Symptom management:Pain

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What is pain?

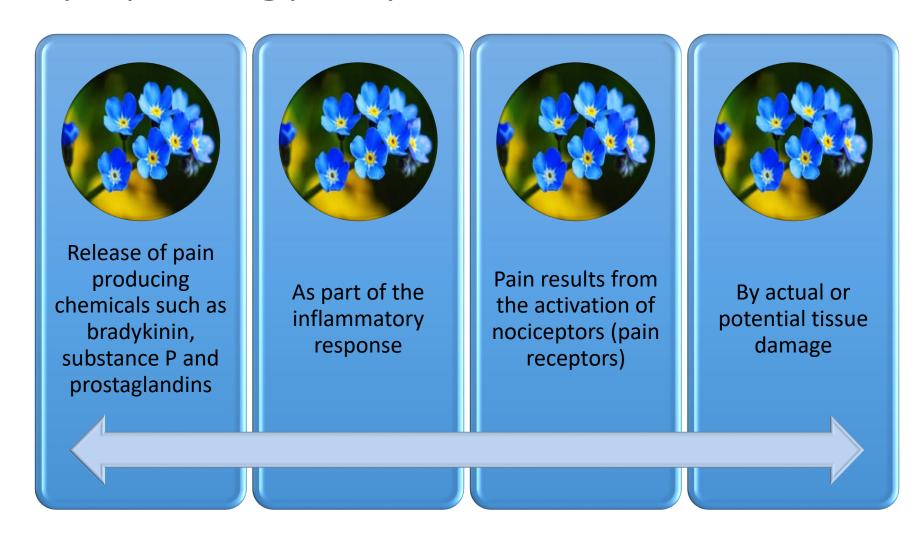


درد یک احساس و تجربه هیجانی ناخوشایند است

به همراه صدمه واقعی یا احتمالی به بافت

International Association for the Study of Pain (2012)

Pathophysiology of pain



Spina

2. Spinal Cord Anatomy

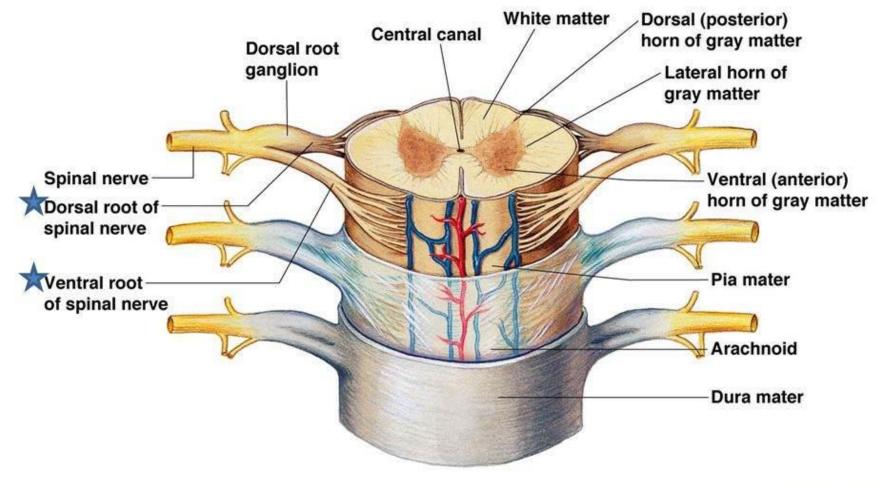
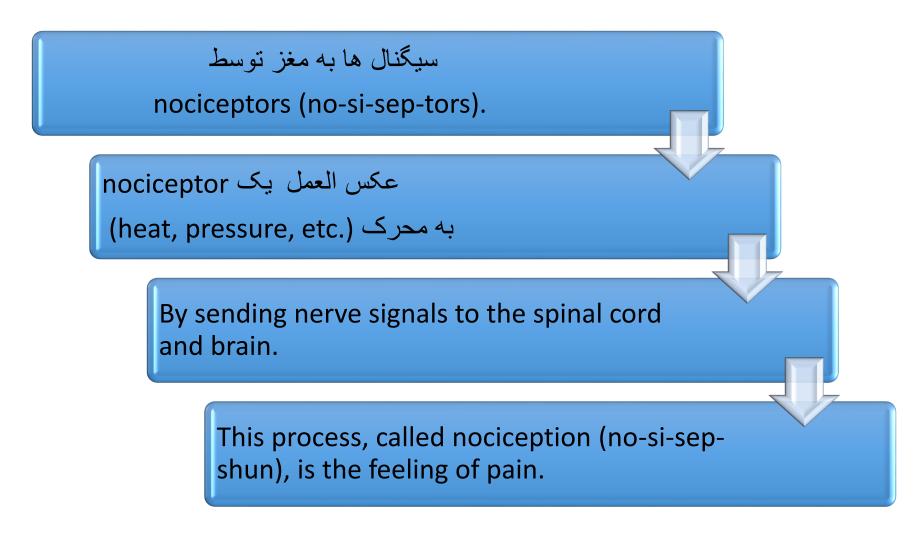
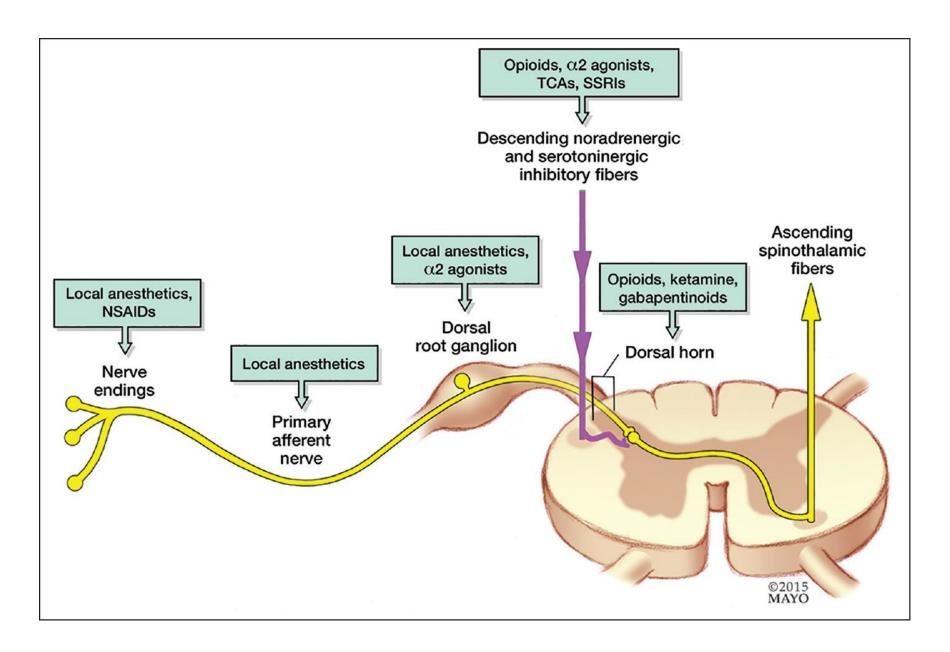
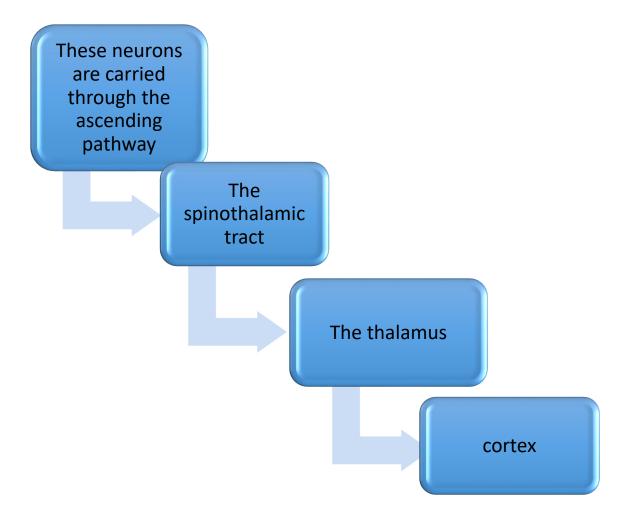


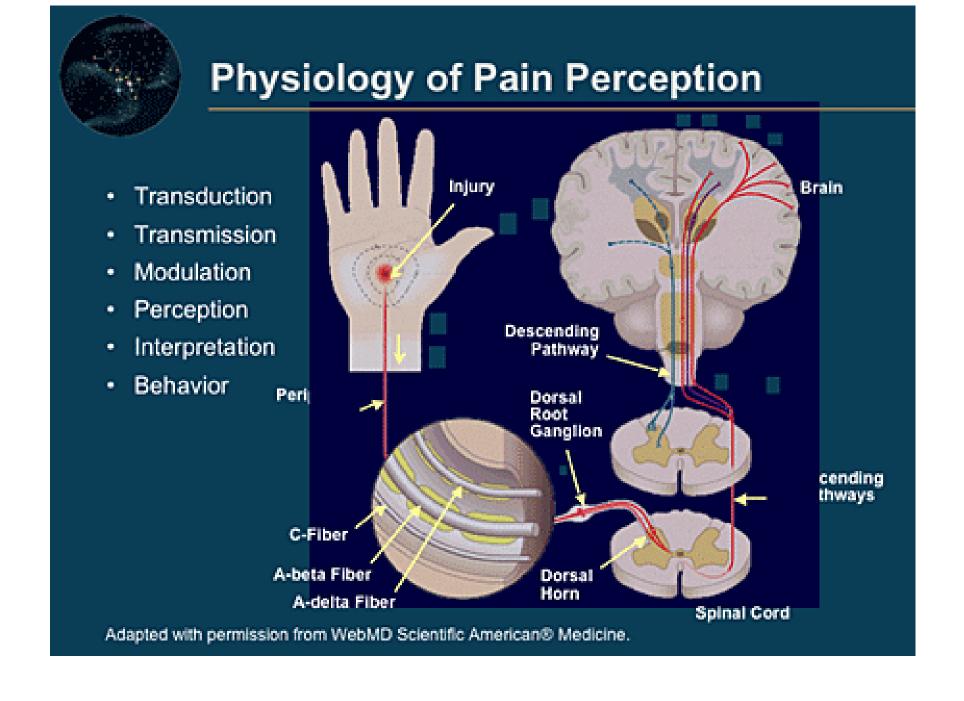
Figure 7.21

Pathophysiology of pain



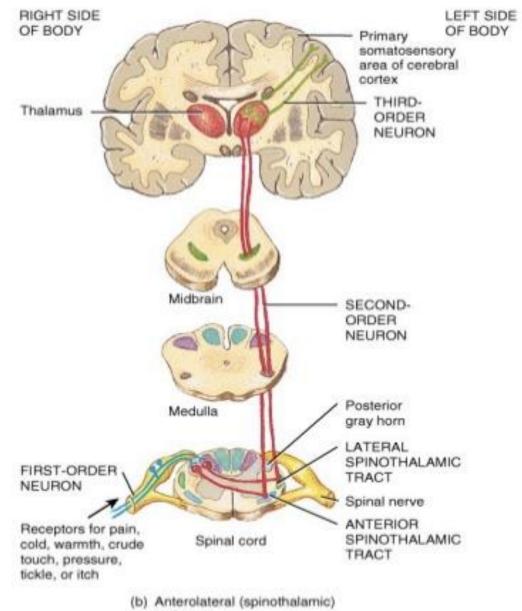






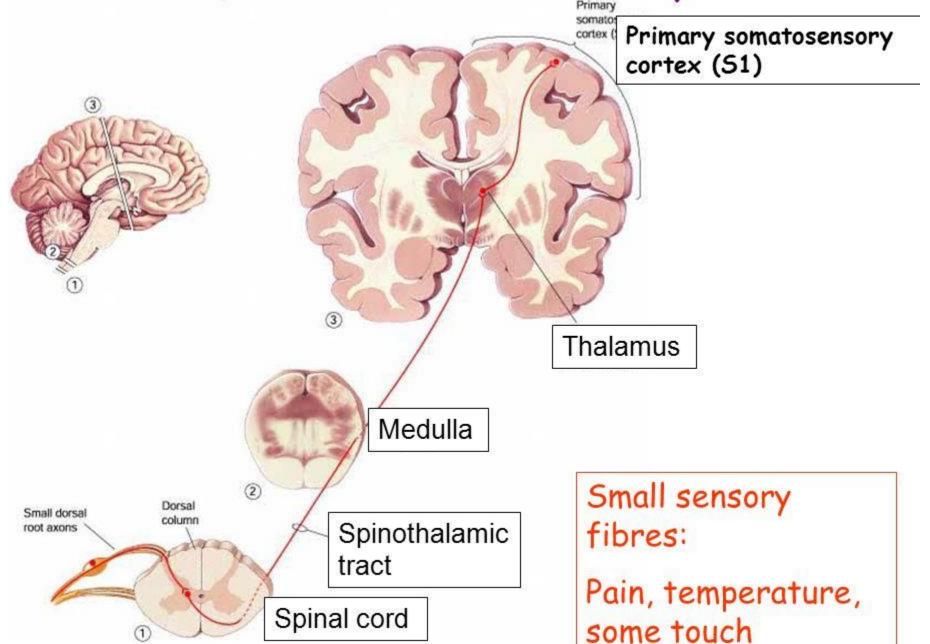
Lateral Spinothalamic Tract

- Carries pain and temperature
- Primary fibers ascend or descend 1-2 spinal cord segments before synapsing with secondary fibers.



 Anterolateral (spinothalamic) pathways

Spinothalamic Pathway



علان: Physical:

Nociceptive pain caused by;

 Somatic, visceral or bone injury

Neuropathic pain caused by:

Nerve damage

Causes

2. Non-physical: Anger Anxieties Fears Sadness Helplessness • Spiritual Social and family distress



Stimulation of nociceptors in skin, muscle, bones

Described as localised ache

Nociceptive pain

Caused by disease or trauma stimulating pain receptors (nociceptors) or over stimulating other sensory receptors

PAIN

Neuropathic pain

Caused by damage to peripheral or central nerves or by nerves malfunctioning

Described as stabling, burning, shooting, tingling sensation

May also cause altered sensation and responses to stimuli

Visceral pain

Stimulation of nociceptors in body organs, peritoneum or pleural cavity

Described as sensation of pressure, squeezing, cramping, discomfort

Incidence of pain for different patient groups - Percentage of patients experiencing pain

Heart failure Up to 78%

COPD 70% CKD 47%

Stroke Up to 74%

MS 57-65% MND up to 73%

Cancer 25% of patients have pain at diagnosis, 75% will experience pain during their

illness

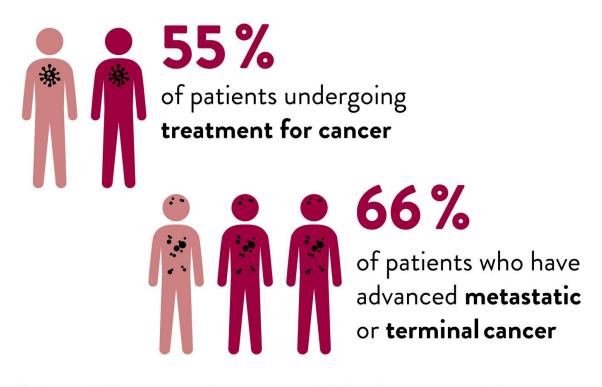
25% will not-this is an important figure because most people associate

diagnosis of cancer with pain

(Salt, 2003; Oliver et al., 2007; Dean, 2008, South West London Cardiac Network, 2009; Russon and Mooney, 2010; Lalkhen et al., 2012; National Stroke Association, 2012)

Pain is an unpleasant sensory and emotional experience.

CANCER PAIN IS EXPERIENCED BY



Pain relief improves the quality of life of patients with cancer



#Cancer #PalliativeCare

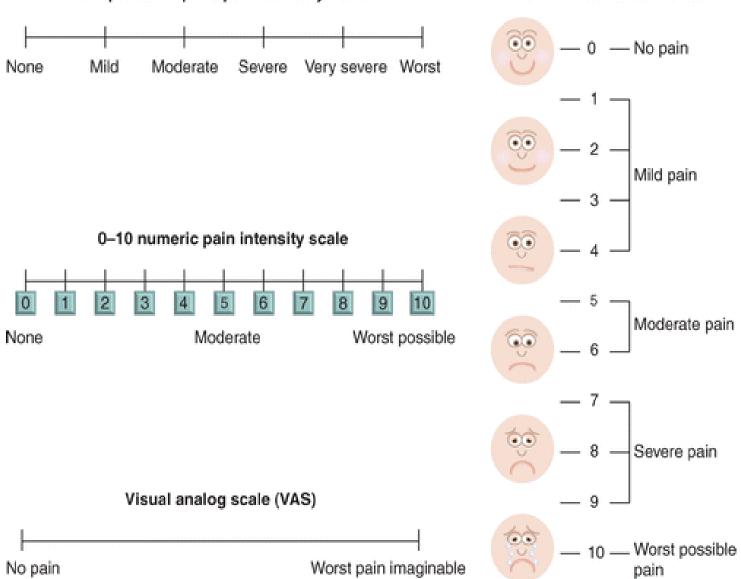
Pain assessment

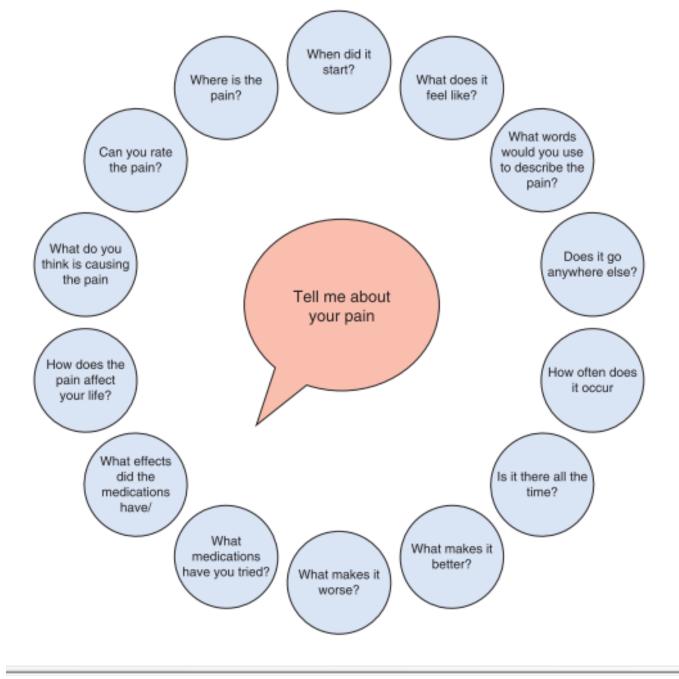
The first stage in successful management of pain A comprehensive assessment

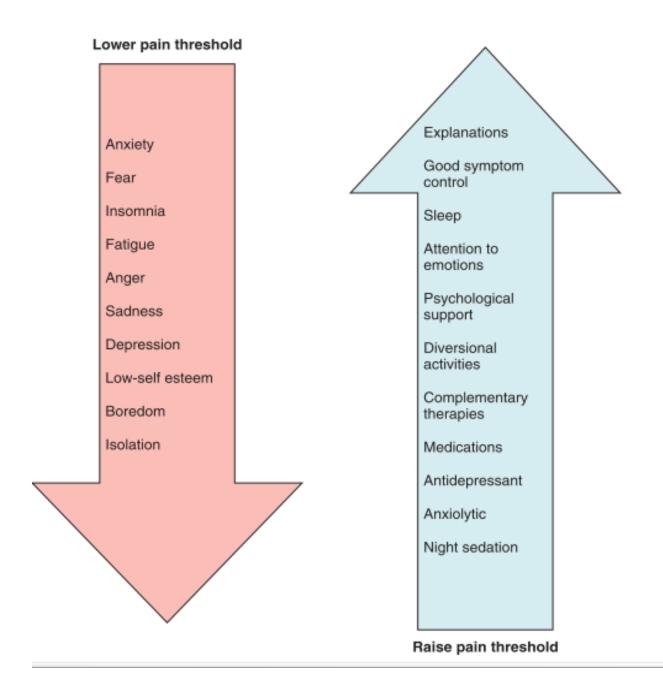
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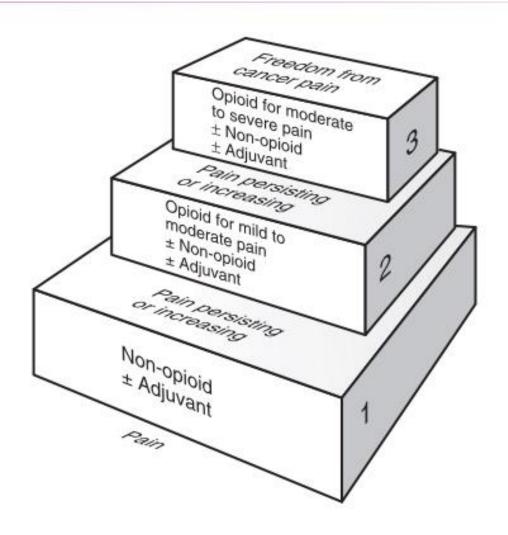
Simple descriptive pain intensity scale

0-10 Numeric face scale









World Health Organisation analgesic ladder.

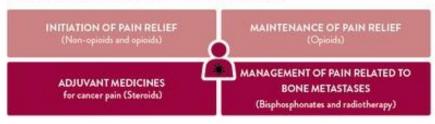
Principles of pain management

Medication: by mouth if possible By the clock, analgesia must be given regularly, not on a PRN basis By the ladder Continual review All patients taking opioids should

prescribed laxative

WHO GUIDELINES FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF CANCER PAIN





ADMINISTRATION OF ANALGESIC MEDICINE

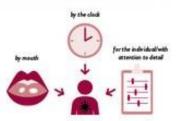
BYMOUTH Oral administration is preferred to parenteral administration.

BY THE CLOCK Analgesics should be given on a regular basis by the clock rather than on demand.

FOR THE INDIVIDUAL, WITH ATTENTION TO DETAIL The dose of an

individual basis.

analgesic should be determined on an



THREE-STEP ANALGESIC LADDER



The concept of a ladder explains the need for pain assessment and for appropriate management of pain based on the severity of pain.



https://www.who.int/ncds/management/en/



ACCESS TO PAIN RELIEF AND PALLIATIVE CARE IS A HUMAN RIGHT AND AN ESSENTIAL PART OF UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE.

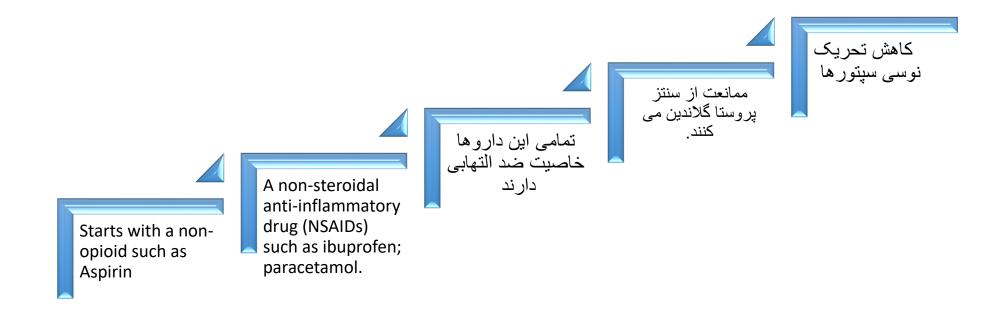


marked disease

Step 1: Non opioid / Mild pain

- Paracetamol: NSAID
- ✓ Oral or rectal (500mg-1g)
- برای هر نوع در دی مناسب است ٧
- در نارسایی قلب منع استعمال دارد. ٧
- حفاظت از مشکلات معده ای دارد ۷
- Ibuprofen (200-400 mg/TDS or QDS)
- Diclofenac (75 mg BD/oral, SUPP 100-150mg/d)
- Naproxen (500 mg/BD)

Step 1: Non opioid / Mild pain



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Step 1: Non opioid / Mild pain

Useful in controlling pain from Bone or soft tissue damage

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Step 2/weak opioids

- Included:
- > The codeine-based drugs such as:
- > Co-codamol
- > Co-dydramol
- > The non-codeine based tramadol
 - کدئین در کبد به مرفین تبدیل شده و دارای اثرات ضد دردی می باشد

Step 2/weak opioids

- Weak opioids can be prescribed with:
- > NSAIDs
- ➤ Adjuvant analgesics
- > Paracetamol (if the weak opioid does not contain paracetamol).

در صورت درمان ترکیبی همه این اثرات ضد دردی با مسیر های مختلف باعث بیشترین تاثیر می گردد.

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Step 2/weak opioids

- Codeine 30 mg with paracetamol/ QD
- Tramadol 50-100 mg QD

Step 3 /Strong opioids

The use of strong opioids

مهمترین انتخاب در درمان درد در بیماری های پیشرفته

Morphine

The rescue dose is 1/6 of the total amount of morphine taken in 24 h.

A starting dose of 20–30 mg daily in the preparation

It is important, to have immediate release morphine

(NICE, 2012).

- The PRN dose for any pain experienced is 1/6 of the total 24-h dose of morphine.
- If a patient is receiving 60mg MST BD.
- The total 24 h dose is 120mg The PRN dose will be 120/6 = 20mg oromorph.

Case 1

یک خانم 76 ساله مبتلا به سرطان پیشرفته تخمدان با در د مداوم ناحیه زیر شکم مراجعه کر ده است. بیمار قبلا قرص 20/500 QDS دریافت کر ده است اما دیگر تاثیری ندار د.

دفع بیمار طبیعی است و هیچ گونه علایم ادر اری ندار د.

در معاینه شکم نرم است و در ربع تحتانی کمی تندر است.

شما تصمیم می گیرد دوز داروهای بیمار را بیشتر کنید.

Case 1

- با توجه به دریافت منظم اپوئید توسط بیمار، ضد در د بیمار به
- Release morphine e.g. MST starting dose would be 10-20mg MST BD.
 - یا oramoprh 5-10mg QDS در هنگام تثبیت و ضعیت بیمار

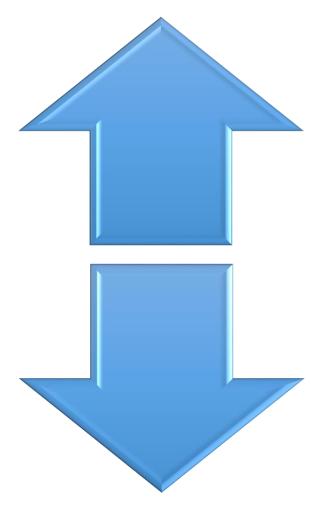
Breakthrough Pain

- همه بیماران باید در ابتدا با مرفین درمان شوند.
- دو فرم:oramorph (liquid) or sevradol (tablets) است.

 a sixth of the 24 hour morphine dose. In this case the breakthrough dose would be 5mg

- Standard strength oramorph is 10mg/5mls.
 - اثر مرفین برای 4 ساعت است بنا بر این معمولا هر 4 ساعت نیاز به تجویز دارد.

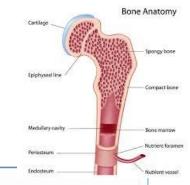
Adjuvant analgesics

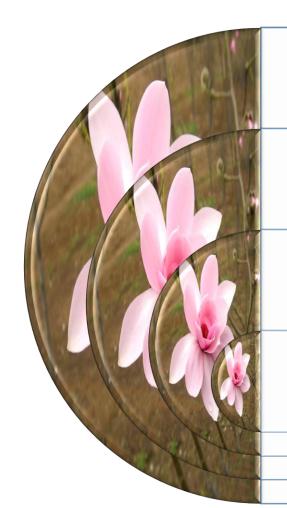


The WHO ladder

اغلب به رژیم های ضد درد که به مسکن های معمول مثل مرفین جواب نمی دهد اضافه می شوند

Bone pain





Palliative radiotherapy

NSAIDs may be effective

Infusion of bisphosphonate (breast cancer, prostate cancer, metastasis to bone)

Referral for orthopedic surgery

Abdominal pain



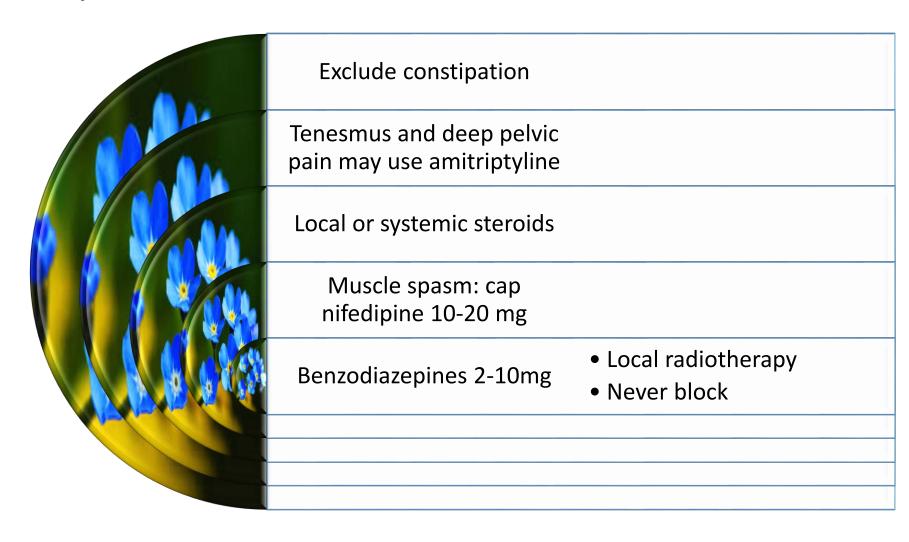
Constipation is a common cause

For colic use anticholinergic (sc Hyoscine 20-120 mg/24 by syringe driver.

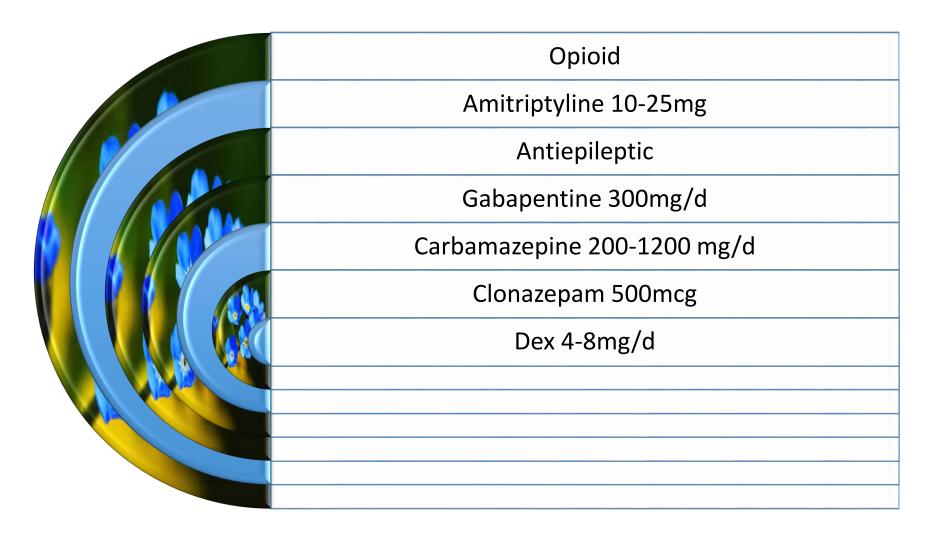
For liver capsule pain: dexamthasone (4-8 mg/d) combine with opioids

For upper abdominal tumour coeliac plexus block

Rectal pain



Neuropathic pain



Box 7.1 Commonly used adjuvant analgesics

Anticonvulsants carbamazepine, phenytoin, sodium valproate, gabepentin

Antidepressants amitriptyline

Anxiolytics diazepam

Antispasmodics baclofen

Corticosteroids dexamethasone, prednisolone

Adjuvant analgesics

Anxiolytics

کاهش در د های اسپاسمتیک

باعث تسكين سفتى و تنشن عضلات مى شود

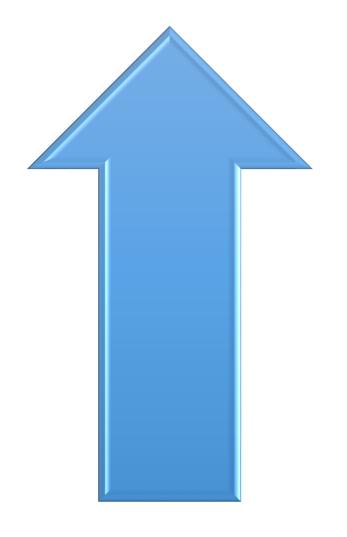
Adjuvant analgesics

Antispasmodics:

كاهش اسباسم و سفتى عضلات

Corticosteroids

براى كاهش التهاب



- It is a portable battery operated device
- Used to deliver a continuous subcutaneous infusion of medication

Case 2

یک خانم 68 ساله با سرطان پستان است. روزانه 90mg MST BD می گیرند ولی به شدت خواب آلوده هستند. بیشتر در تختخواب هستند و فقط کمی مایعات می خورند

Case 2

• با توجه به این که گرفتن خوراکی داروهای ضد در د به نظر برای بیمار مشکل به نظر می رسد بنابر این پمپ سرنگی پیشنهاد می گردد.





Syringe Driver Prescription

• مثال:

• 60mg diamorphine/24 hours or 90mg morphine/24 hours

Prescription of Anticipatory Medications

Other anticipatory meds:

Haloperidol

Midazolam

Buscopan

First Line Anticipatory Medications

Nausea and Vomiting – Haloperidol 1.5-3mg (max dose in 24 hours = 10mg)

Respiratory Tract Secretions – Buscopan 20mg (max dose in 24 hours = 120mg)

Aggitation – Midazolam 2.5-5mg (normally give an initial max dose of 25mg/24 hours)

Dyspneoa – morphine/diamorphine as above

Syringe Drivers

- برای کنترل علایم می تواند استفاده شود
- چون چندین ساعت برای شروع تاثیر پمپ ها به طول می انجامد بنا بر این یک دوز bolus در ابتدا لازم است

• 3 models of syringe driver / pump use:

Graseby MS26

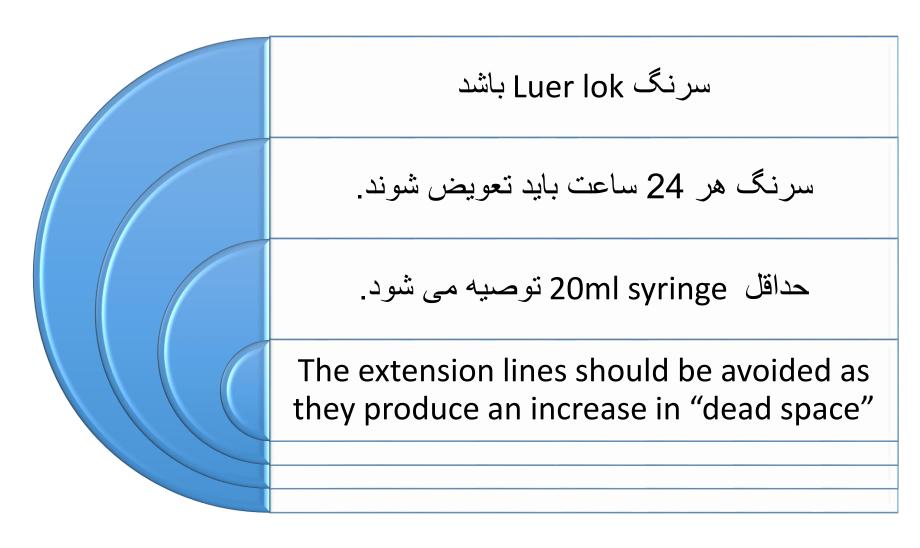


Micrel MP Daily



McKinley T34





- در صورت نیاز به تجویز داروهای زیر جلدی می توان از سوزن های پروانه ای (اسکالپ وین) استفاده کرد.
- قبل از استفاده از سوزن پروانه ای باید با یک دوز از دارو یا سرم هواگیری شود.



- All syringes should have labels
- Name of patient.
- Name(s) of drug(s) in syringe.
- Dose(s) of each drug.
- Name of diluent (if used).
- Date and time syringe driver / pump commenced

The following checks should be made



- Presence or absence of site reactions.
- Length of fluid remaining in the syringe.
- Clarity of solution in syringe.
- Battery check.



• محل سوزن سرنگ پمپ هر 3 روز باید عوض شود.



- داروها باید در سرم نمکی %0.9 رقیق شوند.
 - از آب استریل برای
- cyclizine and diamorphine > 40mg/ml استفاده می شود.

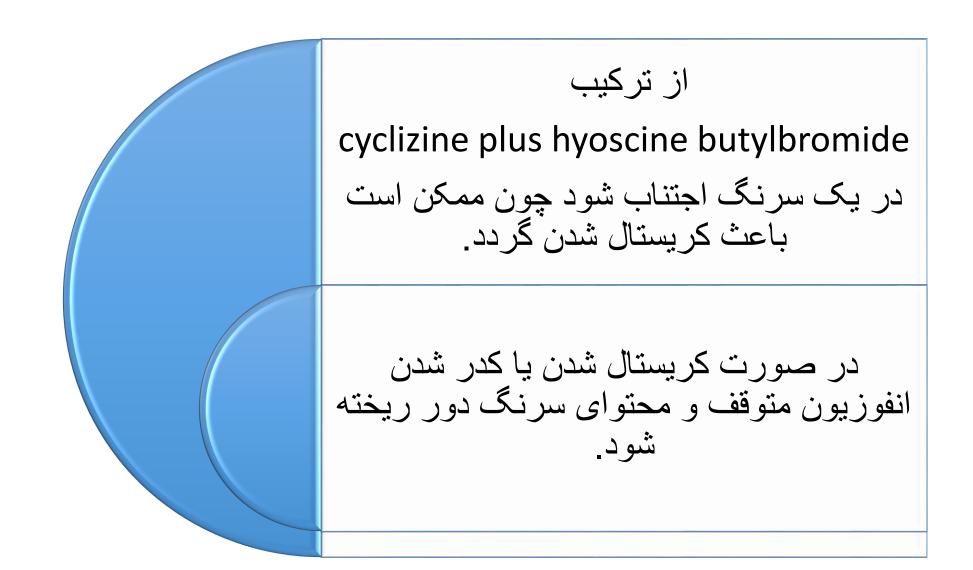
The following drugs should be used in a syringe driver/pump as single agents

Dexamethasone.

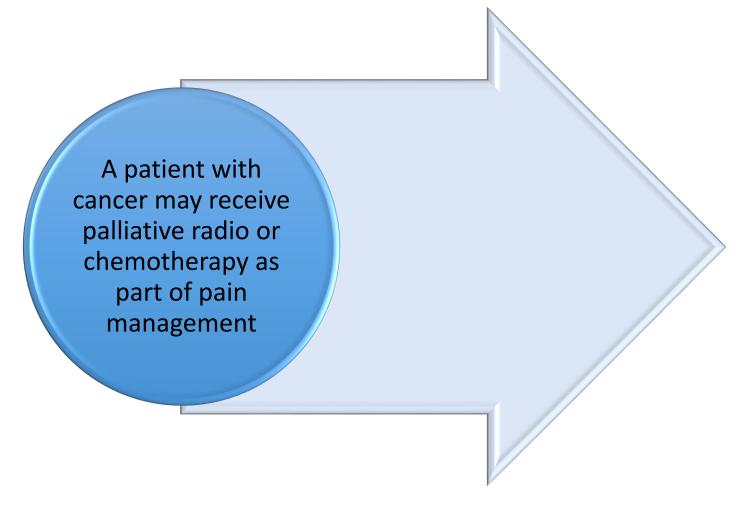
Diclofenac.

Ketorolac.

Phenobarbital



Palliative radio/chemo therapy for pain management



Non-pharmacological pain relief

• Biological therapies:

dietary supplements such as glucosamine, chondroitin (for joint pain) and vitamins.

Non-pharmacological pain relief

Mind-body medicine:



Distraction, prayer, relaxation, guided imagery, meditation, creative therapies, hypnosis and cognitive behavioural therapies

Non-pharmacological pain relief

