

Can we use pain as a quality indicator for health care



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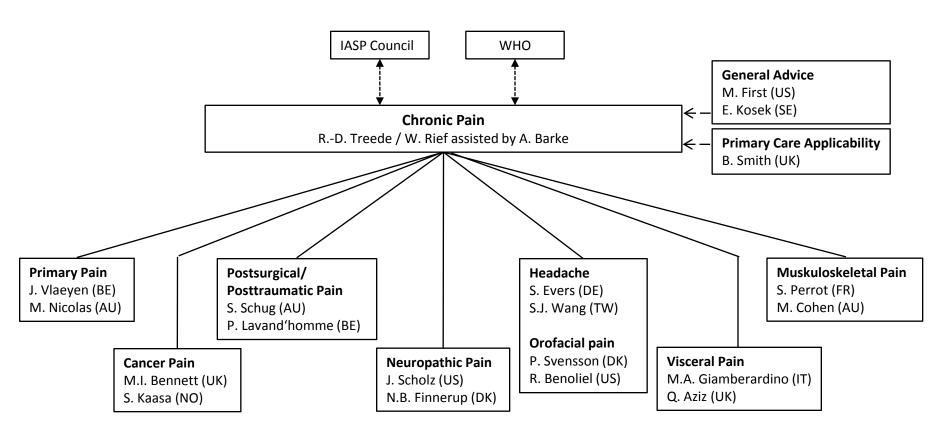
Pain severity and Quality of Life Pain as QoL indicator

Pain as quality indicator for healthcare systems.



Pain severity and Quality of Life





Chronic Pain Diagnoses for ICD11





Pain severity

Pain severity =

a combination of pain intensity, pain-related distress and pain-related disability

pain intensity last week (measured on a VAS / NRS)

no pain - worst pain I can imagine

0 = no pain 1 = mild pain (NRS: 1-3; VAS: <31mm) 2 = moderate pain (NRS: 4-6; VAS: 31-54mm) 3 = severe pain (NRS: 7-10; VAS: 55-100mm)

pain-related distress (measured VAS/NRS) Similar to "distress thermometer"

not distressing – as distressing as it could be

pain-related disability (measured VAS/NRS)

No interference – unable to carry on activities

Patient quality of life: EQ5D

Under each heading, please tick the ONE box that best describes your health TODAY.

+

0, P				
MOBILITY			f perceived proble d as follows	ms
I have no problems in walking about				
I have slight problems in walking about		1 🗆 2 🗹		
I have moderate problems in walking about		3	Level = 2	
I have severe problems in walking about		4 🗆		
I am unable to walk about		5 🗆		
SELF-CARE				
I have no problems washing or dressing myself				
I have slight problems washing or dressing myself		1 🗹		
I have moderate problems washing or dressing myself		2 🗆 3 🗆	Level = 1	
I have severe problems washing or dressing myself		4 🗆	Level - 1	
I am unable to wash or dress myself		5 🗆		
USUAL ACTIVITIES (e.g. work, study, housework, family or leisure activities)				
I have no problems doing my usual activities				
I have slight problems doing my usual activities		1 🗹		
I have moderate problems doing my usual activities		2 🗆 3 🗆	Level = 1	
I have severe problems doing my usual activities		4 🗆		
I am unable to do my usual activities		5 🗆		
PAIN / DISCOMFORT	_			
I have no pain or discomfort				
I have slight pain or discomfort		1 🗆		
I have moderate pain or discomfort	1	2 🗆 3 🗹	Level = 3	major constituent of QoL
I have severe pain or discomfort		4 🗆		•
I have extreme pain or discomfort		5 🗆		often negative predictor for outcome
ANXIETY / DEPRESSION				8 1
I am not anxious or depressed				
I am slightly anxious or depressed		1 🗆		
I am moderately anxious or depressed		2 🗆 3 🗆	Laural – 4	
I am severely anxious or depressed		3 🗆 4 🗹	Level = 4	
I am extremely anxious or depressed		5 🗆		
		Healt	h state 21134	



Patient quality of life: ICF generic set

BODY FUNCTIONS

=Physiological functions of body systems (including psychological functions)

b130	Energy and drive functions						
	General mental functions of physiological and psychological mechanisms that cause the individual to move to- wards satisfying specific needs and general goals in a persistent manner. Inclusions: functions of energy level, motivation, appetite, craving (including craving for substances that can be abused) and impulse control Exclusions: consciousness functions (b110); temperament and personality functions (b126); sleep functions (b134); psy- chomotor functions (b147); emotional functions (b152)						
b152	Emotional functions						
	Specific mental functions related to the feeling and affective components of the processes of the mind. Inclusions: functions of appropriateness of emotion, regulation and range of emotion; affect; sadness, happiness, love, fear, anger, hate, tension, anxiety, joy, sorrow; lability of emotion; flattening of affect Exclusions: temperament and personality functions (b126); energy and drive functions (b130)						
b280	Sensation of pain						
	Sensation of unpleasant feeling indicating potential or actual damage to some body structure. Inclusions: sensations of generalized or localized pain in one or more body part, pain in a dermatome, stabbing pain, burning pain, dull pain, aching pain; impairments such as myalgia, analgesia and hyperalgesia						

ACTIVITIES AND PARTICIPATION

= execution of a task or action by an individual and involvement in a life situation

1000	
d230	Carrying out daily routine
	Carrying out simple or complex and coordinated actions in order to plan, manage and complete the requirements
	of day-to-day procedures or duties, such as budgeting time and making plans for separate activities throughout the
	day.
	Inclusions: managing and completing the daily routine; managing one's own activity level
	Exclusion: undertaking multiple tasks (d220)
d450	Walking
	Moving along a surface on foot, step by step, so that one foot is always on the ground, such as when strolling, sauntering, walking forwards, backwards or sideways.
	Inclusions: walking short or long distances; walking on different surfaces; walking around obstacles
	Exclusions: transferring oneself (d420); moving around (d455)
d455	Moving around
	Moving the whole body from one place to another by means other than walking, such as climbing over a rock or running down a street, skipping, scampering, jumping, somersaulting or running around obstacles. Inclusions: crawling, climbing, running, jogging, jumping and swimming Exclusions: transferring oneself (d420); walking (d450)
d850	Remunerative employment
	Engaging in all aspects of work, as an occupation, trade, profession or other form of employment, for payment, as an employee, full or part time, or self-employed, such as seeking employment and getting a job, doing the required tasks of the job, attending work on time as required, supervising other workers or being supervised, and perform- ing required tasks alone or in groups. Inclusions: self-employment, part-time and full-time employment









International Association for the Study of Pain





Chronic Pain Diagnoses for ICD11: severity includes QoL Chronic primary pain: CWP, FMS, CRPS, IBS, TMD, ... Primary headaches

Chronic Pain as co-diagnosis in ICD11: part of QoL and prognosis Postsurgical/posttraumatic pain: code with surgery or trauma Cancer pain: code with cancer or its treatment Neuropathic pain: code with neurological diagnosis Orofacial pain: secondary trigeminal neuralgia Visceral pain: code with organ diagnosis musculoskeletal pain: code with orthopedic/rheumatology diagnosis

If present: lower QoL, lower functioning, poor prognosis, higher healthcare efforts, ...

Chronic pain may shift from co-diagnosis to primary diagnosis

Quality indicators for Health Care (SIP 2013)

Structural Indicators

... inform about what kind of infrastructure, tool, service, etc. is available to provide health care services.

e.g. numbers of inhabitants per inpatient pain service/per outpatient pain service, pain education programmes for physicians/psychologists/physiotherapists, board certification for pain medicine possible, national pain plan, national guidelines for neuropathic pain, back pain, headache, cancer pain

Process Indicators

... inform about what kind of action is being taken

to provide health care services.

e.g. measuring pain as 5th vital sign, implementing & using pain registries, measurement of patient activity after pain assessment, educating patients

Outcome Indicators

... inform about the result from delivering the health care service. This type of indicator is of particular relevance to patients, as they give information on whether or not a specific health care service was successful. e.g. pain relief, quality of life, return-to-work

Specific national SIP Recommendations 2013



National Quality Indicators	F	D	Ι	NL	Р	UK
Structure						
existence of national action plan against pain	Х	Х	Х		Х	Х
core curricula on pain	Х	Х				
number of physicians with pain diploma	Х	Х				
certified pain teams	Х	Х				Х
number of new patients per year	Х					Х
Process						
standardized assessment		Х	Х		Х	
practice recommendations	Х	Х			Х	Х
existence of multidisciplinary team	Х					Х
number of patients with ICD code "chronic refractory pain"	Х	Х				
quality contract between pain centers and payors		Х				
reimbursement of multidisciplinary pain treatment, in-patients		Х				
Outcome						
waiting times		Х				Х
pain outcome				Х		Х
Quality of life						Х



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Pain as quality indicator for healthcare systems. (e.g. Belgium, Germany, France, Italy, Portugal) vs. Quality indicators for pain management. (e.g. acute pain, chronic cancer pain, chronic non-cancer pain)