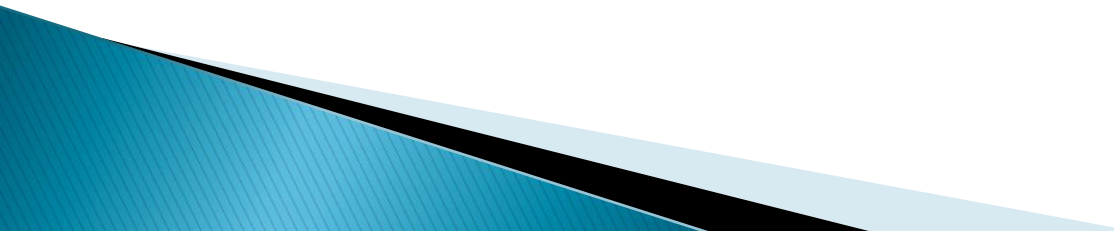


PAIN EDUCATION IN NURSING SCHOOL RWANDA

BY

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INTRODUCTION

- The nurse's primary commitment is to the health, welfare, comfort and safety of the patient.
 - Knowledge of pain and pain assessment, standard of care for pain management enhances the nurse's **ability** to **advocate** for and assure effective pain management for each patient.
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Cont.

- ▶ Nurses are the first health care providers staying on the bedside:
 - Assess pain in all patients(awake and ICU pts)
 - Reporters
 - Give pain medications ordered by physicians.

Feedback
& order



NURSING CURRICULUM

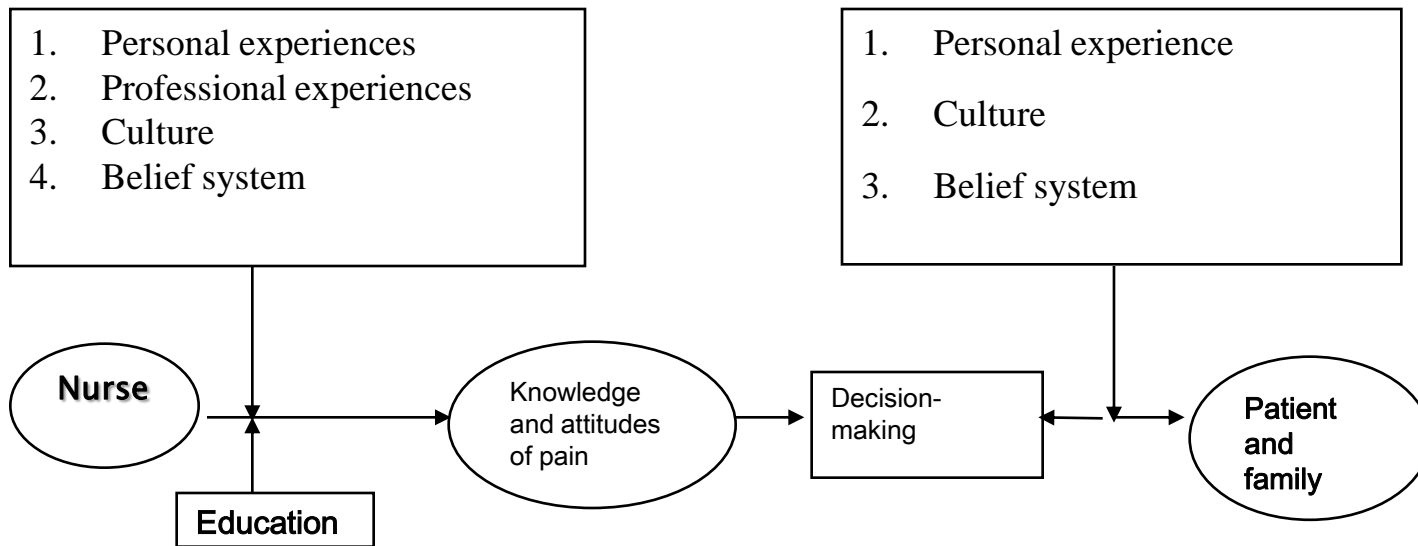
–Theory component:

- ▶ Pharmacology for pain medication in general
- ▶ Non pharmacological technics available
- ▶ No detailed specific content on pain management

–Practical skills :

- ▶ Pain assessment tools not available or not used
- ▶ Limited awareness of pain management in clinical setting where they do clinical placement

Conceptual framework on pain management

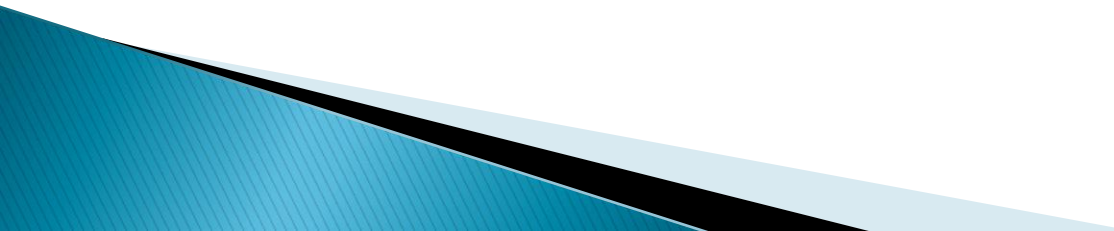


(adapted from Greipp's theory of ethical decision making 1992).

Clinical findings on pain management

- ▶ Nurses's inability to effectively assess the patient's pain
- ▶ Limited knowledge about pain among health care providers
- ▶ Cultural bias about pain management
- ▶ Fear about pain medication side effects especially for patients in critical conditions(Nyirigira, 2018 ;Ufashingabire, 2016,)

Way forward.....

- ▶ The need of standardized consolidated curriculum on pain related modules
 - ▶ Clinical rotation and supervision emphasizing on pain assessment and management
 - ▶ Strong program & standardised on pain management in hospital settings countrywide, associated with continuous professional development courses on pain are important.
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cont.

- ▶ Nurses' scope of practice
- ▶ Studies are done but there is a need of implementation of research recommendations to the target population and research settings.

THANK YOU