E-Poster

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Comparative Analysis of Pain in Amputees: Traumatic *vs.* Non-Traumatic Etiologies

Topic: Pain

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BACKGROUND

Amputations, whether of traumatic or non-traumatic origin, expose patients to complex pain, including nociceptive, neuropathic, and mixed pain. This study aims to compare the characteristics of pain, its intensity, and treatment modalities in amputee patients of traumatic and non-traumatic origin.

METHODS

An analytic comparative cross-sectional study was conducted among amputee patients hospitalized in a physical medicine department. Participants were divided into two groups: traumatic amputations and non-traumatic amputations. Data collected included: Type of pain: Pain intensity (VAS), treatments used, and therapeutic response.

RESULTS

Mean age is 49 years. Pourcentages of traumatic and non-traumatic origin (vascular/diabetic complications were 42.9% and 57.1% respectively. Neuropathic pain was significantly more frequent in non-traumatic cases (71.4% *vs.* 33.3%; $p = 0.03$) while nociceptive pain predominated in traumatic cases (66.7% *vs.* 28.6%; $p = 0.04$). Phantom limb pain affected 35.7% of patients, predominantly non-traumatic cases (43% *vs.* 17%; $p = 0.03$), whereas neuromas were more common in the traumatic group (50% *vs.* 14%; $p = 0.02$). Treatments combined analgesics (paracetamol: 92.9%; tramadol: 42.9%) and non-pharmacological approaches (physiotherapy: 71.4%).

CONCLUSION

This study highlights significant differences in the characteristics and management of pain between traumatic and non-traumatic amputee patients. A multidisciplinary approach tailored to the etiology of the amputation is crucial to improve the quality of life of these patients.

Statement of Disclosures

None

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