

## SÍNTESE DO PROJETO

<b>Tema:</b>	<b>Technology to rescue for unrecognized pain in noncommunicative people with dementia: improving processes and humanising care</b>
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<b>Objetivos:</b>	<p>Two SMART objectives were defined for this project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• O1. Evaluate the usability of the PainChek system (Portuguese – PT version) by health professionals and carers according to ISO (International Organization for Standardization) standards by month 9 of the project.</li> <li>• O2. Implement an awareness raising campaign in Portugal about unrecognised pain in non-communicative people with dementia by month 16 of the project.</li> </ul>
<b>Inovação do projeto:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The PainChek® App is the only pain assessment tool in dementia with regulatory clearance internationally.</li> <li>• It combines artificial intelligence with facial recognition and analysis plus smart automation to quantify pain in a more objective way using mobile technology in under 3 minutes.</li> <li>• It facilitates increased collaboration amongst health care professionals and informal carers by allowing real-time communication of pain assessment results.</li> <li>• This novel system, successfully used in countries such as Australia and the UK, is not yet marketed in Portugal or continental Europe.</li> <li>• PainChek® overcomes knowledge deficits and attitudinal barriers among health care professionals to better assess and manage pain in people with dementia.</li> <li>• First awareness raising campaign in Portugal about unrecognised pain in people with dementia.</li> </ul>
<b>Principais conclusões:</b>	<p>A key collateral damage of the pandemic in people with dementia is reduced availability of professionals and worsening of suboptimal care (poor assessment and inadequate patient management), due to the demands posed by COVID-19 on health care professionals' time. Our project is expected to have clinical, organisational and societal benefits.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clinical benefits: better pain management in people with dementia unable to self-report.</li> <li>• Organisational benefits: e.g. better efficiency of care, improved staff retention.</li> <li>• Societal benefits: e.g. reducing the stigma associated with dementia, increasing the sustainability of health and social care.</li> </ul>