SALA POLISSENA A

PIANETA DOLORE

Moderatori: **Margherita Maragno – Daniela Pierluigi**

Egidio Barbi

Gestione del dolore inespresso: il non detto non esiste?

XII congresso nazionale
simeu
RICCIONE 13-15 MAGGIO 2022

Gestione del dolore inespresso: il non detto non esiste ?

E. Barbi, IRCCS Burlo Garofolo, Università di Trieste

Pediatric Nephrology
https://doi.org/10.1007/s00467-021-05147-z

CLINICAL QUIZ

Recurrent pain in a child with cerebral palsy: Questions

Andrea Trombetta[1] · Simone Benvenuto[1] · Egidio Barbi[1,2]

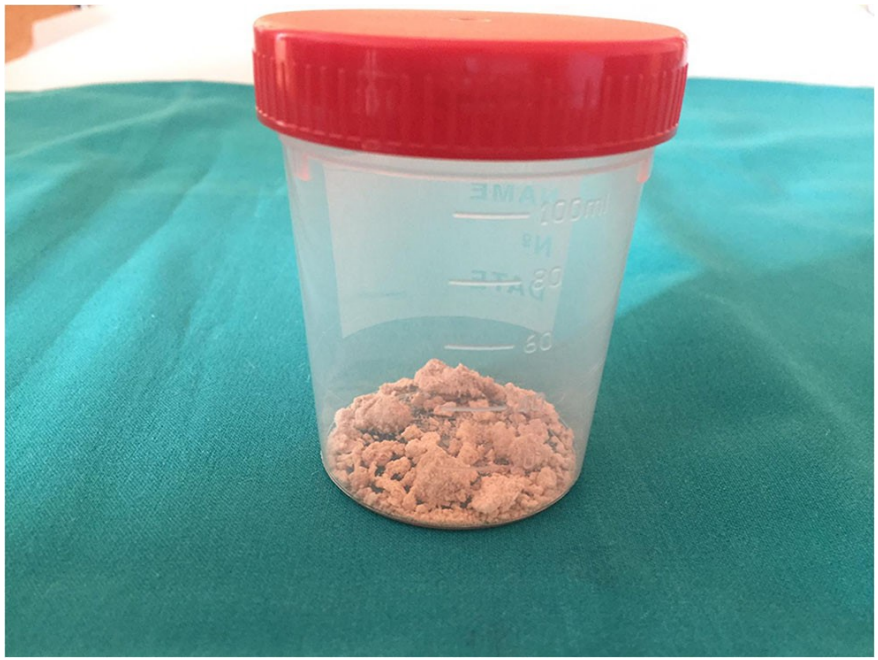
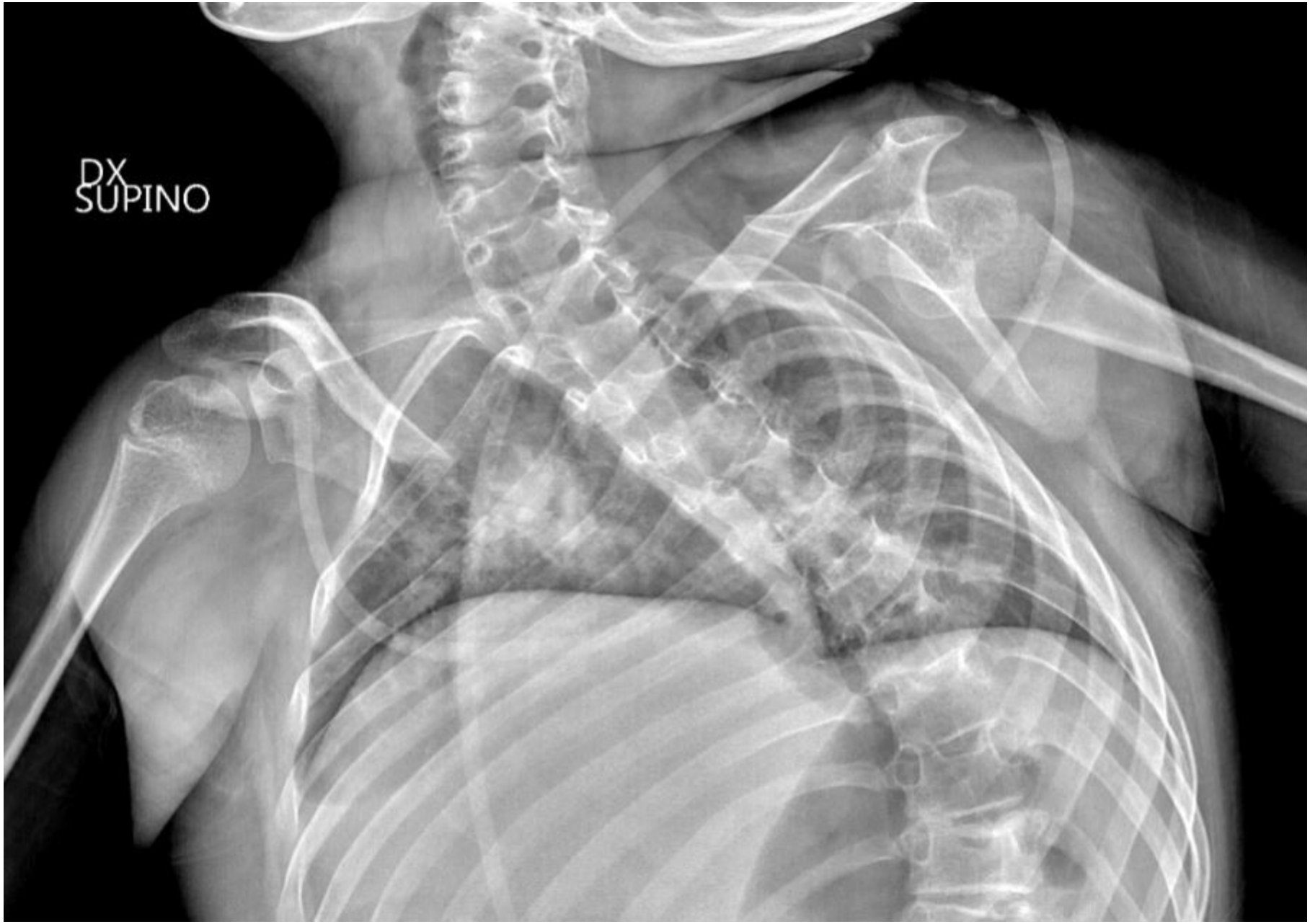


Fig. 1 Brownish aggregates found in the child's diaper

itant epilepsy [2]. Struvite stones, in particular, are a subset of kidney stones, composed of magnesium ammonium phosphate (struvite) and calcium carbonate-apatite, which form as a result of urinary tract infections (UTIs) with urease-producing pathogens. It is known that this type of stone is formed quickly, within a few weeks, in the presence of urease-producing bacteria [3], from genera such as *Proteus*, *Providencia*, *Klebsiella*, or *Staphylococcus*. When the production of ammonia increases


DX
SUPINO


SN


R

I bambini con deficit cognitivo possono avere le stesse cause di dolore
Dei bambini con sviluppo intellettivo normale:

- Otite
- Faringite
- Mestruazione
- Cefalea
- Appendicite acuta
- Torsione testicolare/ovarica. **>>> rischio molto alto ovariectomia**

Ma hanno anche cause specifiche che il medico
deve sospettare e riconoscere

Hauer J et al. Pain Assessment and Treatment in Children With Significant Impairment of the Central Nervous System. Pediatrics. 2017;139:e20171002

ARTICLE

The Incidence of Pain in Children With Severe Cognitive Impairments

Lynn M. Breau, PhD; Carol S. Camfield, MD, FRCPC; Patrick J. McGrath, PhD; G. Allen Finley, MD, FRCPC

Children with cognitive impairment experience more pain than healthy pairs

Children had pain at least 1 day each week and spent an average of 9 to 10 hours per week in pain

Children with more severe physical and cognitive impairments experience the worst pain

Original article

OPEN ACCESS

Pain in young people aged 13 to 17 years with cerebral palsy: cross-sectional, multicentre European study

Kathryn N Parkinson,[1] Heather O Dickinson,[1] Catherine Arnaud,[2] Alan Lyons,[3] Allan Colver,[1] on behalf of the SPARCLE group

There are many potential causes of pain in cerebral palsy:

- muscle spasms or contractures
- hip subluxation
- bone fractures and osteoporosis
- constipation
- tooth decay
- esophagitis and intestinal motility disorders
- assistive devices

Pain due to medical procedures represents nearly 10% of pain episodes

Pain 124 (2006) 312–320

www.elsevier.com/locate/pain

The evaluation of acute pain in individuals with cognitive impairment: A differential effect of the level of impairment

Ruth Defrin [a,*], Meir Lotan [b], Chaim G. Pick [b]

Invidivuals with cognitive impairment are prescribed significantly less analgesic medications compared with cognitively intact ones

They often experience delayed diagnosis and management of painful medical conditions

Children often are unable to verbalize their pain and may exhibit uncommon behaviors such as the “freezing reaction” or self-injury or aggression»

LIMITS IN PAIN MEASUREMENT

- Reduced communication skills
- Atypical pain induced behavior (freezing, full blown smile)
- Expressive ambiguity

NEED FOR SPECIF ALGOMETRIC SCALES

BEHAVIORAL INDICATORS

PHYSIOLOGICAL INDICATORS

Vocal
- Moaning, whining, whimpering (fairly soft)
- Crying (moderately loud)
- Screaming or yelling (very loud)
- A specific sound or vocalization for pain

Social
- Not coopera
- Less interac
- Seeks comf
- Difficult to c

Facial
- Furrowed b
- Change in e
  - wide, eye
- Turn down
- Lips pucker
- Clenches or

Activity
- Not moving, less active, quiet
- Jumping around, agitated, fidgety

Body and limbs
- Floppy
- Stiff, spastic, tense, rigid
- Gestures to or touches part of body that hurts
- Protects, favors or guards part of body that hurts
- Flinches or moves away part of body that hurts
- Moves in specific way to show pain

Physiologic signs
- Shivering
- Change in color, pallor
- Sweating, perspiring
- Tears
- Sharp intake of breath, gasping
- Breath holding

American Society of Anesthesiologists, Inc. Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, Inc.

ating Children's Pain

RESEARCH Open Access

Validation of the Italian version of the Non-Communicating Children's Pain Checklist-Postoperative Version

C. Zanchi[1], M. Massaro[2], G. Ferrara[2,4*], M. Montico[1], F. D'Osualdo[3], R. Rutigliano[1], A. Taddio[1,2], L. Vecchi Brumatti[1], G. Cozzi[1] and E. Barbi[1]

The extent of the problem

Situation	Times a year
• Consultations, examinations, tests & scans	68
• One-day stays in hospital	7
• Overnight stays in hospital	63
• Emergency room visits	15
• Surgical interventions	4
• Drawing blood	32

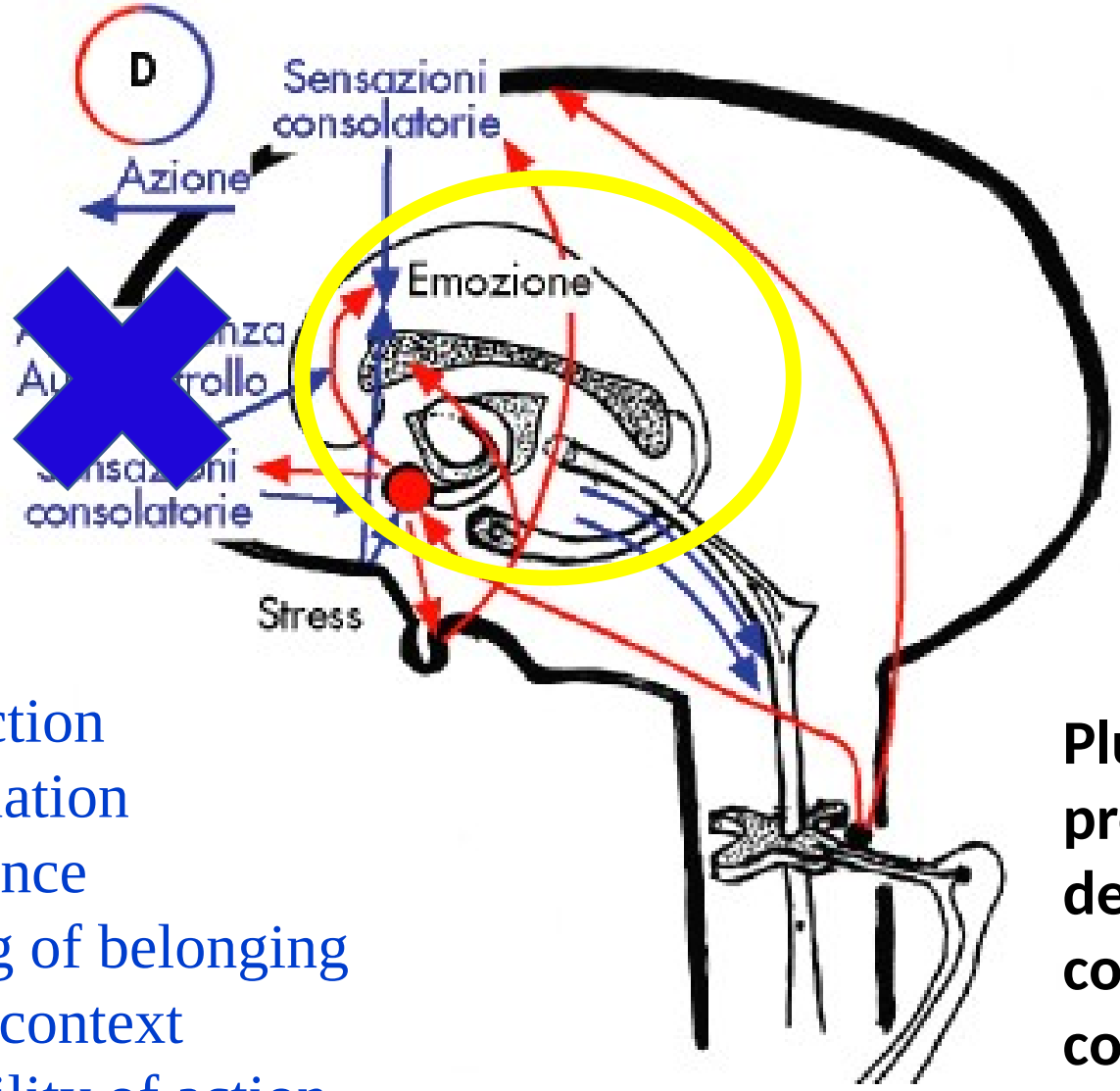
189 x restraint used on my daughter in 1 year!

= every day for 6 months…

"I don't have time to discuss how we're going to do this. If you would just hold her tightly, I will take the X-ray. She won't remember it anyway."

– quote from a radiology nurse

Slide Vera Tomassen
vera@krachtigenhelder.nl



Emotions
Fear
Anxiety
Stress

Distraction
Consolation
Resilience
Feeling of belonging
Social context
Possibility of action

Plus lack of protective descending cortical-spinal connections

SOME SPECIFIC ISSUES ON PAIN IN PAEDIATRICS: SUMMARY AND REVIEW OF THE PRESENT KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICE

(Medico e Bambino 2010;29:289-297) FRANCO PANIZON[1], EGIDIO BARBI[2]

European Journal of Pediatrics
https://doi.org/10.1007/s00431-018-3237-4

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Needle-related pain and distress management during needle-related procedures in children with and without intellectual disability

Paola Pascolo[1] &Francesca Peri[1] &Marcella Montico[2] &Mishelle Funaro[1] &Roberta Parrino[3] &Francesca Vanadia[4] & Francesca Rusalen[5] &Luca Vecchiato[6] &Franca Benini[7] &Sabrina Congedi[8] &Egidio Barbi[9,10] &Giorgio Cozzi[9]

Received: 12 April 2018 / Revised: 6 August 2018 / Accepted: 29 August 2018

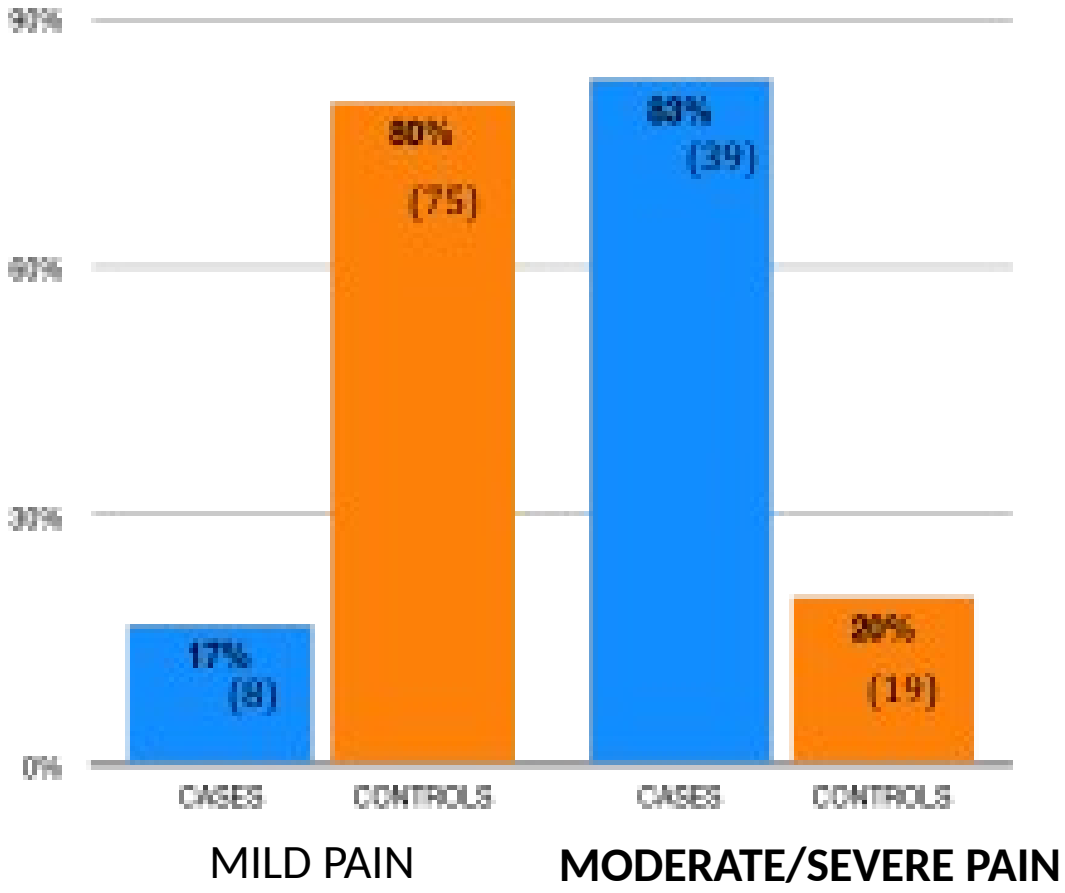
Prospective observational, operator blind, multicenter study

47 children with cognitive impairment
94 healthy children as controls

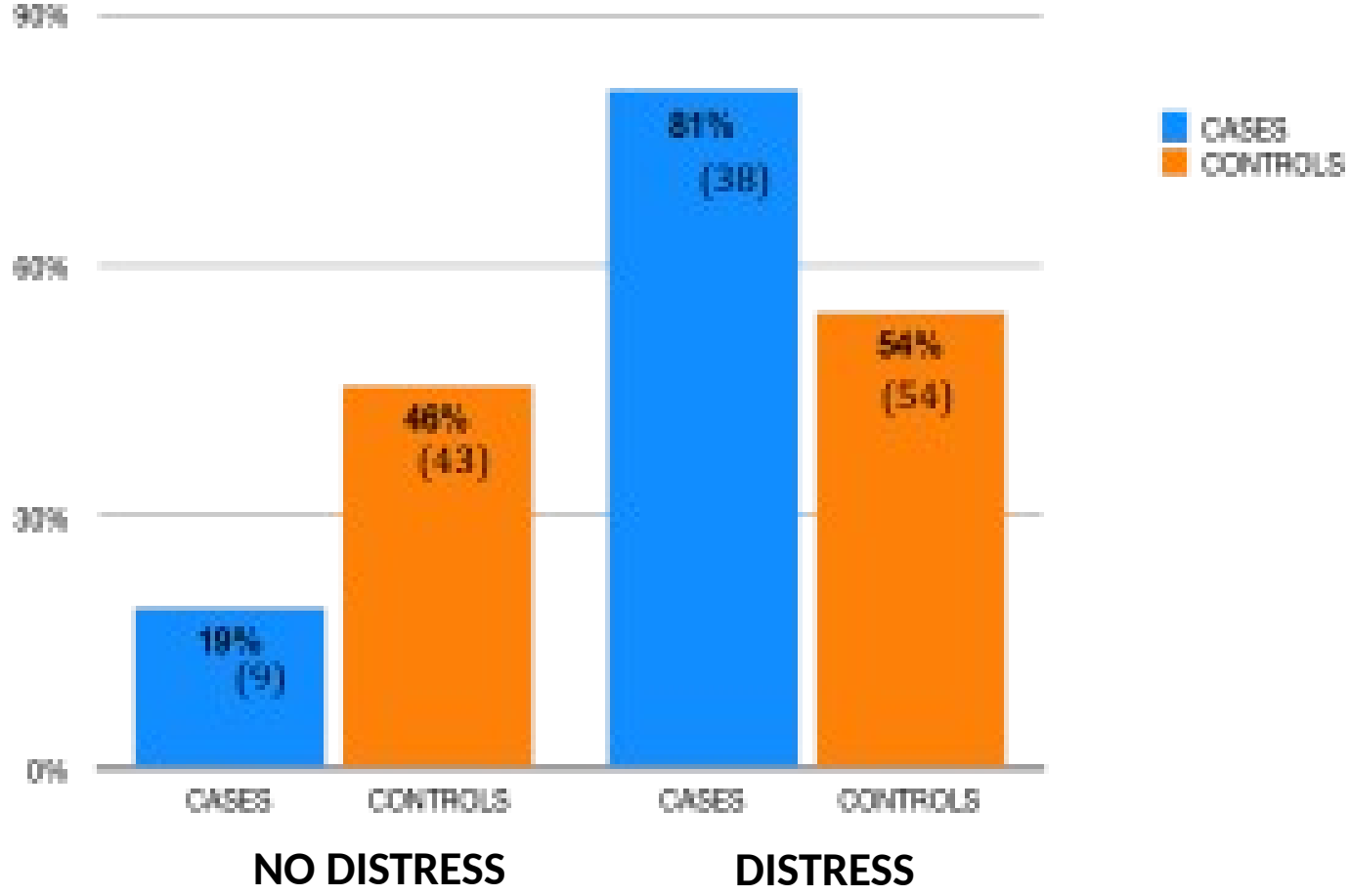
Main outcome : number of tecniques applied to reduce pain and distress

Secondary outcome : evaluation of pain and distress

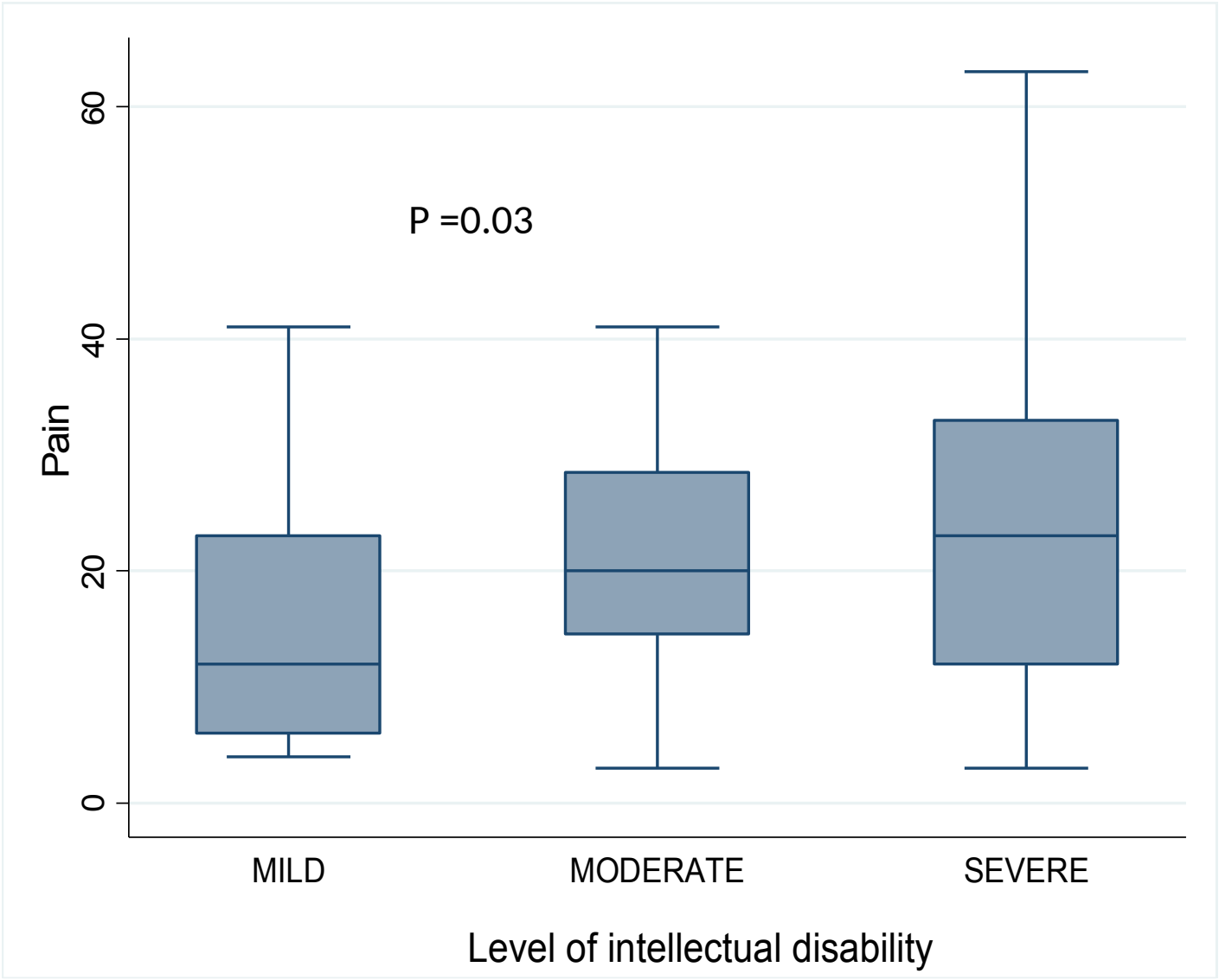
PAIN LEVELS IN COGNITIVELY IMPAIRED AND HEALTHY KIDS



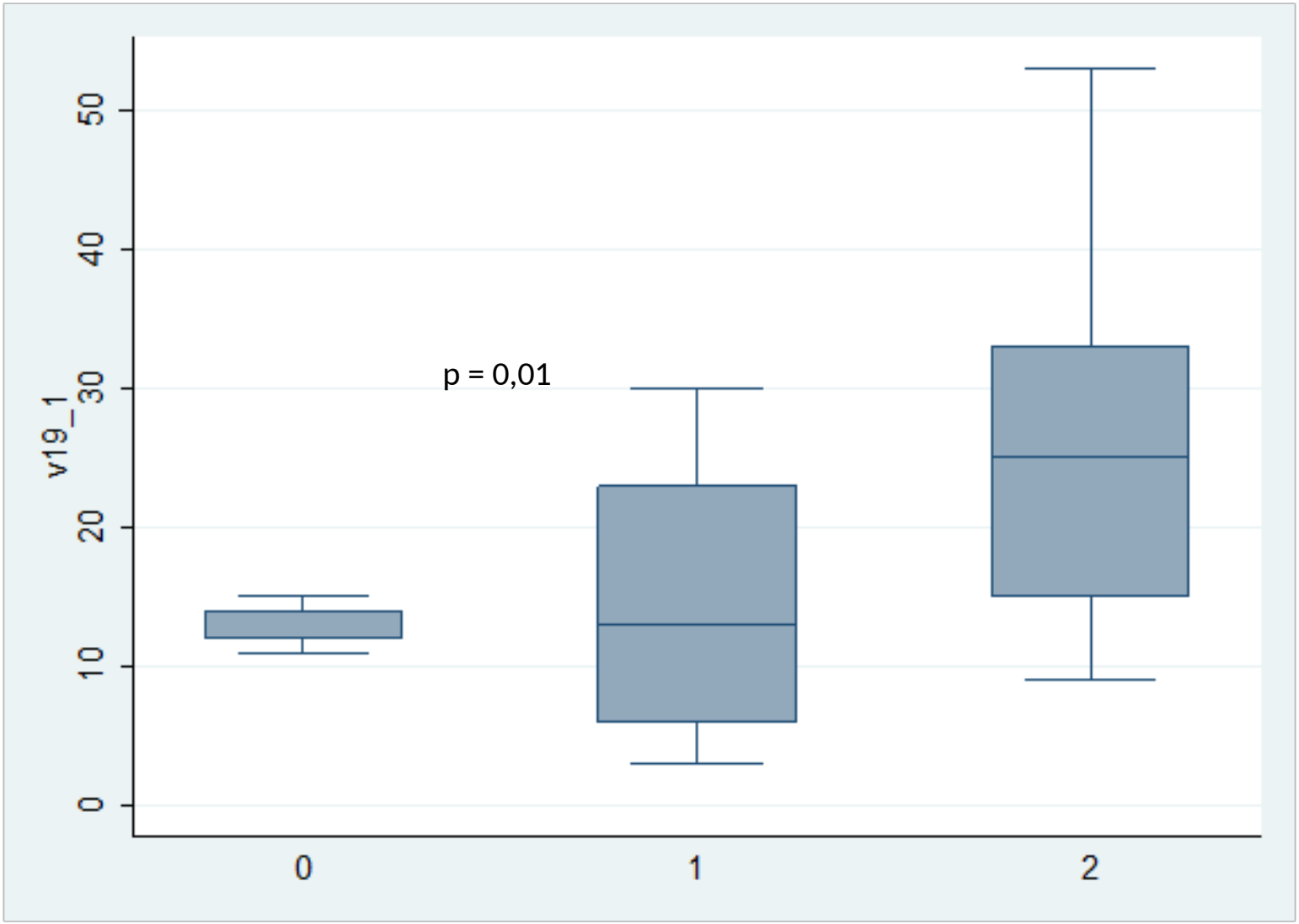
DISTRESS IN COGNITIVELY IMPAIRED AND HEALTHY KIDS



RELATION BETWEEN PAIN AND LEVEL OF IMPAIRMENT



RELATION BETWEEN PAIN AND DISTRESS IN IMPAIRED CHILDREN



PAIN

DISTRESS

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Clinical Neurophysiology

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/clinph

Developmental changes in somatosensory processing in cerebral palsy and healthy individuals

Inmaculada Riquelme[a], Pedro Montoya[b,*]

[a] Department of Nursing and Physiotherapy, University of the Balearic Isla
[b] University Institute of Health Sciences Research (IUNICS), University of tl

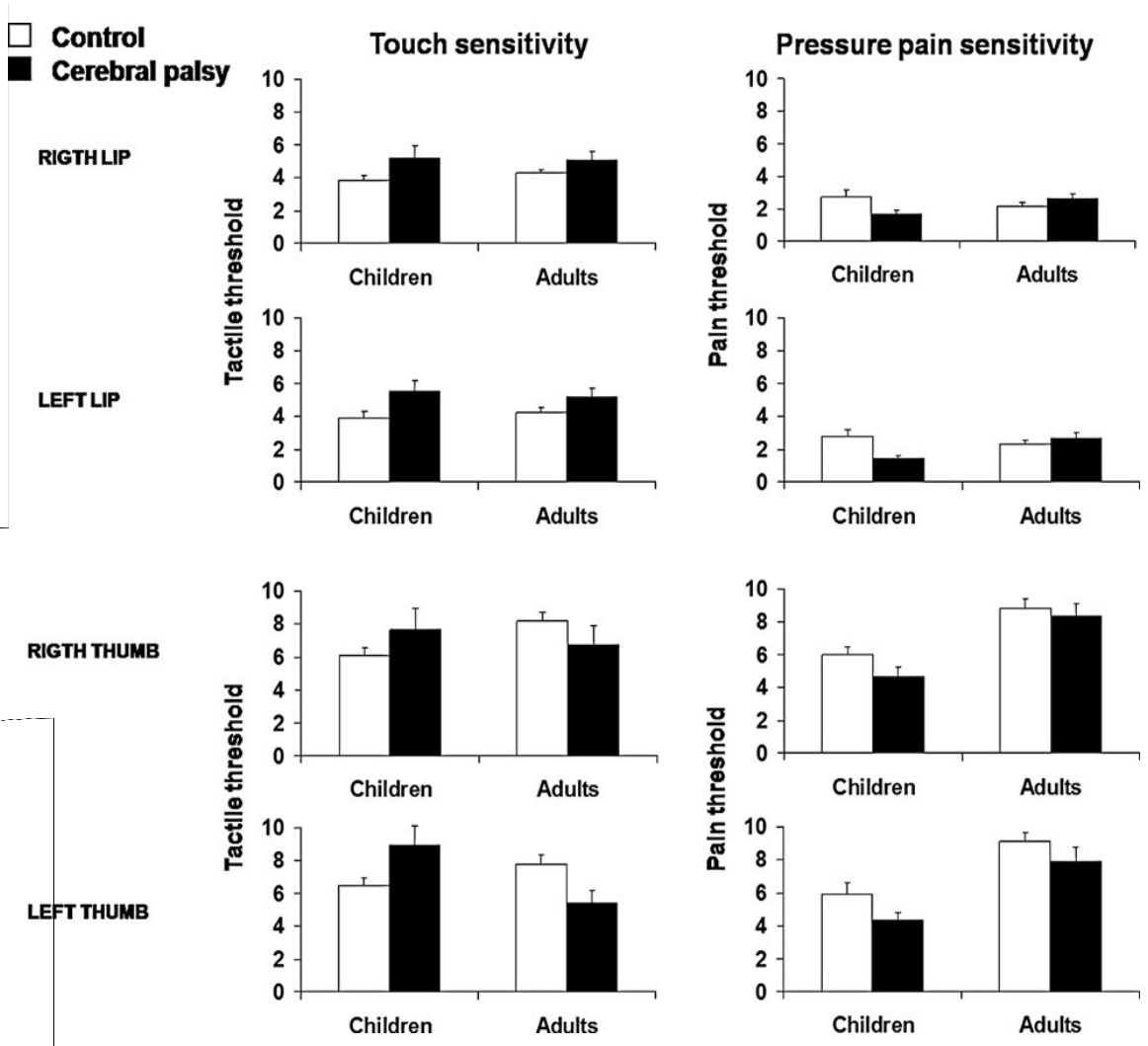


Fig. 1. Means of touch and tactile sensitivity scores in healthy and in cerebral palsy participants separated by age group.

Exp Brain Res (2010) 204:305–314
DOI 10.1007/s00221-009-2007-y

REVIEW

The skin as a social organ

India Morrison · Line S. Löken · Håkan Olausson

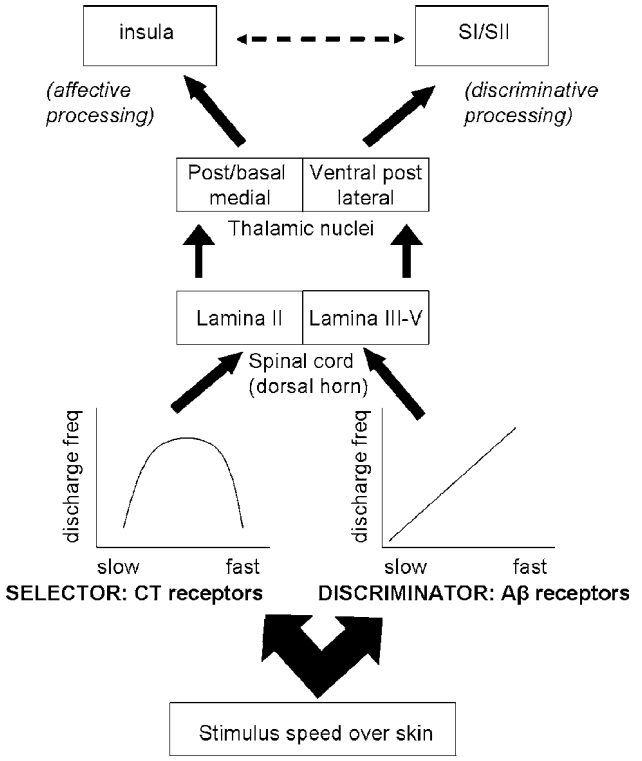
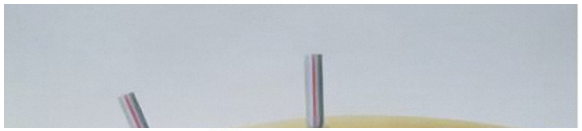


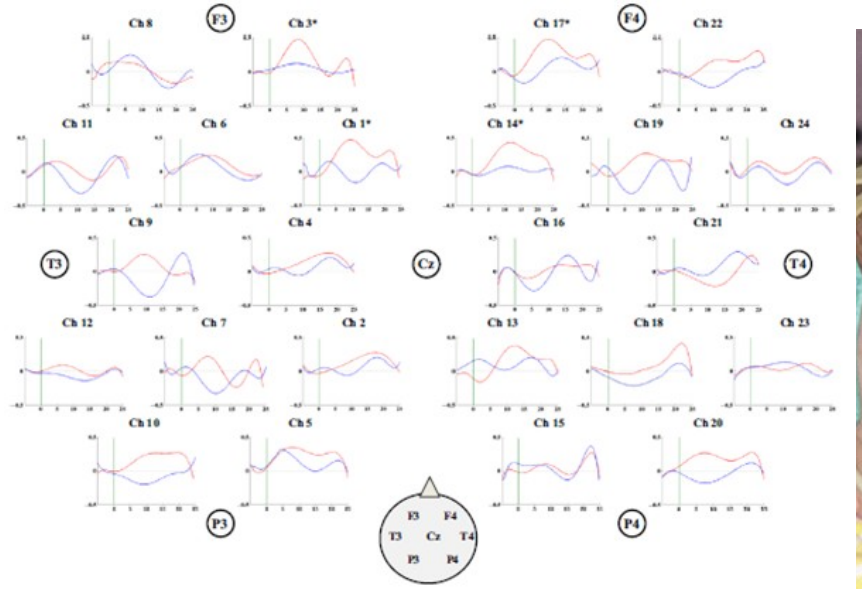
Fig. 2 Schematic model of affective and sensory-discriminative pathways for dynamic touch in hairy skin. CT afferents show an inverted U curve, while Ab afferent discharge increases linearly with velocity. CT afferents may thus act as selectors of a limited range of velocities likely to carry social or hedonic significance, while Ab activation is suited to discriminate different stroking speeds. These

Cerebral cortex activation in children with cognitive impairment during venipuncture

Bembich S. Peri F. et al .

OPTIC TOPOGRAPHY



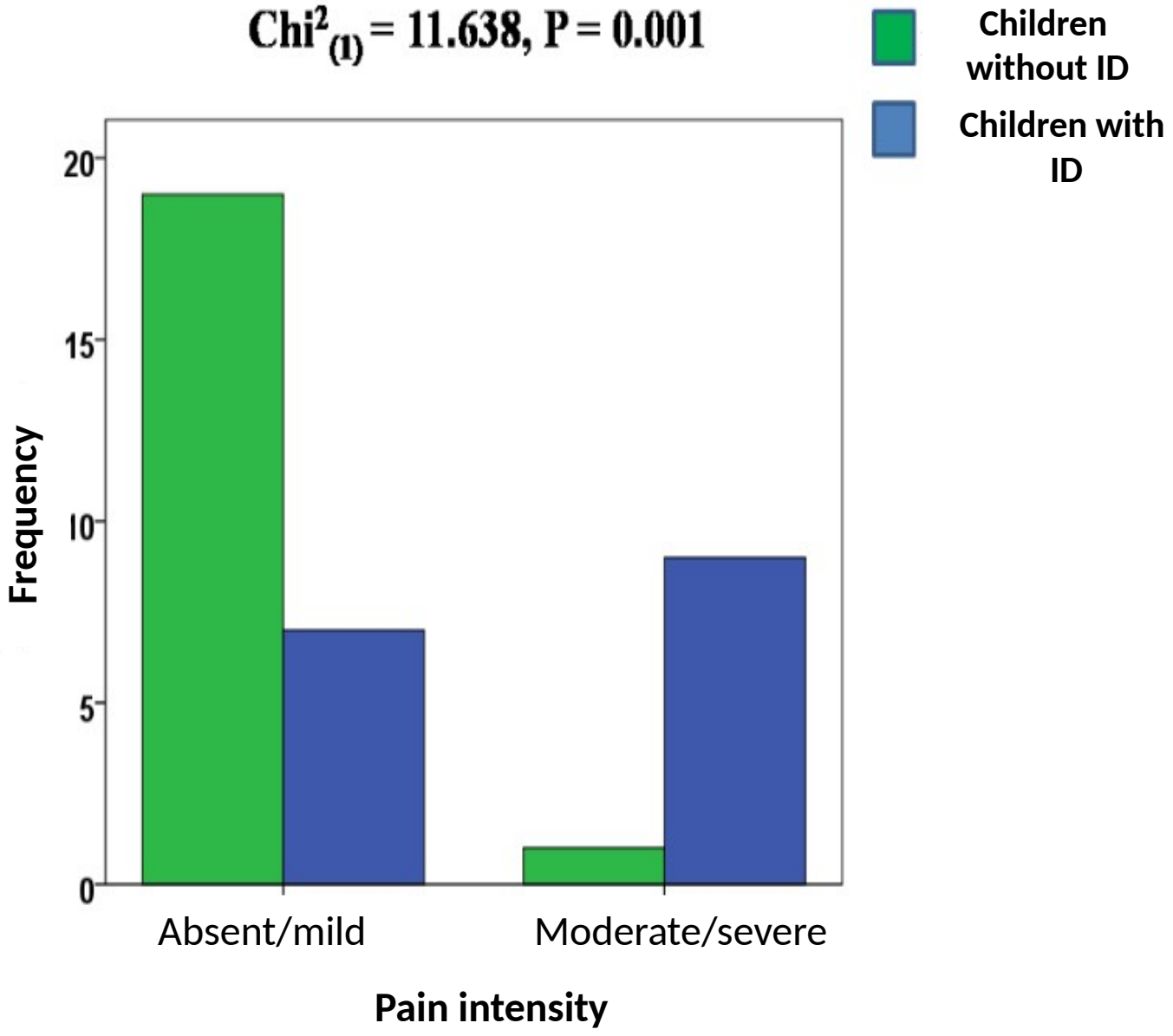


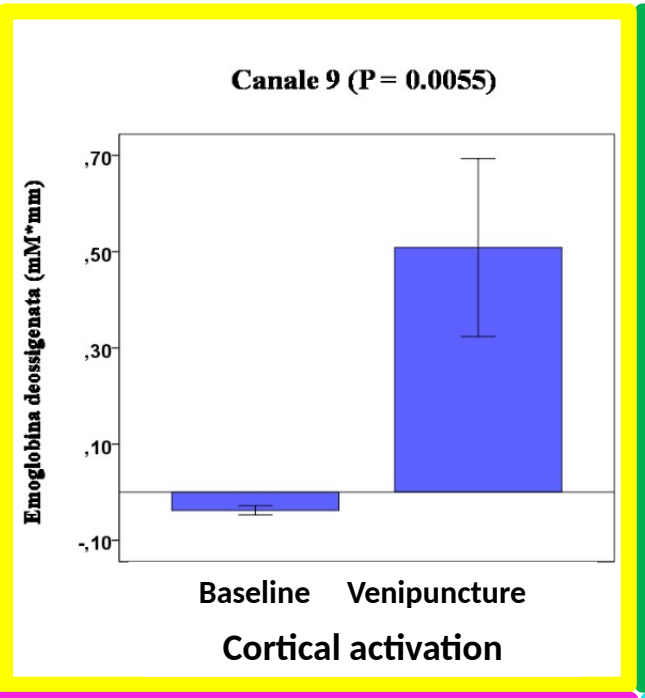
HbO2-> Cerebral blood flow

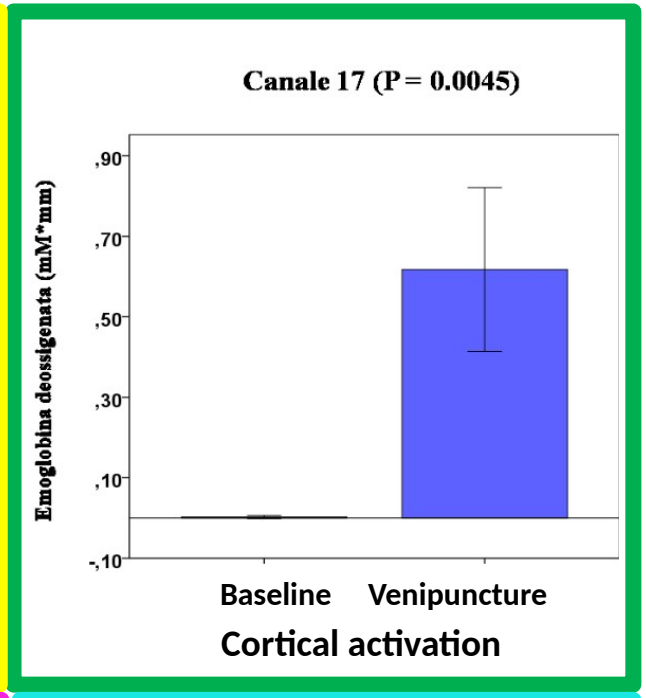
Hb-> Previous OXYGEN METABOLISM

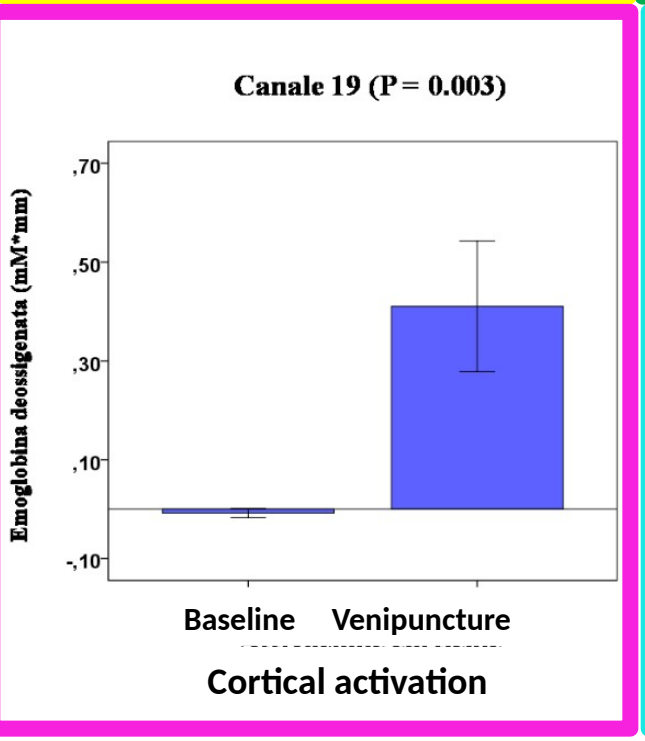
Hb TOT-> Cerebral total blood volume

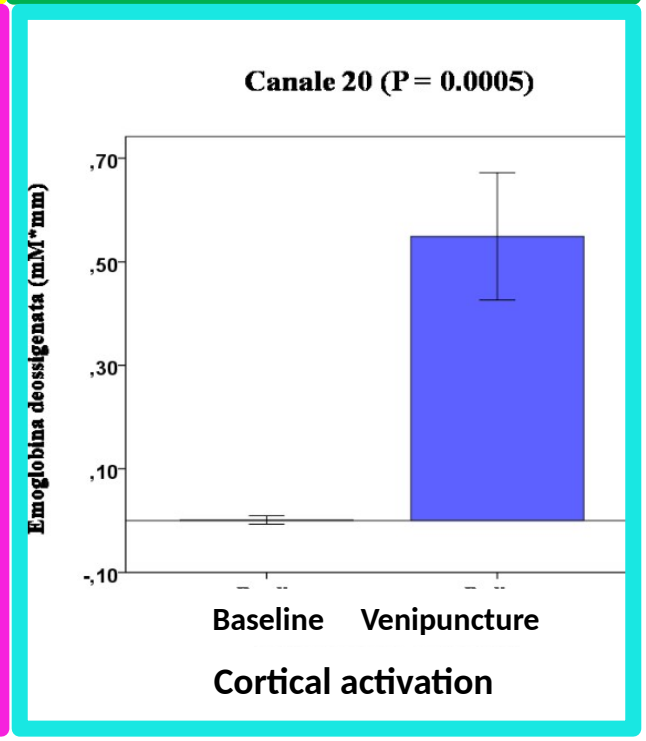
CHILDREN WITH COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT EXPERIENCED MORE PAIN THAN HEALTHY PEERS



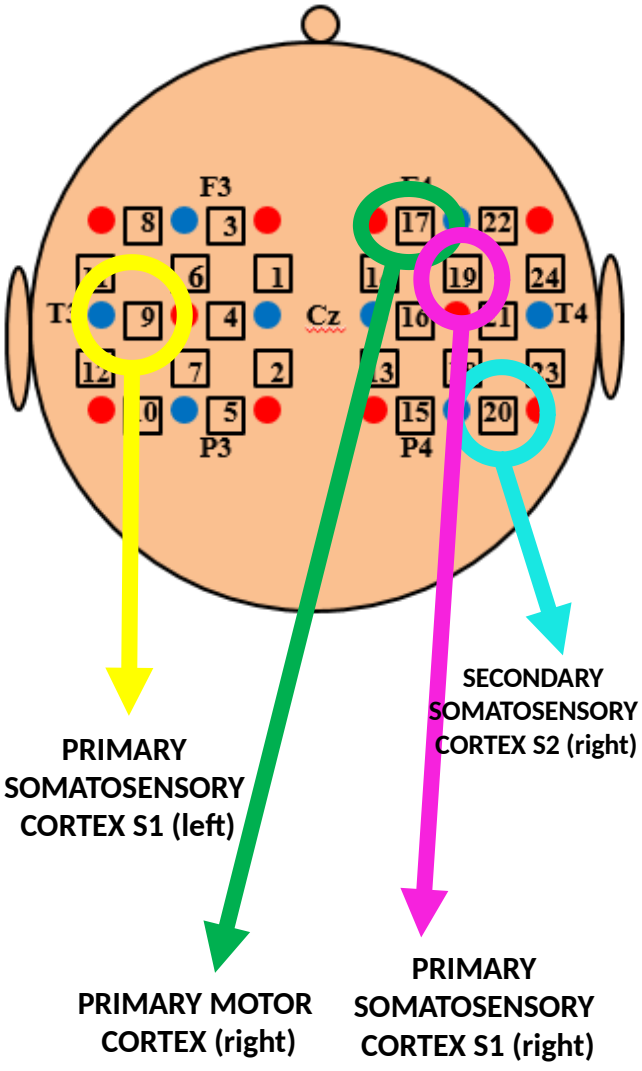


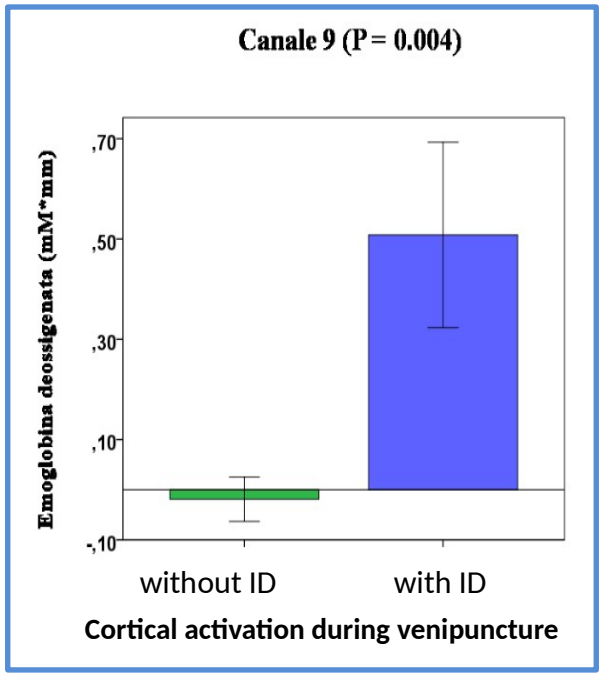


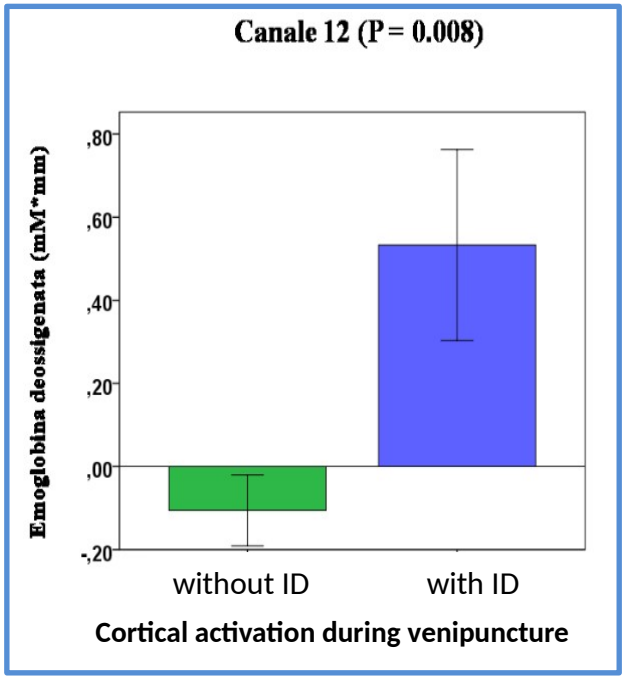


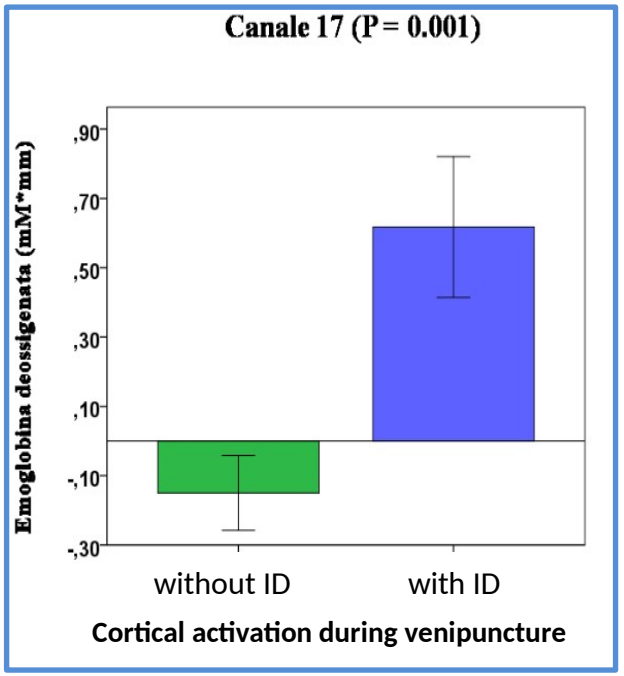


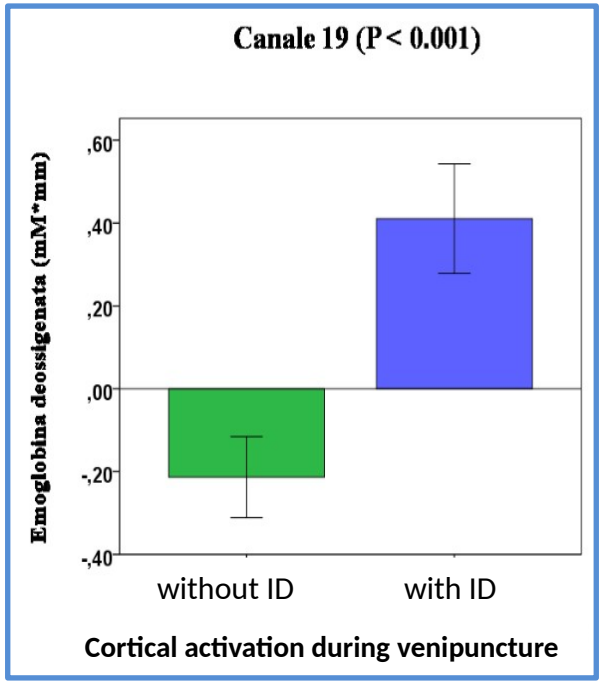
CHILDREN WITH COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT DURING VENIPUNCTURE

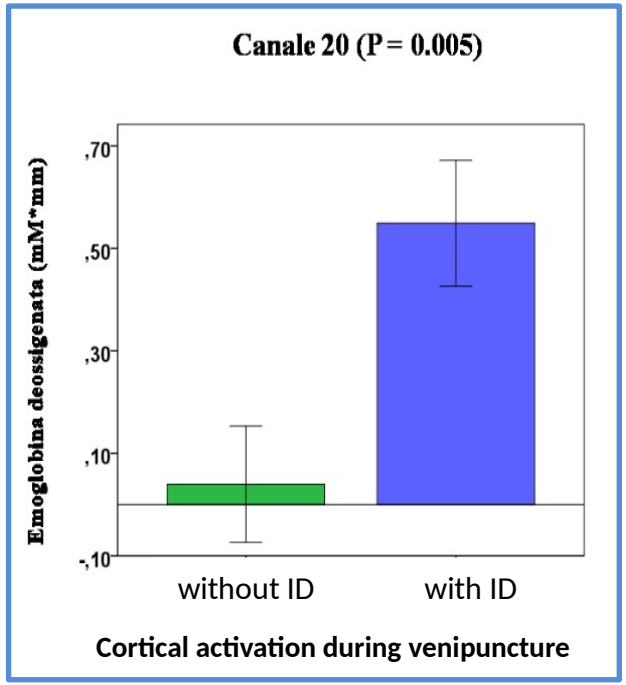




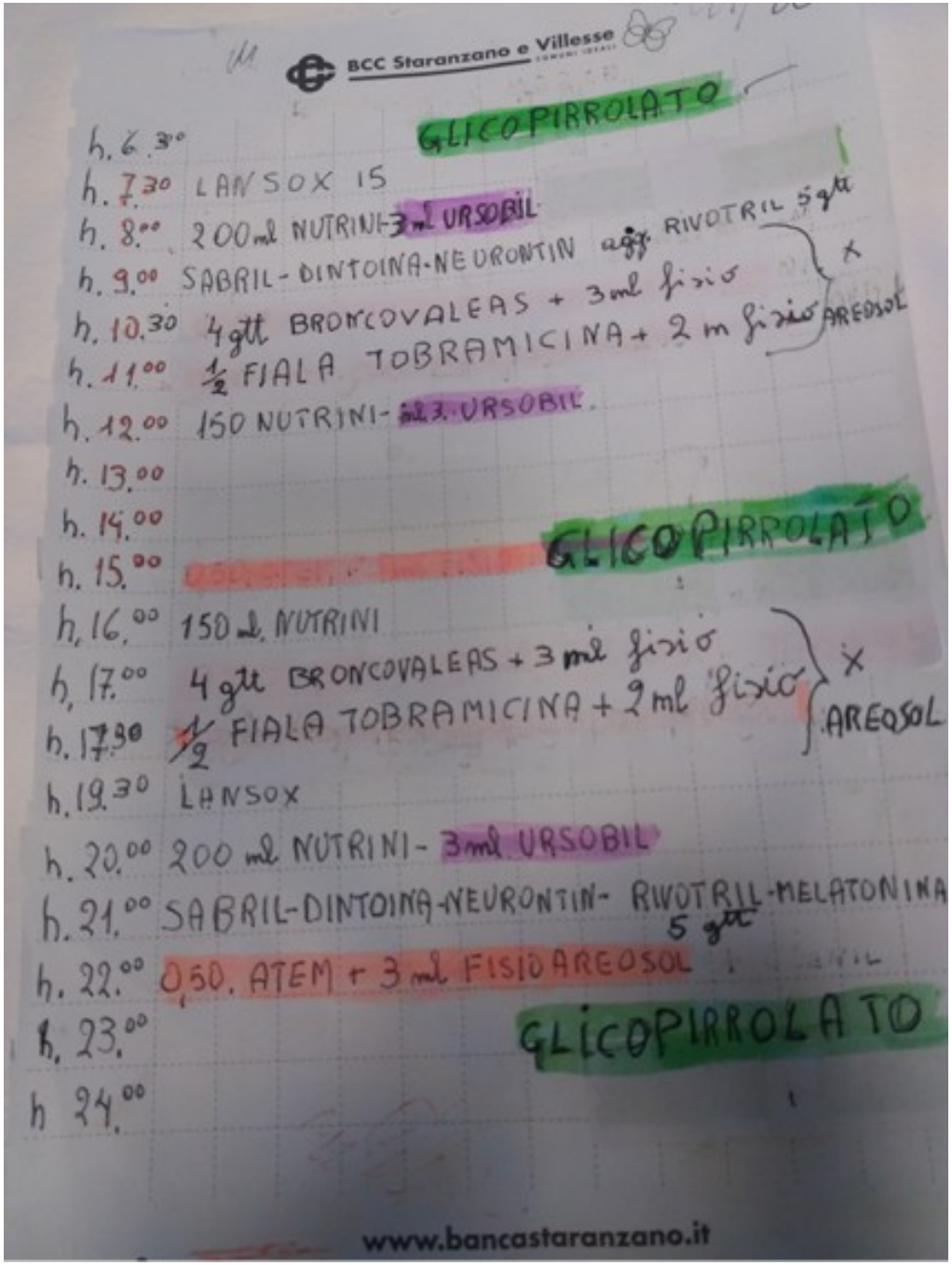








DEOXY-HAEMOGLOBIN INCREASE

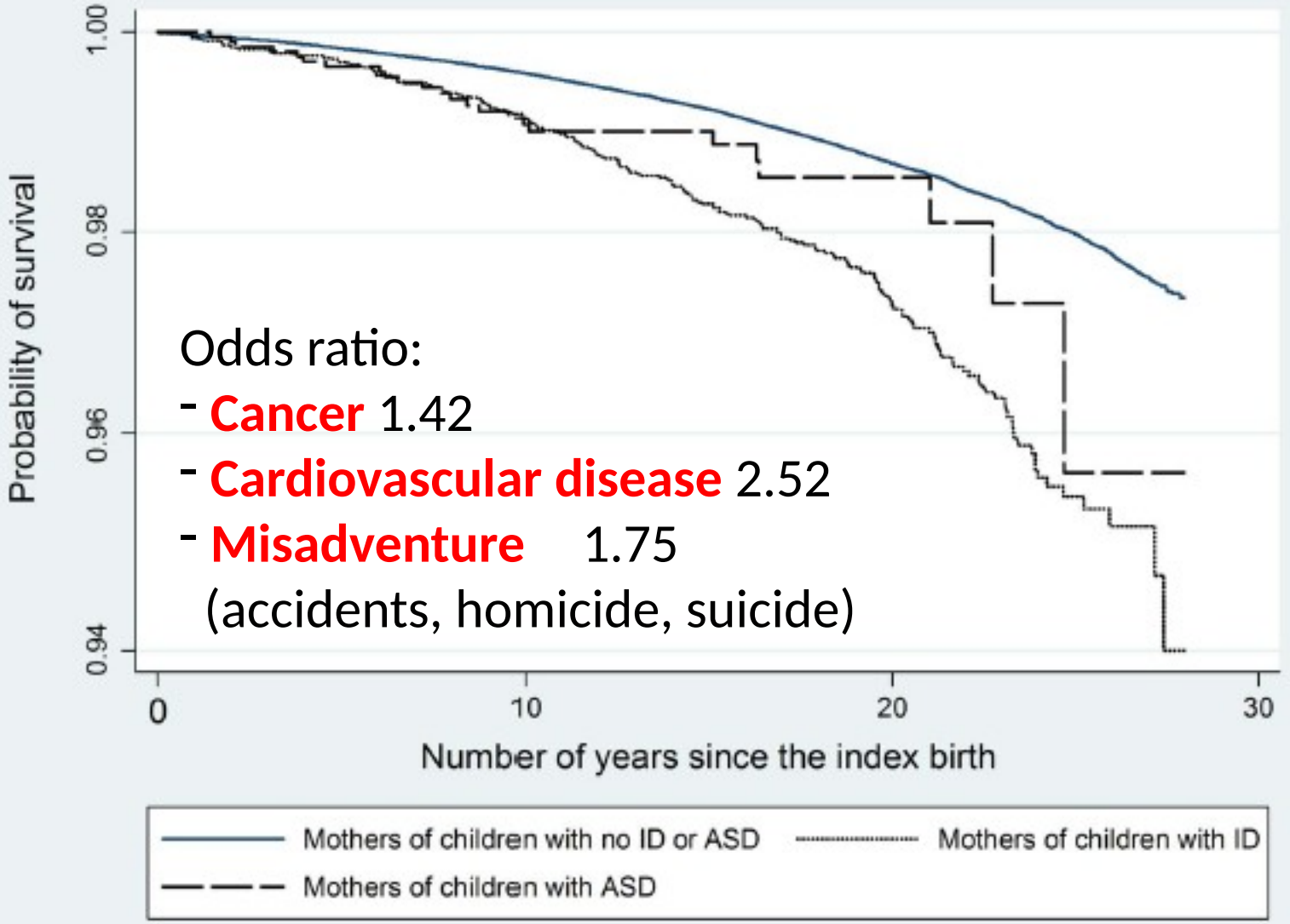


La prospettiva della Vita vera..

La tabella di un giorno qualunque senza complicazioni ….

.. più aspirazione delle secrezioni ogni due ore…

Early Mortality and Primary Causes of



Odds ratio:

- **Cancer** 1.42
- **Cardiovascular disease** 2.52
- **Misadventure** 1.75
  (accidents, homicide, suicide)