

IMPACT OF RACE ON PAIN MANAGEMENT OUTCOMES IN A COMMUNITY-BASED TEACHING HOSPITAL FOLLOWING INPATIENT PALLIATIVE CARE CONSULTATION

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BACKGROUND

- 62% of patients with cancer diagnosis have disease-associated pain
- Differences in racial perception of pain
- Management of pain overlooks race

OBJECTIVE

- To examine racial differences in pain management outcomes following inpatient palliative care consultation

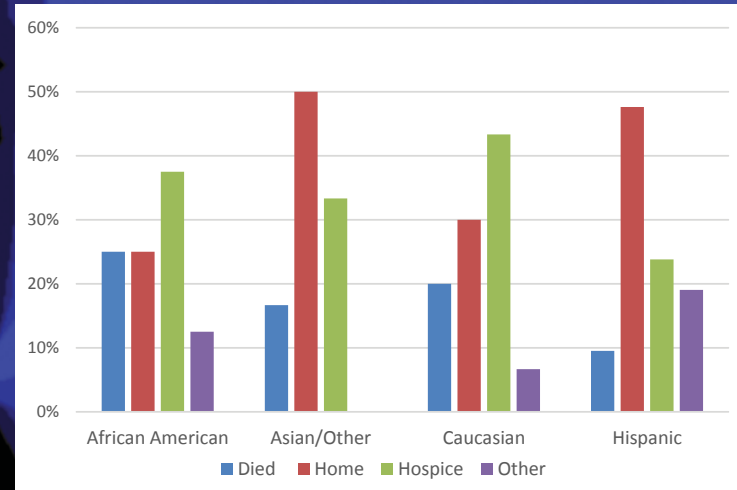
METHODS

- Study Design: Retrospective chart review
- Setting: Community-based teaching hospital Fresno, CA
- Time frame: 4/15/2014 to 8/31/2014
- Outcome measures:
 - Length of stay
 - Time to consult
 - 24 hour pain scores
 - At admission
 - 24 hours before consult
 - 24-48 hours after consult
 - At discharge
- Analysis: comparing racial groups
 - SAS software
 - Nonparametric Wilcoxon rank sum test
 - t-tests

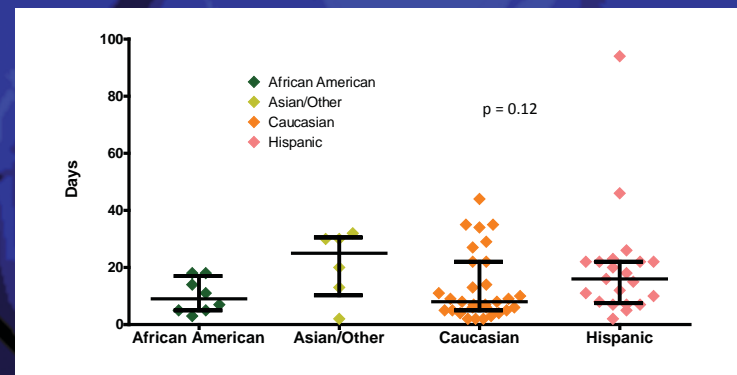
Demographics

Characteristics	African-American	Asian/Other	Caucasians	Hispanics/Latinos
Sample size	8	6	30	21
Gender (%)				
Male	63	67	47	57
Female	37	33	53	43
Age (Mean ± SD)	64 ± 10	66 ± 17	61 ± 16	53 ± 17
Insurance (%)				
Medicaid	50	33	50	57
Medicare	50	50	27	10
Other	0	17	23	33
Diagnosis (%)				
Cancer	75	100	80	90
Non-cancer	25	0	20	10
Admission pain (median)	6.9	6.0	5.3	5.3

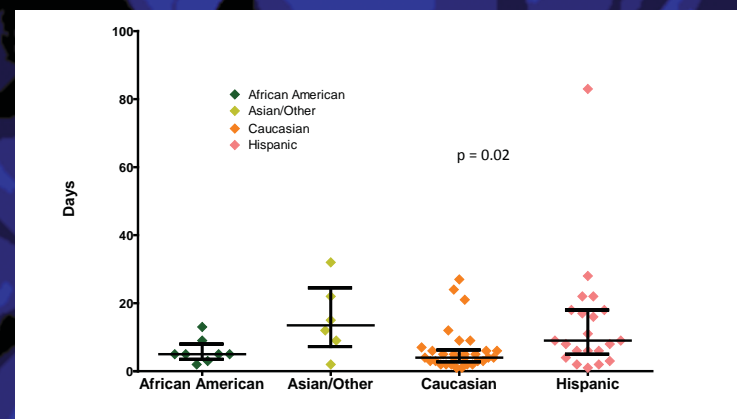
Disposition by Race



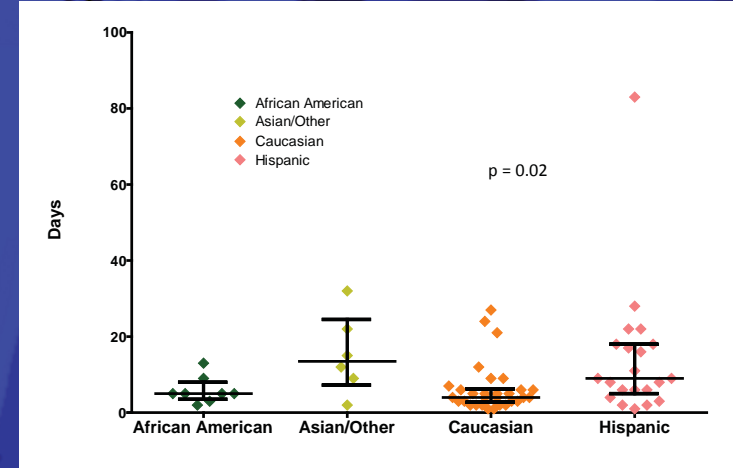
Length of Stay by Race



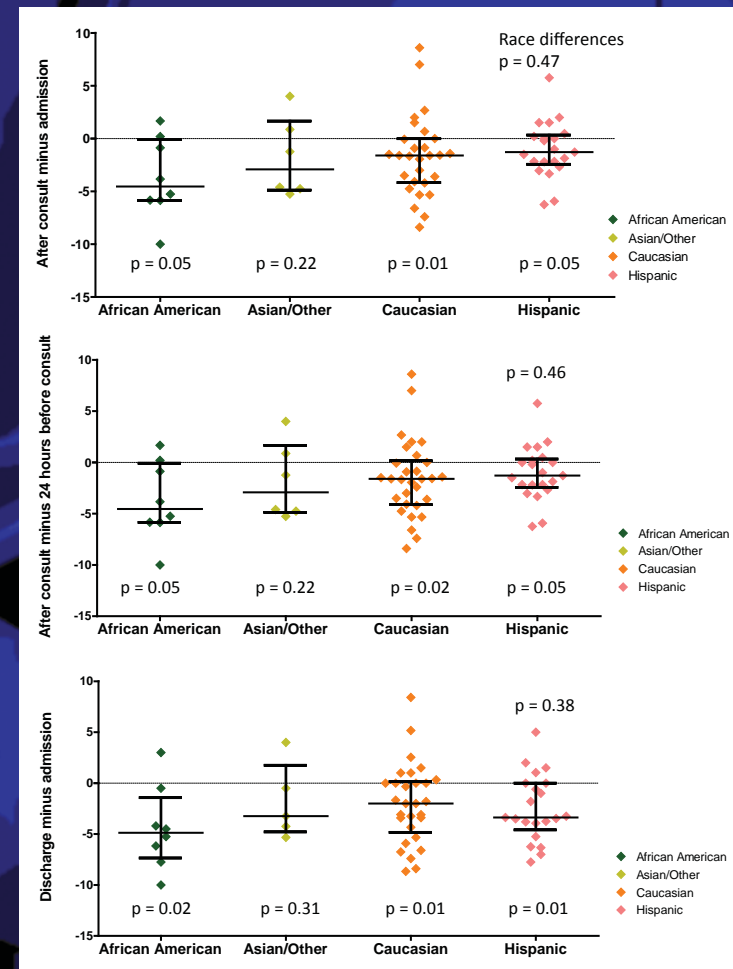
Days of Admission to Consult by Race



Days to Discharge after Consult by Race



Pain Score Differences by Race



DISCUSSION

- Significant differences observed in pain score changes by race, however, no difference between racial groups
- African-Americans showed greatest reduction in pain
- Significant pain reduction in African-Americans, Caucasians, and Hispanics ($p < 0.05$) following palliative care consultation

CONCLUSIONS

- No significant differences in pain reduction between the racial groups
- Pain can be adequately managed in palliative care among all races

LIMITATIONS

- Sample bias
- Validated pain scales
- Survey bias
- Cultural influence
- Power

NEXT STEPS

- Data collection ongoing
- Increase sample size in smaller groups