



*Patient Centered Care*

# ***NURSING INVOLVEMENT IN PAIN MANAGEMENT AT KING FAISAL HOSPITAL, KIGALI (KFH, K)***

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16<sup>th</sup> January 2020

# INTRODUCTION

Pain committee was established in 2009 September at the KFH, K with the majority being nurses.

The members were appointed by the CEO with clear roles and responsibilities


The committee developed hospital pain management policies and guidelines

The committee members were trained on pain management by Dr Roger Gouke from Australia with a colleague from Canada; and they in turn trained the KFH, K clinical staff

# BACKGROUND

The Pain Management Committee (PMC) came to existence as an accreditation component when the hospital started the process of getting accredited.

The committee mandate was to monitor and improve pain management in the hospital through the training of clinical staff on pain management, policies and guidelines and monitored the adherence to the policies and guidelines through quality improvement projects and clinical audits




A pain personnel (Nurse) was appointed in 2016 and their responsibility is to follow up issues related to pain management in the hospital, ensure that there is continuous training of clinical staff, give feedback to the key managers on the areas to be improved and the committee


A pain service is to be opened in future to handle all chronic and acute pain management cases. Currently though the acute pain management is being overseen by the PMC through the pain personnel in the inpatient services.


# NURSING INVOLVEMENT IN PAIN MANAGEMENT, IN KFH,K

In KFH, K the nurse's roles and responsibilities in relation to pain management include:

- to be knowledgeable on pain management policies and guidelines
- contributing to the formulation, implementation and evaluation of hospital policies & guidelines
- acknowledging and accepting that the patient is in pain and intervenes in a timely manner

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- awareness of the barriers to effective pain management which may include personal, cultural and institutional
  - understanding the detrimental effects of unrelieved pain and inform the patients of the same
  - ensuring that the patients are assessed appropriately using the tools approved in the hospital
  - identifying the most likely source of the pain
  - developing individualized patient plans and implementing them
  - reassessing the patient for pain at regular intervals and adjust the plan accordingly

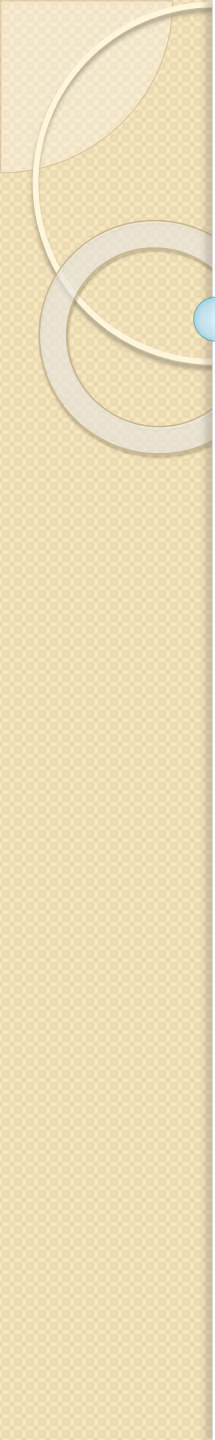
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- collaborating and consulting with other clinicians for an effective interdisciplinary plan to address each patient's pain
  - implement pain management strategies and indicate nursing interventions
  - evaluating the effectiveness of the strategies and the nursing interventions
  - Educating patients and their families regarding their role in pain management, effects of unrelieved pain, their responsibility to report pain before it gets severe, how to overcome barriers affecting pain management; pain management plan and expected outcome of the care

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- administering pain medication (where applicable)
  - documenting and reporting the interventions, patient response and their outcomes
  - advocate for patient and family effective pain management
  - Participate in quality improvement projects to measure the adherence to the set policies/guidelines then give feedback to the clinicians and ensure effective pain management in the hospital



# CONCLUSION

- Nurses spend the most part of their day with patients and as such play a vital role to improve safe pain management for patients in their care.
- Wrong assessment of pain leads to wrong management, making continuous orientation and re-orientation of the nurses an important aspect of improving the care of patients
- The nursing management involves planning, implementation and evaluation.
- It is important that the nurses are aware of the hospital policies and procedures in relation to pain management and implement them



**THANK YOU**