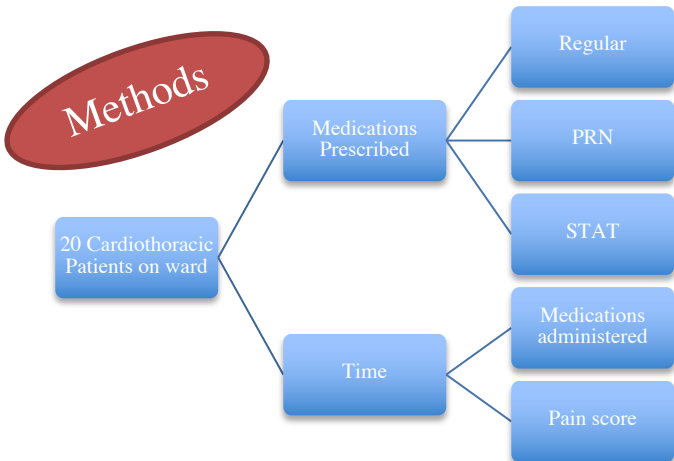


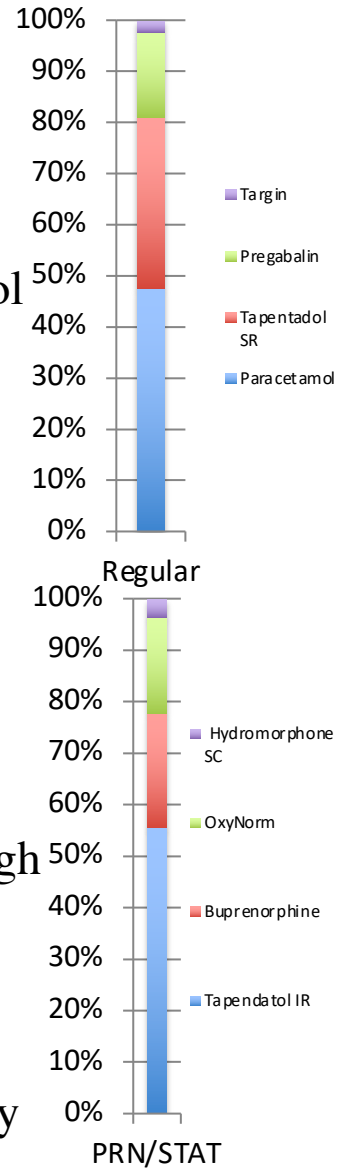
### Introduction

- Pain following both cardiac and thoracic surgeries is common
- Classified as moderate to severe in 75%
- Appropriately managed
  - Morbidity
  - Hospital stay
  - Cost
- Assess pain management
- Missed referrals to APS



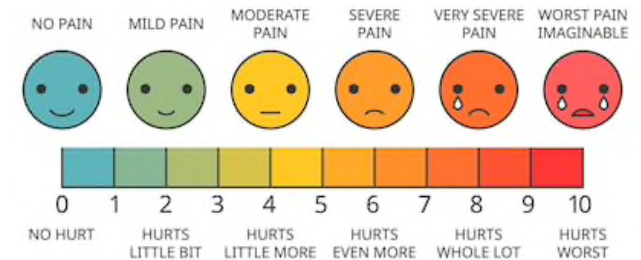
### Results

- 20 Patients
  - 15 cardiac
  - 5 thoracic
- 100% charted for paracetamol
  - According to NICE
  - 1 controlled
- 2 patients poorly controlled
  - 1 thoracic
  - 1 chronic pain patient
- Average pain score 2.21
- 6 had pain scores >5/10
- 83% settled following administration of breakthrough analgesia
- 70% had regular laxatives
- 50% had 2 anti-emetics
- No sedation or opioid toxicity



### Conclusion

- 90% well-managed
- Must be pre-emptive and multimodal
  - Thoracic
  - Chronic pain patients
- APS referral
  - PCA
  - Epidural
- Regular laxatives & 2 classes anti-emetics
- Highlight in post-operative care pathway



References  
 1. Choiniere, M., Watt-Watson, J., Victor, J., Baskett, R., Bussieres, J., Carrier, M., Cogan, J., Costello, J., Feindel, C., Guertin, M., Racine, M. and Taillefer, M., 2020. Prevalence Of And Risk Factors For Persistent Postoperative Nonanginal Pain After Cardiac Surgery: A 2-Year Prospective Multicentre Study.  
 2. NICE Guideline [NG 180], Perioperative Care in Adults, Page 11, NICE.org.uk, 2020. [online] Available at: <https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng180/resources/perioperative-care-in-adults-pdf-66142014963397>