Smerte hos barn:
Barn, foreldre og helsepersonell, hvordan evalueres smerte?

Årlige vårseminar for Nasjonalt kompetansenettverk for legemidler til barn
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• Det er tidligere funnet at lege, sykepleier, helsepersonell, foreldre og barn ikke har den samme vurderingen av smerter

  – N=110, 7-12 years, Bieri FPS
  – Parents tended to underestimate their children's pain on the day of surgery and the following day, but not on the second day following surgery.
  – Parents' underestimation of their child's pain may contribute to inadequate pain control.
  - N=75, 5-12 years
  - The level of agreement between child and parent reports of pain was low and did not vary as a function of the scale type used; parents overestimated their children's pain using all five scales. Children and parents preferred scales that they perceived to be happy and cartoon-like. The results of this study indicate that subtle variations in the format of faces scales do influence children's and parents' ratings of pain in clinical settings.

- N=63, 5-12 years
- Correlation between child and parent scores was 0.47 (p < 0.001). Correlation between child and practitioner scores was 0.08 (p = 0.54). Correlation between parent and practitioner scores was 0.04 (p = 0.001). CONCLUSIONS: There is poor agreement between pain ratings by children, parents, and practitioners. It is unclear which assessment best approximates the true degree of pain the child is experiencing.