

Table 9. Health system barriers related to use of postpartum pain-relief methods.

Item		Educational Package				Chi-square	P Value
		Pre		Post			
		No	%	No	%		
Lack of standardized pain assessment and tools for verbal and nonverbal critically ill mothers	Disagree	11	55.0%	2	10.0%	9.231	p<0.002*
	Agree	9	45.0%	18	90.0%		
Lack of standardized guidelines and protocols for pain assessment and management	Disagree	14	70.0%	2	10.0%	15.000	p<0.000*
	Agree	6	30.0%	18	90.0%		
Heavy nurse workloads	Disagree	6	30.0%	0	0.0%	7.059	p<0.008*
	Agree	14	70.0%	20	100.0%		
Nursing staff shortages	Disagree	6	30.0%	0	0.0%	7.059	p<0.008*
	Agree	14	70.0%	20	100.0%		
Inadequate nurse-to-mother ratios	Disagree	11	55.0%	1	5.0%	11.905	p<0.001*
	Agree	9	45.0%	19	95.0%		
Inadequate training, education on pain assessment and management	Disagree	12	60.0%	2	10.0%	10.989	p<0.001*
	Agree	8	40.0%	18	90.0%		
Nontherapeutic, ineffective, or complicated discussions about pain management during medical rounds	Disagree	12	60.0%	0	0.0%	17.143	p<0.000*
	Agree	8	40.0%	20	100.0%		
Lack of documentation of pain assessment results	Disagree	11	55.0%	1	5.0%	11.905	p<0.001*
	Agree	9	45.0%	19	95.0%		
Lack of independent decision-making about pain management	Disagree	15	75.0%	2	10.0%	17.289	p<0.000*
	Agree	5	25.0%	18	90.0%		
Poor hospital environments, such as shared rooms separated only by curtains	Disagree	7	35.0%	1	5.0%	5.625	p<0.018*
	Agree	13	65.0%	19	95.0%		
Time constraints	Disagree	11	55.0%	2	10.0%	9.231	p<0.002*
	Agree	9	45.0%	18	90.0%		
Regulatory policy issues	Disagree	13	65.0%	1	5.0%	15.824	p<0.000*
	Agree	7	35.0%	19	95.0%		
Environmental barriers	Disagree	10	50.0%	1	5.0%	10.157	p<0.001*
	Agree	10	50.0%	19	95.0%		

\*The Chi-square statistic is significant at the .05 level.