

00368 Incidences of Chronic Pain and Health-related Quality of Life in Patients Within a Year After Traumatic Injury

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Aims: To determine the incidences of chronic pain and health-related quality of life in patients within one-year after injuries

Methodology: This is a non-experimental longitudinal observational study. Convenient sampling was used. The subjects are the patients admitted after traumatic injuries, who are local residents and can speak English with Injury Severity Score more than 10. Face-to-face or phone-call interviews with consent were conducted within 1-week, subsequently at 3rd and 6th month. The questionnaires consist of socio-demographic data, Brief Pain Inventory, Self-Leeds Assessment of Neuropathic Symptoms and Signs and EQ-5D-3L questions to assess the health outcomes. SPSS with password protection was used to store and analyze the data.

Result: 11 patients have completed the study. 8 patients were involved in motorcycling road accidents. Three months after the accidents, about 72.7% had some pain mainly over chest, hips, scapular region and lower limbs; 45.5% had moderate to severe pain; 18.2% had neuropathic pain which was pins and needles in nature. 27.3% reported that pain had moderate effect on their general activities, mood, walking, sleep and enjoyment of life. 18.2% verbalized that they felt moderately depressed over their condition. 27.3% mentioned that their health states were poor after the accidents. Six months after, 63.6% still experienced some pain, 45.5% reported average pain severity as moderate; 18.2% patients reported to still have neuropathic pain. Their mood, walking and normal work were still moderately affected and they felt moderately depressed. 18.2% verbalized their overall health was poor. None of the patients has visited a pain specialist for their pain

Conclusion: Traumatic injuries have significant impact on patients. Their quality of life is also affected. With more data from more participants, the researchers hope to formulate an appropriate interventional plan to provide early pain management to improve quality of life for these patients.