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ABSTRACTS



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group will provide a solid, scientific information for the management of orofacial pain in Indonesia.

Methods: The current study recruited 1551 (956 females, 595 males) participants aged between 18-45 years old. The participants completed a questionnaire that consisted of 19 multiple choice questions about orofacial pain symptoms that they had or have been suffering for the last six months as well as several demographic questions. The duration of the orofacial pain experienced, the types of the pain, and the quality of the pain were then evaluated for its interference level on work and daily activities.

Results: The results showed that there is a significant correlation found between the duration of the chronic pain (0-6 months, 6 months-1 year, 1-2 years, and >2 years) to the interfered activities of daily ($p < 0.01$) as well as work activities ($p < 0.01$). Another significant correlation between the qualities of the pain (mild, moderate, severe) and interfered activities of work ($p < 0.01$) and daily ($p < 0.01$) activities were also revealed.

Conclusion: The current study concluded that the orofacial pain experienced by Indonesian population is significantly correlated to the interfered work and daily activities and that it may result in a reduced quality of life. Further study is needed.

WIP16-0122 THE INCIDENCE OF ORAL SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH OROFACIAL PAIN IN ORAL CANCER PATIENTS

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Objectives: Oral cancer is the type of cancer that can occur on patients and has unfavorable prognosis. The aim of this study was to provide a solid epidemiological data on the latest incidence of oral cancer patients in Indonesian sample as well as its relationship to orofacial pain as one of the detrimental effect of cancer.

Methods: Nine hospitals that are located in West Java Province, Indonesia, were randomly selected. The number of patients that visited the Oral Surgery outpatient clinic for the period of July 2014 to June 2015 that was diagnosed with oral squamous cell carcinoma was recorded. The percentage was then calculated and a Crosstab analysis was performed to see the correlation with age, gender, and orofacial pain.

Results: From the nine hospital selected in the study, we found 95 new cases of oral squamous cell carcinoma for the period of July 2014 to June 2015. Out of 95 (56 females, 39 males) new cases, 53 patients were those who aged between 50-83 years old whilst 84 (88.4%) patients had a complaint about orofacial pain. There was a positive, significant correlation ($p < 0.03$) between age and orofacial pain experienced by oral cancer patients.

Conclusion: It is concluded that the Indonesian sample showed a high incidence of oral squamous cell carcinoma. The current result should be used as baseline information for the planning of the management of oral squamous cell carcinoma and orofacial-cancer-related pain in Indonesia.

WIP16-0537 THE EFFECT OF A LOCAL ANESTHETIC LOZENGE IN THE TREATMENT OF BURNING MOUTH SYNDROME: A RANDOMIZED, DOUBLE-BLIND, PLACEBO CONTROLLED, CROSS-OVER TRIAL

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Objectives: Available agents for symptomatic treatment of burning mouth syndrome (BMS) are few and often ineffective, why BMS is a clinical challenge.

The aim was to evaluate the effect of a bupivacaine lozenge on oral pain, oral dryness and taste alterations in patients with BMS.

Methods: A total of 18 patients with BMS were included. Lozenges (bupivacaine or placebo) were administered three times a day for two weeks for two separate treatment periods. The patients filled in a diary assessing symptoms of oral pain, dry mouth and taste alterations on a visual analogue scale (0-100 mm) immediately before administration of a lozenge and right after the lozenge was completely dissolved.

Results: The bupivacaine lozenge reduced oral pain with 5.5 mm when adjusted for treatment period ($p < 0.001$) and led to a small increase of taste disturbances of 6.1 mm ($p < 0.001$) when adjusted for treatment period (the increase was reduced to 1.9 with deletion of one outlier). No difference in symptoms of dry mouth was experienced ($p = 0.3$, adjusted for treatment period).

Conclusion: There was a slight, albeit statistically significant reduction of oral pain. However, the bupivacaine lozenge increased taste alterations and showed no effect on the experience of dry mouth.

Pain Diagnosis and Evaluation

WIP16-0110 TURKISH VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY OF THE CHRONIC PAIN ACCEPTANCE QUESTIONNAIRE

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Objectives: Acceptance of pain involves living daily life despite the pain and giving up trying to control it. The aim of this study was to examine the validity and reliability of the Chronic Pain Acceptance Questionnaire (CPAQ) in Turkish.

Methods: Sample of the research was composed of 201 subjects who referred to Ege University Faculty of Medicine, Department of Algology with non-cancer chronic pain. Patient information form, Turkish version of the CPAQ and Turkish version of the Brief Pain Inventory (BPI) were used as data collecting tools. CPAQ is a two factor, heptamerous Likert type scale with 20 items. Translation and back-translation was performed for language equivalence. Content validity was established by 6 specialists, and factor analysis was performed to test construct validity. Cronbach's coefficient, item-total correlation, split-half reliability and test-retest techniques were used to evaluate the reliability. Test-retest reliability was investigated by completing the scale twice, 2 weeks apart by 30 subjects.

Results: Content validity was analyzed with Kendall Consistency Coefficient and found to be compatible ($W(s)=0.593$, $p = 0.000$). Cronbach's α was 0.94 for the total scale. Item-total correlation coefficients were determined between 0.472 and 0.794; so none of the items were deleted. Test-retest correlation