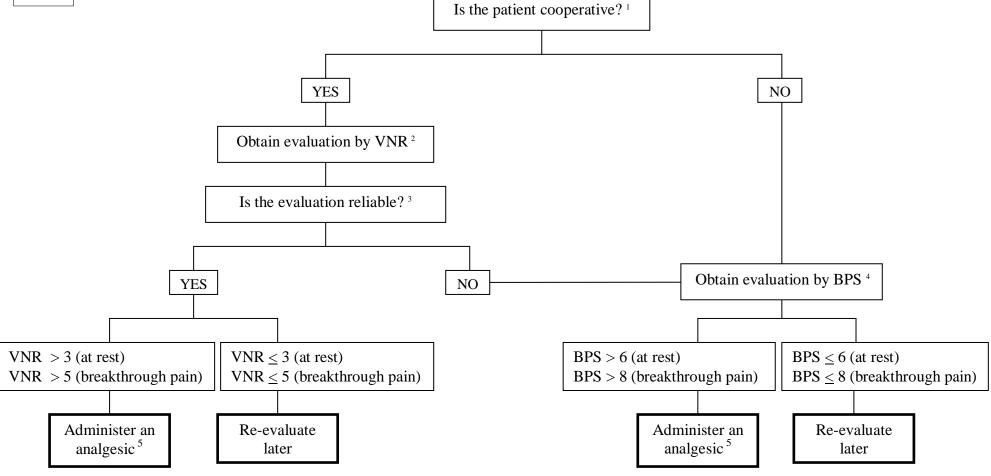


PAIN MANAGEMENT IN THE ICU



¹ Consider the patient not cooperative if: RASS < -2 / CAM-ICU⊕ / psychiatric disease / neurological deficit / communication or linguistic barriers / deafness.

- Facial expression: 1. Relaxed / 2. Partially tightened / 3. Fully tightened / 4. Grimacing
- Upper limbs: 1. No movement / 2. Partially bent / 3. Fully bent with finger flexion / 4. Permanently retracted.
- Compliance to ventilation: 1. Toleration movement / 2. Coughing but tolerating ventilation for most of the time / 3. Fighting ventilator / 4. Unable to control ventilation.

⁵ Morphine: intravenous

 $\underline{Bolus:}\ 0.03 \text{ - } 0.05\ mg/kg\ maximal\ dose\ 40\ mg/die - \underline{Continuous\ infusion:}\ 5\text{--}30\ \gamma/kg/h.$

Fentanyl: intravenous (prefer fentanyl if hemodynamic instability/allergy to morphine /renal failure). Bolus: $1-2\gamma/kg$ maximal dose $500 \gamma/die - continuous infusion$: $1-2\gamma/kg/h$ (max $150 \gamma/h$).

Remifentanil: intravenous (no bolus)

<u>Bolus</u>: never – <u>Continuous infusion</u>: $0.02-0.5\gamma/kg/min$.

Consider i.v. Acetaminophen (max 15mg/kg every 6 h) / nSAIDS / adjuvants.

² Verbal Numeric Rating (VNR) 0 = no pain, 10 = maximal conceivable pain. Ask: "Can you quantify your pain between 0 and 10?" Consider at rest and breakthrough pain (e.g.: coughing, tracheo-bronchial aspiration,...).

³ Consider the evaluation as reliable if it takes into account the subjective parameters the patients use to evaluate their pain: cultural, religious and familial aspects, expectation for secondary benefits.

⁴Behavioral Pain Scale (BPS) 3 = absence of pain, 12 = maximal pain.