

## EVALUATION AND TREATMENT OF POSTOPERATIVE PAIN IN PEDIATRIC ONCOLOGY

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Cancer is currently considered one of the main concerns of worldwide public health, and still regarded as an acute and fatal evolution invasive disease, becoming one of the main causes of frequent death in Brazil. There has been a noticeable improvement in the survival of children with cancer in recent years, however, studies have shown that even with the growing awareness of causes and treatments for pain, children daily experience distressing, emotional and physical symptoms caused by treatment. The treatment of malignancies in pediatrics suffered a major advance in recent decades, primarily due to the centralization of treatment in specialized institutions and new therapeutic methods. However, these new therapies may be associated with many unwanted effects, including pain. Pain is considered one of the most common and distressing symptoms presented in children with cancer, directly related to the presence of the tumor and the therapeutic and extremely painful diagnostic procedures. Acute pain can occur during and after some diagnostic procedures, as well as in anticancer treatments, especially surgical. Usually the pain is self-limiting, the expected duration and easy diagnosis. In contrast, chronic pain often has no determined duration, it is not self-limited, possibly due to the direct effect of tumor, persistent tissue inflammation, tissue loss and / or neuropathic injury. The presence of postoperative pain is a constant in the lives of children undergoing surgical procedures. Despite of recent advances in pain research in pediatrics, as well as their evaluation, we consider the issue still unspoilt and intervention by inadequate health professionals, underestimating and undertreating pain of this population. This study has been aimed to identify studies on the evaluation and treatment of postoperative pain in pediatric oncology surgery. The survey was organized through a literature review about the postoperative pain, with emphasis on pediatric oncology. Electronic resources were searched as SciELO, LILACS, MEDLINE and Google Scholar, as well as books in library collections, and found only a specific reference on the subject.

It has been discovered that pain relief in the immediate postoperative period of pediatric surgical oncology worth mentioning the role of the nursing staff and health. It is part of their treatment. The pain assessments in these children should be reliable and accurately translate its intensity so that we can establish the most appropriate treatment, including pharmacological and non-pharmacological interventions assertive.