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Introduction

Patients with acute abdominal pain can experience insufficient pain management during hospitalization. Patient involvement in medical treatment in other clinical situations has shown to be a successful method for improving patient satisfaction and experience.

Objective

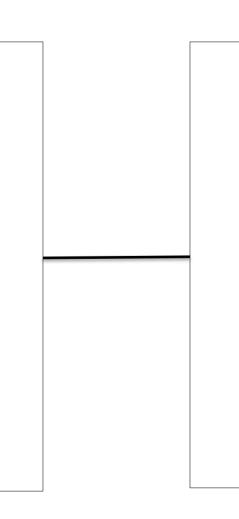
To investigate how selfadministration of peroral analgesics for acute abdominal pain effect

- pain intensity
- use of analgesics
- patient satisfaction
- patient experience

Method

Control group

Usual care with nurseadministered analgesia.



Data collection

- Medical file review (2 x 138 patients)
- Questionnaire study (2 x 138 patients)
- Qualitative interviews (2 x 19 patients)

PATIENT SELF-ADMINISTRATION OF PAINKILLERS

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A before-and-after study

Intervention group

Self-administration of peroral analgesia, with patient reference to: • the pain intensity rating scale the WHO analgesic ladder

A study in acute abdominal pain

Results

Control group: 138 patients have been included in the questionnaire study and medical file review. In addition, 19 patients have been included for interview. Intervention group: Inclusion in progress.



FIGURE: Pain intensity rating scale and the WHO analgesic ladder

Conclusion

The study will provide knowledge about the impact of patient involvement in pain management on pain intensity, use of analgesics, and patient satisfaction and experience.

SUPPORT

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