

## Comparing Multimodal vs. Traditional (Unimodal) Analgesia

Multimodal analgesia reduces total required opioid drug dose

### After hip surgery

Receiving 1 additional analgesic mode

-6.8% opioid use

Receiving 2 additional analgesic mode

-12.4% opioid use

Receiving more than 2 additional analgesic modes

-18.4% opioid use

### After knee surgery

Receiving 1 additional analgesic mode

-6.4% opioid use

Receiving 2 additional analgesic mode

-12.4% opioid use

Receiving more than 2 additional analgesic modes

-15.0% opioid use

Multimodal analgesia reduces opioid-related side effects

### Multimodal analgesia after hip surgery

-12.1% length of hospitalization stay

-26% gastrointestinal complications

-19% respiratory complications

Memtsoudis SG, et al. Association of Multimodal Pain Management Strategies with Perioperative Outcomes and Resource Utilization: A Population-based Study. Anesthesiology. 2018 May;128(5):891-902

## AM I AT HIGH RISK FOR PERIOPERATIVE PAIN ?

- Chronic alcohol use
  - Alcohol type\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ml/day
- Sleeping pills/Psychiatric drug use
  - Drug name\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ pills/day
  - Drug name\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ pills/day
- Pain killers/Analgesic drug use
  - Drug name\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ pills/day
  - Drug name\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_pills/day
- History of chronic pain
  - Yes, Symptoms \_\_\_\_\_
  - No

### Seek advice from an Anesthesiologist!

#### Reporting Perioperative Pain

- If you have experienced postoperative pain, please contact your doctor or the anesthesia team.
- Subsequent hospital resources and counselling are available if necessary



# What You Should Know About Multimodal Analgesia



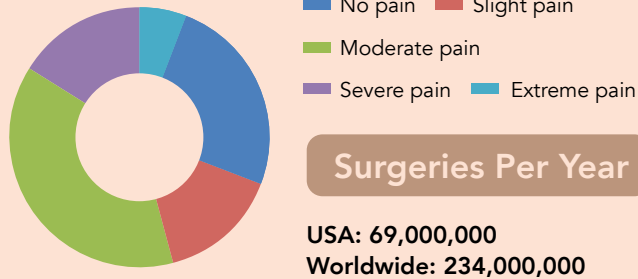
Taiwan Society of Anesthesiologists  
Shared Decision Making Series

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Quality anesthesia and pain control should take into account individual differences, such as age, gender, physiological condition, and surgical site.

**65% of patients receiving surgery experience moderate to severe pain**



**Perioperative pain can be adequately controlled!**

### Nociceptive Pain

Skin, Subdermis, Inflammation, Muscle, Fascia, Periosteal Ligament, Joint Damage

### Neuropathic Pain

HIVD, Spinal stenosis, Peripheral Neuropathy

### Psychogenic Pain

Psychologically Induced Pain



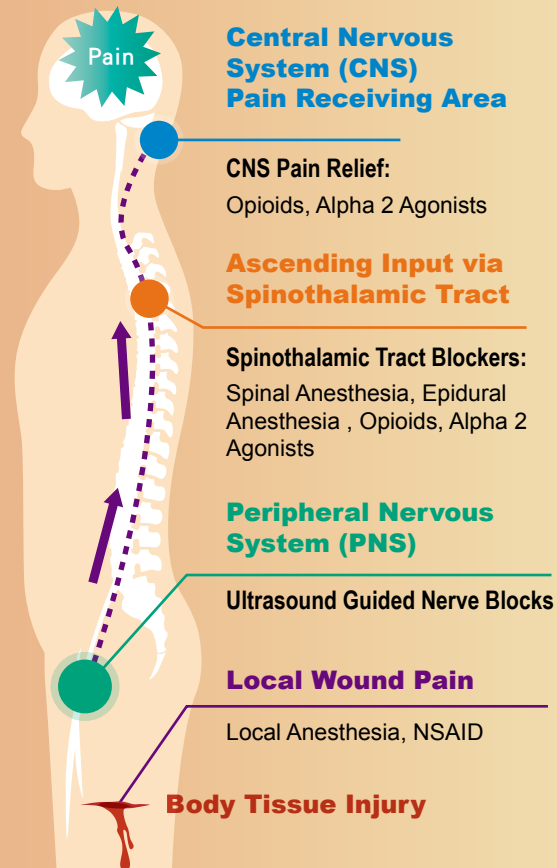
## Why do we need multimodal analgesia for perioperative pain control?

Most perioperative pain are due to multifactorial causes.

No single analgesic agent is enough to manage every perioperative pain-related symptom.

Multimodal analgesia provides better pain relief, reducing the total dose and side effects of a single opioid agent.

## Pain pathways covered by multimodal analgesia



	Multimodal analgesia	Traditional (Unimodal) analgesia
Pain management regimen	Administration of two or more analgesic agents or techniques <b>win</b>	Single analgesic (Opioid based)
Postoperative analgesic dose	Lower required dose <b>win</b>	Risk of insufficient dose or overdose
Postoperative pain relief	Lower pain score <b>win</b>	Higher pain score
Postoperative nausea	Lower incidence <b>win</b>	Higher incidence
Postoperative ileus	Lower incidence <b>win</b>	Higher incidence
Length of hospital stay	Shorter hospital stay <b>win</b>	Longer hospital stay

## Specialist's Recommendations

American Society of Anesthesiologists®

ASA strongly agrees that anesthesiologists should use multimodal pain management therapy

**ANZCA**  
AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND COLLEGE OF ANAESTHETISTS

Multimodal analgesia reduces opioid doses and reduces opioid-related side effects



These problems are preventable!



Taiwan Society of Anesthesiologists