

Factores de riesgo conocidos para la cronificación del dolor postquirúrgico Resultados y conclusiones del estudio GENDOLCAT

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Hospital

Factores de riesgo para DCPC

Ligados al paciente



Ligados a la cirugía



Factores de riesgo relacionados con el individuo

➤ Edad

- Jóvenes > Mayores

Poeshuck et al. J Pain 2006; 7 : 626-34

Poobalan et al Clin J Pain 2003 19: 48-54

- La probabilidad de desarrollar dolor posquirúrgico se reduce a medida que aumenta la edad

Kristensen AD. B J Anaest 2010 104:75-9.

Factores de riesgo relacionados con el individuo

➤ Sexo

- Importancia del estudio de la variable biológica sexo o proceso bioconductual que afecta a la experiencia dolorosa

Kats et al, Pain 2005;119:16-25. Schnabel et al, Schmerz 2010,24: 517-31

- Mujeres > hombres

Factores de riesgo relacionados con el individuo

➤ Dolor preoperatorio

- La presencia de dolor preoperatorio en la zona a tratar aumenta el riesgo de sufrir dolor postquirúrgico persistente

Kehlet Lancet 2006;367:1618-25

Macrae B J Anaest 2008;101:77-86

Gartner R JAMA 2009;302:1985-92

Schanabel Schmerz 2010; 24: 517-31.

Factores de riesgo relacionados con el individuo

➤ Factores psicosociales

Hinrichs Rucker A et al . Eur J Pain 2009;13:719-30

Khan RS et al. Am J Sur 2011; 201: 122-131

- Los factores psicosociales como la ansiedad, la depresión, el miedo y el catastrofismo se han relacionado como factores predictores de dolor postcirugía
- ¿Teoría de la hipervigilancia generalizada?

Rooman GB et al Pain 2009;141:183-4

Factores de riesgo relacionados con el individuo

➤ Intensidad del dolor agudo

- La intensidad del dolor agudo durante los primeros 7 días tras cualquier tipo de cirugía, es *per se* el predictor más potente para desarrollar dolor crónico postquirúrgico

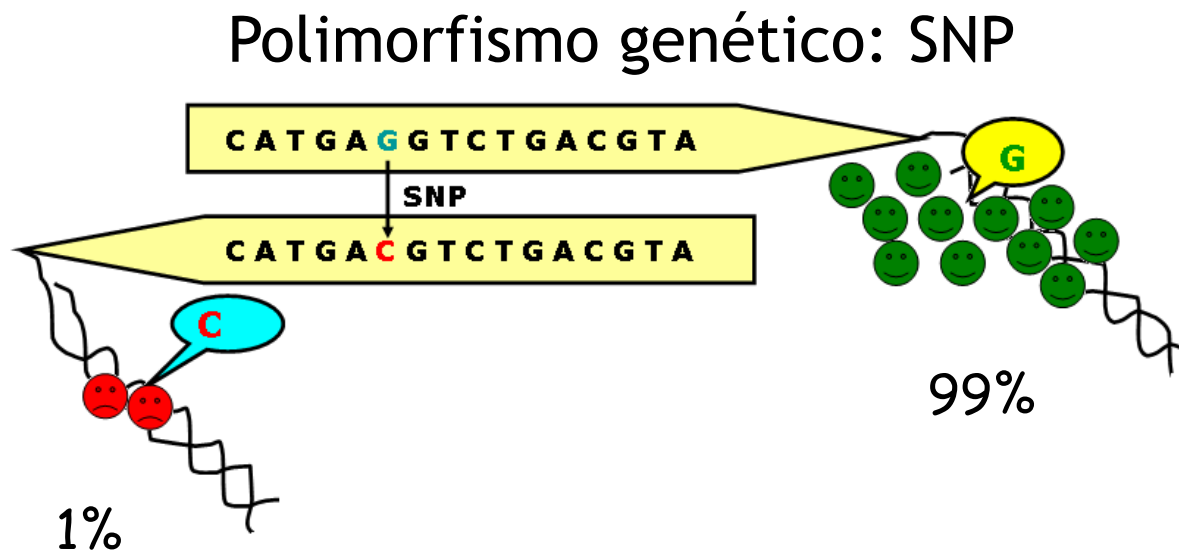
Yarnitsky D et al Pain 2008;138:22-8



Factores de riesgo relacionados con el individuo

- Factores genéticos

La variabilidad interindividual en la sensibilidad y respuesta al dolor esta causada por polimorfismos genéticos implicados en el control endógeno del dolor



Factores de riesgo relacionados con la cirugía

Particularizando en función del procedimiento se ha visto que :

- Tiempos de intervención >3h
- Tipo de intervención
- Técnica quirúrgica
Siempre menor en cirugía mínimamente invasiva como la laparoscopia
- Material utilizado
- Reintervenciones

Factor de riesgo: Técnica anestésica

¿ Puede la técnica anestésica influir en el desarrollo de la cronificación del dolor tras la cirugía?

Iohom G et al *Anesth Analg* 2006;103:995-1000

Lavandhomme P et al *Anesthesiology* 2005;103:813-20

Lancet 2011 jun 25 (377):2215-25

Reuben SS, Buvanendran A *Anesth Analg* 2009 Nov;109(5):1645-50



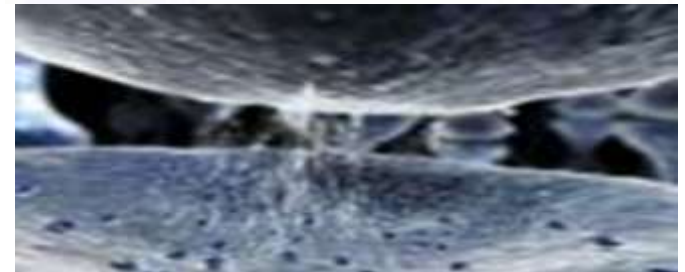
Dra Beatriz Tena

Anesthesiology 2006; 104:570-87

Opioid-induced Hyperalgesia

A Qualitative Systematic Review

Martin S. Angst, M.D.,* J. David Clark, M.D., Ph.D.†



GENDOLCAT (Clinical Trials gov NCT01510496)

23 Hospitales



8/1/2009

Reclutamiento

31/12/ 2010

31/12/2012

Objetivos

- ❑ Incidencia de cronificación del dolor postquirúrgico
- ❑ Incidencia del dolor cronificado
 - 12 meses
 - 24 meses
- ❑ Asociación con 90 marcadores genéticos y factores clínicos

Estudio de cohorte prospectivo multicéntrico

- Hernia inguinal
- Toracotomía

- Histerectomía vaginal
- Histerectomía abdominal



Total 3890

Recruited	HR	VH	AH	T
N = 3890	2352 (60.5%)	550 (14.1%)	453 (11.6%)	535 (13.8%)

Time after surgery
[month, median (10-90th percentile)]

	HR	VH	AH	T
LOST TO FOLLOW-UP (Total = 961)	591 (61.5%)	134 (13.9%)	103 (10.7%)	133 (13.8%)
EXCLUDED (n = 38)	17 (2.9%)	6 (4.5%)	11 (10.7%)	4 (3%)
LOST (n = 923)	574 (97.1%)	128 (95.5%)	92 (89.3%)	129 (97%)
· Incomplete follow-up or missing information	306 (53.3%)	69 (53.9%)	46 (50%)	35 (27.1%)
· Unavailable for 3-month call	254 (44.3%)	53 (41.4%)	44 (47.8%)	60 (46.5%)
· Patient withdrew from study	6 (1%)	4 (3.1%)	2 (2.2%)	3 (2.3%)
· Exitus	8 (1.4%)	2 (1.6%)	0 (0%)	31 (24%)

Day of surgery
0 (0-0)

First phone call
1.3 (1.1-1.5)

Second phone call
3.3 (2.6-3.5)

CLINICAL EVALUATION (Total = 2929)	HR	VH	AH	T
Participants	1761 (60.1%)	416 (14.2%)	350 (11.9%)	402 (13.7%)

CPSP AT FOLLOW-UP VISIT	HR	VH	AH	T
· Yes ¹	239 (13.6%)	49 (11.8%)	88 (25.1%)	151 (37.6%)

Follow-up visit
4.4 (3.7-5.8)

LOST TO FOLLOW-UP (Total = 18)	HR	VH	AH	T
· Exitus between follow-up visit and 3rd (1-y) phone call	2	0	0	16

3rd PHONE CALL (Total contacts attempted = 509)	HR	VH	AH	T
· Not located ²	27 (11.4%)	3 (6.1%)	5 (5.7%)	9 (6.7%)
· No CPSP	103 (43.5%)	29 (59.2%)	49 (55.7%)	54 (40%)
· Yes CPSP ²	107 (45.1%)	17 (34.7%)	34 (38.6%)	72 (53.3%)
INCIDENCE OF CPSP	6.2%	4.1%	9.9%	19.1%

Third phone call
14.6 (12.5-16.1)

LOST TO FOLLOW-UP (Total = 10)	HR	VH	AH	T
· Exitus between 3rd (1-y) and 4th (2-y) phone call	3	0	1	6

4th PHONE CALL (Total contacts attempted = 264)	HR	VH	AH	T
· Not located	36 (27.5%)	4 (20%)	4 (10.5%)	15 (20%)
· No CPSP	24 (18.3%)	7 (35%)	11 (28.9%)	12 (16%)
· Yes CPSP	71 (54.2%)	9 (45%)	23 (60.5%)	48 (64%)
INCIDENCE OF CPSP	4.1%	2.2%	6.7%	13.2%

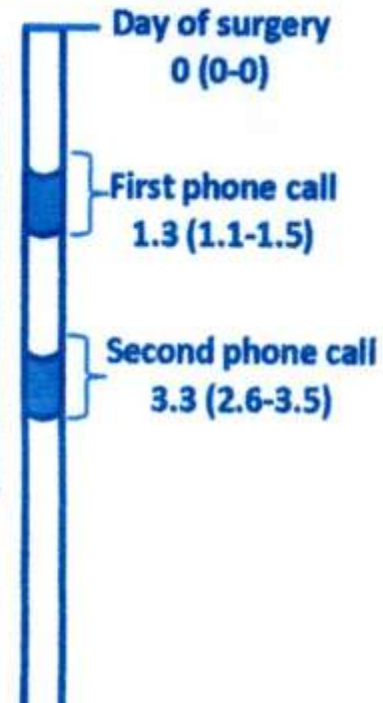
Fourth phone call
26.3 (23.8-29.4)

3890 pacientes reclutados

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CLINICAL EVALUATION (Total = 2929)	HR	VH	AH	T
Participants	1761 (60.1%)	416 (14.2%)	350 (11.9%)	402 (13.7%)

2.929 pacientes para el análisis (75.3%)

2929 pacientes



2854 pacientes (97.4%)

Table 2. Patient Characteristics according to Surgical Procedure

	Hernia Repair	Vaginal Hysterectomy	Abdominal Hysterectomy	Thoracotomy
Total [N]	1761	416	350	402
Age—yr—median (10–90th percentile)	60 (39–76)	63 (45.7–76)	48 (41–63.8)	64 (49–76)
BMI—kg/m ² —median (10–90th percentile)	25.9 (22.3–30.1)	27.1 (22–33.3)	26.4 (21.5–35)	26.8 (21.7–32)
ASA physical status— <i>no.</i> (%)				
1 (normal healthy patient)	543 (30.8)	76 (18.3)	100 (28.6)	54 (13.4)
2 (patient with mild systemic disease)	1027 (58.3)	307 (73.8)	222 (63.4)	203 (50.4)
3 (patient with severe systemic disease)	187 (10.6)	33 (7.9)	28 (8.0)	143 (35.7)
4 (patient with severe systemic disease that is a constant threat to life)	4 (0.2)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (0.5)
Anxiety—HADS— <i>no.</i> (%)	318 (18.7)	138 (34)	165 (48.4)	118 (30.8)
Depression—HADS— <i>no.</i> (%)	108 (6.3)	47 (11.5)	54 (15.8)	48 (12.6)

Preoperative score on the SF-12				
Physical summary—median (10–90th percentile)	49.2 (34.6–56.7)	48.1 (33.1–57.2)	50.5 (31.8–58.6)	48.6 (30.2–57.8)
Mental summary—median (10–90th percentile)	57.2 (42.6–64.2)	52.2 (36.6–62.7)	48.9 (30.6–61.6)	53.5 (35.4–64)
Duration of surgery—min—median (10–90th percentile)	40 (25–74)	85 (50–145)	105 (65–180)	150 (77.4–240)
Hospital stay—days— median (10–90th percentile)	0 (0–1)	3 (2–4)	4 (3–8)	5 (1–11)

ASA denotes American Society of Anesthesiologists; BMI, body mass index; HADS, Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale; SF-12, Short Form Health Survey (version 2)

Cuestionario estructurado

Primera 1.3 mes (1.1-1.5)

Segunda 3.3 mes (2.6-3.5)



VISITA DE SEGUIMIENTO

527 pacientes cronificados (18%)

CPSP AT FOLLOW-UP VISIT	HR	VH	AH	T	Follow-up visit 4.4 (3.7-5.8)
· Yes'	239 (13.6%)	49 (11.8%)	88 (25.1%)	151 (37.6%)	

Diagnostic Criteria for Chronic Post-Surgical Pain

- The pain should have developed after a surgical procedure
- The pain should be of a least 2 months duration
- Other causes for the pain should be excluded, for example, continuing malignancy or chronic infection
- The possibility that the pain is continuing from a pre-existing problem should be explored and exclusion attempted

EXPLORACIÓN FÍSICA ,DN4, BPI,SF12



527 pacientes cronificados

	Hernia Repair	Vaginal Hysterectomy	Abdominal Hysterectomy	Thoracotomy
Patients — no.	239	49	88	151
DN4 questionnaire	238	49	88	151
Neuropathic pain — (%)	38.7	24.5	44.3	55.0
Brief Pain Inventory questionnaire	237	49	86	150
Pain Severity (%)				
Worst pain in past 24 hours — > 3 (%)	38.0	40.8	52.3	52.7
Average pain in past 24 hours — > 3 (%)	20.6	26.2	23.6	25
Average pain in past 24 hours — > 3 (%)	20.6	26.2	23.6	25

	Hernia Repair	Vaginal Hysterectomy	Abdominal Hysterectomy	Thoracotomy
	239	49	88	151
Pain interference — >3 (%)*				
General activity	18.0	26.8	18.1	30.5
Mood	10.2	26.8	34.7	26.3
Walking ability	15.0	29.3	19.4	17.8
Normal work	15.6	31.7	20.8	29.7
Relations with others	9.0	17.1	12.5	17.8
Sleep	4.2	14.6	12.5	25.4
Enjoyment of life	11.4	19.5	18.1	28.0
Four-month SF-12 score				
Physical summary — median (10th-90th percentile)	47.1 (32.1- 55.3)	42.3 (24.6-56.7)	42.3 (30.6-52.9)	35.9 (22.1-52.5)
Mental summary — median (10th-90th percentile)	53.9 (40.7- 63.3)	44.8 (27.2-64.0)	44.3 (30.3-60.5)	51.4 (34.6-64.4)

527 pacientes cronificados

	Hernia Repair	Vaginal Hysterectomy	Abdominal Hysterectomy	Thoracotomy
Use of pain medication — (%)	239	49	88	151
Any pain medication	24.9	38.1	52.8	60.5
Anti-inflammatory and/or acetaminophen	28.3	54.7	68.1	70.5
Minor opioid with or without acetaminophen	1.2	11.9	0.0	9.3
Major opioid	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.4
Anticonvulsant and/or antidepressant	3.6	2.4	1.4	6.7
Other medication	2.4	0.0	1.4	0.8
Percentage of relief provided by drugs in past 24 hours — median (10th-90th percentile)	40 (0-90)	50 (20-100)	50 (21-100)	50 (2-100)

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Fourth phone call
26.3 (23.8-29.4)



Incidencia de cronificación

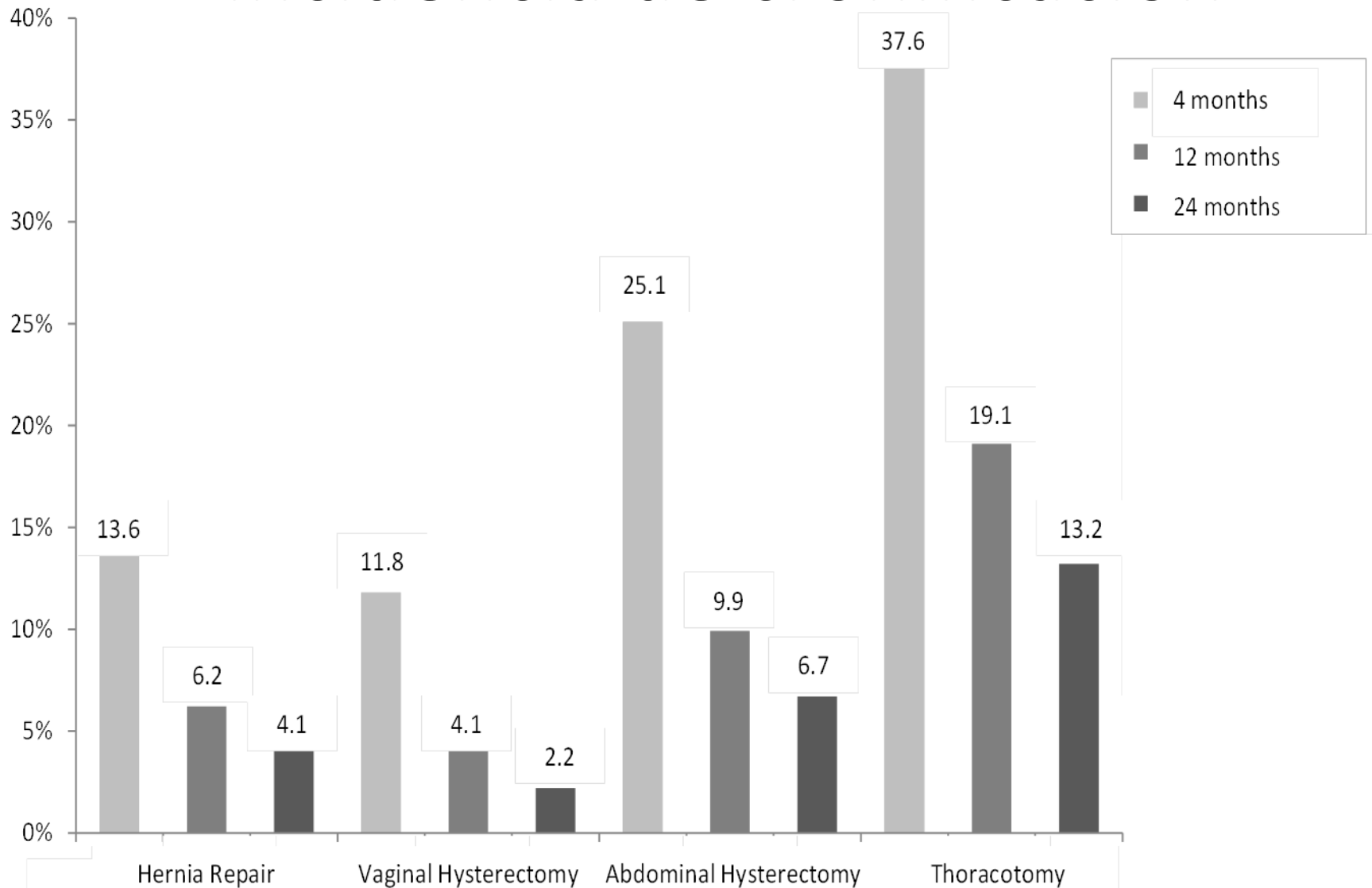


Table 4. Course of CPSP Intensity Reported During Telephone Interviews

	Hernia repair	Vaginal Hysterectomy	Abdominal Hysterectomy	Thoracotomy
Total—N	266	50	76	116
First phone call¹	3 (1–6)	4 (1–6.9)	4 (1–7)	3.5 (1–6)
Total—N	225	49	84	146
Second phone call²	4 (2–6.4)	4 (2–7)	4 (2–6)	3.5 (2–7)
Total—N	105	13	32	70
Third phone call³	4 (1.6–7)	5 (2–6)	5 (2–7.7)	4 (2–7)
Total—N	71	9	23	47
Fourth phone call⁴	4 (2–7)	4 (2–7.7)	5 (3–7.6)	4 (2–7)

¹ 1.3 months after surgery

² 3.3 months after surgery

³ 14.6 months after
surgery

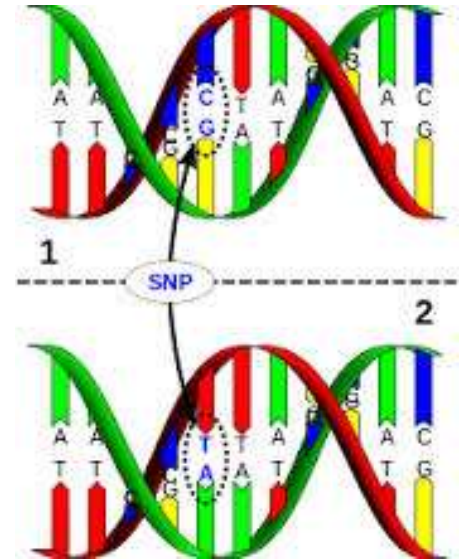
⁴ 26.3 months after
surgery



	Hernia Repair	Vaginal Hysterectomy	Abdominal Hysterectomy	Thoracotomy
	(N= 1761)	(N = 416)	(N = 350)	(N = 402)
Cases, patients with CPSP (N = 527)	239	49	88	151
DNA sample unavailable (N = 22)	13 (5.4%)	1 (2%)	2 (2.3%)	6 (4%)
Selected for analysis (N = 505)	226	48	86	145
Material not valid for analysis (N = 3)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (2.3%)	1 (0.7%)
Total cases (N = 502)	226	48	84	144
Controls, patients without CPSP (N = 2402)	1522	367	262	251
Randomly selected for analysis (N = 518)	232	56	86	149
DNA sample unavailable (N = 17)	4 (1.7%)	4 (7.1%)	8 (9.3%)	1 (0.7%)
Designated for analysis (N = 506)	228	47	83	148
Material not valid for analysis (N = 3)	2 (0.9%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0.7%)
Total control patients (N = 503)	226	52	78	147

* Data are absolute numbers (percentages of the number directly above). CPSP denotes chronic postsurgical pain.

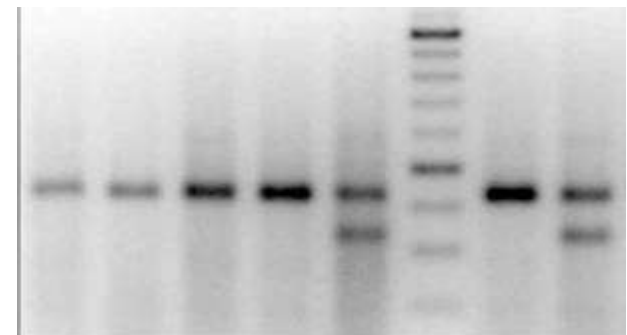
❑ El análisis genético de los 90 SNPs



❑ **No** diferencias significativas entre pacientes con o sin DCPC

❑ DRD2 en el cromosoma 11

SNPs rs 12364283i rs 4648317



Análisis de factores clínicos de riesgo

30 variables independientes



18 variables



1. cirugía
2. IMC
3. depresión
4. ansiedad
5. adicción a fármacos
6. EPOC
7. HTA
8. Enf neurológica
9. cáncer

10. dolor preoperatorio en el área > 3
11. dolor preoperatorio en otras áreas >3
12. experiencias previas dolorosas en otras cirugías
13. historia familia de dolor tras cirugía
- 14 tipo de anestesia
15. uso de fármacos opioides ,
16. Edad
17. SF12 físico
18. SF12 mental

Análisis de factores clínicos de riesgo

30 variables independientes



18 variables



GLMM multivariable



6 predictores de riesgo

➤ Procedimiento

➤ Edad

➤ Calidad de vida SF 12 mental

➤ Calidad de vida SF12 físico

➤ Dolor preoperatorio en el área

➤ Dolor en otros lugares



73% DCPC

Independent Predictors of Risk for CPSP Identified in the General Linear Mixed Model for Binomial Distribution with the Variable

Recruitment Centre as a Random Factor

	Bivariate Analysis	Multivariable Analysis*		Bootstrap Resampling†
	OR (95% CI)		OR (95% CI)	OR (95% CI)
	N=2834	β-coefficients	N=2834	
Surgical specialty				
Vaginal hysterectomy	1			
Abdominal hysterectomy	2.4 (1.6–3.6)	0.497	1.6 (1.1–2.5)	1.1–2.6
Hernia repair	1.2 (0.8–1.6)	0.278	1.3 (0.9–1.9)	0.9–2.0
Thoracotomy	4.5 (3.1–6.5)	1.875	6.5 (4.3–9.9)	4.5–10.6
Age				
18 to 50	2.3 (1.8–2.9)	1.126	3.1 (2.4–4.0)	2.4–4.1
51 to 64	1.5 (1.2–1.9)	0.476	1.6 (1.2–2.1)	1.2–2.1
> 64	1			

SF-12 score (physical summary)

0 to 33.5	2.6 (1.8–3.6)	0.862	2.4 (1.6–3.5)	1.6–3.6
33.6 ; 55.1	1.4 (1.1–1.9)	0.517	1.7 (1.3–2.2)	1.3 -2.3
> 55.1	1			

SF-12 score (mental summary)

0 to 44.8	2 (1.6–2.5)	0.513	1.7 (1.3–2.1)	1.3–2.1
> 44.8	1			

Preoperative pain, surgical area

VNRS ≤ 3	1			
VNRS > 3	1.5 (1.2–1.9)	0.413	1.5 (1.2–2.0)	1.2–2.0

Preoperative pain, other areas

VNRS ≤ 3	1			
VNRS > 3	1.5 (1.2–1.9)	0.366	1.4 (1.1–1.9)	1.1–1.9

- Los factores relacionados con la cirugía

Longitud de la incisión

Duración de la cirugía



- Los factores relacionados con la anestesia



fueron predictores de DCPC

- Nivel alto de ansiedad preoperatoria en pacientes con DCPC
- La ansiedad se excluyó del modelo por su potente asociación con los resultados del componente mental del SF12 el cual si fue un potente predictor

Formula de riesgo para DCPC

Riesgo = $1 / (1 + e^{-\text{predictor}})$

$-3.37 + 0.50_{\text{H.abd}} + 0.28_{\text{hernia}} + 1.88_{\text{toraco}}$

$+ 1.13_{\text{edad < 51}} + 0.48_{\text{edad 51-64}}$

$+ 0.86_{\text{fisico SF12 < 33.5}} + 0.52_{\text{fisico 33.5-55.1}}$

$+ 0.51_{\text{mental SF12 < 44.8}}$

$+ 0.41_{\text{PA VNRS > 3}} + 0.37_{\text{OA VNRS > 3}} \text{ ??????????????}$

SCORE DE RIESGO

Análisis predictivo

Identificación de predictores antes de la cirugía

(exclusión de la intensidad del dolor)

ii Posibilidad de intervención !!



Puntos fuertes

- Diagnóstico >2 meses con exploración física
- Seguimiento a dos años
- Mayor estudio de polimorfismos genéticos en dolor crónico postcirugía en una población genéticamente homogénea

Puntos débiles

- Amplio numero de especialistas implicados
163
- No existía escala de catastrofismo
- 69 éxitus en el seguimiento con posible infraestimación
- Tipo de malla en hernias

Conclusiones

- Incidencia similar a las publicadas para dichas cirugías a excepción de la H. vaginal
- ↓ 1/2 al año y ↓ 2/3 partes a los dos años
- Incidencia de dolor neuropático mas bajo

Conclusiones

- 20% dolor moderado intenso Pain 2012;153 1390-6
- No disminución de la intensidad a los dos años
- No relación con los polimorfismos estudiados

- **Nuestro modelo puede facilitar estudios sobre intervenciones preventivas en estas cirugías**

Anesthesiology 2010; 112:516-8

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Preventing Chronic Postsurgical Pain

How Much of a Difference Makes a Difference?

El tratamiento preventivo a toda una población para reducir el riesgo de un porcentaje pequeño de la misma **solo** debe estar justificada si los **beneficios superan a los riesgos**, es decir debe ser segura y tolerable

Líneas futuras

- Los equipos quirúrgicos debería conocer y estratificar el riesgo
- Investigar intervenciones preventivas sobre pacientes identificados en el preoperatorio con el score de riesgo
- Trasladar el modelo de medida predictiva de riesgo a otras cirugías

GENDOLCAT

SCARTD. La Maratò TV3.



FIN.