



Introduction

- Cancer pain is a multi-dimensional symptom
- Pain is the leading cause of suffering and poor overall quality of life in the oncology population
- The **perceived barriers** that the nurses encounter to adequate pain control are of crucial importance in identifying inadequate pain control in these patients

Background & Significance

- Cancer is the second leading cause of death globally and in the U.S.
- 1,806,590 cases in 2020
- National Cancer Institute (NCI) projects by 2040 that the number of new cases is to rise by 29.5 million
- Cancer patients are still undertreated
- 20-50% cancer patients experience pain and 80% with advanced cancer experience moderate to severe pain
- Perceived barriers to pain control can be broken down into subgroups of:
 - system-related
 - provider- related
 - patient-related barriers

Methodology

Design:

- Quality improvement project
- Quantitative project design via electronic surveys

Setting: 478-bed acute care teaching hospital located in central New Jersey

Sample: 11 participants met the criteria of:

- Nurses who deliver services to the oncology population, primarily English speaking, and are 18 years and older

Study Intervention:

- Pretest: Demographic questionnaire, Knowledge and Attitudes Survey Regarding Pain, and Perceived Barriers Survey, an education module on cancer pain management, Posttest 1
- Posttest 2 was completed one month later

Measures and Analysis:

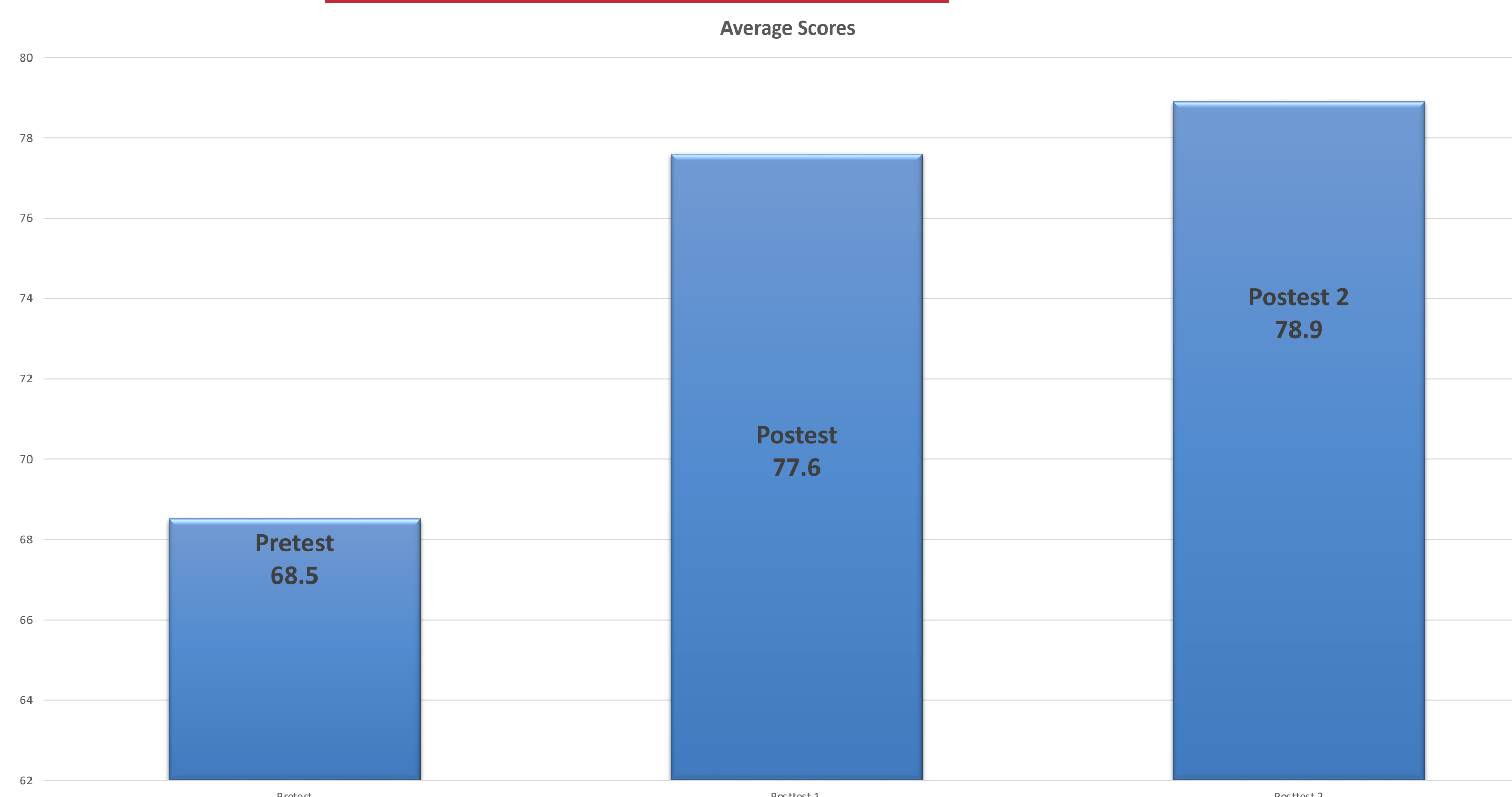
- Data collected from pretest and posttests 1 & 2 via Qualtrics
- Identification of the commonly perceived barriers and evaluate for change in knowledge and retention of knowledge was assessed via descriptive and inferential statistics

Provider-Related	Patient- Related	System-Related
Inadequate assessment of pain control: 83.3%	Reluctant to report pain: 65.38%	Inadequate staffing: 57.69%
Inadequate experience and knowledge: 69.23%	Insufficient communication between patients and staff: 76.92%	Strict regulation of opioids: 53.85%

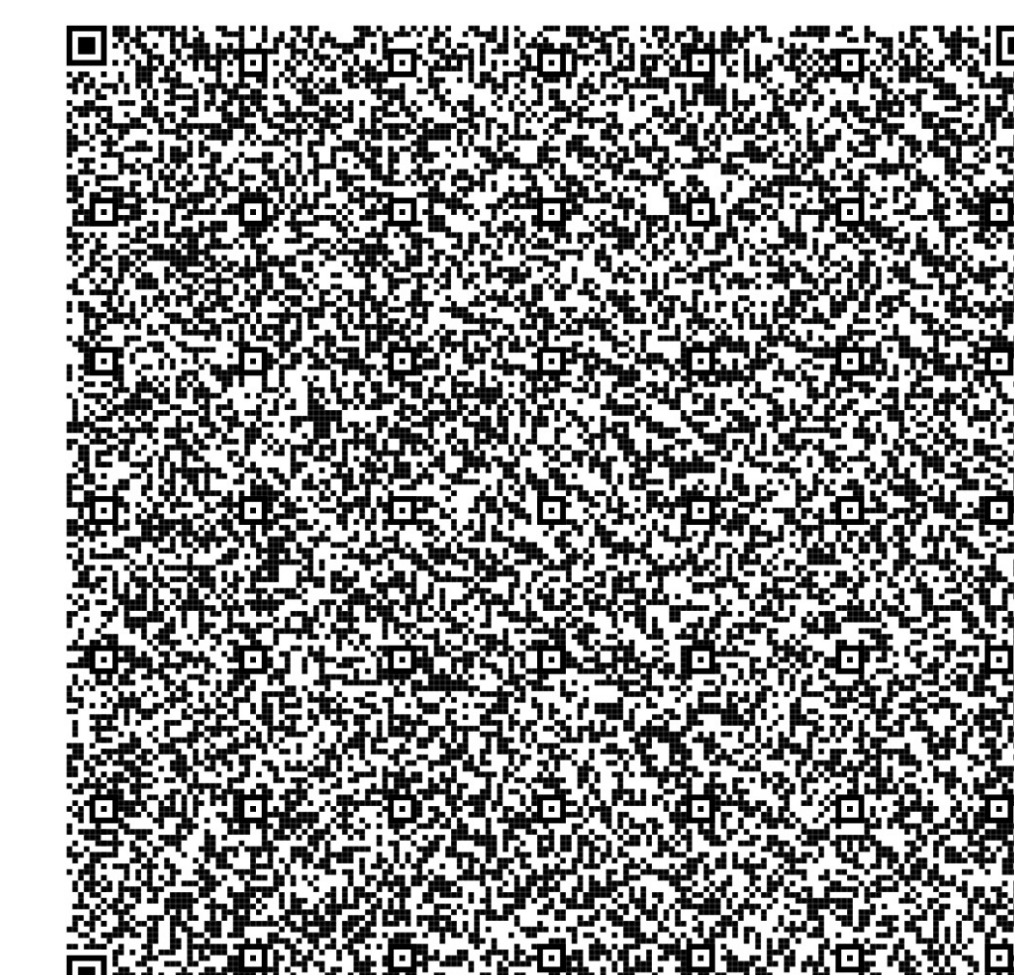
Discussion and Future Implications

- The results illustrated an increase in scores from pretest to posttest 1 and posttest2.
- Evidence supports there is insufficient education and training on CPM
- Ongoing educational interventions to improve nurses' knowledge and attitudes towards adequate pain management
- Policy implications such as the mandatory modules on cancer pain management can improve nurse's delivery of care and lead to improved health outcomes and quality of life for the oncologic population

Results



References



THE MANAGEMENT OF CANCER PAIN



18.1 CASES MILLION of cancer/year

9.6 DEATHS MILLION from cancer/year

1/6 DEATHS is due to cancer

PAIN is an unpleasant sensory and emotional experience associated with actual or potential damage of tissues. Individuals experience and express pain differently.

55% of patients

66% of patients who