## Nurse Prescriber Pain Management

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### **AIM**



## Clinical Governance Features of Nurse Prescribing

- Legal Basis
- Defined Education Requirements

Competency Assessment Collaboration and Employer Authorisation of Practice

- Professional Registration with Accountability
- National Practice Standards

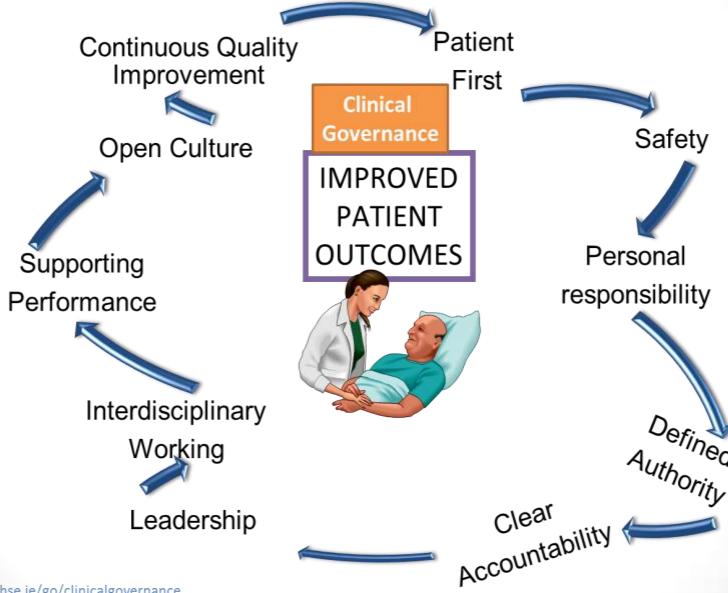
- Nurse and Midwife Prescribing Policy
- Communication with Patients

Monitoring of RNP Prescribing Practice Structured Audit of RNP Practice

Risk Management Processes Continuous Professional Development

Independent
Evaluation
and Recommendations

#### Guiding Principles for Quality and Safety



### Nurse Prescriber Pain Management

Pivotal Role in Providing a More Effective Pain Management Plan

Pharmacological

Non-

Pharmacological



## Benefits of Nurse Prescribers: Patients' Perspective

Provide Services Flexible Provide Services Accessible

#### Benefits: Nurse Prescribers Perspective



Increased job satisfaction

Improved self-confidence

Increased time with patients

Greater recognition of their professional role

Improvement of the level of medicines provided

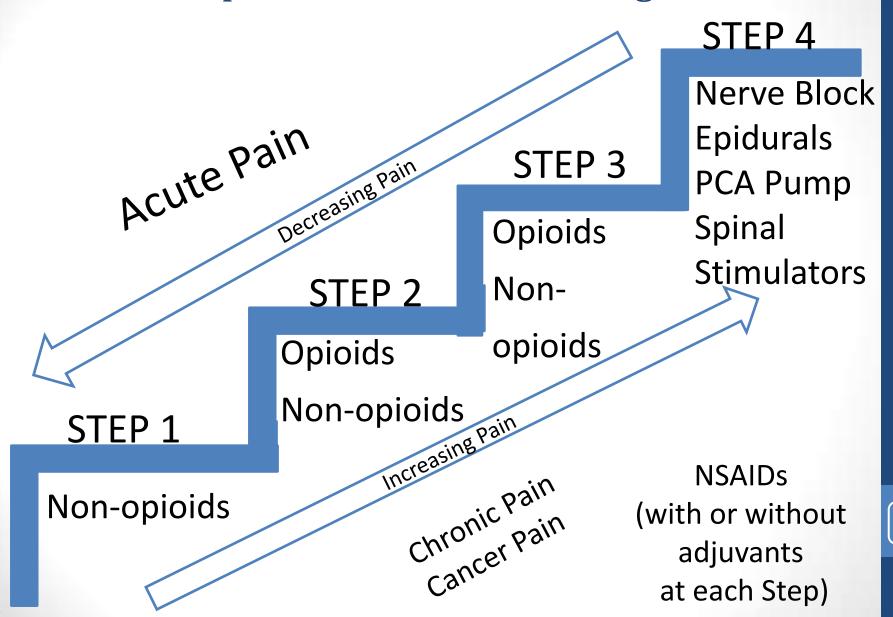
(Hobson et al. 2010, Stenner et al. 2012)

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### Time with Patients

• When time spent with patients is limited, as it tends to be in practice settings, it becomes more important to utilise all available means of understanding pain's complexity, and treat the person and not simply the pain.

#### New Adaptation of the WHO Analgesic Ladder







STEP 1 High-Tech Analgesia

STEP 2 Paracetamol

+/- NSAIDs, +/- SNRI, +/- Additional Opioids

STEP 3 Paracetamol

+/- NSAIDs, +/- SNRI

STEP 4 Paracetamol

+/- NSAIDs

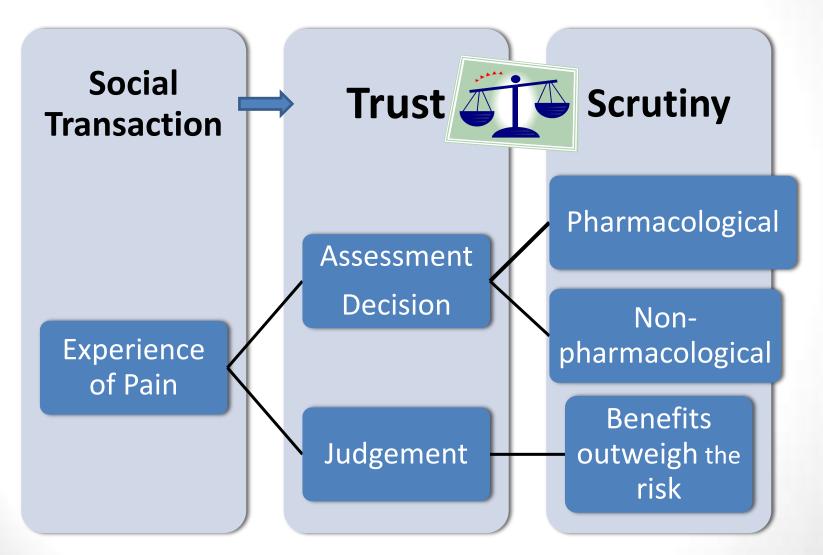
Pain

Limited

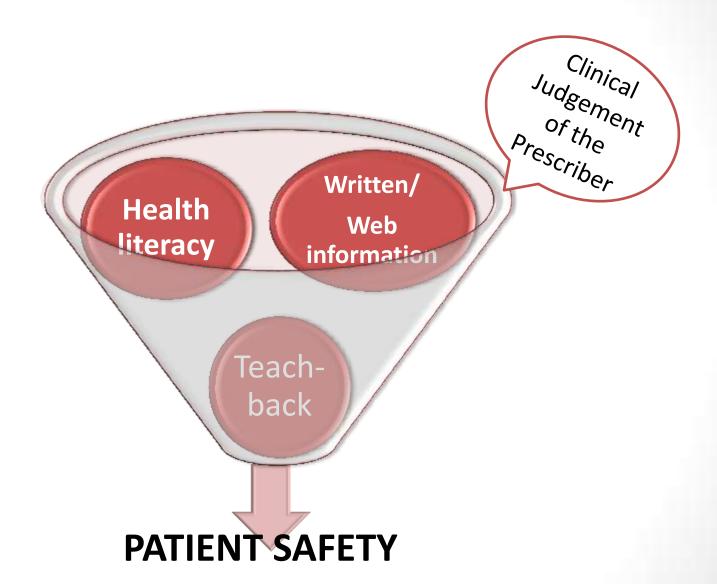
Period

Pain

## Assessment of Pain in the Clinical Encounter: Chronic Non-Cancer Pain



### Partnership in Medicine Taking



# Prescribing Information (PI) -Concordance

#### **NOT**

synonymous with compliance or adherence



#### **DOES NOT**

relate only to the medicine behaviour of the patient

#### **DEMONSTRATES**

the nature of interaction between prescriber and patient

#### **CAN BE**

synonymous with patientcentred care

(Chen et al. 2012)

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#### CASE 1

Male-aged 60

Surgery one-year ago for colorectal carcinoma

POD 3 post exploratory laparotomy for small bowel

adhesions

Minimal activity stoma

Mild pain incision at rest

Moderate pain incision on movement and

coughing

Epidural infusing at 8 mls/hour – Bupivacaine and

Fentanyl

Transfer from Epidural-?

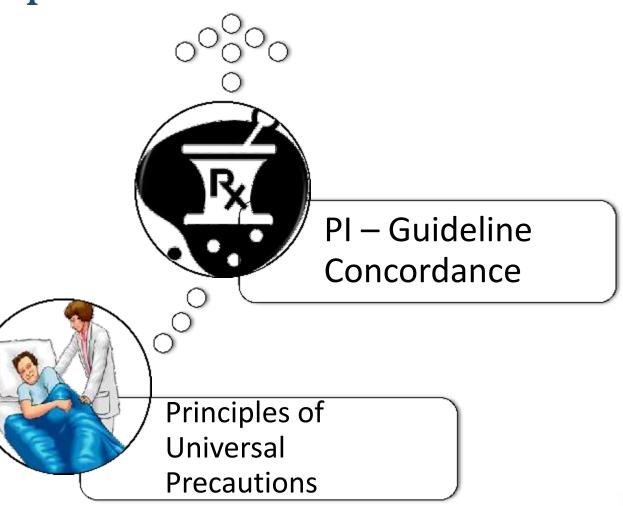


### Point Here-Case 1

'PATIENT GETS IT'



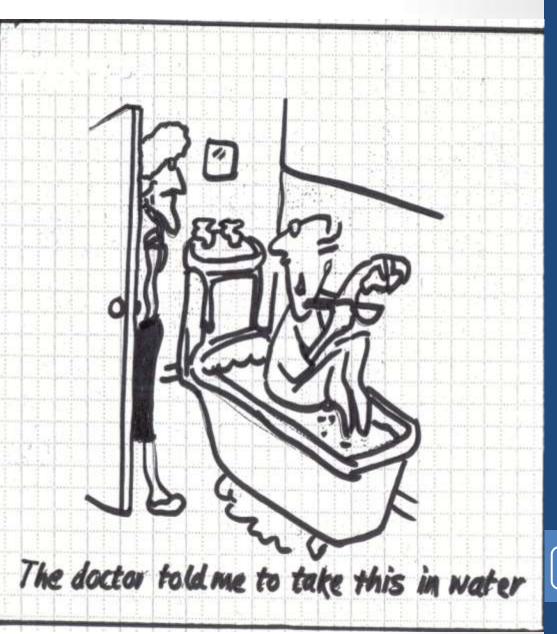
### Improvement Pain Outcomes





#### **Patient Education**

- Is critical in improving pain management:
  - Reduces anxiety
  - Allows realistic expectations
  - Improves patient satisfaction.



#### **Analgesic Gaps**

- Specific periods of time when pain management is inadequate that may lead to uncontrolled or severe pain<sup>1,2,3</sup>
  - Often occurring during transitions from epidural analgesia or intravenous (IV) patient-controlled analgesia (PCA) to the oral route of administration.
  - By definition, PRN pain medications cause analgesic gaps.
- Gaps in analgesia should be avoided!
  - 1. Carr DB, et al. Regional Anesthesia & Pain Medicine. 2005;30:286-291.
  - 2. Heitz JW et al. Current Opinion in Anaesthesiology. 2009 Oct;22(5):608-617.
  - 3. Chen PP et al. Anesthesia & Analgesia. 2001;92:224-227.



#### Case 2

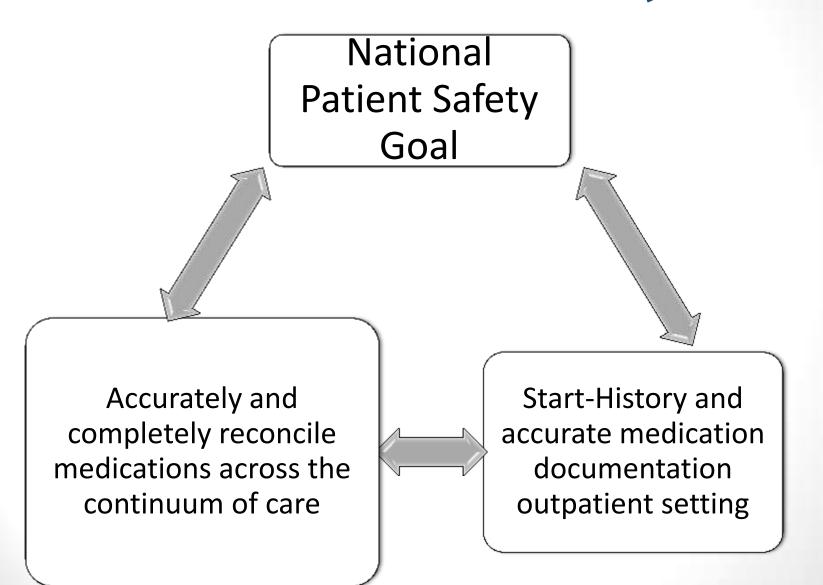
- 74 year old-male
- Post coronary artery bypass surgery (CABG) high risk 12 days post surgery
- Stormy postoperative trajectory
- Old right leg injury > 30 years ago
- Uneasy
- Restless
- Large pupils
- Mild cognitive impairment
- Blood work unremarkable
- Scans Nil of note
- X-Rays no #
- Simple analgesics
- Self-report severe right leg pain pain team referral

#### Medicines Reconciliation-Case 2

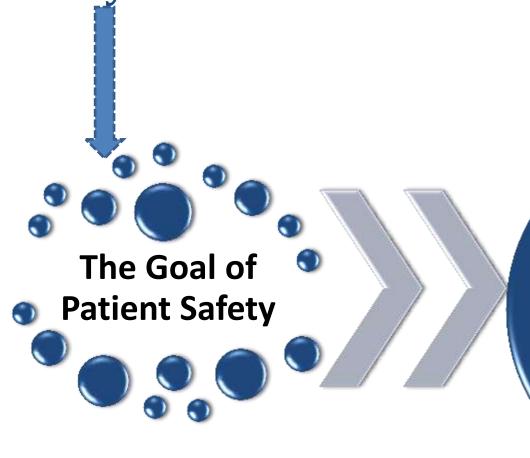


Process to Facilitate Patient Safety

### Medicines Reconciliation JCI



#### In My World as a Nurse Prescriber - Pain



Engineer
errorprevention
strategies
into my
prescriptive
activities

### Nurse Prescriber Pain Management

Advocate of Safety and Quality



Promoter of a
Collaborative
Culture

Key Role in Medicines
Reconciliation

#### Case 3

- Female -79-[thin but wiry]
- Admitted 10 days ago staging right knee surgery
- 2<sup>nd</sup> knee surgery on right knee-complicated by an

infection

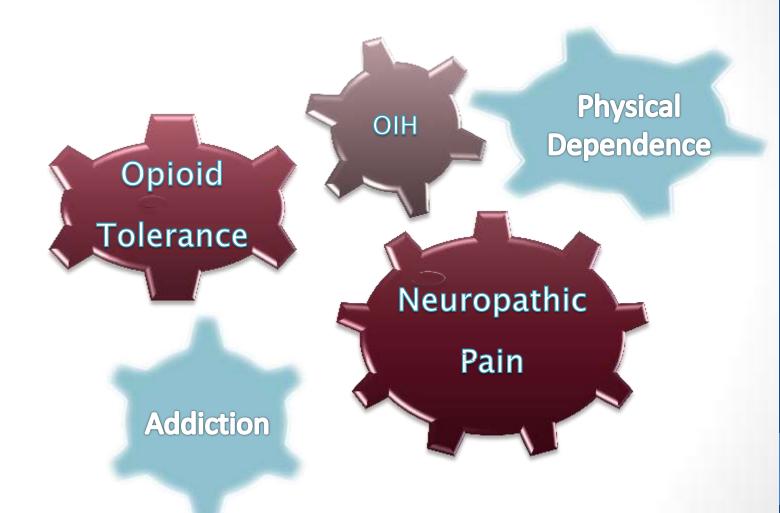
- Osteoarthritis
- Severe Pain Right Knee
- Pain Team Review ASAP

#### Case 3

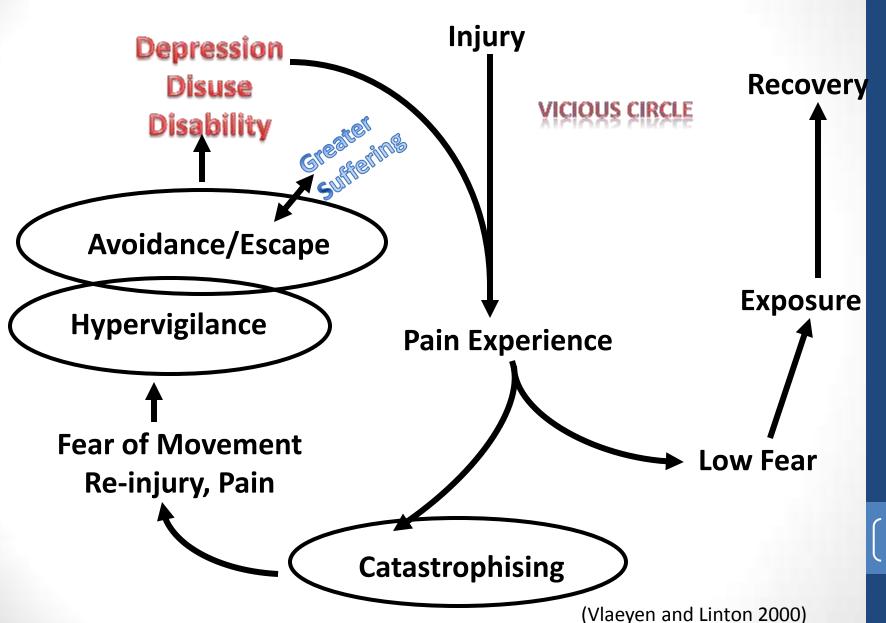
- Analgesic MEDS...
  - Paracetamol 1grm 6hourly
  - Duragesic 75 mics Transdermal Patch changed
     72hourly [> 10 months]
  - Oxycontin 15mgs BD (> 6 months)
  - OxyNorm 10mgs 6hourly PRN (> 6 months)
  - Amitriptyline 75mgs nocte
- Other MEDS...
  - Aspirin
  - Blood Work- CRP 189\*, ESR 55\*, WBC 12.74\*



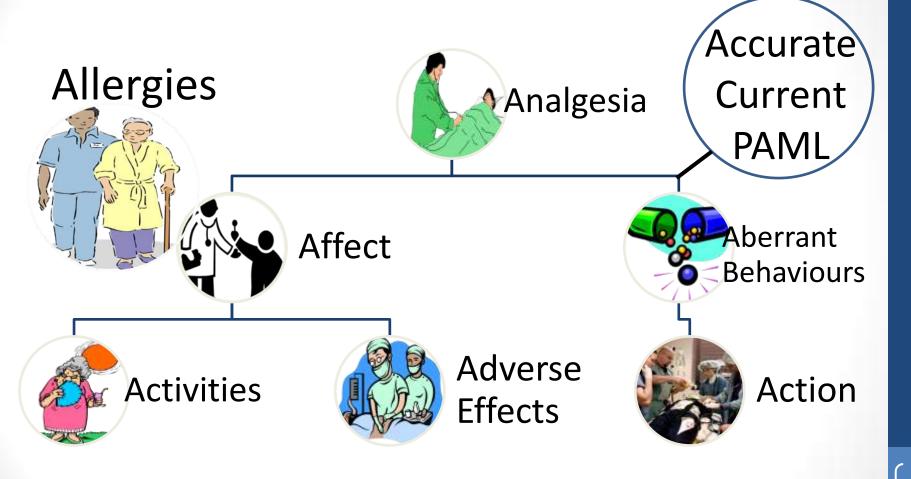
### One Size Fits All? Case 3



#### Cognitive-Behavioural Model of Pain-Related Fear



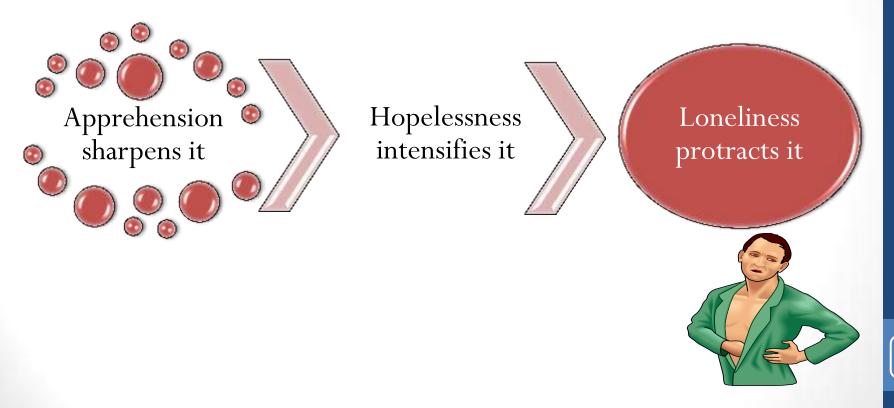
#### EIGHT A's Assessment Opioid Tolerant Patient



# Final Thoughts of a Nurse Prescriber: Pain Management

Compassionate conversation can restore a patient's balance in a way that picking a number on a pain scale does not (o connor 2012).

• Pain cannot easily be divided from the emotions surrounding it.



Mantel 2013



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www.postoppain.org www.paintoolkit.org