Pain Definition (IASP)

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> Unpleasant sensory and emotional experience associated with actual or potential tissue damage, or describe in terms of such damage.

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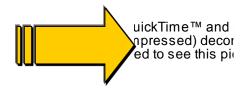
International for the Study of Pain: Pain Definition. Bonica JJ. The need of a taxonomy. Pain 1979;6(3):247-8.

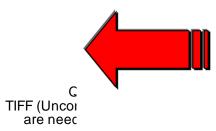
Pain Management





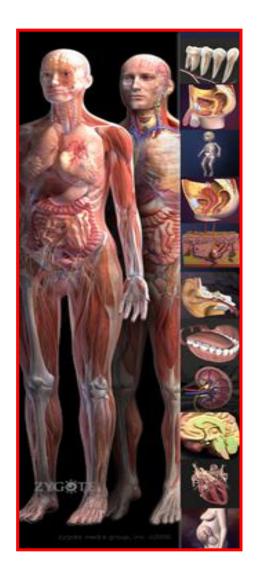
Pradit Prateepavanich, Assoc Prof
Dept PM&R, Siriraj Hospital
Past-President Thai Association for the Study of Pain





By location (Topography)

- Pathophysiology
- By duration acute, subacute, chronic
- By behavior
 Acute Pain,
 Chronic Pain,
 Cancer Pain



- By location (Topography)
- Pathophysiology
- By duration acute, subacute, chronic

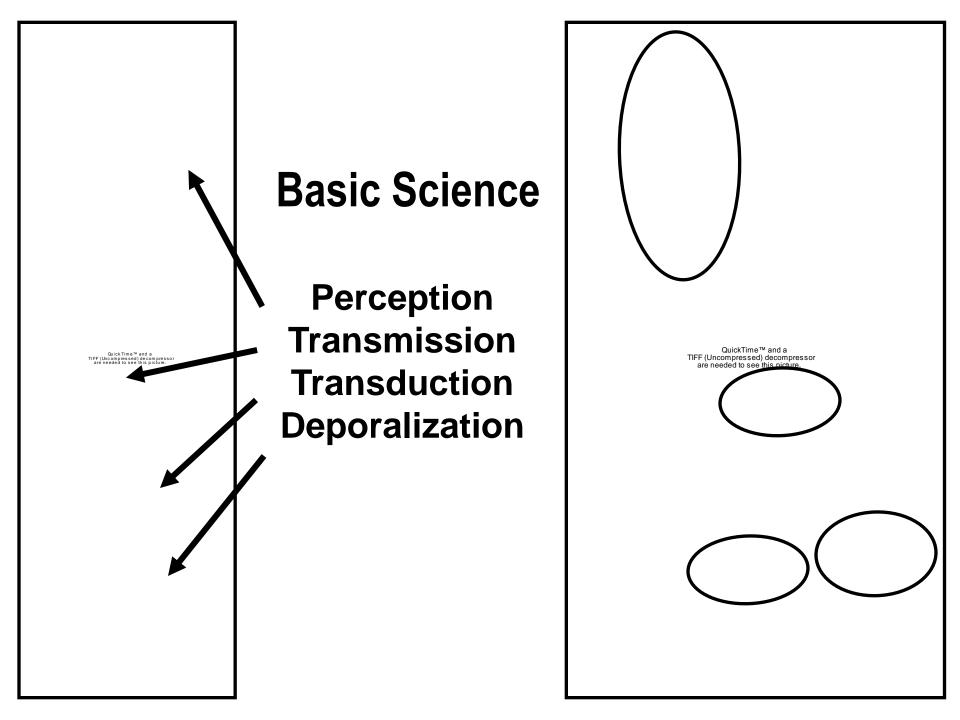
Inflammation

By behavior
 Acute Pain,
 Chronic Pain,
 Cancer Pain

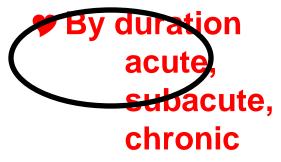
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TIFF (Uncompressed) decompressor
are needed to see this picture.

Neuropathic





- By location (Topography)
- Pathophysiology



By behavior
 Acute Pain,
 Chronic Pain,
 Cancer Pain



Acute Pain [Symptom]

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Physiological Pain

Warning Sign Regress to Mean [Acute Injury]

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Symptomatic or Asymptomatic



- By location (Topography)
- Pathophysiology
- By duration

subacute,

By behavior
 Acute Pain,
 Chronic Pain,
 Cancer Pain



QuickTime™ and a
TIFF (Uncompressed) decompressor

- By location (Topography)
- Pathophysiology
- By duration acute, subacute, chronic
 - Denavior
 Acute Pain,
 Chronic Pain,
 Cancer Pain



Chronic Pain





- By location (Topography)
- By duration acute, subacute, chronic
- Pathophysiology
- By behavior
 Acute Pain,
 Chronic Pain
 Cancer Pain

QuickTime™ and a TIFF (Uncompressed) decompressor are needed to see this picture. QuickTime™ and a TIFF (Uncompressed) decompressor are needed to see this picture.

Illness Behavior

Suffering

Pain

Noxious

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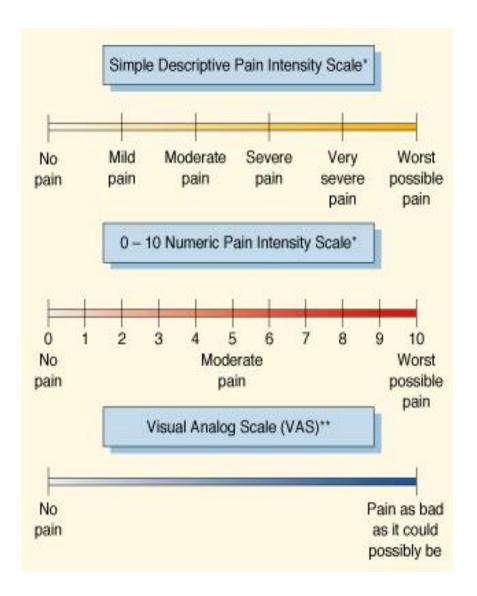
Acute

Chronic

Cancer

PAIN MEASUREMENT

Unidimensional measures of pain:



MULTIDIMENSIONAL MEASURES OF PAIN

- Provide further information about the characteristics of pain and its impact on the individual.
- Brief pain inventory which assesses pain intensity and associated disability (Daut et al 1983)
- McGill pain questionnaire which assesses the sensory, affective and evaluative dimensions of pain

PAIN TREATMENT CONTINUUM

Diagnosis		
Oral Medications		
PT, Exercise, Rehabilitation		
Behavioral Medicine		
Corrective Surgery		
Therapeutic Nerve Blocks		
Oral Opiates		
Implantable Pain Management Devices		
	Neurostimulation	
	Intrathecal Pumps	
	Neuroablation	

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are needed to see this picture.

QuickTime[™] and a TIFF (Uncompressed) decompressor are needed to see this picture.

QuickTime™ and a TIFF (Uncompressed) decompressor are needed to see this picture.

Although few people die of Pain

[eg.Acute Pain]



Many die in Pain

[eg.Cancer Pain]



An even more live with Pain

[eg.Chronic Non-cancer Pain]

Prevalence of Pain

☐ Chronic non-cancer pain

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are needed to see this picture.

20%

☐ Cancer pain
[Terminal

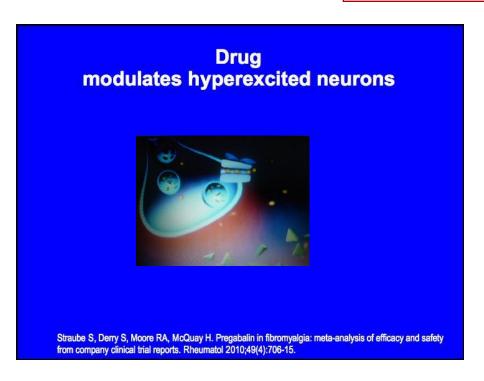


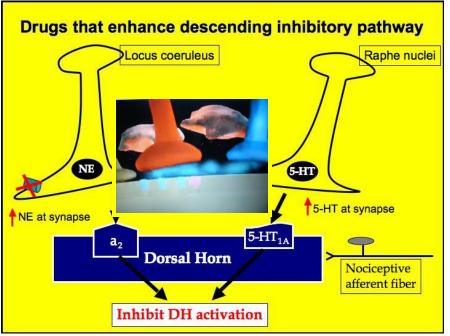
30-45% 70-90%]

■ Neuropathic Pain



7-8%





Ca⁺⁺ & Na⁺ Channal Modulating Drugs

TCA, SNRI, Tramadol

Acute OA

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Chronic OA

d a sympressor sicture.

Pharmacology

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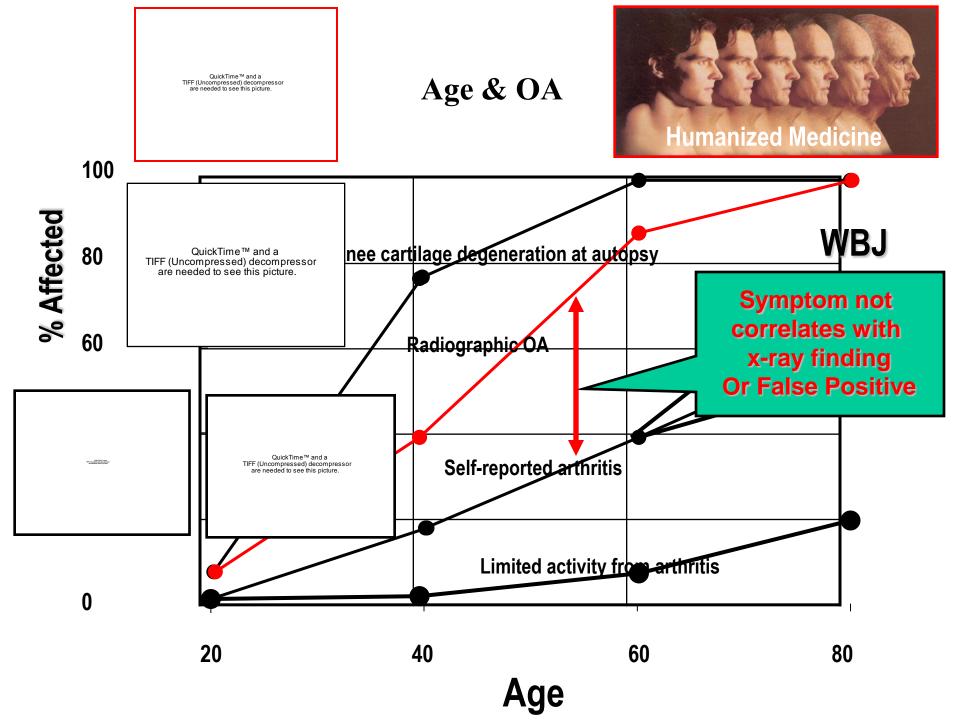
Mechanic

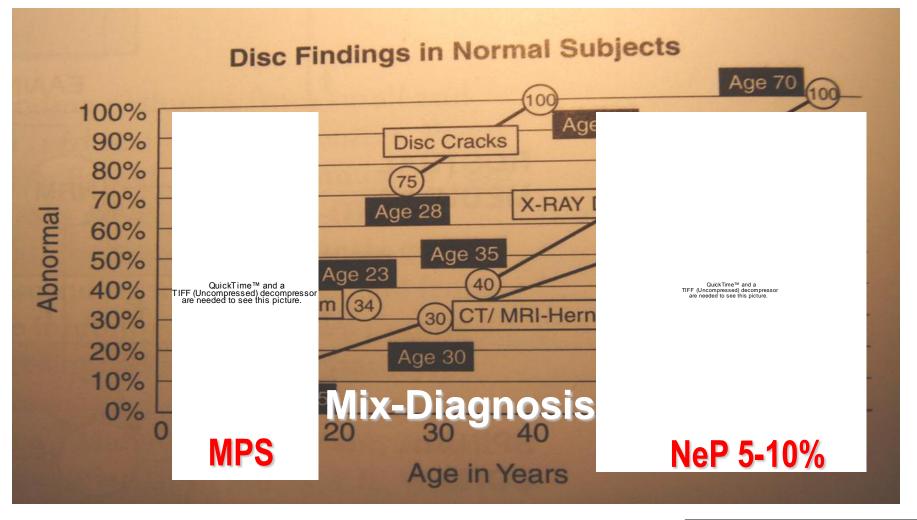
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l a ompressor icture.

EULAR 2005 Guideline for OA

Non-Pharmacology	Level of evidence	Strength of Recommendation	
Education Funda	mental ^{1A}	A	
Exercise	1B	A	
Weight loss	1B	В	
Pharmacological			
Acetaminophen	1B	A	
NSAIDs - Conventional	1A	A	
- Coxibs	1B	A	
- Topical	1A	A	
Opioid	1B	В	
Glucosamine	1A	A	
Diacerein	1B	В	
IA hyaluronic	1B	В	
IA steroid	1B	A	







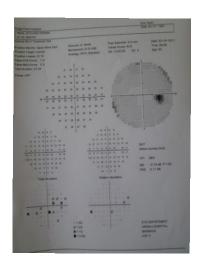
False-positive rates for HNP with various imaging modalities.

QuickTime™ and a TIFF (Uncompressed) decompressor are needed to see this picture.

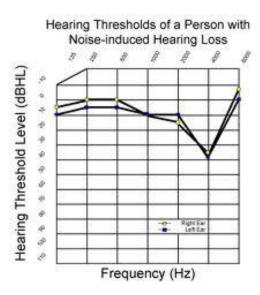
Bigos S, Muller G. Primary care approach to acute and chronic back problems. Definition and care. In: Loeser JD, ed. Bonica's Management of Pain, 3rd ed. 2001

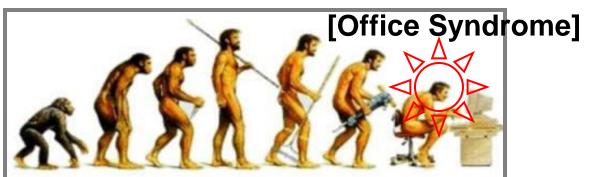
[More than one symptoms is the most common of cervical MPS]

☐ Myofascial Pain is a Syndrome



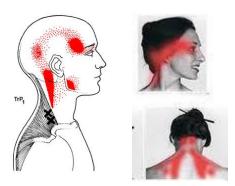






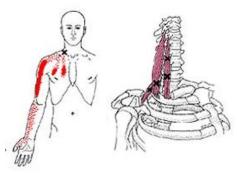
Each TrP has specific referred pain pattern

Referred to Head
[upper trapezius, posterior cervical]



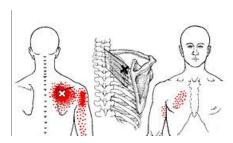


■ Referred from neck to Arm [Scalence : Clinical TOS]



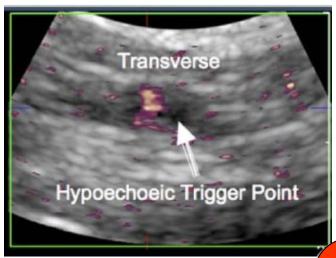


Referred deep inside Scapular + chest [serratus superior posterior]



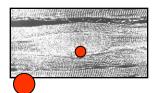


Sikdar S, Shah JP, Gebread T, et al. Novel applications of ultrasound technology to visualize and characterize myofascial trigger points and surrounding soft tissue. Arch Phys Med Rehabil Vol 90, November 2009;1829-38.



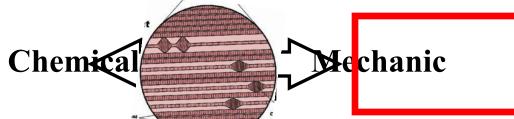
Pathophysiology Trigger Point





Neurovasoactive
Substances
such as bradykinin,
Substance P,
Serotonin, and
histamine

Shah JP, Gilliams EA. Uncovering the biochemical milieu of myofascial trigger points using in vivo microdialysis: An application of muscle pain concepts to myofascial pain syndrome. J Bodywork and Movement Therapy (2008) 12, 371-84.









Massage

E Dry Needling

And Acupuncture

Trigger Point Injection





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CWP with associated symptoms

Characterized by increase pain sensitivity: the extreme end of a spectrum of abnormal pain

sensation/processing [Wolfe F, et al. Arthritis F reum 1999,30:19-20:]

[ICD M 79.0 : Non-specific rheumatic condition (Fibromyalgia)]

2% population F/M = 8-10/1 30-50 Years



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- **✓** Psychologic symptoms
- √ Rheumatic symptoms
- √ Orthopedic symptoms
- ✓ Neurologic symptoms
- √ Gynecologic symptoms
- ✓ Urologic symptoms
- ✓ Rehabilitation

Pathophysiology

Central Sensitization (Imbalanced of Nociception)

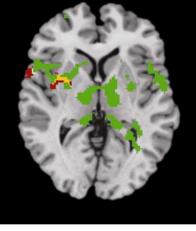
Pro-nociceptor

Glutamate, substance P, IL-1β, IL-6, 8, TNF-α



Glutamate, Substance P

Visualize the PAIN



Gracely et al. Arthritis Rheum. 2002;46:1333-1343.

Hybrid



↓ Anti-nociceptor

Serotonin, Noradrenaline, Dopamine IL-4, 10



Serotonin, Noradrenaline

syndrome. Arthritis Res Ther 2006;8:208-14.

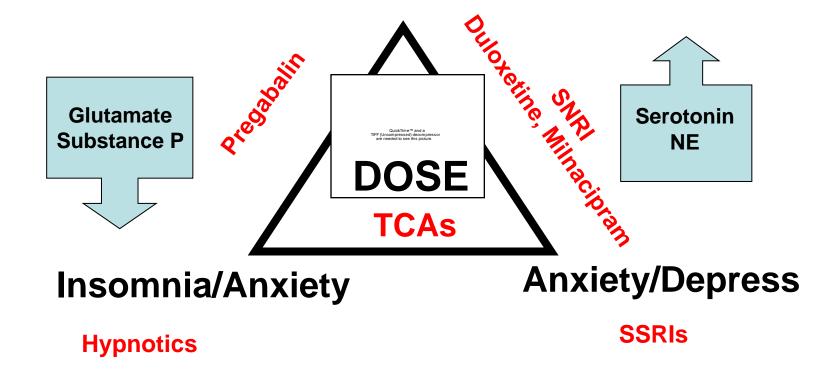
Staud R. Biology and therapy of fibromyalc

QuickTime[™] and a TIFF (Uncompressed) decompressor are needed to see this picture.

Assess Key Symptom(s) Clinical-Based

Acetaminophen Weak-Opioid (Reacutization)

Pain or others



Coping Strategy

QuickTime™ and a TIFF (Uncompressed) decompressor are needed to see this picture.



How many common coping strategies [psychosocial subgroups] in Fibromyalgia patient?

Bennett R, Nelson D. Cognitive behavioral therapy for fibromyalgia. In: Nature Clinical Practice Rheumatology. Aug 2006 Vol 2 No 8, p 416-24.

What is the common cognitive error from the therapist side in each subgroup?



Quick Time™ and a TIFF (Uncompressed) decompressor are needed to see this picture.





Bennett R, Nelson D. Cognitive behavioral therapy for fibromyalgia. In: Nature Clinical Practice Rheumatology. Aug 2006 Vol 2 No 8, p 416-24.

Stress Reduction

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Trigger or Co-morbid

22% in SLE¹

22.2% in Migraine²

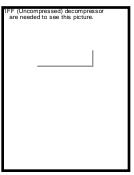


32.3% **Anxiety** ³ 14.6% in MDD ³

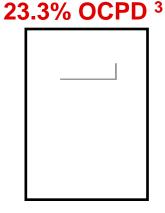




Rheumatologist



Neurologist



Psychiatrist



Rehabilitation

- 1. Journal of Clinical Rheumatology 1995;1:158-64. 2. Cephalalgia 2006; 26(4): 451-56.
- 3. General Hospital Psychiatry 2010;32:105-07. 4 Wolfe F, et al. Arthritis Care Res (Hoboken) 2010;62:600-610.

Cancer Pain [Mix Nocicepors]

Cancer Pain



Acute Pain



Chronic Pain



Tumor itself

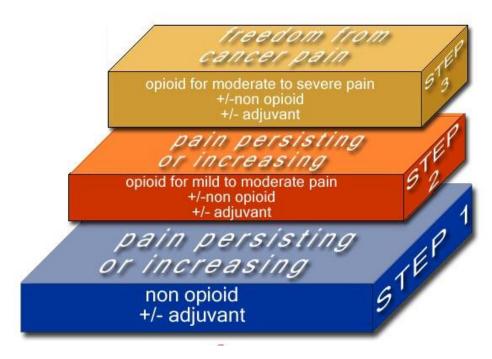
Bone Metastsis Obstruction Invade nerve

Treatments

Psychological Co-morbid

Post-op Pain Coper **CMT Stress** [Fear] **Depress** Mental Metastasis

WHO 3 Steps Ladder [Cancer Pain Only]



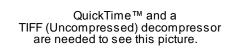
Sedation Score

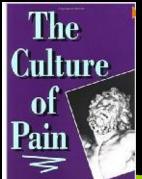
Palliative Care Facts of Life





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Culture of Pain Color of Management

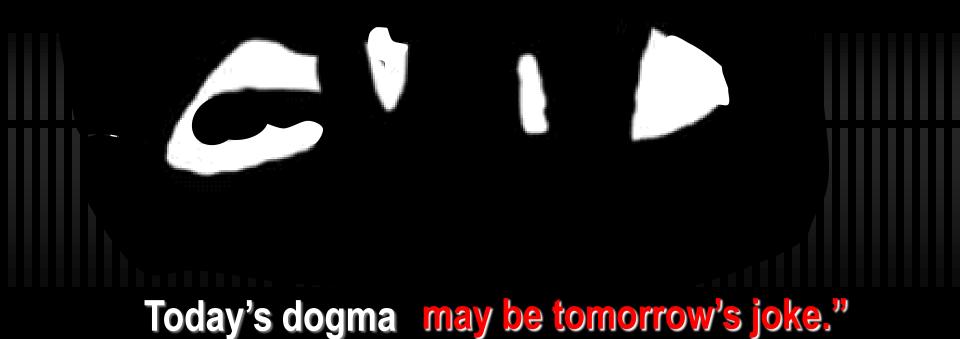




QuickTime™ and a TIFF (Uncompressed) decompressor are needed to see this picture.



John H Turney BMJ 1998;317:142 "Doctors who changed a patient's life,



"Yesterday's joke may be today's dogma"

After WW II

1960: Quackery

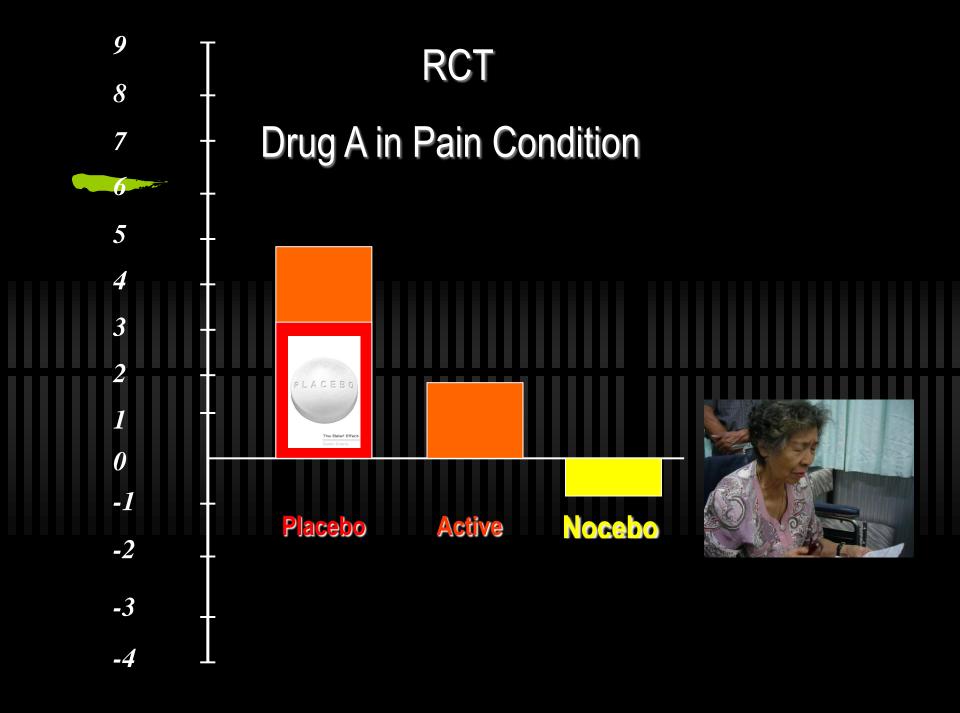
1970: Unproven remedies

1980: Questionable remedies

1990 : CAM

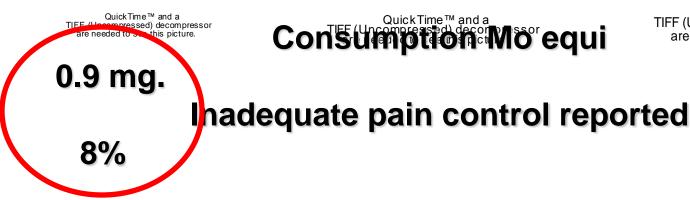


2004 : Placebo Analgesia & Nocebo Hyperalgesia



Culture [Attitude] & Dynamic Vietnamese American

Acute Pain



QuickTime™ and a TIFF (Uncompressed) decompressor are needed to see this picture.

30.2 mg

80%

Lasch KE. Culture and Pain. Pain Clinical Updates. 2002;10(5):1-9.

Carragee EJ, Kim D, van der Vlugt T,et al. Pain control and cultural norms and expectations after closed femoral shaft fractures. Am J Orthop 1999;28(2):97-102

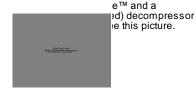
Is there any cross culture effect on coping strategy?



Coper



Distressed



Dysfunction

Epidemiology : Prevalence? Subgroup Proportion? Vietnamese

Lasch KE. Culture and Pain. Pain Clinical Updates. 2002;10(5):1-9.

Carragee EJ, Kim D, van der Vlugt T,et al. Pain control and cultural norms and expectations after closed femoral shaft fractures. Am J Orthop 1999;28(2):97-102.

Cancer Pain [Mix Nocicepors]

Cancer Pain



Acute Pain



Chronic Pain



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QuickTime™ and a TFF (Uncompressed) decompressor

Tumor itself

Bone Metastsis
Obstruction
Invade nerve

Treatments

Post-op Pain CMT

Psychological Co-morbid

Coper Stress [Fear] Depress

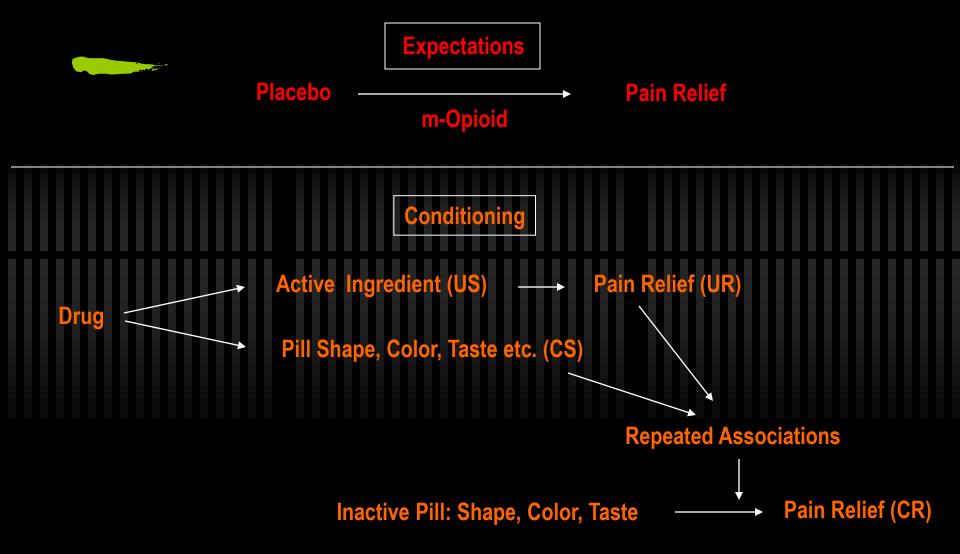
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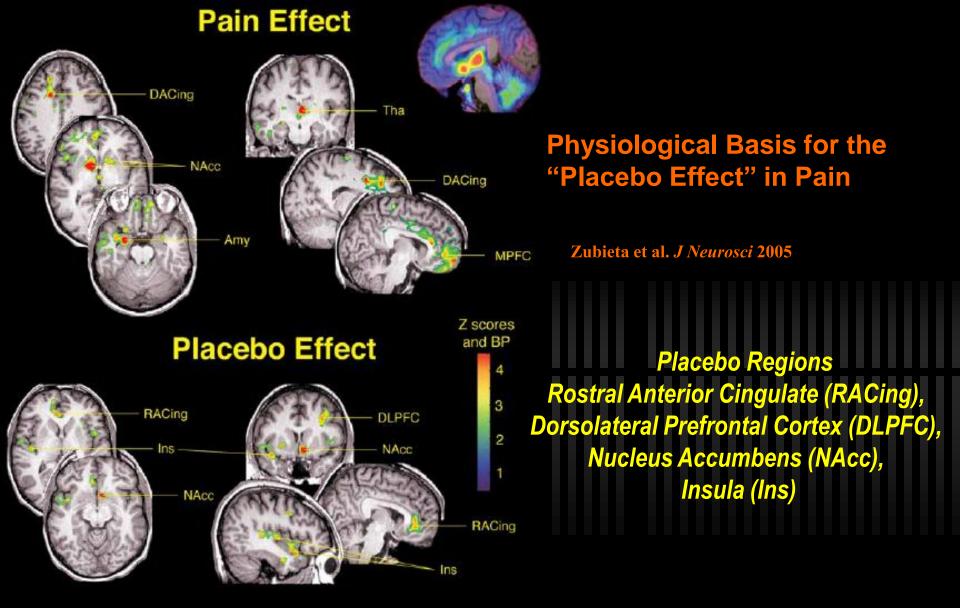
Believe

QuickTime™ and a TIFF (Uncompressed) decompressor are needed to see this picture. QuickTime™ and a TIFF (Uncompressed) decompressor are needed to see this picture.



Placebo Mechanisms





PET and MRI brain scans were combined to make these images, illustrating activity in the brain's mu opioid system. On top, study participants were experiencing pain. On the bottom, they thought they were receiving an injection of painkiller medicine that was actually a placebo. Image Courtesy of University of Michigan.

What causes the placebo/nocebo effect?





Proglamide CCK inhibitors

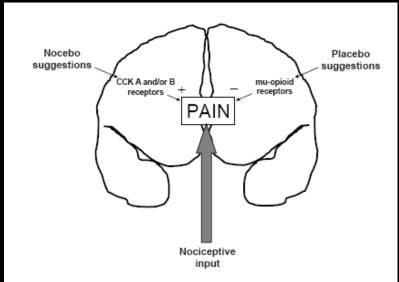
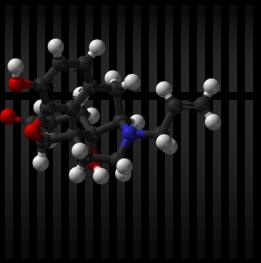


Fig. 1. Diagrammatic representation of the activation of functionally opposing endogenous opioidergic (placebo analgesia) and CCKergic systems (nocebo hyperalgesia) following placebo or nocebo suggestions.



Naloxone



Symbolic







Expectation (Belief)



Conditioning

QuickTime™ and a TIFF (Uncompressed) decompressor are needed to see this picture.

The power of Belief is Unbelivable

Culture [Attitude] & Dynamic

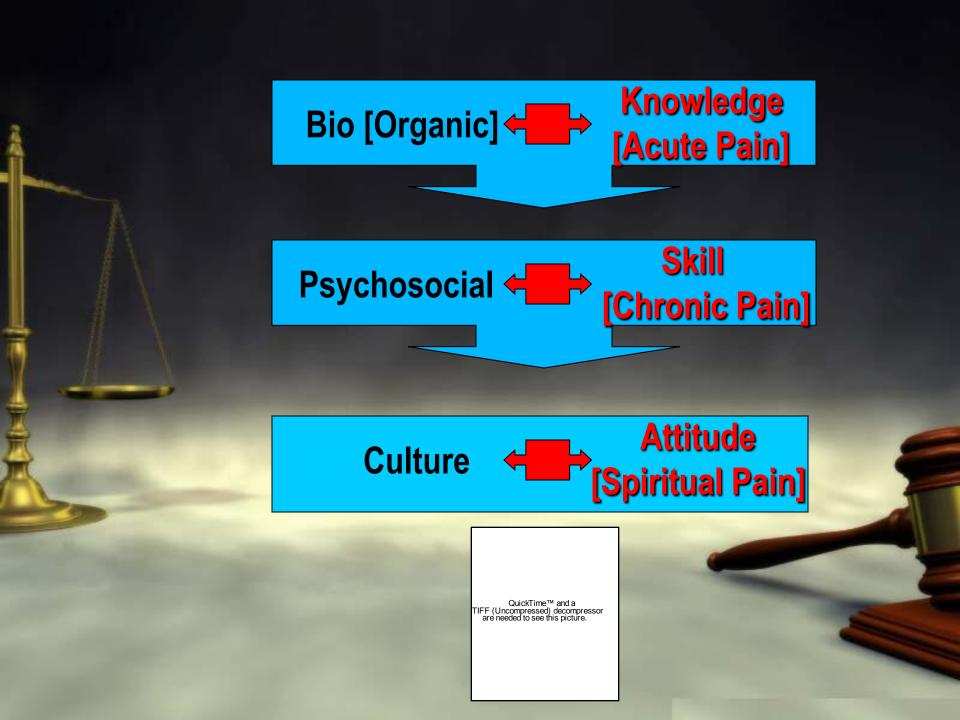




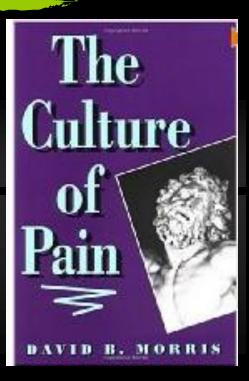
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MODERATE

UNIVERSAL PAIN ASSESSMENT TOOL

This pain assessment tool is intended to help patient care providers assess pain according to individual patient needs.

Explain and use 0-10 Scale for patient self-assessment. Use the faces or behavioral observations to interpret expressed pain when patient cannot communicate his/her pain intensity.

	0 .	1 2 3	4	5 6	7 8	9 10
Verbal	NO	MILD	MODERATE	MODERATE	SEVERE	WORST
Descriptor Scale	PAIN	PAIN	PAIN	PAIN	PAIN	PAIN
WONG-BAKER FACIAL GRIMACE SCALE	(P)	90	•		600	(%)
	Abort	No beauer regions flor	Perrosed brow pursed ligo brooth healing	Wrighted some raised upper lips rapid bitstibing	films blink open mouth	firm closed mouning crying
TOLERANCE SCALE	PAIN	CAN BE IGNORED	INTERFERES WITH TASKS	INTERFERES WITH CONCENTRATION	INTERFERES WITH BASIC NEEDS	REQUIRED
SPANISH	NADA DE DOLOR	UMPOQUITO DE DOLOR	UN DOLON LEVE	DOLOR PUERTE	BOLDR DEMABIADO FUERTE	UN DOLOR INSOPORTA
TAGALOG	Weinerg Sakit	Konling Sakit	Katamiamang Sakil	Matinding Salif	Pinako-Malinding Sakit	Pinaka-Malalang Sa
CHINESE	不備	-	中度	**	非常難無	
KOREAN	80 28	역한 등8	MB 88	42 88	약주 실한 등중	취약의 등등
PERSIAN (FARSI)	بدون درد	درد ملايم	درد معثول	درد شدید	درد بسیار شدید	بقرين درد ممكن
VIETNAMESE	Không Đạo	Day Nhg	Dau Vita Phái	Day Hong	Dav Thật Mặng	Bau Bên Tận Cúr
JAPANESE	痛みがない	少し痛い	いくらか痛い	かなり無い	ひどく痛い	ものすごく痛り