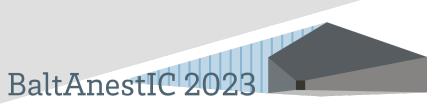
Preoperative anxiety impact on patient satisfaction

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Background

- Anxiety is defined as an overwhelming experience of fear, worry and nervousness as a response to real or potential danger (Woldegerima et al., 2018).
- Preoperative anxiety is common and perceived by many patients as the worst aspect of surgical care which significantly affects their comfort. Unfortunately, it is least addressed by health professionals due to time limitations (Walker et al., 2016).
- Preoperative anxiety includes anxiety about both anesthesia and surgery.
- High levels of preoperative anxiety may lead to poor postoperative pain control and increased morbidity (Friedrich et al., 2022).



Background and goal of study

- According to results of an observational study in more than 15,000 patients undergoing surgical procedure, anxiety was most frequently mentioned to be the worst aspect of the perioperative period (Walker et al., 2016).
- Studies show different levels of preoperative anxiety in patients, for instance USA -72.7% (Maheshwari et Ismail, 2015), Nepal -70.6% (Ghimire et Poudel, 2019), while Ethiopia had lower anxiety results with 48.3% (Wondmieneh, 2020).
- The study conducted at the Centre of Anaesthesiology, Intensive Care and Pain Management of Vilnius University Hospital Santaros Klinikos showed 57.7% had anxiety (Kuzminskaitė et al., 2019).
- The aim of this study was to assess anxiety and its impact on satisfaction with anesthesia.

11th International Baltic Congress of Anaesthesioogy and Intensive care September 28-30, 2023, Tartu, Estonia Estonian National Museum

5. Kuzminskaitė, V., Kaklauskaitė, J. and Justė Petkevičiūtė (2019). Incidence and features of preoperative anxiety in patients undergoing elective non-cardiac surgery. Acta medica Lituanica. doi:https://doi.org/10.6001/actamedica.v26i1.3961.

^{1.} Walker, E.M., Bell, Cook, T., Michael P.W. Grocott and Ramani Moonesinghe (2016). Patient reported outcome of adult perioperative anaesthesia in the United Kingdom: a cross-sectional observational study. BJA: British Journal of Anaesthesia, [online] 117(6), pp.758–766r. doi:https://doi.org/10.1093/bja/aew381. **BaltAnestI**

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^{3.}R. Ghimire and Pramila Poudel (2019). Preoperative Anxiety and Its Determinants Among Patients Scheduled for Major Surgery: A Hospital Based Study. Open Journal of Anesthesiology. doi: 10.11648/j.ja.20180602.13

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Materials and methods

- A prospective study was conducted in the Hospital of Traumatology and Orthopedics, Riga, Latvia.
- Numeric rating scales (NRS) were used to assess the severity of anxiety.
- Patients were categorized based on the gender and age group.
- Statistical analysis SPSS 27th version, Pearson's Chisquared test.

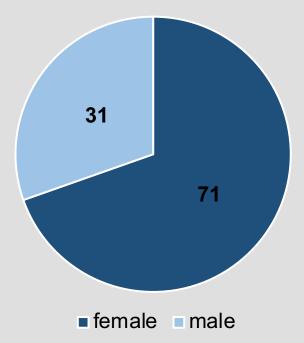




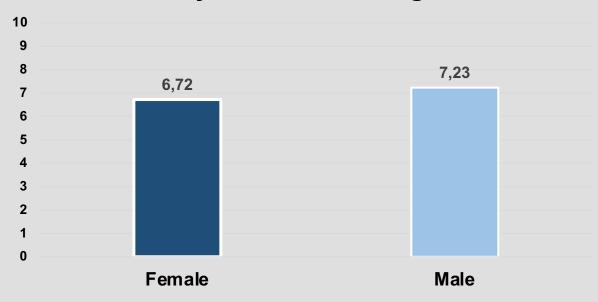
Results

Satisfaction with anesthesia care 9.42

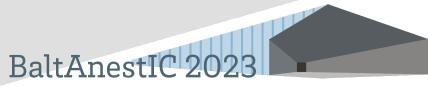
Gender of patients



Anxiety level based on gender



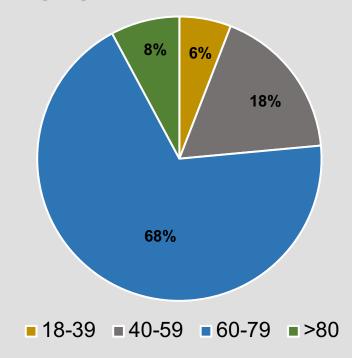
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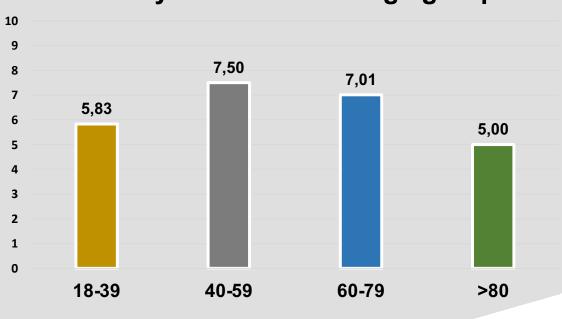
Results

Satisfaction with anesthesia care in range from 9.17 to 9.88.

Age group of the patients



Anxiety level based on age group



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p=0.227

Conclusion

- 1. 87% of patients noted anxiety, it was moderate despite premedication but it did not affect patient satisfaction with anaesthesia.
- 2. Patients needs to be assessed regularly for anxiety during preoperative period to evaluate reasons and find solutions (dissemination of information related to the stressors, clarifying misconceptions related to surgery and anesthesia).

Thank you for your attention!