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Association Between Pain with Disability in the Elderly with Dementia

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1 Original submission

1 comment · 17 Oct 2021

ali gholami Reviewer

MINOR REVISION 17 Oct 2021

Dear Doctor
Please add another paragraph to the introduction.
Study Design is wrong.
The method is incomplete.
Please write the article according to the attached checklist.
Best Regards

2

Revision 1

AUTHORS' RESPONSE TO REVIEWERS

Authors' reply to reviewers

The next pages contain the authors' point-by-point reply to the comments of this revision round, as submitted with the revised manuscript. It is published as the authors wrote it.

Reviewer 1

Please add another paragraph to the introduction.

Reply:

The study by Lin et al. Showed that 49.07% of elderly people with dementia had experienced pain at least once, and that the three most common types of pain reported in these patients' included osteoarthritis, headache, and osteoporosis (38). In the study Takenoshita et al., The prevalence of dementia in patients with disability was 13.9% for old group (39). Pain and disability in all the elderly, especially in the elderly with dementia is a very important issue that needs to be prevented (38,39).

Study Design is wrong.

Reply:

In the present cross-sectional descriptive study, the elderly with dementia living in Ilam were included.

The method is incomplete.

Reply:

3.2. Study Population

The patients included in this study are patients with a history of dementia and 120 patients were included in the study.

3.4. Data Gathering

The instruments used in the four sections were the demographic form, the P-APS pain observation tool and the Stanford Disability Questionnaire.

3.4.1. Demographic Characteristic form:

The used form had questions about age, gender (male, female), education (illiterate, diploma, bachelor's degree or higher), place of residence (Outside the nursing home, In a nursing home) and History of chronic disease (Yes, No).

3.4.3. Health Assessment Questionnaire disability scale (HAQ-DI):

This tool had 8 questions, which assigned a score between 3-0 based on the person's ability, and if the patient did not have any problems, was given score of 0, with a little difficulty, was given a score of 1, with a high difficulty was given a score of 2, and if the person was unable to do it or could do it with the help of mobility aids, a score of 3 was considered. Finally, in this questionnaire,

the person's score was between 0-24 and if the patient's score was higher, it indicated a higher degree of disability (26, 27).

3.5. Method of Research

With the permission of the Ethics Committee of the Ilam University of Medical Sciences, the researcher identified the elderly with dementia by available sampling method and if the elderly with dementia were eligible and written consent was obtained from the elderly and their primary caregiver, the questionnaires were completed. Demographic profile form tools, P-APS pain instrument, Stanford disability questionnaire were completed by observing the patient and interviewing the patient's primary caregiver.

3.6. Data Analysis

Conditions of pain and disability were described by descriptive tests and then the relationship between pain and the degree of disability in patients was analyzed by statistical analysis using SPSS 16 software.

Please write the article according to the attached checklist.

Reply:

We edited.

Reviewer 2

It is suggested that the words pain and disability be added to the keywords.

Reply:

Keywords: Dementia, Elderly, disability, pain

If there is information about the prevalence of pain in the elderly or in the elderly with dementia, it is better to add it in the introduction.

Reply:

The study by Lin et al. Showed that 49.07% of elderly people with dementia had experienced pain at least once, and that the three most common types of pain reported in these patients' included osteoarthritis, headache, and osteoporosis (38). In the study Takenoshita et al., The prevalence of dementia in patients with disability was 13.9% for old group (39). Pain and disability in all the elderly, especially in the elderly with dementia is a very important issue that needs to be prevented (38,39).

In explaining the HAQ-DI checklist, modify how to get a score of 3.

Reply:

I edited.

Separate the fall checklist description from the HAQ-DI checklist and edit the sentence

Reply:

I deleted scale fall.

The level of significance (p-value) used to evaluate the results is not mentioned.

Reply:

Result showed Mean (SD) pain score was 14.45 (4.23), disability score was 12.75 (3.09) and fall score was 37 (30.8%). According to pain score status classification, 4 (3.3%) of the elderly had no pain, 8 (6.7%) had mild pain, 27 (22.5%) had moderate pain and 81 (67.5%) had severe pain. There is a significant relationship between pain status and disability in the elderly with

dementia. By increase in pain, the patients had more disability (p = 0.000, F = 79.971).

The title of Table 2 and its explanations in the results section do not match

Reply:

Table 2: Investigating the relationship between pain and disability in the elderly with dementia.

The title and content of Table 3 and related explanations in the results section do not match.

Reply:

Tables 2 and 3 indicate the relationship between pain status and disability. Based on the results Table 2 and 3, there is a significant relationship between pain status and disability in the elderly with dementia (p = 0.000, F = 79.971).

Check the pain difference between males and females again. Due to the difference in pain scores in these two groups, the difference between them seems to be significant.

Reply:

I Checked and not problem.

2 Revision 1

1 comment · 30 Oct 2021

Referee 1 Reviewer

ACCEPT 30 Oct 2021

Dear doctor
The manuscript can be published in your journal.
Best Regards