CHANGE PAIN & My pain feels like

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Disclaimer

Axel Drews is an employee of Grünenthal GmbH





"My Pain Feels Like...

The "My pain feels like..." initiative started in 2013 in collaboration with the Pain School, Italy to raise awareness for the burden of localized neuropathic pain patients. It is aimed to:

- help improving the communication between patients and physicians - 'matching the language' via the "my pain questionnaire"
- support patients in their need for information about their unbearable pain
- help improving LNP correct diagnosis and early treatment





















my pain feels like...

my pain

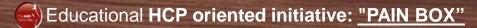
"My Pain Feels Like"

2 MAIN ACTIVITIES:

Educational patient oriented WEBSITE:



- LNP disease awareness
- Patients experiences sharing
- Service: "My pain questionnaire"





- It is a psychophysical experiment, in which people experience symptoms of localized neuropathic pain.
- Through this experiment physicians can better understand and actually feel what localized neuropathic pain patients describe as symptoms.



8 YEARS CHANGE PAIN

Change... HOW PAIN IS UNDERSTOOD

In 2009 we founded the CHANGE PAIN initiative with the aim to:

- enhance the understanding of chronic pain patients' needs
- help improve the management of chronic pain

In 2015 we added acute pain. Ever since, CHANGE PAIN is going beyond:

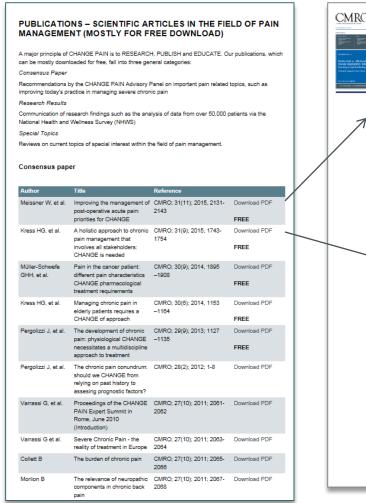
- raise awareness of the unmet needs in postoperative pain management
- develop solutions that improve post-operative pain management across Europe

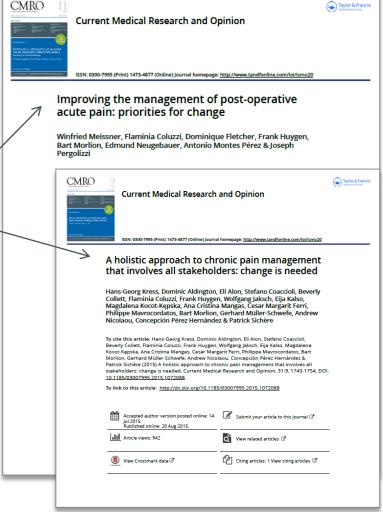






Published over 40 (inter-)national scientific publications & downloaded more than 20,000 times (mainly for free)









CHANGE PAIN acute



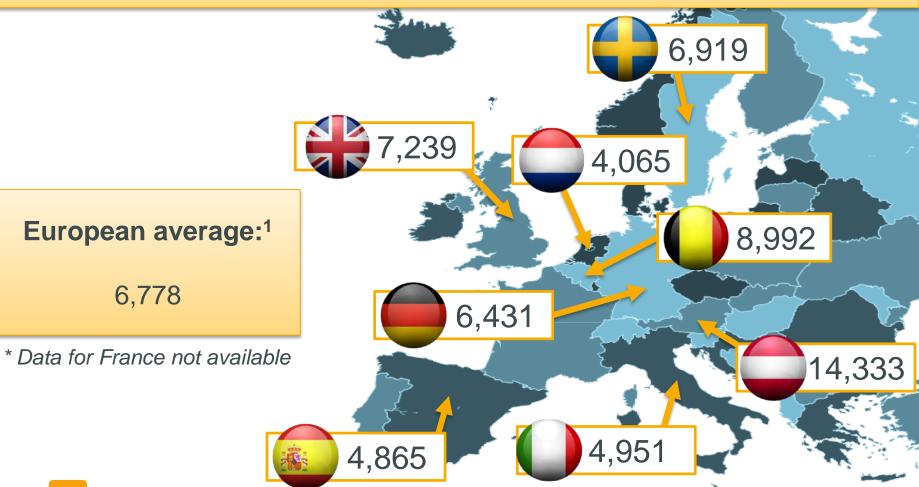
PAIN





Surgical procedures across Europe

Surgical procedures in selected countries* per 100,000 people:1







Post-operative pain across Europe

Across Europe:¹

- 50% of patients report moderate to severe pain.
- 23% of patients are in severe pain between half and all the time.

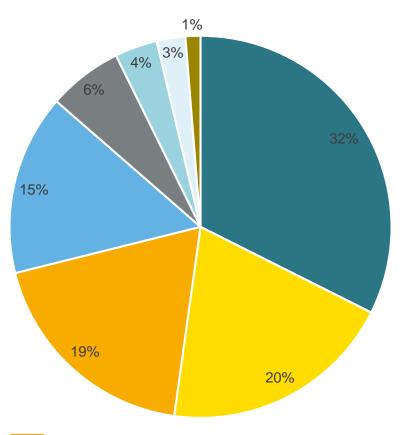






POP is under-reported at night-time¹

68% of patients experience pain during the night. Only 31% of the patients tell nurses they are in pain and 37% said they were not in pain.



Structure Process Outcome²

Graph adapted from [Closs]1



¹ Closs J, Briggs M and Everitt V. J Orthopaed Nurs. 1997; 1: 59–66



² Mainz J. Defining and classifying clinical indicators for quality improvement. Int J Qual Health Care 2003;15:523-30

Structure





EFORT, Grünenthal launch awareness campaign to address postoperative pain

Strong evidence has demonstrated that postoperative pain control after trauma and orthopaedic surgery improves outcomes. EFORT, in discussion with Grünenthal, mutually agreed on the importance of postoperative pain management (POPM). As a result EFORT and Grünenthal have entered into a partnership on POPM within the orthopaedic and trauma community, building on an existing campaign called CHANGE PAIN that Grünenthal already supports.

(Cáceres Palou continued on page 6)



Enric Cáceres Palou



Process/Outcome





Call for Applicants

Join a project to improve perioperative pain management of your patients

EFIC and PAIN OUT¹ invite healthcare providers caring for patients undergoing surgery to apply for a project aimed at improving management of perioperative pain

This is a pilot project which will be carried out in:

Austria, Belgium, France, Italy, Netherlands, Serbia, Spain and Switzerland

Once the pilot is complete, EFIC and PAIN OUT aim to make the program accessible to providers across Europe

The project is funded by Grünenthal GmbH via its CHANGE PAIN initiative.





Outcome



What defines a good quality in post-operative pain management?

"Early rehabilitation and discharge of a satisfied patient with low pain and few side effects" 1

Advisory Board CHANGE PAIN acute



A true story about what needs to change

"It was not possible to stabilise his condition and after a few days it resulted in intestinal perforation. The subsequent emergency operation thankfully went very well, but my husband and I were confronted with completely inadequate post-operative pain care. For several nights my husband suffered unimaginable pain which he only endured by shouting loudly. He did not receive help. The night nurse on duty refused to call an anaesthetist - in my opinion this was a clear case of failure to give assistance. What's more there were only three anaesthetists on night duty and two of them were working exclusively in the operating theatre. There was only one anaesthetist available on the wards for the patients and he was not able to take care of more than ten patients. Anyway, he had to stay with a patient for an average of 20 minutes to ensure the efficacy of his treatment. Therefore, I don't think any assistance would have come even if the nurse had contacted the

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anaesthetist. I personally only learned about the conditions the next morning and had virtually no opportunity to help my husband or to make provisions for the coming night. On the contrary, I was just as helpless in this situation as my husband. As a relative I would have liked my husband to have had the opportunity to help himself. I would have liked him not to have been dependent on the overworked hospital staff."

In order to sensitise us all to the need and benefits of our products, we would



>CHANGE PAIN® Taking care of pain