QUALITY OF SYMPTOM DOCUMENTATION IN PRIMARY HYPERPARATHYROIDISM: BEFORE AND AFTER THE INTRODUCTION OF A SYMPTOM SCORING QUESTIONNAIRE

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BACKGROUND

• International guidelines outline criteria for the treatment of primary hyperparathyroidism (PHPT).
• Symptomatic PHPT is an indication for surgery.
• Symptoms are often non-specific and subtle and may be missed, resulting in failure to refer symptomatic patients for surgery.
• The Pasieka score is a validated questionnaire used to identify and assess symptoms of PHPT objectively.

AIMS

• To determine the standard of symptom documentation in patients with PHPT
• To investigate the non-referral of symptomatic patients for parathyroidectomy
• To introduce the Pasieka scoring system into a PHPT clinic and determine the subsequent impact on symptom documentation.

METHODS

• A retrospective analysis of a previously gathered database from 2012-2017 containing 339 patients. We collected data on symptom documentation pre and post surgery.
• Prospectively evaluate use of Pasieka questionnaire between September 2017 and October 2018.

RESULTS

• 339 patients
• 82.5% female

INITIAL SYMPTOM DOCUMENTATION

 качество документации симптомов у пациентов, проходящих операцию

PRE-SURGICAL DOCUMENTATION

quality of symptom documentation in patients undergoing surgery

Quality of symptom documentation for patients undergoing surgery solely on the basis of being symptomatic

QUESTIONNAIRE IMPLEMENTATION

• Prior to the use of the Pasieka tool, 52% of patients were recorded as symptomatic.
• 68 patients completed the self-rated symptom scoring tool.
• Symptomatic threshold score is 200°. Our cohort had a mean pre-surgery symptom score of 529 (range 0-1300).
• 77% of patients scored over the ‘symptomatic’ threshold

CONCLUSION

• The majority of symptoms were partially documented or not documented.
• This single-centre analysis in a large cohort of patients with PHPT, highlighted the need for improved documentation.
• The use of a specific symptom self-rating questionnaire captures a greater proportion of symptomatic patients than by clinician documentation alone.
• Implementation of such questionnaires in routine clinical practice may help to identify more patients who would benefit from surgery.