Digital Pain Management in

Palliative Care

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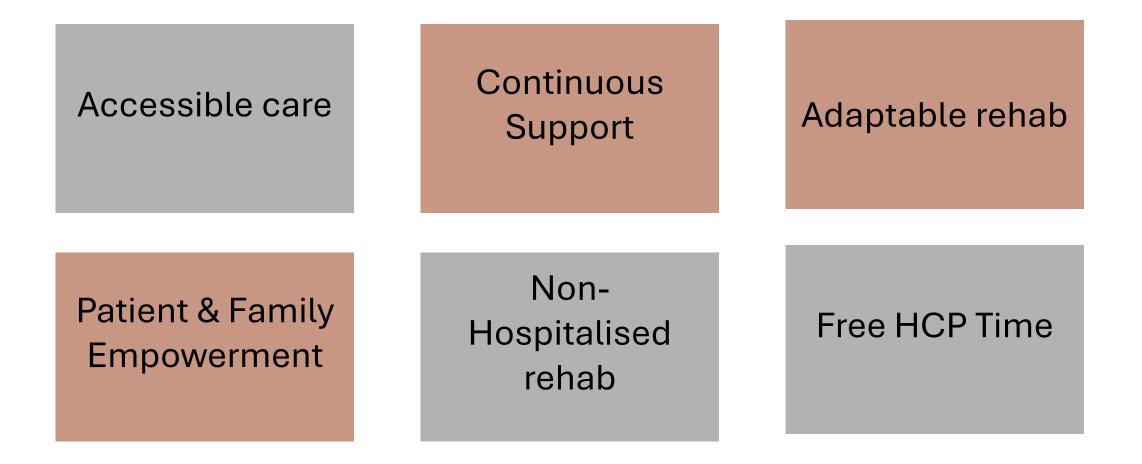
Specialist MSK Physiotherapist and Digital Health Advocate

Summary

- Introduction
- Digital Health in Palliative Care
- MSK and Palliative care using digital pain self management

• The proposed tool

[−]Q[−] Key Messages



My BackGround



Inspiration / Trigger

• COVID – 19 boosted remote physiotherapy services

• First Contact Physiotherapist assessing 23 patients per day (20 min each) – HYBRID

- Long waiting times
- 85% of patients directed to self-management route

Self management options

• Prescribe Home Exercise Program

- Targeted patient education
- Goal setting rehab plan

• Refer to psychosocial services

From Inspiration to Idea

Empowerment of Patient Self management using digital health Platforms

Digital Health in Palliative Care

Digital Health Interventions were found

• Mostly **positive** for

Education / Information Sharing / Decision making Communication & Costs

• Inconclusive for

Quality of life / Physical & Psychological Symptoms

Finucane et al. (2021) Systematic meta-review

Therapist – Palliative Patient relationship on the digital health landscape

- Benefits
- Improves communication between patients and professionals

• Direct access to specialist palliative care for patients that live in underserved areas

• Empowerment of patient and family caregivers to navigate health systems

Payne, Tanner & Hughes, (2020) Editorial

Considerations

- Privacy and confidentiality of data
- Possibility of missing holistic patient management
- Low levels of digital health literacy especially in older population
- Focus on "easy to see" physical aspect and miss psychosocial spiritual aspects

Payne, Tanner & Hughes, (2020) Editorial

Patient perspective on Palliative digital health

- 75,9 % of patients have a **positive attitude** toward digital health technologies
- According to patients the most feasible technologies were Smartphones, Wearables and VR

Wicki et al. (2024) Questionnaire based study

 Digital Palliative care design and implementation should consider the characteristics and diversity of patient and family member

Choi & Chia-Chin (2023) Guest Editorial

Digital MSK Pain self-management and palliative care

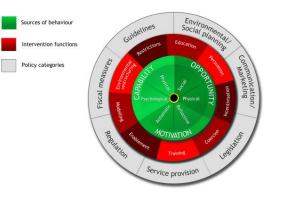
Introduction to digital MSK pain management

- Patient education and information dissemination
- Remote monitoring with feedback (exercise plans & ADLs)
- Adherence support
- Psychological support
- Lifestyle interventions

Kelly et al. (2021) Systematic Review Protocol

Digital Pain Management in MSK & Oncology

- Targeted education
- Contemporary **pain science** education
- CBT aiming on behaviour change
- Poor social support led to higher levels of pain
- HCP-supported eHealth Intervention



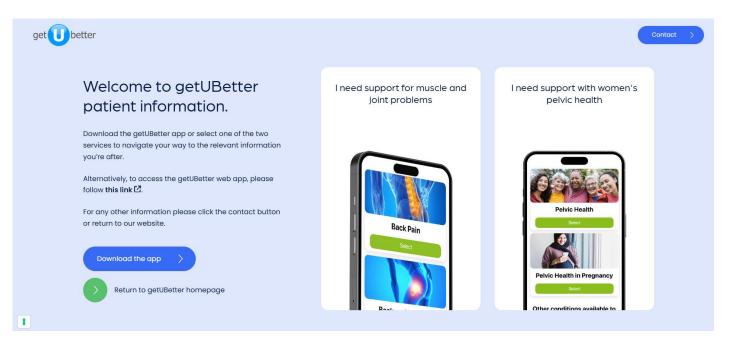
BCW: Michie, Stralen & West, 2011

• L High Heterogeneity & High risk of bias

• **S** Examined sole effect of digital health without HCP presence

Case Study of Digital MSK Tool - GetUBetter (UK)

- Patient-Centred Design
- Education and Empowerment
- Pathway Integration
- Focus on Self-Management
- Data driven adaption



getubetter.com

What can we learn from it?

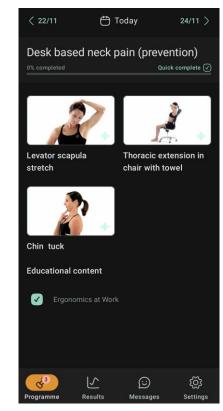
The Proposed Tool

Web & Mobile App

• Personalised rehabilitation with self-management strategies

- Patient pain neuroscience education
- Remote monitoring with patient and/or caregiver feedback

• ADL / Psychological / Social / Family / Work Support



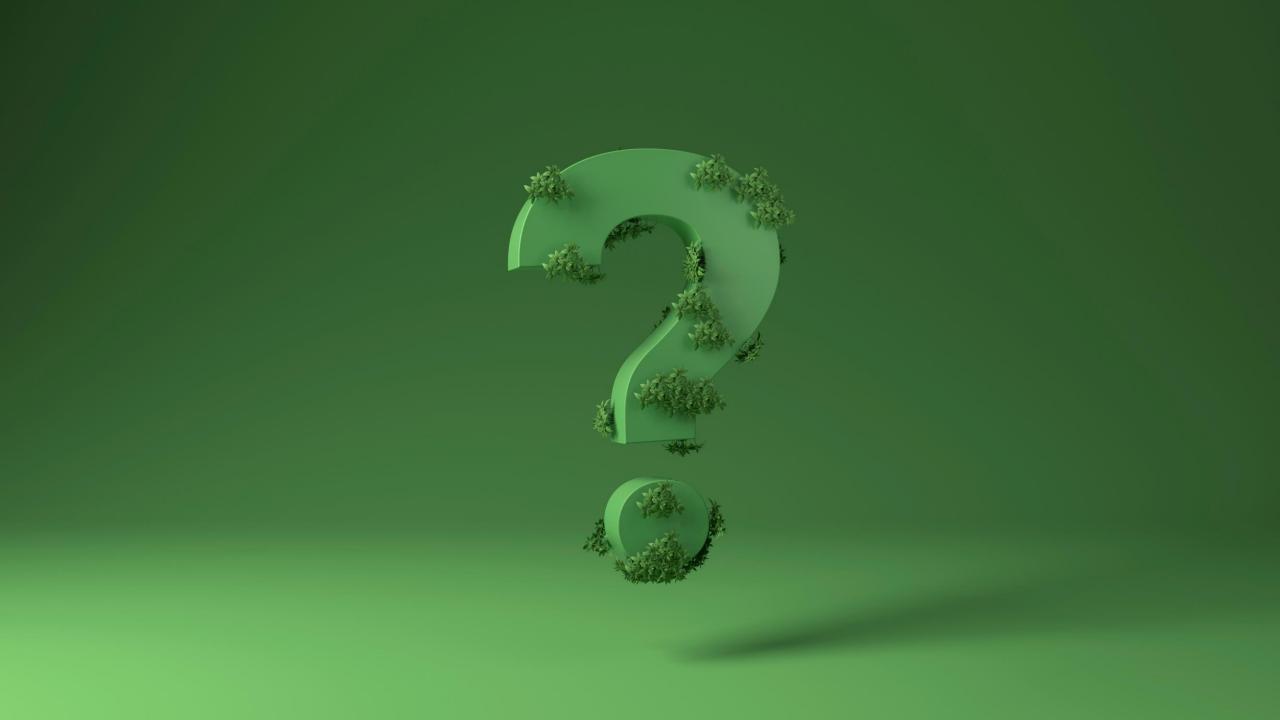
Source: PhysiApp

Who will this benefit?

• Patients in palliative care who experience chronic pain

- Family members of palliative patients
- Healthcare practitioners time

• E.Σ.Y. – less appointments needed / less costs / less resources



Improve healthcare accessibility

Decrease need for analgesics

Telehealth option for house-bounded patients Reducing waiting times to access palliative care program

[−]Q[−] Key Messages



Thank you for your attention!

I am available for questions

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