

Management of Chronic Pain

Patient Education

WHAT IS CHRONIC PAIN?

To understand chronic pain, it's helpful to look first at what pain is and how it works. Pain is a signal passed along by nerve cells, cells designed to send messages. Nerve cells throughout your body can send pain signals to your brain by way of the spinal cord. Short-term pain from an injury — like stubbing your toe — is called acute pain. Acute pain is your body's awareness that you're wounded or ill. Chronic (ongoing) pain is more complex. Let's look at some important differences between acute and chronic pain.

Acute pain

acute pain is a useful signal.

it prompts you to do something — get a cast on a broken bone or rest and recover after surgery. when the condition resolves, acute pain stops.

acute pain example: after knee surgery, nerves around the knee send pain signals. as the knee heals, the signals ease and then stop.

Chronic pain

With chronic pain, the signal is no longer useful — the pain is “old news.” long after an injury or illness is healed, the nerves keep sending the alarm. or, a chronic illness causes ongoing pain that can't be resolved.

The brain can sometimes begin to send and receive its own pain signals even if there is no illness or injury, like a “closed loop.”

Altered or damaged nerves can keep sending pain signals, even after an illness or injury heals. a chronic illness, scar tissue, or a spinal problem may continue despite treatment, causing ongoing pain.

REALITIES OF CHRONIC PAIN

- ⇒ All pain is real. Even though the pain signals are no longer useful, that doesn't mean the pain is imaginary.
- ⇒ Chronic pain is complex. Ongoing pain can affect the body, mind, and spirit — and your relationships with others — in ways that many other chronic medical conditions do not. And pain itself can be affected by many factors, such as sleep, mood, and stress.
- ⇒ Chronic pain is common. Estimates of the number of Americans who cope with chronic pain range from 50 million to 116 million. Studies show that 5 times more people live with chronic pain than with diabetes (one of the most common medical conditions). Chronic pain can make you feel isolated at times, but you're certainly not alone.

CAUSES OF CHRONIC PAIN

Chronic pain can develop from an injury, surgery, infection, or dozens of medical conditions. For example:

- ⇒ After an injury or surgery, nerve fibers can change so they no longer function properly.
- ⇒ Certain areas of the brain can change over time, so the brain creates pain signals on its own.
- ⇒ An ongoing medical condition such as rheumatoid arthritis can continue to cause pain for some people.

In some cases, what started the pain or why it continues isn't clear.

COMMON TYPES OF CHRONIC PAIN

There are dozens of specific chronic pain conditions, too many to list here. It may be more helpful to think about a few general categories:

- ⇒ Bone or joint pain is associated with problems in your spine or joints. The pain can be felt as a sharp sensation or as a dull, constant ache.
- ⇒ Nerve pain is caused by damage to the nerves themselves. Symptoms include shooting or burning pain, tingling, or numbness.
- ⇒ Visceral pain is caused by pressure or inflammation (swelling). This pain can feel like a deep ache. The pain often feels as if it's coming from your internal organs, in your abdomen for example.
- ⇒ Muscle pain can be caused by muscle tension from a spine or joint problem or by conditions such as fibromyalgia. Muscles can feel sore, achy, or stiff.
- ⇒ Headache symptoms differ depending on the type of headache. For example, cluster headaches can cause pain that feels burning or piercing. Migraines can cause nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, sensitivity to light or sound — all in addition to head pain.

With any type of pain, the intensity can vary from person to person and over time. The pain can come and go, it can be relatively constant, and there can also be times of more intense pain, sometimes called pain flare-ups.

SOME EFFECTS OF CHRONIC PAIN

Chronic pain can impact many areas of your life — your sleep, mood, relationships, work, daily routines, and even your sense of self. While each person experiences chronic pain differently, for most people it stirs up difficult emotions. Chronic pain can make you feel:

- ⇒ Angry. "I kept thinking, 'What did I do to deserve this?' I was mad at everyone — my family, myself, even God."
- ⇒ Tired. "My headaches are exhausting. The pain drains you physically and emotionally. It's hard to have a normal life."
- ⇒ Depressed. "Dealing with my back all the time took the joy out of everything. It got so I just felt like going back to bed."
- ⇒ Consumed — and confused. "After a while, it felt like the pain took over my days. Trying to find out the cause almost drove me crazy."
- ⇒ Isolated. "I can't get to family events as often as I used to. I think my kids figure old age is slowing me down, but it's really the pain."
- ⇒ Like a different person. "It's like there was a 'Chris before' and a 'Chris after.' It's changed me in a million ways."

Chronic pain can cloud your picture of life. But take heart — the picture can change for you. Many people with chronic pain have found their way to a better, more satisfying life, and so can you.

Your Questions here?

Pain Management Overview

Pain management aims to reduce your level of pain and minimize its effect on your life, so you can do more of the things that make life meaningful and enjoyable. It has several general aspects:

- ⇒ **An assessment.** Your doctor will gather information on your pain and other conditions that may affect it.
- ⇒ **A management plan.** You and your doctor will work together to create a plan based on your goals (see the next page). It will include medical treatments and other strategies that will be used to help manage your pain.
- ⇒ **Follow-up.** In follow-up appointments, your doctor will check how well these strategies are working and change the management plan as needed.
- ⇒ **Self-help activities.** There's an important role for you to play, because effective pain management often involves things you do at home. It's vital that you take an active approach to managing your pain. This booklet will get you started on ways to care for yourself and reduce your pain.
- ⇒ **Time and persistence.** Chronic pain management is like a journey that can take many turns as you try different approaches and find out what works best for you. It can mean learning new skills — and discovering strengths you didn't know you had.

Your primary care doctor

If you have chronic pain, it's especially important to work well with your primary care doctor. These tips can help:

- ⇒ Be open and honest about your pain, your emotions, and any barriers that may keep you from following the pain management plan.
- ⇒ Talk with your primary care doctor about any treatments you're considering. Chronic pain can leave you feeling like you're in a
- ⇒ "medical maze," especially when you get tips from friends, family, or the internet about tests or treatments for your condition. Your doctor can give you solid advice.
- ⇒ Get the most out of your appointments. Bring key family members. Make a list of your most important questions, and ask them first. This helps you get the advice you want without running out of time.

ASSESSING YOUR PAIN

While doctors can often measure symptoms using blood or lab tests, this isn't true with pain. The only reliable source of information about your pain is YOU. Your doctor needs to know about:

- ⇒ Your pain history. How did your pain start? What treatments or self-care measures have you tried? How well did they work?
- ⇒ The nature of your pain. Is it achy, tingly, sharp? How does it change over time? What situations act as "triggers" to make your pain worse?
- ⇒ How pain impacts your life. How does it affect your sleep, your mood, your work, your activities at home?

MAKING A PLAN

Based on your assessment, your doctor will work with you to create a pain management plan that includes medical treatment and things you can do on your own. A written plan helps you and your doctor decide what will work best to manage your pain, and it helps you track your results over time. Your primary care doctor can also help coordinate treatment with other providers. Based on how well each treatment or strategy is working, the plan can be adjusted.

As part of the plan, you should set a few goals. These are things you'd like to be able to do, but can't do because of your level of pain. Think of two or three activities that make your life enjoyable — or responsibilities that are important to you or your family — that you'd like to be able to do again. For some people, it's playing with the kids or walking the dog. For others, it may be going back to work, cleaning the house, or taking a trip.

Your Goals?

COMBINING PAIN MANAGEMENT APPROACHES

Research has shown that the best pain management combines multiple techniques, taking into account the effect of pain on body, mind, and spirit. The combination that's best for you will depend on your specific pain condition and needs. Because chronic pain often changes over time, it's a good idea to evaluate what's working and what isn't on a regular schedule.

While it's hard to predict what will work best for you, effective pain management often includes approaches from all three of these categories:

1. Self-care strategies. These may be the most important, because they're free, you can do them on your own, and they can make other treatments more effective. Examples include balancing rest and activity, exercise, and stress reduction.
2. Medical treatments that focus on the body. These include physical therapy, injections, medication, exercise, and stretching.
3. Treatments that focus on the mind-body connection. These can include psychotherapy or training in mind-body strategies such as meditation.

WORKING WITH THE PEOPLE WHO LOVE YOU

Chronic pain affects your family and close friends — and your relationships with them can also have an impact on your pain. It can help if family and close friends understand what's causing your pain and what you're doing to manage it. While you probably don't want to broadcast your pain condition to the world, it's important to let the people closest to you know how they can be involved in your pain management. Sometimes that means giving you extra help. Sometimes that means pulling back a bit, allowing you to take care of things more often.

You may want to choose a few specific people you can count on — ask them to read this booklet and take a specific role in supporting you. For example, they can be an exercise partner, attend doctor visits with you, or give you emotional support when you have a pain flare-up.

How You Can Care for Yourself

Self-care can be more important than medication or pain treatment, because it helps you take control. There are many self-care strategies to reduce pain and make it more manageable, and what works best is different for each person. This section can get you started with strategies that have been helpful for others. To get the most benefit from this information, follow these suggestions:

- ⇒ Try at least two or three strategies. You'll never know what might work for you until you try.
- ⇒ Give each strategy a fair shot. It may not make much difference the first time you try it, but may help a lot the third or fourth time.

TRACKING YOUR PAIN AND FUNCTION

Pain can be affected by many things — stress, certain activities, relationship issues, sitting for a long time, even the weather. And it's different for every person. Your doctor records a pain snapshot at each appointment, but only you can track it day by day to discover its patterns.

Tracking your pain along with your activity, sleep, and other factors can help you identify your pain triggers — things that spark increased pain. Once you know what they are, you can avoid them, change them, or plan ahead for them if they're unavoidable. You may know some of your triggers already, but tracking may help you identify more and will give you a better picture of how they work. Tracking might also give you insight into which self-care activities are the best pain tamers.

Your Patterns / Triggers?

GETTING BETTER SLEEP

You probably know through experience that pain can make it hard to sleep. The frustrating flip side is that lack of sleep can worsen pain. This is why getting good sleep is doubly important for you. If pain has robbed you of sleep, try these ideas below.

- ⇒ Make your bedroom a place that helps you sleep. Use your bedroom only for sleep and intimacy. Make sure it's quiet and dark by putting telephones and the TV in another room. Make sure your bed and pillow are comfortable, and the room is a comfortable temperature.
- ⇒ Stick to a schedule. Try to go to bed and wake up at the same time every day. Don't sleep in, and try not to nap during the day.
- ⇒ Create a bedtime routine. Calming activities such as taking a bath or reading can ready your mind for sleep.
- ⇒ Avoid caffeine, nicotine, or alcohol within six hours of going to bed. If you don't feel you're able to do this, talk with your doctor for suggestions.
- ⇒ Try some calming strategies. Here are some ideas:
 - Relaxation, deep breathing, or meditation can move your mind away from pain and towards sleep.
 - Warmth from a hot water bottle or rice pillow can ease tension and distract you from pain.
 - Quiet music or a guided imagery CD can help your mind slow down.

- ⇒ If you can't sleep, don't toss and turn. If you don't fall asleep in a half hour or so, get up for a bit. Do something boring in another room, with the light kept fairly dim. When you are tired, go back to bed. This helps your mind connect your bed with sleeping.
- ⇒ Talk to your doctor. Your doctor can help by:
 - Prescribing medication to help you sleep. Options include prescription sleep aids or certain antidepressants taken at low doses. (Note: if you take opioid pain medication, don't take extra doses to sleep, and avoid anti-anxiety medication as well.)
 - Evaluating your sleep. Your doctor may refer you for sleep studies to check for other problems besides pain, that might be keeping you from good sleep. For example, your doctor might want to check for sleep apnea. See the panel below for more information.

Check your sleep apnea risk

Sleep apnea is a condition that can keep you from getting the rest you need — and it can be dangerous to your health. The STOP-BANG questions are an easy way to see whether you're at risk.

Do any of these apply to you?

- S**nore loudly?
- T**ired or sleepy during the day?
- O**bserved not breathing? Check the box if anyone has seen you stop breathing while asleep.
- P**ressure? Check the box if you have high blood pressure or take medication for it.
- B**ody mass index (BMI) over 35? (Ask your doctor what your BMI is.)
- A**ge older than 50?
- N**eck size more than 15 ¾ inches around?
- G**ender = male?

If you checked 3 or more boxes, talk to your doctor. Your doctor can order tests and help you get treatment.

Your sleep / what can you change?

BALANCING ACTIVITY AND REST

Chronic pain can affect your relationship to activity and rest, and this can change your life in a big way.

If you're like many people, daily pain has made you much less active than you were before. You probably have good days when you can do things you enjoy, and bad days when you can do very little. But as time goes on, you may fear that you're having fewer good days and more bad days. You also might avoid activity for fear you'll damage something or make the pain worse. If this happens, pain can push you to the sidelines of life. Not only does this cheat you out of experiences that make life worthwhile, it can actually make your pain worsen over time.

On the other hand, some people are determined to ignore their pain at all cost. If you're like this, you tend to push past your limits, and may even use extra pain medication to get through activities. This approach has a cost — exhaustion, frustration, and increased pain down the road.

Whether you live at one extreme or the other — or visit both at times — the answer is finding the right balance of activity and rest. Finding a balance may take time, discipline, and patience with yourself, but the results are worth it.

If pain has you on the sidelines

If pain has made you inactive and your life feels restricted, try these tips:

- ⇒ Start gradually and stretch yourself. A technique called pacing may help. Here's how it works:
 - Choose one or two activities you'd like to be able to do — or do for a longer period — for example walking, sitting at a desk, or housework.
 - Decide how long you can comfortably do the activity now. For example, you might be able to walk for 10 minutes.
 - Divide that time in half to get a starting level. If you can walk for 10 minutes, your starting level is 5 minutes. Do this on your good AND bad days.
 - Each week, add a little more time. For example, the next week walk for 8 minutes daily — on both good and bad days. Gradually, you'll work up to more activity than you could do before.
- ⇒ Ask your doctor about activities you can do. You may be surprised. Some activities you're nervous about may be just fine for you.
- ⇒ Find new ways to be active. If an activity you used to enjoy is no longer possible, find an alternative. If jogging is out of the picture, you can enjoy the outdoors on a slow walk. An aerobics class may no longer work for you, but you can try gentle movements in a swimming pool.
- ⇒ Give yourself rewards. Focus on activities that enhance your life — and find healthy ways to reward yourself afterward.

If you tend to push yourself too hard

If you often ignore pain and push on through it — and pay the price later — try these suggestions to help you find a better balance:

- ⇒ Narrow your focus. What's most valuable to you? Spend your energy there. If you assess your energy realistically, you can spend it wisely.
- ⇒ Remember that you have the right to say no — without feeling guilty. If pleasing others is important to you, this may be hard at first. But saying no, when needed, can preserve your energy for your true priorities. You also have the right to ask for help or complete tasks imperfectly.
- ⇒ Remind yourself to rest. It can help to schedule periods of leisure or downtime in your day, and treat them as appointments.

USING EXERCISE TO REDUCE PAIN

You probably already know how important exercise is to your general health. But you may not be aware of all the ways that exercise can help you manage pain. Chronic pain can make you feel you need to avoid activity, but in most cases the opposite is true. In fact, exercise is one of the best things you can do to reduce your pain over time.

The benefits of exercise

Exercise is helpful in these ways:

- ⇒ It increases the “feel good” chemicals in your brain. Brain chemicals such as dopamine, serotonin, and endorphins improve your mood and give you better energy. Exercise is proven to boost them. This benefit is even more important with chronic pain, which tends to deplete these chemicals.

- ⇒ It helps you build strength and flexibility. Stronger muscles and more flexible joints support your body better. And because they are less likely to strain or tense up, they're less likely to cause you pain.
- ⇒ It helps you maintain a healthy weight. Losing extra pounds can decrease the stress on your bones and joints, which can reduce your pain.
- ⇒ It helps your circulation. It's common for people to take shallow breaths all day. Exercise gets you breathing deeply again, which improves the flow of oxygen, with its healing power, to all parts of your body.
- ⇒ It increases your overall health. A healthier body functions better overall.

A plan to get started

First, talk to your doctor about good exercises for your situation. Try to include aerobic activity (exercise that gets you breathing harder), stretching, and strength building. Good choices for people with chronic pain include walking, pool aerobics, swimming, stretching in a pool or hot tub, yoga, and tai chi. (A physical therapist can help by creating an exercise plan just for you — see page 24.)

Start by setting a modest goal — an amount of time and intensity that you can do regularly on both good and bad days. Every few weeks, increase the time or intensity a little bit.

BALANCING YOUR DIET

While research has not proven a definite link between food and pain, some experts feel there is a connection. A few studies have shown that certain foods may make inflammation worse or “spark” pain, so it's possible that reducing these foods may reduce pain. Some people with chronic pain report that making changes in their diet has helped to ease their pain.

One thing we know for sure — eating a healthy diet is always a good idea.

It can help you maintain a healthy weight, for one thing, and carrying extra weight can make pain worse. You may want to try some changes in your diet to see if they help your pain. A good plan is to make just one or two changes at a time. Give each change a few weeks to see if it makes a difference.

Try these tips:

- ⇒ Cut down on — or cut out — foods that may cause inflammation:
 - Sugar, including sugary soft drinks
 - Refined carbohydrates, such as white bread and noodles
 - Junk food, including fast food and most vending machine products
 - Deep-fried food
 - Food additives, such as MSG (monosodium glutamate) added to restaurant food
- ⇒ Eat more of these:
 - Fresh fruits and vegetables
 - Whole grains
 - Fish, which can give you omega-3 fatty acids that may help reduce pain

MANAGING STRESS

Stress plays a key role in how we perceive and experience pain. For example, think about stubbing your toe in these two situations:

- Looking for your lost keys, after being late for work 3 days in a row
- Getting ready to sit down and watch a movie or game with a friend

In which situation would your toe hurt more? Most people say the frustration of the first situation would intensify the pain of a stubbed toe. Stress makes chronic pain much worse, and an important part of managing chronic pain is managing your stress level.

Managing external stress

Stress often comes from external sources, such as family demands, job situations, or financial pressures. While some sources of stress can't be removed, you can usually do a lot to reduce your external stress. Page 15 has techniques for people who push themselves too hard, and they're helpful for reducing the stress in your life.

Here are some steps to help you think about reducing your external stresses:

1. Examine your daily routine. Does it include time for rest and leisure activities? Is it packed with responsibilities and scheduled activities?
2. Think about your values and priorities. It can help to write in a journal about what's most important to you — and what nurtures your life. Give time and energy to activities that support these values. You may want to schedule them when your energy level is best.
3. Schedule times for exercise, leisure, and taking care of yourself. These give you the energy and strength for your priorities.
4. Learn to say no to what isn't important. You have the right to say no, without feeling guilty.

Managing internal stress

Factors such as worry or frustration can cause significant stress, but you can take action to reduce these internal factors. While physical exercise can lower stress by boosting "feel-good" chemicals (see page 16), relaxation exercises calm your body and mind.

Relaxation exercises help you turn down stress and reduce your body's response to it. To give one of these exercises a good trial, do it a few times a day for at least several days. It can take some practice to "get the hang of it" and begin to feel the benefits.

- ⇒ Deep, calm breathing. Breathing exercises are easy to learn, help you relax, and reduce tension.
 - Sit or lie in a comfortable position. Place one hand on your belly and one on your chest. Make your belly move with each breath, not your chest.
 - Slowly inhale through your nose, silently counting to four. Imagine breathing in a warm, healing light.
 - Slowly exhale through your mouth, counting to eight. Imagine breathing out worries and stress.
 - Repeat these deep, slow breaths at least six times, or for as much time as you'd like to spend.
- ⇒ Progressive relaxation. This exercise calms tense muscles and can be helpful if you're having trouble getting to sleep. In progressive relaxation, you contract and then fully relax each part of your body.
 - Sit or lie in a comfortable position. You might want to remove shoes or other restrictive clothing.
 - Focus on one part of your body — your right foot, for example. As you inhale, tightly squeeze the muscles in that part of the body for a few seconds.
 - Exhale and quickly let go of the tension. Let all the stress flow out of that body part with your breath. Focus on feeling the muscles become limp and loose.
 - Enjoy the relaxation for about 15 seconds, and then move to the next body part, until you've contracted and relaxed every part of your body.

Your stress?

USING YOUR MIND TO MINIMIZE PAIN

Studies have shown that stress, worry, or frustration can affect the pain we feel from any physical sensation. These emotions and thoughts can “open the gate” to increased pain. But if a gate can be opened, it can be closed as well.

Based on this idea, the pain gate control theory says that you can use specific mental strategies to “close the gate” and lessen the experience of pain. There are several ways to do this, but two of the most common are regular meditation and the practice of noticing and altering your thought patterns.

Meditation exercises to try

Meditation has been used in specialized treatment programs for chronic pain since the 1980s, and research shows that it works. In multiple studies with people who have chronic pain, meditation has lowered stress, reduced pain, and improved the general quality of life.

Meditation can take many forms — three common types are mindfulness meditation, reflective meditation, and guided imagery. It’s a good idea to try each type for a while to see which types work best for you. To try meditation, give yourself some time to get used to it and begin to see its benefits.

- ⇒ Mindfulness meditation helps you focus on the moment rather than on worries or other thoughts. The simplest way is paying attention to your breath. Here’s how:
 - Find a quiet place, sit in a comfortable position, and close your eyes.
 - Focus on your breath going in and out. Feel it entering your lungs and leaving your body. There’s no need to alter your breath or count each breath. Just rest with the awareness of the air flowing in and out.
 - Your mind will wander, and this is normal. As thoughts occur, briefly note them and return your attention to your breath.
 - *You might want to start with just a few minutes, and then work up to 10 or 20 minutes at a time. Doing this practice regularly — once or twice a day — will help you get more benefit from it.*
- ⇒ Reflective meditation involves focusing on a thought or single image as you sit quietly. For some people this can be a form of prayer. Another way to do this is focusing on your hand as it moves over an area of pain, imagining your hand has a healing balm that removes pain. You can also reflect on a beautiful image. As with mindfulness meditation, your mind will probably wander — when it does, gently return to your chosen thought or image.
- ⇒ In guided imagery, you use your imagination to place yourself in a setting that is beautiful, comforting, and refreshing — and give yourself a “mini-vacation” from pain and stress. Guided imagery CDs use music and narration to help you do this (see page 43 for recommended resources). You can also do this on your own. Here’s how:
 - Choose a favorite place — a favorite room, a garden, the beach, a sunny day at the park — any place you feel good and safe.
 - Close your eyes and go to that place in your mind. Notice all the colors, sights, textures, sounds, and smells around you. Sink deeply into relaxation as you experience this peaceful, calming place.

Noticing and changing your thought patterns

Our thoughts about pain can sometimes become automatic, almost like a reflex that we’re not aware of after awhile. The problem is that certain types of thoughts can increase pain. The good news is that by altering your thought patterns, you can decrease your pain.

Pay attention to your thoughts any time you notice pain or negative emotions. If you're like most people, you may notice negative predictions or judgments about yourself, your situation, or your pain. Analyze these thoughts. Is there a more positive view that's truer to reality? See page 43 for recommended resources to help with this topic.

While you can do this type of "mind shifting" on your own, you can also ask a trusted friend or family member to help you notice your negative thoughts by pointing them out in a non-judging way. A counselor trained in these strategies can be even more helpful. See page 26 for information on therapies that can help you in this area.

NOURISHING YOUR SPIRIT

Chronic pain can be a daily burden that begins to drain your hope, joy, and enthusiasm. It's important to look for experiences and people that can give you strength and optimism. How to do this is different for everyone, based on your beliefs and experiences.

- ⇒ Look to your spiritual foundations. What this means is different for each person, and it may or may not be connected to religion. Spirituality can mean connecting to anything greater than yourself or belonging to a greater whole. For some people this means praying and placing trust in God. For others it means meditating on the vastness and beauty of the universe. It may also mean joining a congregation or group of people with similar beliefs who can give you spiritual and practical support.
- ⇒ Foster gratitude. Researchers in the field of happiness psychology have found that expressing gratitude is a key to building emotional strength. You may find it helpful to keep a "gratitude journal," a list of four or five things you're thankful for each day.
- ⇒ Use your senses to change your perspective. Take a few minutes every day to enjoy the beauty and pleasure around you.

Your senses can ease pain

- *Look for beauty.*
- *Smell a pleasant aroma.*
- *Listen intently*
- *Treat your taste buds.*
- *Comfort yourself with touch.*

Treatments You May Have

TREATING THE CAUSE

A variety of conditions can cause pain symptoms. Managing these conditions not only improves your overall health, but can also reduce your pain. Here are just a few examples:

- If you have diabetes, controlling your blood sugar can help avoid or delay painful nerve damage.
- If you have rheumatoid arthritis, medications that suppress the immune system can slow the progression of the disease and also ease pain.
- If you're overweight, reaching and maintaining a healthy weight can relieve pressure on your joints, reducing pain.
- If you smoke, quitting tobacco can reduce your pain. While smoking is rarely the primary cause of pain, studies show that it can make pain worse.
- *If your doctor identifies a medical condition as a cause of your pain, you have an even stronger reason to manage the condition. Ask your doctor what you can do.*

PHYSICAL THERAPY

Pain can make muscles tighten or go into spasm, so your body is more tense. You move less, so you become less fit and flexible. This in turn can increase your pain. Physical therapy helps to break this vicious cycle. Physical therapy can relieve pain, promote healing, and help you move and function better. Many physical therapists are trained in pain management principles.

Pain and inactivity can cause a vicious cycle.

A physical therapist can help you break the cycle.

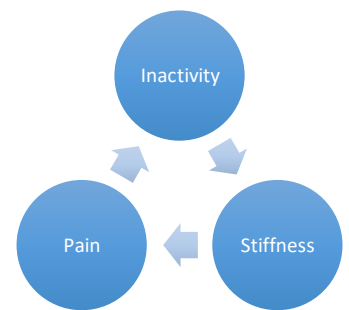
A physical therapist will create a treatment plan designed to meet your needs. The plan might include:

- Guided exercises. These include stretches and exercises that help you regain flexibility, strength, and conditioning, so you can do more.
- Help with "body mechanics ". This involves learning and practicing ways to sit, stand, and walk that ease your pain.
- An exercise plan to use at home. This type of plan is unique to your condition and needs, and aims to reduce your pain by building flexibility and strength in key areas.

To get started, coordinate with your doctor and check your insurance plan. Some insurance companies require a referral from your doctor and may place limits on your annual number of visits.

More movement can mean less pain. For most patients with chronic pain, exercise is critical for recovery. If you fear that any exercise might do further damage, please don't worry. The truth is, the right type of exercise can actually reduce pain and help you function better.

A physical therapist can advise you about exercises that are safe and will help you heal. You can also ask your doctor about what exercises will work for you. You'll probably be surprised at how much you can safely do.



PSYCHOLOGICAL TREATMENT

The daily experience of pain can be discouraging, frustrating, scary, or exhausting. Psychological treatment can help with depression or anxiety, and can also help you learn mental strategies to minimize pain.

Treating depression or anxiety

Depression and anxiety are caused by an imbalance of chemicals in the brain. These conditions are common for people with chronic pain. While pain itself can cause some symptoms of depression or anxiety — such as trouble sleeping or difficulty concentrating — your doctor can use specific criteria to check your combination of symptoms and make a diagnosis.

These conditions are treatable, and it's important to pursue treatment. Not only do these conditions make life a struggle, research shows they can also make pain more intense. Treatments include medication, counseling, or both.

If you've begun to think about suicide, CONTACT YOUR DOCTOR RIGHT AWAY. Depression, combined with pain, can lead a person to think of ending it all. These thoughts put you and your family at risk. Immediate treatment is available, and can help you see the value of life clearly again.

Counseling to help minimize pain

Counseling can often help reduce pain.

For example, studies have shown that psychodynamic therapy — counseling focused on understanding relationships — can reduce pain levels, in addition to helping people solve relationship problems.

A counselor trained in pain management can also teach you ways to decrease thoughts that can make pain worse and increase thoughts that can ease pain. One technique to help you do this is cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT), which can make a difference fairly quickly for some patients. In addition, a counselor can coach you in meditation, guided imagery, and other relaxation techniques. No matter how severe or long-lasting your pain has been, these strategies may help. You have more power over your mind than you realize, and you can use this power to minimize pain.

If you're interested in counseling, ask your doctor to refer you to a counselor or group class. (See page 20 to learn how to try some of these strategies on your own.)

INJECTIONS AND PROCEDURES

For some types of pain, procedures might be recommended to help diagnose what's wrong, to treat pain, or both. Because they involve using a needle or scalpel, these treatments are sometimes called invasive therapies. They include injections, spinal cord stimulation, and implanted drug-delivery systems ("pain pumps").

- ⇒ Injections put medication directly into a painful area. For example:
 - Trigger point injections put medication into a pain "hot spot," such as in the shoulder or neck.
 - Epidural cortisone injections place numbing medication and cortisone (a steroid) into the space between the bones and nerves. The injections can ease inflammation and nerve pain. Nerve blocks are similar, but they target an individual nerve in the spine or other painful area.
 - Facet blocks that place medication into a joint in your spine. These can be used to relieve pain or diagnose the source of pain.
 - Radiofrequency rhizotomy uses a special needle that applies radiofrequency energy to destroy nerve cells near a joint in your spine. This keeps the nerves from sending pain messages to your brain.
- ⇒ Spinal cord stimulation requires surgery to implant a small device into your back. The device delivers mild electrical signals to the spinal cord, which can interrupt the flow of pain signals to your brain. This strategy is not used unless most other treatments have failed.

- ⇒ Implanted “pain pumps” deliver a constant level of pain medication internally. Like spinal cord stimulation, this strategy isn’t tried unless pain is severe and constant, and many other treatments have failed. A small pump is surgically placed under the skin and is used to deliver pain medication directly to the area surrounding the spinal cord.
- ⇒ If your doctor recommends an injection or procedure, check with your health insurance to see if it’s covered and if there are any requirements for coverage.

COMPLEMENTARY AND ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE (CAM)

The phrase complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) is used for treatments usually offered by providers that are not in the traditional realm of medicine. While people often report that CAM therapies help with chronic pain, these therapies have limited scientific evidence to support them. However, the scientific research on CAM is growing (see the note at right).

Advice on using CAM

CAM therapies work best if they’re integrated with your doctor’s care. In other words, don’t go it alone.

Follow these general tips:

- Be wary of miracle cures, especially if they’re risky or expensive. On bad pain days, you might feel like you’d try anything. But promised relief isn’t worth risking your safety — or draining your bank account.
- Keep your doctor informed. Your doctor may have advice on the risks and benefits, and may be able to refer you to a trustworthy practitioner. Your doctor can also help you avoid any dangerous interactions between complementary therapy and your other treatment. For example, even seemingly harmless herbal remedies can interact with other medications.
- Check your insurance plan first. Complementary medicine is usually not covered, but some insurance plans may give you a discount.

CAM therapies

Below are descriptions and tips about the most common CAM therapies:

CHECK THE CAM RESEARCH - You can find current research on CAM therapies at the National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine, presented by the National Institutes of Health, at www.nccam.nih.gov

Chiropractic: Chiropractic treatment generally involves adjusting the joints of the spine, with the goal of releasing energy and reducing pain. If you have spinal injuries, involve your doctor in your decision to pursue this treatment. An overly aggressive manipulation can make you sore afterwards. High velocity neck manipulation is dangerous. This treatment is most effective if it’s combined with exercise.

Massage therapy: Massage focuses on reducing stress, easing muscle tension, and increasing blood flow, with the goal of reducing pain. Check credentials to make sure the therapist is licensed. If you have cancer, heart problems, infections, skin problems, or blood clots, ask your doctor if massage is safe for you.

Acupuncture and acupressure: Using needles or fingertip pressure, these therapies aim to balance energy in the body and help it flow smoothly. As with other complementary therapies, make sure acupuncture or acupressure are integrated into your regular medical care.

Mind-body therapies: These therapies help you use your mind to reduce pain. They include hypnosis, biofeedback, guided imagery, and meditation. Providers might use these strategies with you, or teach you how to use them yourself. Your doctor may be able to give you a referral to a psychologist with special training or to group sessions.

Herbs, supplements, and homeopathy: Herbal remedies, vitamin supplements, or homeopathic treatments, are used to treat symptoms or boost the body's immune system. These could interact with medications you already take, possibly in a dangerous way. Tell your doctor about herbs, supplements, or other remedies before taking them.

ABOUT PAIN MEDICATIONS

Medications can ease pain, help you sleep, or treat other symptoms. (See pages 35 and 36 for a table listing common medications used to treat pain.) It's important to remember that medication rarely removes pain completely. A realistic goal is to reduce pain by 30% to 50%, so you can use other strategies to manage it. While medications are part of pain management for many people, they shouldn't be the only part of your plan.

Pain medications can have side effects and risks, which can increase when they're taken for a long time. Opioid pain medication can be particularly tricky (see pages 30 to 34). Follow the tips in this section to take pain medications more safely.

GENERAL SAFETY TIPS

- ⇒ Tell your doctor about ALL medications you take. Include everything —other prescriptions, over-the-counter drugs, herbs, and vitamins.
- ⇒ Talk with your doctor — and ask lots of questions — before starting any new medication. Ask why it's recommended and what to expect. Ask about side effects and how you should take the medication.
- ⇒ At the pharmacy, make sure you understand the directions. Read the directions on the bottle and see if they make sense to you. If they don't, ask the pharmacist to explain.
- ⇒ Follow the directions exactly. Do not change your dose, or how often you take the medication, without telling your doctor in advance.
Keep track of your medications. Use the medication chart on page 39 to record your medications and how to take them. Keep track of how much you have, so you don't run out suddenly.
- ⇒ Talk to your doctor before making ANY changes. Before taking anything new (including over-the-counter pills or herbs), ask your doctor. It might react with your medication in a bad way.
- ⇒ Avoid alcohol or recreational drugs while taking pain medication. These can be dangerous when combined with any type of pain medication.

SAFETY WITH OPIOID MEDICATIONS

Opioid medications (sometimes just called “opioids” or “pain pills”) are strong medications designed to reduce pain so you can function better. But opioids also pose unique risks because of the way they affect the brain. If your doctor prescribes opioid medication, you'll need to take extra caution. Follow all the general safety tips on page 29, plus the extra safety tips below. Your doctor will work with you to help reduce side effects and manage the risks of opioid therapy.

Guarding against dangerous side effects

Opioids can cause a variety of side effects, listed in the table on page 36. Your doctor will work to help you manage these side effects. Some side effects can be dangerous, and you'll need to take steps to lessen the danger.

- ⇒ Opioids can decrease your breathing, especially while you sleep. Also called respiratory depression, this side effect is a lower “drive” to breathe that can rob you of oxygen and even cause death. Take these safety steps:
 - Talk to your doctor about factors that can increase the risk. Sleep apnea is a common condition that leads you to stop breathing many times during the night. See page 13 for a list of sleep apnea risk factors, and talk to your doctor about screening. Also, if you are overweight or have lung disease, talk to your doctor.

- Don't drink alcohol. Also, avoid medications that can increase the risk. For details, see the medication list in the "Side effects, warnings" column of the table on page 36. It's a good idea to avoid any medications that make you sleepy.
 - Tell those you live with that you're starting a medication that can affect your breathing. Ask them to watch for slower breathing and have them check to make sure you can wake up. If your breathing is slow or you can't wake up, they should call 911. Healthcare providers can inject a medication to reverse the problem.
- ⇒ Opioids can change your awareness or judgment. They can make you feel sleepy, tired, or dizzy. They can also slow your reactions and affect your ability to make decisions. As you can imagine, any of these side effects can be dangerous if you're behind the wheel. For your safety, do not drive a car or operate machinery while taking opioid medication, at least until you know how it affects you. If you drive unsafely or cause a car accident while taking opioids, you can get a DUI (driving under the influence) ticket, even if you have a prescription.

Protecting others

Opioid medication can be very dangerous if taken by someone else. If you're taking opioid medication, here are some important ways you can keep everyone safer:

- ⇒ Don't share. Even if a friend or relative has had a prescription for pain medication before, even if they are in severe pain, it's not worth the risk. Sharing pain medication is illegal and dangerous.
- ⇒ Lock it up. Opioids can tempt others. One in five teens report using someone else's prescription drugs, often getting them from the medicine cabinet at home or a friend's house. Experimenting with opioids can lead teens to other drug abuse — studies have shown that opioids are a common "gateway drug" to teen heroin use. Use a cabinet or drawer with a lock on it, and keep track of how many pills you have.
- ⇒ Store it in its original bottle. This prevents confusion, and is doubly important if you travel. Airline security requires you to have medication in the original bottle.
- ⇒ Get rid of it when you're finished. For all the reasons listed above, don't hold on to opioid medication when you're no longer taking it. The FDA recommends two ways of getting rid of opioid medication:
 - Drop it off at a collection site. To see a list of sites in Utah, go to: www.medicationsdisposal.utah.gov/permanentsites.htm
 - Flush it down the sink or toilet. This isn't the method the FDA recommends for other medications. But because of the danger with opioids, they suggest flushing as a way to rid of them as fast as possible.

Preventing withdrawal

If opioid medication is stopped suddenly, you can have uncomfortable withdrawal symptoms such as cramps, diarrhea, fast heartbeat, sweating, and body aches. Here's how to help prevent them:

- While you're taking medication, keep track of what you have so you don't run out without warning and have to stop suddenly. (Call for refills during regular office hours, so your doctor can write a prescription if needed. Many "covering" doctors will not write opioid refill prescriptions.)
- When it's time to stop taking opioid medication, your doctor will help you taper off the dosage gradually.

ADDICTION — MANAGING THE RISK

Opioid therapy can pose a risk of addiction. Although most people don't become addicted, the risk is significant enough that you should know what addiction is and how your doctor will help to manage the risk.

Opioid addiction can have serious consequences, including death from unintentional overdose. In 2010, unintentional overdoses killed more people in Utah than car accidents. Addiction can also ruin careers and relationships.

What is addiction?

It's important to understand what addiction is and what it isn't. There are actually three terms to know — dependence, tolerance, and addiction.

- ⇒ Dependence simply means your body has adapted to medication, so you may have withdrawal symptoms if you stop suddenly. These can include cramps, diarrhea, achiness, sweating, or restlessness. To help prevent these, your doctor will have you “taper off” when it's time to stop.
- ⇒ Tolerance means that over time the medication doesn't work as well, because your body has adapted to the medication quite a bit. If you feel your body is building a tolerance, tell your doctor — don't just take a higher dose on your own. Your doctor can change your prescription or add another strategy to your plan.
- ⇒ Addiction is a disease that affects how the brain works — especially in the way that it processes rewards, motivation, and memories. It causes symptoms that affect a person's body, mind, and spirit. Addiction can cause a loss of control — it feels impossible to stop using a substance, even when it causes bad problems. Addiction can cause strong cravings, affect emotional responses, and keep a person from recognizing problems with behaviors or relationships. It's important to know that addiction is not a moral failing, even if it causes behaviors that a person regrets.

What's the risk of developing addiction?

The risk of opioid addiction is low for most people, but it may be higher for people with risk factors. Research shows that addiction risk often runs in families, so your family history is important. Studies also show various other factors can increase the risk — including tobacco use, certain mental health conditions, trauma or abuse earlier in your life, and heavy alcohol use.

Even if you have some of these risk factors, you may be able to take opioid medication without developing problems. But it's important to start with open eyes, not ignoring the risks. Your doctor can assess your risk and take steps to reduce your chance of developing an addiction.

Managing the risk

You and your doctor will work on a plan to help maximize what medication can do FOR you and minimize what it can do TO you. Steps may include:

- ⇒ A risk assessment. Your doctor may use a form to help identify risk factors, and will probably ask about them as well. Answer honestly — your safety is at stake.
- ⇒ An agreement. If you are prescribed opioids for more than a week or two, your doctor may have you sign an agreement that spells out safety steps you and your doctor will take. The agreement may be detailed, so ask questions about anything unclear so you know what you're signing.
- ⇒ Follow-up visits to see how things are going and re-assess your risk. These can be once a week, once a month, or every few months.
- ⇒ Pill checks or urine tests. Your doctor may ask you to bring your prescription bottles to some appointments. You may also have urine
- ⇒ tests to check for medication from time to time.

These steps do NOT mean your doctor assumes you'll run into trouble. Rather, your doctor wants to help you avoid the added problem of addiction on top of chronic pain.

Watching for warning signs

You can watch for signs that your medication may be becoming a problem. Talk to your doctor if:

- ⇒ Medication doesn't help as much. It may stop decreasing your pain, even if the dose keeps increasing or you take it more often.
- ⇒ Medication makes it harder to think, feel, or function. You might be "foggy" or struggle to concentrate. You might begin to rely on its emotional effects. Or, it might decrease your activity, so you do much less.
- ⇒ Medication affects your work or relationships. If you can't work because of the medication, or if it causes relationship problems or family concerns, this is a significant warning sign.

If addiction develops

If you begin to worry about how your pain medication is affecting you, tell your doctor. Remember, addiction is not a moral failing — it's a disease that can be treated.

- ⇒ How is addiction diagnosed? An evaluation involves asking questions and comparing your answers with specific criteria. It's important to be honest in your answers. Sometimes it can help to get the viewpoint of someone who knows you well — you might want to bring a friend or family member along.
- ⇒ How is it treated? First, know that it's possible to treat addiction AND pain at the same time. There are many treatment options, including group programs, one-on-one programs, and medication. You and your doctor will work on a treatment plan based on your situation and what may work best for you. You should know that special laws protect your privacy related to addiction treatment. By law, an addiction treatment program cannot tell anyone that you are in treatment without your written consent.

For Family and Friends

If someone you love has chronic pain, you're affected too. You might be anxious or sad about your loved one's pain. You might have taken on new responsibilities to support your loved one or meet your family's needs. Chronic pain can also lead to money problems and other sources of stress.

In the midst of these challenges, you need to take good care of yourself.

- ⇒ Reach out for support. Don't let your worries build up inside. Talk to friends, a spiritual advisor, or your healthcare provider.
- ⇒ Don't neglect your health. Get a good night's sleep, eat a healthy diet, find times for exercise and activity, and find ways to manage stress.
- ⇒ Keep a sense of balance with your loved one. Your loved one's pain is real, and it's easy to feel you need to do everything you can to "pick up the slack." But taking over too many responsibilities isn't a good idea. It can keep your loved one from activity and actually increase your loved one's pain over time. See the tips below about communication and finding balance.

PAIN MANAGEMENT TOOLS

SELF-CARE ACTION PLAN

This handout described many self-care strategies to help you manage pain and reclaim your life. Use the outline below to record those you plan to try. Self-care gives you more control — and it can be as effective as medical treatment or even more. Try one or two strategies at a time, and keep using those that work well. Remember, to give a strategy a good chance to work, try it regularly for at least a few weeks.

SELF-CARE ACTION PLANNER

Pain Management Goal

1. Three things I'd like to be able to do, that I can't do right now because of pain:

2. So I can do the things above, my goal for pain management is to reduce my pain to _____
(Enter a number from 0 to 10, with 0 being no pain and 10 the worst pain you can imagine. A realistic goal is to reduce pain by 40%, and most people can do the things they'd like to do if they can keep their pain at a level of 3 or 4.)

Body

1. **Sleep.** Strategies I'll use to get better sleep:

2. **Balancing activity and rest.** Strategies I'll use to get a better balance — not staying on the sidelines and not pushing myself too hard:

3. **Exercise.** Types of regular exercise I want to try:

4. **Nutrition.** Dietary changes I want to make:

Mind and spirit

1. **Managing stress.** My plan to reduce sources of stress:

2. **Relaxation and meditation.** My plan to use relaxation and/or meditation exercises to ease pain:

3. **Thought patterns.** My plan to notice thoughts that foster pain and replace them with thoughts that reduce it: _

4. **Nurturing spirit.** Ways I plan to nurture my spirit, add joy into my life, and have fun:

Relationships

1. **Maintaining relationships.** Relationships with supportive people can help you in all the areas listed above. Make a plan to connect with family and friends in a way that fits your natural style of asking for and accepting help:

PAIN FLARE-UP PLAN

A pain flare-up is a period of much more intense pain. Stress, illness, and a host of other factors can cause a flare-up. A flare-up can send you into a panic if the pain feels out of control. You may even be tempted to head to the emergency room sometimes — but it’s much better to avoid the ER by having a Flare-up Plan in place ahead of time.

Below are some basic elements of a Pain Flare-up Survival Plan. Complete the sections of the plan now, so you can return to this page the next time you have a flare-up.

YOUR FLARE-UP PLAN

Affirm your strength. Write a statement here that will remind you that you have the strength to get through this pain flare-up. (Here are some examples: “I’ve gotten through this before, and I can do it again.” “I will survive this — it won’t last forever.” “I’m a strong person, and I can do this.”)

Use your best self-care strategies. What self-care strategies usually work best for your pain? Write them here. When the pain is intense, it can feel as if your normal measures won’t help — but you may be surprised.

Strategy 1: _____

Strategy 2: _____

Strategy 3: _____

Seek support. Ask two people ahead of time to help you get through flare-ups. They may or may not be family members — what’s important is that they’re usually available, know you well, and are good at helping you stay calm in a crisis.

Name: _____ #: _____

Name: _____ #: _____

Use your medication plan. If you take regular pain medication, talk to your doctor about a “rescue dose” to use if pain flares out of control. Make a note of that specific dose here — and stick to the plan.

Medication: _____ Dose: _____ Frequency: _____

Medication: _____ Dose: _____ Frequency: _____

Medication: _____ Dose: _____ Frequency: _____

Medication: _____ Dose: _____ Frequency: _____

RESOURCES

⇒ **www.painaction.com**

The Pain Action website provides resources that show you how to manage chronic pain, learn what works for you, accomplish your goals, get the most out of your medical care, and achieve the quality of life you deserve.

⇒ **www.theacpa.org**

The American Chronic Pain Association offers peer support and education to help people manage pain, including management tools, videos, articles on pain conditions, and an annually updated Consumer Guide to Pain Medications and Treatments.

⇒ **www.painfoundation.org**

The American Pain Foundation (APF) provides an extensive clearinghouse with articles and links on finding and evaluating treatment, medication safety, issues faced by veterans, and resources to serve people affected by pain.

⇒ **www.painmed.org/PatientCenter/main.aspx**

The public information center provided by the American Academy of Pain Medicine includes information for patients on managing pain, including three helpful videos (click the Patient Education link).

⇒ **www.arthritis.org**

The Arthritis Foundation is a national nonprofit organization that helps people live a better life with arthritis. The website contains information on the types of arthritis and on managing arthritis pain.

⇒ **www.ninds.nih.gov/disorders/chronic_pain**

The chronic pain page presented by the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke includes education and links to clinical trials.

⇒ **www.headaches.org**

The National Headache Foundation provides information and access to resources for people with frequent and extreme headaches. The website includes educational modules, articles, and management tools.