




**KPI PAIN MANAGEMENT**

- ✓ Pain is the one of the most common reason for the public to call for help, everyday our service has hundreds of interactions with patients suffering from pain.
- ✓ Each case and each patient is unique, the strategy you choose to treat pain may vary from case to case and from person to person.
- ✓ With hundreds of interactions there are hundreds of opportunities to really make a positive difference in a patient's experience.

- ✓ NAS is prioritizing pain management as one of the first clinical Key Performance Indicators (KPI) of 2022.
- ✓ We are also launching our KPI with a widespread approach, seeking to improve our standards of pain management to all our patients.
- ✓ Our goal is to provide at least a three point reduction in our patient's pain, this is defined as a clinically significant reduction in pain. We will be reporting publicly on our ability to achieve this KPI.



Key Data points	Description
<b>Document pain classification</b>	All pertinent information from the patient assessment should be captured on the ePCR, underlying aetiology / anatomic location / temporal nature / intensity
<b>Document pain scores pre / post treatment</b>	Any patient suffering from pain should have at least two documented pain scores, single pain scores do not allow for interpretation of the data and therefore do not allow us to establish the positive or negative impact of our care.
<b>Document the frequency of reassessment and / or interventions</b>	Vital signs, non pharmacological interventions or pharmacological therapies should be documented frequently. As broad guide you should ensure you document at minimum the following intervals; severe pain <5min - moderate pain <10min - mild pain <15min.
<b>Document rationale for withholding analgesia</b>	Each patient who presents with pain has the right to be treated for pain, if the practitioner has valid reasons for withholding analgesia they should be clearly documented on the ePCR.

- Appropriate pain management is a fundamental aspect of patient care, practitioners of all grades should aim to become highly skilled in the accurate assessment, diagnosis, and treatment and documentation of pain in the pre-hospital setting. Keep these key points in mind
1. Don't accept the idea that pain cannot be managed effectively until arrival at ED.
  2. Pain management consists of treating the cause wherever possible while simultaneously incorporating psychological, physical and pharmacological analgesic interventions.
  3. Document the first pain score before treatment, reassess regularly and document changes in pain following treatment
- For further learning opportunities please follow the link or just scan the QR code.
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**NAS PAIN MANAGEMENT CYCLE**