



Importance of Pain Management in Wound Care (Literature Review)

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articles that offered more of a worldwide perspective. Only one of the eight articles reviewed specifically used a theoretical framework. The other articles used included: pre-post test, controlled trial without randomization, a systematic review of qualitative or quantitative information, descriptive study, hermeneutic phenomenology, interview based questionnaire, and a convenience sample. The articles had a level of evidence ranging from an II to an IV, three having a level II, three having a level III and two having a level IV. Multiple databases were explored, but *CINAHL* and *Ostomy Wound Management* were used. The key words and limiters

orthopedic wards. The participants were sixty-five years of age or older with issues communicating. The study identified that sixty-

In France a study was conducted by Meaume, S., Teot, I., Lazareth, I., Martini, J. & Bohbot, S. (2008) which focused on the importance of dressing selection, awareness of pain and the impact it had during dressing change, the increased population in need of wound care and the need for further education. This was a prospective cohort study by the *Ambulatory Medicine Wounds and Dressing Organization (MAPP)*. It included two thousand, nine hundred and thirty-six patients with chronic wounds and two thousand, nine hundred and fourteen patients with acute wounds. All of the patients experienced moderate to severe pain during dressing change. Original dressings were replaced with Urgotul (non-adherent, non-occlusive polyester net impregnated with hyrocolloid in a petroleum jelly matrix). Out of the more than six thousand wounds treated with the above mentioned product, approximately ninety-three percent of the

pain during dressing changes, although it is well documented, researched and proven; patient pain was broken out into three categories: nociceptive,

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