

# Pain Control and Opioid Use in ICU should be a Quality Parameter

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Dear Sir,

One day during a meeting with the hospital management, it emerged that the use of opioid analgesics in intensive care unit (ICU) of our hospital is more in comparison to other hospitals, and the idea was to reduce its consumption. This was in response to the issue raised by us regarding the inadequate availability of the same.

I was surprised since we consider pain control as one of the quality parameters in ICU. In fact, there is no definition of more or less, and it depends on the context, patient population under consideration, and hospital practices since pain control practices are not uniform across different hospitals, settings, and patient population. I explained that we deal with trauma patient more than any other hospitals, and pain control in our ICU is based on pain assessment scoring, and inadequate pain control leads to undesirable side effects.

Pain is defined as an unpleasant sensory and emotional experience associated with actual or potential tissue damage. Severe pain negatively affects patient status (e.g., cardiac instability, respiratory compromise, and immunosuppression) in critically ill adults, and the implementation of assessment-driven and standardized pain management protocols improves ICU outcomes.

Pain management in ICU is a complex and consistent approach to pain assessment, and the management is paramount given the unique features of critically ill adults that include impaired communication, altered mental status, mechanical ventilation, procedures and use of invasive devices, sleep disruption, and immobilization.<sup>1</sup> The reference standard measure of pain is a patient's self-report; the inability to communicate clearly does not negate a patient's pain experience or the need for appropriate pain management.<sup>2</sup> Validated "Behavioural pain scale" provides measures for pain assessment in those patients unable to self-report.

Critically ill adults experience moderate to severe pain at rest<sup>3</sup> and during standard care procedures.<sup>4</sup> Pain management should be considered before any sedative agent is considered. To implement it, anglo-sedation is recommended, which is defined as either analgesia-first sedation (i.e., an analgesic, usually an opioid, is used before a sedative to reach the sedative goal) or analgesia-based sedation (i.e., an analgesic, usually an opioid is used instead of a sedative to reach the sedative goal).

Opioids remain a mainstay for pain management in most ICU settings. Though efficacious, there are safety concerns as well, so careful titration of analgesic dosing is important when balancing the benefit versus the potential risk of opioid exposure.<sup>5-9</sup>

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Non-opioid analgesics, such as acetaminophen, nefopam, ketamine, lidocaine, neuropathic agents, and nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), have been evaluated in critically ill adults with the aim of sparing opioid use and improving analgesic effectiveness. On the basis of the current guidelines, all these medications are recommended in combination with opioids, not as a standalone except nefopam, which can be used as an adjunct or replacement to opioids in critically ill adults.<sup>10</sup> Guidelines suggest COX-1-selective NSAIDs should not be used routinely as an adjunct to opioid therapy for pain management in critically ill adults, and there are concerns with the availability of nefopam.

Control of pain is a priority in critically ill adults, and it improves outcomes. To achieve it, opioids are the mainstay medications in ICU, and all other pain management medications are used as an adjunct only. Additionally, analgesia should be considered before sedation in critically ill adults. Pain control and, therefore, the use of opioid analgesics should be considered as a quality indicator in ICU.

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