

NURSING INTERVENTIONS FOR PEOPLE WITH CHRONIC PALLIATION PAIN: SCOPING REVIEW PROTOCOL

INTERVENÇÕES DE ENFERMAGEM PARA PESSOAS COM DOR CRÔNICA EM PALIAÇÃO: PROTOCOLO DE REVISÃO DE ESCOPO

INTERVENCIONES DE ENFERMERÍA PARA PERSONAS CON DOLOR PALIATIVO CRÓNICO: PROTOCOLO DE REVISIÓN DEL ALCANCE

Raércia dos Santos Carneiro¹
Ana Carolaine de Souza Batista²
Aila Roberta Passos Pereira³
Julia de Souza Soares da Silva⁴
Larissa Coelho Barbosa⁵
Rudval Souza da Silva⁶

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Objective: mapping nursing interventions in the management of chronic pain in adults and elderly in palliative care. **Method:** this is a scope review protocol, based on the guidelines of the Joanna Briggs Institute and the recommendations of the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-analysis Protocols. Five databases will be used: MEDLINE/PubMed, Scopus, Web of Science, CINAHL and National Grey Literature Collection, using the descriptors in health, to answer the research question: "Which nursing interventions are feasible in the care of chronic pain in adults and elderly in palliative care in the field of Nursing?" The search, identification and evaluation process will be performed by two independent evaluators. Articles in English, Portuguese and Spanish will be included, which met the objective. The data will be included in a previously constructed spreadsheet and presented in tables, figures and diagrams.

Descriptors: Chronic Pain. Palliative Care. Nursing. Nursing Care. Nursing Process.

Objetivo: mapear intervenções de enfermagem no manuseio da dor crônica em adultos e idosos em cuidados paliativos. *Método:* trata-se de um protocolo de revisão de escopo, alicerçado nas diretrizes do Joanna Briggs Institute e nas recomendações do Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-analysis Protocols. Serão utilizadas

Corresponding author: Raércia dos Santos Carneiro, raerciasc@gmail.com

¹ Universidade Federal da Bahia. Salvador, BA, Brazil. <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0528-3666>.

² Universidade do Estado da Bahia. Salvador, BA, Brazil. <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4444>.

³ Universidade do Estado da Bahia. Salvador, BA, Brazil. <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5034>.

⁴ Universidade do Estado da Bahia. Salvador, BA, Brazil. <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1840>.

⁵ Universidade Federal da Bahia. Salvador, BA, Brazil. <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8978-0979>.

⁶ Universidade do Estado da Bahia. Salvador, BA, Brazil. <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7991-8804>.

cinco bases de dados: MEDLINE/PubMed, Scopus, Web of Science, CINAHAL e National Grey Literature Collection, utilizando os descritores em saúde, a fim de responder a pergunta de pesquisa: “Quais intervenções de enfermagem são realizáveis no cuidado da dor crônica em indivíduos adultos e idosos em cuidados paliativos no campo da Enfermagem?” O processo de busca, identificação e avaliação será realizado por dois avaliadores independentes. Serão incluídos artigos nos idiomas inglês, português e espanhol, que atendiam ao objetivo. Os dados serão incluídos em uma planilha previamente construída e apresentados em tabelas, figuras e diagramas.

Descritores: Dor Crônica. Cuidados Paliativos. Enfermagem. Cuidados de Enfermagem. Processo de Enfermagem.

Objetivo: mapear las intervenciones de enfermería en el manejo del dolor crónico en adultos y adultos mayores en cuidados paliativos. Método: se trata de un protocolo de revisión exploratoria, basado en las directrices del Joanna Briggs Institute y las recomendaciones de los Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-analysis Protocols. Se utilizarán cinco bases de datos: MEDLINE/PubMed, Scopus, Web of Science, CINAHL y National Grey Literature Collection, utilizando los descriptores de salud, con el fin de responder a la pregunta de investigación: “¿Qué intervenciones de enfermería son alcanzables en el cuidado del dolor crónico en adultos y ancianos en cuidados paliativos en el campo de la Enfermería?” El proceso de búsqueda, identificación y evaluación estará a cargo de dos evaluadores independientes. Se incluirán artículos en inglés, portugués y español, que cumplieron con el objetivo. Los datos se incluirán en una hoja de cálculo previamente construida y se presentarán en tablas, figuras y diagramas.

Palabras clave: Dolor Crónico. Cuidados Paliativos. Enfermería. Cuidados de Enfermería. Proceso de Enfermería.

Introduction

The Nursing Process (NP) is a light technology tool that has enabled the nurse to think, organize, direct and document the actions of the nursing team based on the specific needs of each patient, context in which the individual is observed integrally. Based on the first discussions about the NP, initiated in the 1950s, this care methodology has become increasingly necessary for health institutions that develop professional nursing care, to provide comprehensive care to people in sick situations⁽¹⁾.

Supported by resolutions of the Federal Nursing Council, the NP aims to enable care to be planned to meet the specific needs of the patient in their different contexts of care, having a focus on comprehensiveness, which helps to ensure that interventions are developed, respecting the individuality of each clientele (person, family or community)⁽²⁻³⁾.

It is organized in five stages, in an interrelated and interdependent manner, presented in increasing order, namely: collection of nursing data, nursing diagnosis, nursing planning, implementation and nursing evaluation^(2,4-5).

Regarding nursing actions/interventions, it is observed that standardized languages aim to direct clinical documentation, improve communication

of care, integrate data in computerized systems, and their use by nurses from different areas. In addition, it is possible to generate data source for research, productivity indicator, subsidize competence evaluation, payments for services and curriculum structuring. Thus, they assume such importance in the context of pain control, since this vital sign, when not properly treated, affects the quality of life of patients and their caregivers in the physical, emotional, social and spiritual dimensions⁽⁶⁾.

Pain, as defined by the International Association for the Study of Pain (IASP), revised in 2020, is conceptualized as an unpleasant sensory and emotional experience, which may be associated or like a real or potential tissue injury. Covering the most varied experiences of pain, it is valid for both acute and chronic pain⁽⁷⁻⁸⁾.

Chronic pain is not only related to the permanence or the appearance of neurovegetative changes, the warning signs. It is more than a symptom, it is the persistence of the disease, remaining after the healing of the lesion. It may also be related to common chronic pathological processes during the evaluation for the indication of palliative care. The time

indicated by the literature to be considered as indicative of “chronic pain” corresponds to a time equal to or greater than three months of pain validity⁽⁷⁻⁸⁾.

Still regarding chronic pain, it is observed that it is a classic sign in patients in Palliative Care (PC). These aim to provide the individual and the family a care focused on physiological, emotional, spiritual, social and cultural aspects in the process of dying and death, to provide quality of life as a terminal disease experienced by this individual. In addition, it should be performed by an interdisciplinary health team to control and relieve chronic pain and other biopsychosocial-spiritual symptoms⁽⁹⁻¹⁰⁾.

The nursing team plays a fundamental role in the care of the individual in palliation, given that they are professionals who have direct contact with the patient, daily. However, care for these individuals should be focused not only on the technical and scientific part, but also on comprehensive care, involving listening, help, touch and sensitivity in caring for others, to provide well-being in the last years of life⁽⁹⁾.

In addition, one can use care practices, such as proper communication, both with the team and with the patient and the family, conflict management, as well as the adoption of a humanistic, flexible and to contribute positively to higher quality in the process of dying and death⁽⁹⁾.

In this perspective, this study becomes relevant and justified, as it is observed the reduced number of nursing interventions aimed at patients with chronic pain. This will be the theme developed in this research, to strengthen knowledge in the field of nursing and contribute positively to the care of these individuals. When performing the state of the art, few studies were found on this subject, which can be inferred as a gap in knowledge about nursing interventions, which can negatively interfere with the appropriate assessment, control and treatment of pain.

After unsystematic search with application of the descriptors “Nursing Interventions” and

“pain” in the Virtual Health Library (VHL), focused on publications of the last ten years, only three studies were identified that directly addressed nursing interventions for adults or elderly with chronic pain. One of the studies is focused on nursing practices directed to patients with chronic pain and was conducted through an integrative review, with a time from 2008 to 2018. The second is an integrative review of nursing care focused on pain management in adults and elderly in palliative care. The third is a scope review of the interventions performed by nursing to manage the pain of cannulation of the arteriovenous fistula of the patient on hemodialysis⁽¹¹⁻¹³⁾.

Thus, this article presents the protocol for the development of a scope review, which aims to map nursing interventions in the management of chronic pain in adults and elderly in palliative care.

Method

It is a protocol of revision and scope, registered in the platform Open Science Framework (OSF). The construction of this protocol followed the standards and guidelines established by the Joanna Briggs Institute (JBI). To construct the research question, direct the development of specific inclusion and exclusion criteria and guide data collection, the PCC strategy was applied. This is a mnemonic that assists in the identification of the key topics: Population, Concept and Context of the theme to be researched⁽¹⁴⁾.

In this sense, to achieve the objective of this protocol, the following research question was elaborated: Which nursing interventions are feasible in the care of chronic pain in adults and elderly in palliative care in the field of Nursing?

Chart 1 presents the PCC strategy adopted in this study.

Chart 1 – PCC strategy for study direction

	DESCRIPTION OF THE PCC STRATEGY
Population	Adults and elderly people aged 18 and over, who are receiving palliative care.
Concept	Incorporate into the review studies that include nursing interventions for chronic pain, whether pharmacological or non-pharmacological.
Context	Aspects that involve interventions in the field of Nursing, whether in the hospital environment, in primary health care, in home care or in long-term care institutions.

Source: created by the authors.

Inclusion and exclusion criteria

Based on the PCC strategy, we have the following inclusion criteria: focus on the target population; predominance of studies that include adult and elderly people in palliative care, which bring the concepts of nursing interventions for chronic pain, in the context of the nursing field, involving hospital environment, primary care, home care or long-term care institutions; studies available in full, in English, Portuguese, French and Spanish, without pre-temporal clipping established; and the gray literature via MEDNAR Base.

Will be excluded incomplete articles and studies of the type of previous grade, without results, studies with children and adolescents, as well as those that do not refer to the age of the participants and whose object does not make it possible to answer the research question.

Type of study

The Scoping Review type review, also known as “mapping reviews” or “scope study” has gone through a development process over the years, being refined and advanced to the current definition, requiring rigor, transparency and trust, following the scientific and systematic method⁽¹⁴⁾.

In this perspective, the scope review is understood as a synthesis of evidence on a particular theme, which aims to map the main concepts related to the object to be studied, based on the best available evidence, having, therefore, broad and exploratory character⁽¹⁴⁾.

Among the objectives that lead a researcher to launch research of the scope review type, it

can be highlighted: to explore the breadth of the literature, to map the available evidence on a theme, identify and analyze existing gaps and serve as a subsidy for the development of future studies. It is worth mentioning that the same research may require more than one objective, not excluding one another.

Sources of information

To carry out this review, the following databases will be used: MEDLINE/PubMed, Scopus, Web of Science (WOS), Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature (CINAHL) and National Gray Literature Collection (MEDNAR), the latter being focused on gray literature.

Search Strategies

The search for the studies will take place in three stages carried out with the help of a librarian. Initially, the search will be performed through the presence of the words in the title and abstract, using the databases CINAHL and Medline/PubMed, as shown in Chart 2. In the second phase, after identifying the terms in the previous phase, a complete search will be performed in the other databases. It is emphasized that, given the peculiarities of each database, the adaptation of search strategies will be considered. Finally, the detailed reading and evaluation of the list of references of the studies that met the objectives of this review will be performed. If necessary, the authors of the studies will be contacted for more information.

Chart 2 – Search strategies used in Medline/PubMed and CINAHL databases

Databases consulted	Search Strategies Used
MEDLINE/PUBMED	‘((“Hospice and Palliative Care Nursing”[Title/Abstract] OR “hospice nursing”[Title/Abstract] OR “Palliative Care Nursing”[Title/Abstract] OR “Palliative Nursing”[Title/Abstract] OR “Hospice and Palliative Care Nursing”[MeSH Terms]) AND (“nursing”[Title/Abstract] OR “Nursing”[MeSH Terms]) AND (nursing diagnos*[Title/Abstract] OR “Nursing Diagnosis”[MeSH Terms] OR (“Nursing action”[Title/Abstract] OR “nursing intervention”[Title/Abstract]))) NOT (“child”[Title/Abstract] OR adoles*[Title/Abstract] OR teen*[Title/Abstract] OR Youth[Title/Abstract] OR infant*[Title/Abstract] OR Neonate[Title/Abstract] OR newbor*[Title/Abstract])
CINAHL	‘((“Hospice and Palliative Care Nursing” OR (hospice nursing*) OR “Palliative Care Nursing” OR “Palliative Nursing” OR “Hospice and Palliative Care Nursing”) AND (nursing* OR “Nursing”) AND (nursing diagnos* OR “Nursing Diagnosis” OR (“Nursing action” OR “nursing intervention”))) NOT (child* OR adoles* OR teen* OR Youth OR infant* OR Neonate OR newbor*)

Source: created by the authors.

Selection of studies

For the selection of studies, the following inclusion criteria will be adopted: target population – predominance of studies including adult and elderly people in palliative care, who have the concept of nursing interventions for chronic pain in the context of the nursing field. In addition, studies available in full, in English, Portuguese, French and Spanish, without pre-established time cut, as well as gray literature (MEDNAR) will be included.

Will be excluded incomplete articles and studies of the type of previous grade, without results, studies with people in the other phases of life (childhood), who do not refer to the age of the participants and those whose object does not correspond to the research question.

Data collection will be performed by two independent researchers, using the blinding of information, individually, in different machines and simultaneously. Initially, the studies will be selected by reading the title and abstract, adopting the organization of the findings in Excel spreadsheets. At the end of this stage, there will be the participation of a third reviewer

with expertise in the subject, to consensualize the divergences found in the process, according to the recommendations of the Joanna Briggs Institute. The collection will be carried out through registration and access on the Rayyan platform.

Subsequently, the complete articles will be analyzed, individually, in different machines and with simultaneity among the evaluators. This stage will also have a third evaluator, to solve the divergences, and with grouping in Excel spreadsheet of the selected studies. Duplicates will be deleted manually and counted once.

Research of revisions in progress

In a preliminary search in the Virtual Health Library and PubMed to identify scope reviews on the object of study, no other review study of similar scope was found. The search in the VHL occurred in November 2022, and the search in PubMed was conducted in March 2023, in Portuguese, English and Spanish. In addition, to verify the existence of other scope reviews with the same objective, a systematic search was carried out with application of the descriptors

“Nursing Interventions” and “pain” in the VHL, focused on publications of the last ten years. No review was found that had the same objective of this study.

Data Extraction

The selected articles will be read in full by a pair of reviewers. For the extraction of the data used an Excel spreadsheet containing

information investigated in the articles, such as authors and reference of the article, year, country/origin, objective, presented disease, age, context/scenario, profile of nurses and nursing interventions, to meet the purpose of the study.

Prior to the extraction of this data, a pilot test will be performed with a previously constructed table, as shown in Chart 3.

Chart 3 – Table for data extraction in the literature

Authors	Reference	Year	Country/ Origin	Objective	Type of study	Presented disease	Age	Context/Scenario	Profile of nurses	Nursing interven- tions

Source: created by the authors.

It is noteworthy that this instrument is likely to undergo changes during the process of data extraction, if the need for both inclusion of items and exclusion is observed, with the intention of obtaining better information and meet the objective of this study.

Presentation of data

The results can be presented through tables, figures and diagrams to facilitate the understanding of the information collected and nursing interventions associated with chronic pain. In addition, this strategy will be used with the intention of correlating the findings with the review question. It is also intended to associate the findings of this research with the Theory of Unpleasant Symptoms, grouping them by categories later presented. The results will be presented according to the Preferred Reporting

Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses Extension for Scoping Reviews (PRISMA-ScR)⁽¹⁵⁾.

Ethical aspects

Because it is a scope review study, it was found that there is no need for approval by the Ethics and Research Committee (CEP), because it does not involve human beings. However, the data presented will follow the scientific method, with referenced sources and rigor in the treatment of the data that will be presented because of this study.

Collaborations:

1 – conception and planning of the project: Raércia do Santos Carneiro and Rudval Souza da Silva;

2 – analysis and interpretation of data: Raércia dos Santos Carneiro, Ana Carolaine de Souza Batista, Aila Roberta Passos Pereira, Julia de Souza Soares da Silva and Rudval Souza da Silva;

3 – writing and/or critical review: Raércia dos Santos Carneiro, Ana Carolaine de Souza Batista, Aila Roberta Passos Pereira, Julia de Souza Soares da Silva, Larissa Coelho Barbosa and Rudval Souza da Silva;

4 – approval of the final version: Raércia dos Santos Carneiro, Ana Carolaine de Souza Batista, Aila Roberta Passos Pereira, Julia de Souza Soares da Silva, Larissa Coelho Barbosa and Rudval Souza da Silva.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts of interest.

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