E-Poster

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Impact of Botulinum Toxin Injection on Pain and Level of Care Requirements in Personal Care Home Residents With Spasticity

Topic: Complications/Sequelae (ie Spasticity, Immobilization and Frailty)

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BACKGROUND

Spasticity is common in patients with neurologic disorders living in personal care homes (PCH) and leads to reduced independence, increased pain, and medical complications. Botulinum toxin (BoNT) is a high level evidence-based treatment for focal spasticity. Despite high prevalence, there is limited evidence for treatment of spasticity in PCH, including patients with neurodegenerative disorder. Using the Modified Carer Burden Scale (CBS-M) and Pain Assessment in Advanced Dementia Scale (PAINAD), this study evaluates the effect of BoNT treatment in patients with spasticity residing in PCH. Objectives of this study was to report use of the CBS-M and PAINAD for evaluation of spasticity treatment in this population and effectiveness of treatment with pre and post assessments.

METHODS

A retrospective chart review identified PCH spasticity patients treated with BoNT. Participant age, gender, limb(s) treated, pre- and post-treatment CBS-M and PAIDAD scores were extracted from the patient records.

RESULTS

Information from 71 patient records were included in the final analysis. The median pre-treatment CBS-M score was 9 which improved to 4 following treatment ($p < 0.001$). The median pre-treatment PAINAD score was 7, which improved to 1 following treatment ($p < 0.001$). The median length of time between treatment and post-treatment data collection was four weeks.

CONCLUSION

It appears that BoNT injection is effective in reducing carer burden and pain in patients with spasticity living in PCH. Offering this treatment to those living in PCH should be considered standard of care in this population.

Statement of Disclosures

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