

# Pain Treatment Practice and Its Impact on Patient Satisfaction in Emergency Department: Experience From Tikur Anbessa Specialized Hospital, Ethiopia, 2019.

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## Abstract

Oligoanalgesia is common in emergency practice. Major barriers for undertreatment of pain are lack of staff training in recognition, measurement and adequate pain treatment. Despite the global attention being given over the years, undertreatment of pain in the clinical practice is still prevalent. The general objective of this study is to assess the pain treatment practice and its impact on patient satisfaction in the emergency department of Tikur Anbessa Specialized Hospital, July 15-19, 2019 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Single centered, prospective, observational study for a continuous 24 hours of 5 days was conducted on total of 106 patients with history of recent pain. Numeric Rating Scale was used to assess patient's severity of pain. Each patient was evaluated twice, initially at triage and 2- 4 hours after arrival. The desire for analgesics was assessed at triage and Patient's level of satisfaction was also assessed during the second evaluation. Data was analysed with SPSS version 21. Out of 106 patients male account for 57.5% with M:F ratio of 1.3. The mean age of participants was 42.53years (SD=16.3). The majority of patients were having medial emergency followed by oncologic emergency and trauma. The mean initial numeric rating scale out of 10 was 5.88 (SD=2.09). The majority of patients, 77.4% (n=82) did not

receive analgesics prior to emergency presentation, despite the fact that 57.5% (n=61) of them were referred by primary care taker. They majority, 68.87% (n=73) of patients reported overall satisfaction with pain treatment, despite the presence of 54% (n=52) under treatment.. There were a significant under treatment of pain in the emergency department of Tikur Anbessa Specialized Hospital. Under recognition of pain by physicians and decision not to prescribe was the major reason patients didn't take analgesics. Despite that, patient satisfaction was good and repeat mean numeric rating score was also decreased

Scientific evidence for the highest quality quantity, timing, and length of food is lacking. The authors of this have a look at investigated the relation among meal frequency and timing and modifications in frame mass index (BMI). Their effects propose that in relatively healthy adults, eating much less often, no snacking, eating breakfast, and ingesting the most important meal within the morning may be powerful strategies for stopping long-time period weight advantage. eating breakfast and lunch five-6 h aside and making the in a single day speedy last 18-19 h can be a beneficial sensible method.

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