

IN ASSOCIATION WITH



**SIP**  
Societal Impact of Pain

# 4th European Annual Event „Societal Impact of Pain“

## Focus Group 1

**How to measure improved chronic non-malignant pain management in the EU?**

**– Quality Indicators for Good Practice in Pain Management**

14<sup>th</sup> May 2013, Brussels

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**President**



# SIP 2013 Focus Group 1



**According to “SIP Road Map for Action”  
No 7 on “Monitoring Outcomes”:**

**How to measure improved chronic non-malignant pain management in the EU? – Quality Indicators for Good Practice in Pain Management:**

**Chairs:** **Waltraud Klasnic**, Austrian Member of the European Economic and Social Committee  
**Juan Perez-Cajaraville**, EFIC Councilor, Spain

**Moderator:** **Roman Haas**, Medical Quality GmbH, Austria  
**SIP Reporter:** **Andrea Warpakowski**, Medical Journalist, Germany

**Objective:**

To build a comprehensive set of **evidence-based indicators of good quality pain management:**

**SIP Recommendations of European Quality Indicators of Outcome.**

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**How to measure improved chronic non-malignant pain management in the EU? – Quality Indicators for Good Practice in Pain Management:**

**Development of SIP Recommendations of European Quality Indicators of Outcome:**

- **Pilot project** that was supervised by Professor **Pedro Saturno** (University of Murcia, Spain) and has been successfully pilot-tested or validated in the **Spanish Health Care System** by 10 out of 17 Spanish regions.
- **International expert group** provided a **draft paper** prior to the SIP Focus Group meeting today
- **SIP Recommendations**

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## How to measure improved chronic non-malignant pain management in the EU? – Quality Indicators for Good Practice in Pain Management:

### Three types of indicators:

- **Structural Indicators**

Infrastructure

- **Process Indicators**

Kind of action taken to provide health care services.

- **Outcome Indicators**

Result from delivering the health care service.

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**How to measure improved chronic non-malignant pain management in the EU? – Quality Indicators for Good Practice in Pain Management:**

I. STRUCTURE INDICATORS		
	A. GENERAL	
A.1	Existence of a national pain strategy	=4,125
A.2	Existence of national guidelines for diagnosis and treatment of different chronic pain disorders	= 4,375 = 4,625
A.3	Multidisciplinary approach to treating chronic pain	~4,77

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## How to measure improved chronic non-malignant pain management in the EU? – Quality Indicators for Good Practice in Pain Management:

II. PROCESS INDICATORS		
	B. GENERAL	
<b>B.1</b>	Multidimensional (bio-psycho-social) pain-oriented clinical assessment (including quality of life scale)	4 / 5 / 4.77 = 4,59
<b>B.2</b>	Communication with other health care providers and patients: A letter summarizing result of the full pain-oriented assessment, as well as multi-modal treatment proposals, to be sent to GP, patient and other caregivers involved.	=4,25
<b>B.3</b>	Time between onset of pain and commencement of adequate treatment is according to IASP guidelines	~4,1

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<b>C. HEADACHES</b>			
<b>C.1.</b>	Screening substance misuse and anxiety and depression.	~4,22	Spanish Pilot Project <sup>34</sup> NICE CG 150 <sup>35</sup>
<b>D. NON-SPECIFIC LOW BACK PAIN</b>			
<b>D.1</b>	Education is provided for patients with non-specific low back pain on return to normal activity.	5/4.62 = 4,81	Spanish Pilot Project <sup>36</sup>
<b>D.2</b>	Patients with non-specific low back pain with appropriate analgesic treatment	=4,25	Spanish Pilot Project <sup>37</sup>
<b>E. RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS</b>			
<b>E.1.</b>	Assessment of disease activity in patients with rheumatoid arthritis.	~4,05	Spanish Pilot Project <sup>38</sup>
<b>E.2</b>	Analgesic treatment in patients with rheumatoid arthritis.	=4,26	Spanish Pilot Project <sup>39</sup>
<b>F. FIBROMYALGIA</b>			
<b>F.1.</b>	Assessment of disease impact (i.e. social, family, work, psychological impairment) in patients with fibromyalgia	~4,56	Spanish Pilot Project <sup>40</sup>
<b>F.2</b>	Aerobic exercise treatment for patients with fibromyalgia	~4.02	Spanish Pilot Project <sup>41</sup> Eccleston C, Williams AC, Morley S., 2009. <sup>42</sup>

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## How to measure improved chronic non-malignant pain management in the EU? – Quality Indicators for Good Practice in Pain Management:

<b>G. NEUROPATHIC PAIN</b>			
<b>G.1</b>	Analgesic treatment in patients with neuropathic pain for different indications: 1. diabetic neuropathy 2. post-herpetic neuralgia 3. trigeminal neuralgia 4. post-amputation pain	Combined from 4 neuropathic pain indicators all rated > 4.0	Spanish Pilot Project <sup>43</sup>
<b>H. PREVENTION of CHRONIC PAIN and ASSOCIATED DISABILITY</b>			
<b>H.1</b>	Screening for risk factors for disability using a structured questionnaire	Not rated	Main CJ, Sowden G, Hill JC et al. <sup>44</sup> Kendall NAS, Lington SJ, Main CJ, 2004. <sup>45</sup>
<b>III: OUTCOMES INDICATORS</b>			
<b>REQUIRED: FURTHER DEFINITION OF INDICATORS FOR MESUREMENT!</b>			
<b>I.1.</b>	Pain Relief	~4,42	Dworkin et al. 2009. <sup>46</sup>
<b>I.2.</b>	Quality of life (e.g. to be measured by SF 12, SF 36)	~4,3	



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## How to measure improved chronic non-malignant pain management in the EU? – Quality Indicators for Good Practice in Pain Management:

- **All three types of indicators are inter-related:**

e.g. structure indicators are *necessary instruments, but not sufficient ones to improve the quality of pain management;*

The SIP Focus Group therefore suggests that the recommended indicators should be the **appropriate set to choose from, to adapt and implement in the respective institutions, health care systems, regions or member state.**