Administration of Iowa Satisfaction with Anesthesia Scale (ISAS) in Second Trimester Surgical Abortion Procedure

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BACKGROUND

• The measurement of patient satisfaction is an evolving concept in providing high-quality, individualized patient care. However, the amorphous concept of satisfaction has proved challenging to define and measure.

• In gynecologic research studies, pain is often used as an inverse surrogate i.e. lower pain equals greater satisfaction.

• The gold-standard method for pain data collection is the Visual Analog Scale (VAS).

• However, the VAS is intrusive to administer during sensitive procedures, requires significant personnel resources, and only captures pain.

• The Iowa Satisfaction with Anesthesia Scale (ISAS) is a newly developed tool that measures patient satisfaction with MAC during the perioperative period. It requires only one administration and measures many aspects of the patient experience.

• The ISAS has been validated in many surgical specialties.

METHODS

 Allocated to nitrous (n= 19)

 Complete: 1. Baseline VAS 2. Expected VAS

 Undergo procedure

 Immediate VAS 30 mins

 Delayed VAS ISAS

 Allocated to IV sedation (n= 20)

• Secondary endpoint of a multi-site, double blinded, randomized clinical trial measuring the efficacy of nitrous oxide as a sedative agent in second trimester surgical abortion procedures.

• Participants: 39 women

• Locations: Univ of Colorado, Univ of New Mexico

RESULTS

Fig. 1 ISAS v Delayed VAS

Fig. 2 Composite Pain Score

• I felt pain
• I felt pain during surgery

Fig. 3 Composite Satisfaction Score

• I felt relaxed
• I felt safe
• I felt satisfied
• I felt good

SUMMARY

• The ISAS adequately pain measurements compared to the gold-standard dVAS (p< 0.001) fig 1

• The ISAS CPS adequately captures pain measurements as compared to the gold-standard dVAS (p<0.001) fig 2

• All 3 groups reported similar ISAS CSS values, retaining the null hypothesis that the median ISAS CSS scores are the same across the three groups (r2 value: 0.288; p<0.001) fig 3

CONCLUSION

The main findings of this study are two-fold: first, that the ISAS adequately captures patient pain information in second trimester surgical abortion procedures as compared to the gold-standard VAS and second, that patient satisfaction in the perioperative period is independent of pain level.

REFERENCES


3. Franklin Dener, J.A. Will A. Wright, Development of a Measure of Patient Satisfaction with Regional Anesthesia Care, 1977.
