

褥瘡の疼痛の文献的レビュー： 診療ガイドラインを中心に

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A review on pain of decubitus injuries: Focusing on clinical practice guidelines

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Abstract

Background : Though bedridden patients occasionally express intractable pain with their decubitus injuries (DIs), its epidemiology and treatments are not well known.

Purpose : To clarify epidemiology and treatments of pain of DI.

Methods : Narrative, non-systematic review of literature, particularly of clinical practice guidelines (CPGs).

Results and Discussion : There are two Japanese CPGs on DI. One is published by the Japanese Society of Pressure Ulcers, the other is published by the Japanese Dermatological Association. Both of them have brief descriptions on treatments of DI pain, but those are not backed by robust evidence. There are also two English written CPGs on DI pain. One is issued by the Australian Wound Management Association, the other is jointly issued by the National Pressure Ulcer Advisory Panel (NPUAP), the European Pressure Ulcer Advisory Panel (EPUAP) and the Pan Pacific Pressure Injury Alliance (PPPIA). They also have brief descriptions on treatments of DI pain, but again those are only supported by moderate to weak evidence at most. With literature search, prevalence of DI pain is revealed as much as 37 ~ 75% of patients who has DI. The intensity of DI pain is not related the depth of DI. Though there some CPGs on chronic pain as a whole, no description on DI is found in them.

Conclusion : DI pain is not well studied from the view point of wound care. DI pain is often chronic and refractory, but studies on chronic pain of DI are scarce.

Key words

palliative care, wound treatment, pressure ulcer, nursing science, medication

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