

Perioperative biopsychosocial phenotypes and their relationship with long-term pain outcomes

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KU LEUVEN

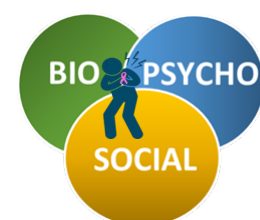


PAIN IN MOTION

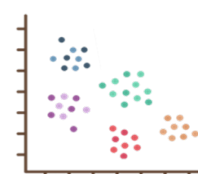
INTRODUCTION



40% of breast cancer survivors suffer from persistent pain



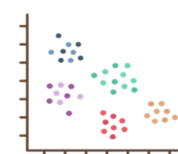
Biopsychosocial phenotypes



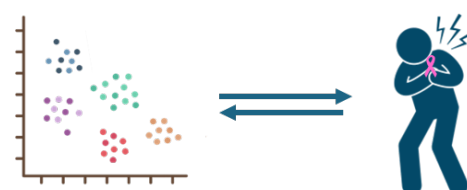
AIMS



Identifying phenotypes before and 1 week post-surgery using latent class analysis



Relationship between identified phenotypes and pain 1 year post-surgery?



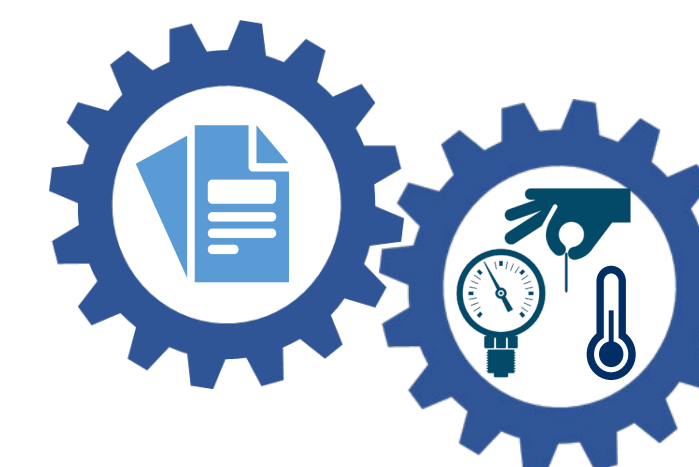
METHODS



n = 184



Preop evaluation



Postop evaluation



Pain questionnaire (VAS)

Breast cancer surgery

1 week

Follow-up evaluation

12 Months

RESULTS

Preoperative phenotypes

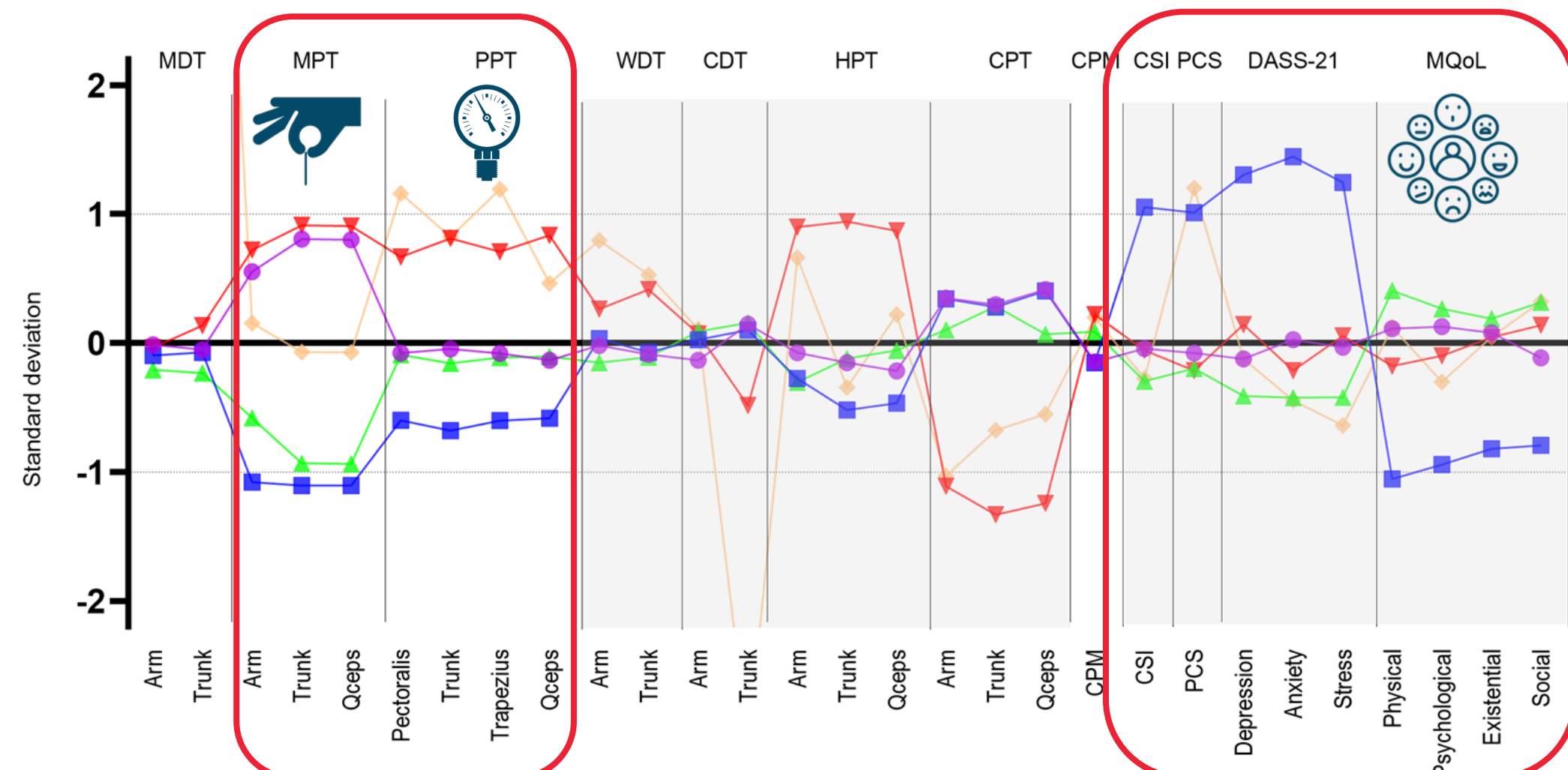
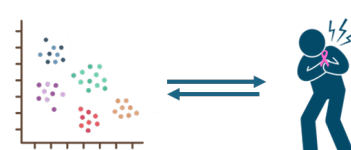
phenotype 1
n=65; 35,7%
VAS: 22,8 (21,4)

phenotype 2
n=21; 12,1%
VAS: 33,4 (24,1)

phenotype 3
n= 63; 33,6%
VAS: 22,6 (21,4)

phenotype 4
n=32; 17,5%
VAS: 21,3 (20,2)

phenotype 5
n=2; 1,1%
VAS: 24,0 (33,9)



Postoperative phenotypes

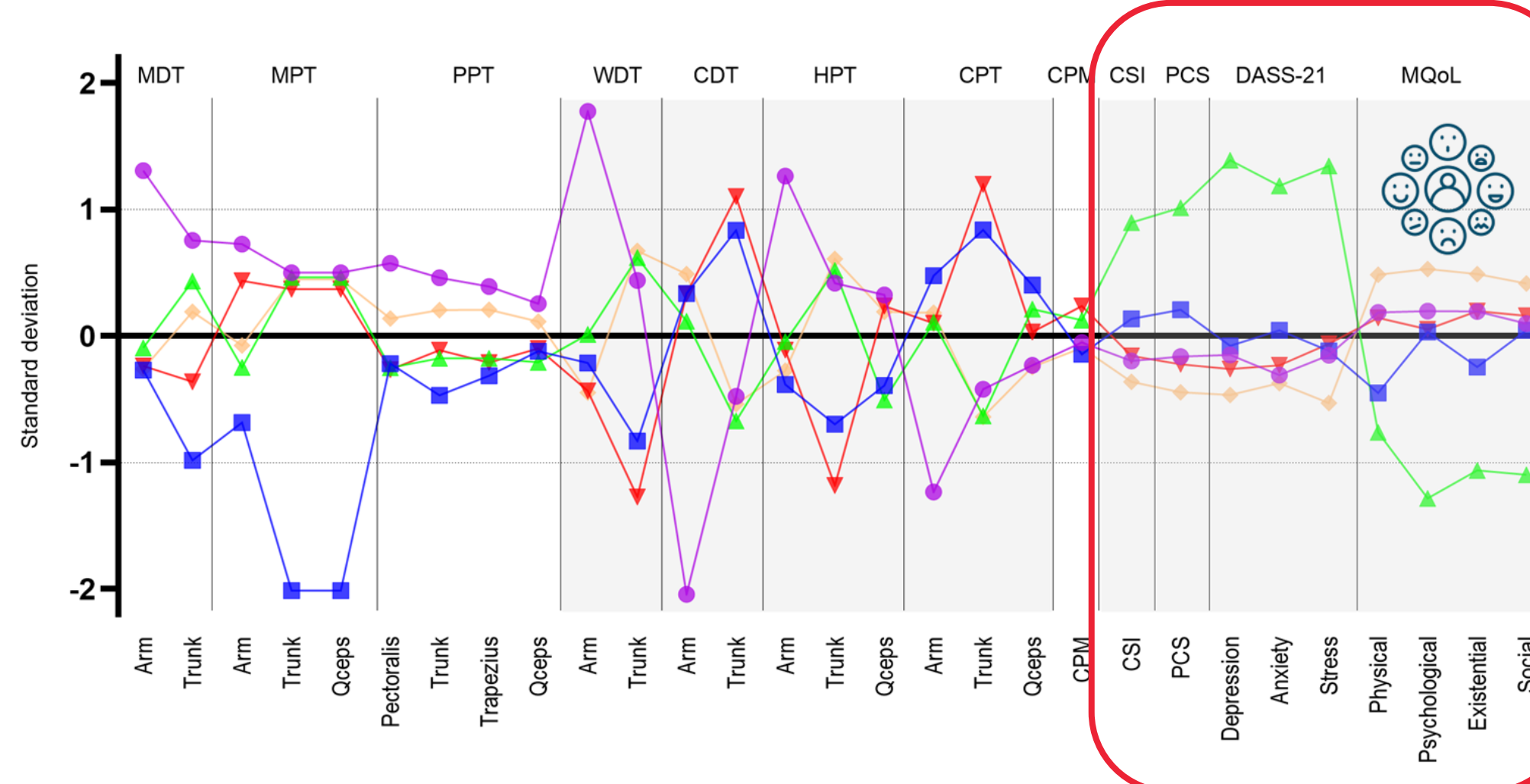
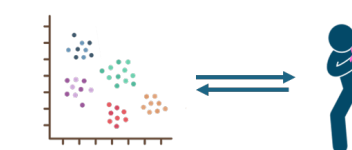
phenotype 1
n= 27; 14,7%
VAS: 24,6 (14,7)

phenotype 2
n= 33; 17,9%
VAS: 26,6 (20,3)

phenotype 3
n= 31; 16,7%
VAS: 37,7 (25,1)

phenotype 4
n=34; 18,4%
VAS: 25,6 (24,1)

phenotype 5
n=59; 32,4%
VAS: 15,2 (19,2)

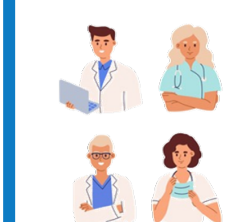


CONCLUSION



Presurgical mechanical and pain thresholds should be included

Using psychosocial questionnaires perioperatively



Be aware of patients psychosocial distress to intervene if necessary

CONTACT



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