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Resume. Taking into account the war of the Russian Federation against Ukraine, the problem of adequate pain relief for patients with phantom pain has become relevant, especially at the hospital stage. Effective pain relief for such patients improves their quality of life, so it is of significant socio-economic importance.

Objective. To investigate the results of treatment of phantom pain in military personnel at the hospital stage and to develop the basis for a protocol for the treatment of acute phantom pain syndrome in such patients.

Materials and methods. The number of military patients who were treated at the Feofaniya Clinical Hospital and participated in the study is not disclosed, as any military losses are a military secret. The number of subjects with phantom pain was 35.7% of the total number of wounded military patients. The intensity of pain was assessed using the visual analogue scale (VAS), the neuropathic pain scale (the s-lanss pain score) and the phantom pain scale Limb deficiency and phantom limb questionnaire. Depression and anxiety in patients were assessed using the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS), PHQ9. Sleep quality was assessed using the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI). Patients were treated according to the local protocol of Feofania Clinical Hospital.

Results. The data of pain intensity scales in military patients with phantom pain before and after treatment at the stage of clinical hospitals showed a decrease in pain intensity in 94 % of patients, improvement in sleep in 92 % of patients and reduction in anxiety and depression in 81 % of patients.

Conclusions. Based on these scales, it can be concluded that it is the combined approach to the treatment of phantom pain in the military at the stage of clinical hospitals that can improve the quality of life of military personnel, and in some cases relieve such patients from acute pain, thereby preventing the development of chronic pain syndrome. The developed protocol for the treatment of phantom pain can be recommended for use in other medical institutions in Ukraine.

Key words: *post-amputation (phantom) pain, mine-blast trauma, hospital stage, pain/pain syndrome treatment protocol.*