

Dr. SHAHNAZ ABED MS PREP 27/05/2012 Literature Review on Postoperative (PO)Pain:

77 % adults had pain post-surgery,
80 % was moderate to severe pain.
(Warfield & Kahn 1995)

One in 20 Pts report severe pain after ambulatory surgery, some of whom require admission just for pain.

Literature Review on Post-operative Pain:

Untreated AP \Rightarrow harmful physiological & psychological effects \Rightarrow significant morbidity & mortality. (Yeager et al, 1987)



(Modig1976)

Goals of PO Pain Management:

- Facilitate recovery & return to full function
- Reduce morbidity & mortality.
- Ensure quality of care & Pt. satisfaction.
- Allow early discharge from hospital .
- Cost effectiveness



Pathophysioplogy of Paim

axon hillock

Chain of Neurons

axon

cell body

cell nucleus

dendrites

Pain plays a useful physiological role by providing a warning of tissue damage .



Definition of Pain

 'An unpleasant <u>sensory & emotional</u> <u>experience</u> associated with actual or potential tissue damage or describe terms of such dama

International association of study (IASP) 1979 , & American Pain society (APS) 'Pain is whatever the experiencing person says it is, existing whenever he says it does'.

Pain is a subjective & multidimensional experience

1- Transduction
2- Transmission
3- Perception
4- Modulation



1- <u>Transduction</u>:

A process in which noxious stimuli (thermal, chemical, pressure...) are translated into electrical signals at the sensory nerve endings; 'primary afferent nociceptors'

2- <u>Transmission</u>:

The <u>action potential</u> continues in three phases: from site of injury to SC ↓ brain stem & thalamus ↓

cerebral cortex for processing

- 2- <u>Transmission</u>:
 - Peripheral Neurons:
 - *A fibers*: mylinated, α , β , γ , δ , 70-120 & 5-30 m/sec. *B fibers*: mylinated, 3-15 m/sec., < 3µm. *C fibers*: unmylinated, 0.5-2 m/sec., < 1.5 µm.
 - <u>A- δ fibers</u> \rightarrow sharp, stabbing pain of a toothache.
 - <u>C-polymodal fibers</u> → dull, aching & poorly localized pain.

2- <u>Transmission</u>:



2- <u>Transmission</u>:

<u>Neurotransmitters</u>:

- Continue the impulse
- Released at pre- & post-synaptic sites.
- e.g: glutamate, substance P, H ion, BK...



2- <u>Transmission</u>:

<u>Glutamate:</u>

- A single amino acid (aa)
- Receptors: NMDA, AMPA.
- Primary afferent neurons, post-synaptic neurons in SC.

<u>Substance P:</u>

- 11 aa- peptide,
- 200 * > potent than glutamate.
- Hypothalamus, small primary afferents projecting on the SC.



Courtesy of Daniel Brookoff, MD, PhD University of Tennessee

3- <u>Perception:</u>

- Conscious experience of pain.
- Multidimensional experience: Thalamic-somatosensory cortex input: location, intensity & quality of pain.
 Thalamic-lymbic system input: affective aspects.
- Integration with past experience, culture, present environmental & social context.

4- Modulation:

Neurons in the brain stem descend to SC

endogenous opioids (endorphins), serotonin (5HT), NE, GABA

Inhibition of nociceptive transmission at primary afferent &/or DH neurons



Modulation

F= Frontal lobe A= Amygdala H= Hypothalamus

PAG= midbrain Periaqueductal-gray

DLPT= Dorsolateral Pontine tegmentum RVM= Rostral ventromedial medulla

SC= Spinal cord

Modulation

Gate Control Theory Melzack & Wall, 1965

- In 1967 Wall demonstrated <u>structures in</u> <u>the brain stem which tonically inhibit</u> <u>noci-responsive neurons in the SC.</u>
- Involves pain modulating <u>networks from</u> <u>multiple brain regions</u>.
- e.g. the difference in reported pain intensity for similar trauma in different settings; *'pain after combat injury'*

Physiology of Pain Perception

Transduction

- Transmission
- Modulation
- Perception
- Interpretation
- Behavior Peripheral -Nerve



Adapted with permission from WebMD Scientific American® Medicine



Classification of Pain:

Temporal Classification:

- Acute Pain:
- Chronic Pain:

chronological markers 3/12 or 6/12

- <u>Extended Acute Pain</u>: persists for long periods of time in presence of ongoing pathology.
- <u>Recurrent Pain</u>: episodic occurrences of pain for short periods across extended phase of time;

e.g. Migraine, SSC.

 <u>Transient Pain</u>: elicited by activation of nociceptors in the absence of significant local tissue damage; *e.g. venipuncture, injections*

<u>Acute Pain</u>

- Pain elicited by <u>tissue injury</u> <u>& nociceptor activation</u> at the site of tissue damage.
- Generally <u>remits</u> when the underlying pathology resolves.
- Serves the biological function of warning of the potential for/or extent of injury.
- Protective reflexes: withdrawal, muscle spasm...



Chronic Pain

- Pain that extends beyond expected period for healing.
- Persistent pain; uncoupled to the causative event.
- May be exacerbated by environmental & affective factors.



➤ Degrades health & functional capacity→ '<u>disease in its own right</u>'..

Acute vs. Chronic Pain

<u>Acute Pain</u>

- Intensity correlates with the triggering stimulus
- Can be easily located
- Has a distinct warning & protective function
- e.g. surgical, trauma, dental, burn pain medical: SCC,

<u>Chronic Pain</u>

- Intensity is no longer correlated to stimulus
- Often, <u>NO nuroendocrine</u> <u>stress response</u>
- Sleep & affective (mood) disturbances
- Requires <u>multidisciplinary</u> approach to <u>management</u>
 - e.g. cancer, neuropathic, & neurospinal pain

Classification of Pain:

According to Pathology:

Nociceptive Pain

- <u>Normal processing</u> of a stimulus that damages normal tissue, or has the potential to do so if prolonged
- <u>'Nociceptor sensitization'</u>

Neuropathic Pain

- <u>Abnormal processing</u> of sensory input by the peripheral or central nervous system
- <u>'Pathologic pain'</u>
 - e.g. trigeminal neuralgia, herpetic neuralgia, diabetic neuropathy...

Classification of Pain:

According to site of origin:

- Somatic
- Visceral pain

Somatic Pain:

<u>Superficial</u>:

- Nociceptive input from skin, SC tissue & mucus membranes
- ✓ Well localized
- Sharp, pricking, burning or throbbing

Deep:

- ✓ Arises from muscles, tendons & bones
- ✓ Less well localized
- Intensity & duration of stimulus affect localization
- ✓ Dull/ aching

Visceral Pain:

Due to disease process/abnormal function of <u>internal organs or their coverings;</u> (*pleura, pericardium, peritoneum*)

Subtypes:

- True localized visceral/ parietal pain
- Referred Visceral/ parietal pain

Visceral Pain:

Visceral Pain:

- Dull; diffuse/midline
- Frequently + sympathetic activity e.g.
 nausea/vomiting sweating changes in HR & BP

Parietal Pain:

- Sharp/ stabbing sensation
- Either localized to the area around the organ, or referred to a distant site.

Patterns Of Referred Pain

Lungs	T2 – T6
Heart	T1 – T4
Aorta	T1 –L2
Esophagus	T3 – T8
Pancreas & Spleen	T5–T10
Stomach, liver and gall bladder	T6 – T9
Adrenals	T6 – L1
Small intestine	T6 – T9
Colon	T10 – L1
Ureters	T10 – T12
Uterus	T11 – T12
Bladder and prostate	S2 – S4
Urethra & Rectum	S2 – S4
Kidneys, Ovaries & Testis	T10 – L1

Complications of Untreated Pain



Complications:

Medical Complications **Chronic Pain:** Sensitization, wind up & <u>neuroplasticity</u>. **Financial Consequences:** - Untreated AP \rightarrow medical complications $\rightarrow \uparrow$ hospital stay & clinic visits - CP Pts. tend to use health care services *5 times more.*

- *Work absenteeism*, lost productivity & income, medical compensations.

Medical Complications:

Efferent pain pathway:

- Sympathetic nervous system
- Endocrine system.

Systemic Responses to Acute Pain:

- Cardiovascular
- Endocrine/ metabolic
- Gastrointestinal
- Musculoskeletal

- Respiratory
- ➤ Immune.
- ▹ Urinary

<u>Cardiovascular System</u>

HR (Tachycardia)
BP (Hypertension)
\$ systemic vascular resistance



<u>Respiratory Tract:</u>

- ¹ O2 demand & consumption
- ^ minute volume
- Splinting $\rightarrow \downarrow$ chest excursion
- \downarrow vital capacity,
- Atelectasis $\rightarrow \uparrow$ shunting, hypoxemia
- Retention of secretions \rightarrow chest infection
G.I.T. & Urinary Tract:

- sympathetic tone
- Ileus & urinary retention
- Hypersecretion in the stomach → ↑ chance of aspiration
- Abdominal distension $\rightarrow \downarrow$ chest excursion

Endocrine System:

- f secretion of Catecholamine, Cortisol
 & Glucagon.
- ↓ secretion of Insulin & testosterone

<u>Hematological Effects:</u>

- ↑ Platelet adhesiveness
- ↓ Fibrinolysis
- Hyper-coagulability state

Immune System:

- Leukocytosis
- Lymphopenia
- Depression of RES

Psycho-emotional Complications

Suffering:

Reaction to the physical or emotional components of pain; Feeling of: *uncontrollability, helplessness, hopelessness, intolerability ...etc.*

Verbal/non-verbal actions that indicate pain & suffering.

e.g.: audible complaints, facial expressions, abnormal gait/postures, avoidance of activities & distress.

VICIOUS CIRCLE OF PAIN





Assessment of Pain

<u>Pain is the 5th Vital Sign</u>

<u>KKUH Policy; HWCPP #021</u>

- Screening for pain: ask all patients for the presence of pain
- Assessment: quality & quantity (intensity)
- Reassessment: regular follow up
- Appropriate documentation

Assessment of Pain:

Pain Variables:

- Location
- Onset
- Description (quality)
- Intensity (quantity)
- Aggravating & relieving factors
- Previous treatment
- Effect on daily activity

Pain Assessment Tools



Pain Assessment Tools:

Selection depends upon: <u>Age & cognitive state/function</u>

- Verbalizing Pts.: Adult & Pediatric
- Non-verbalizing Pts.:
 - Below 2 yrs
 - Sedated/Unconscious

<u>Children between 3-8 yrs :</u>

- Usually have a word for pain
- Can articulate details about the presence & location of pain
- Less able to comment on quality or intensity

Color Scale



Wong Baker Faces Pain Rating Scale



Pts older than 8 yrs:

- Visual analog scale
- Descriptive scales



KKUH- Pain Documents



KKUH- Policies on Pain Management:

HWCPP- #021

'Assessment & Management of Pain'

- Internal Policies (IPPs):
 - IPP- PCA-IV
- IPP NA/EA

KKUH Standardized Pain Assessment Scales





Behavioral Observation Scale; for Children aged 2 months- 7 years

CATEGORIES	0	1	2
FACE	NO particular expression or smile	Occasional grimase/ frown, withdrawn, disinterested	Frequent to constant quivering chin, clenched jaw
LEGS	Normal position or relaxed	Uneasy, restless, tense	Kicking, or legs drawn up
ACTIVITY	Lying quietly, normal position, moves easily	Squirming, shifting back & forth, tense	Arched, rigid, or jerking
CRY	No cry (awake or sleep)	Moans or whimpers, occasional complaints	Cries steadily, screams or sobs, frequent complaints
CONSOLABILITY	Content, relaxed	Reassured by occasional touching, hugging, or being talked to, distractable	Difficulty to console or comfort

APS-Pt Education Brochures:

اخي المريض / أختي المريضة:

لغد اعتبرت منظمة الصحة العالمية علاج الألم حقّاً من حقوق الإنسان. حُما أنه تم إدراج تقييم الألم كعلامة حيوية خامسة من **مستشقى الملك خاند الجامعي** وعليه فإن علاج الألم يحض بأولوية متقدمة واقتمام خاص من الإدارة واللطاقم الظين على حد سواء.

معانجة الآل

فناك بعض الأمراض التي لسبب الاما مزملة كما أن معظم العمليات الجراحية يتبعها إحساس متفاوت بالألم، وفي جميع الأحوال تتوفر الآن طرق وأساليب مختلفة لمعالجة الألم، فعالية و إنقار.



مقياس تحديد شدة الألم



إعداد وحدة معالجة الألم - قسم التخدير مستشفى الملك خالد الجامعي الطبعة الولى: ربيغ الثاني ١٤٣٢ هـ - مارس ١٤٠٢

🛥 🜼 ١٠ - ١٨ حقائق قبل الغيام بأي حركة أو عمل قد يؤديان إلى زيادة الألم ، مثل،

هناك وقت مستغطع بين الجرعات بتراوح بين ٥-١٥ دقيفة، مما يمنغ من

(Epidural Analgesia)) قسطرة ما فوق الأم الجافية: (قسطرة الظهر) (Epidural Analgesia)

». بداية سيطلب منك طبيب التخدير الجنوس أو النوم على حاسك مع لتي

» نمرر القسطرة (أنبونة بلاستيكية مربة) حلال الإبرة لتصل إلى منطقة



مستشفى الملك خالد الجامعي

جامعة الملك سعود كلية الطب مستنشقي الملك خالد الجامع

وسائل تحْفيف الألم لدى الأطفال



وسائل تخفيف آلام الولادة



حُمستغيد من الخدمات الصحية من المهم أن تعرف:

متى يحب ضغط الزر؟ ». عند الشعور بالأنم أو عدم الارتباح.

هل هناك أعراض جانبية؟

- » أن معالجة الألما بالطريقة والتوفيت المناسبين تساعد في تحسن الأداء الوطيفي و سرعة الشفاء
- » بنوفج ملك إعطاء بعض التفاصيل المفمة للأنم الذي تعاني منه وتحديد شدته على المغناس المخصص لذلك، حتى لو كانت درجة الأنم خفيفة أو تحدث خلال الحركة فقط.

لتم معالجة الألم بعدة طرق:

- ه: بعض الأحيان قد تستدعى الحالة المحية للمريض استخدام، وسائل أكثر دفة. ومعانية، توفر فا وحدة علاج الأنه، من خلال قريق مختص من أطناء التخدير و. التمريض.
- ا) تحكم المريض ذاتيا بالألم؛ (Patient Controlled Analgesia (PCA- IV) . يه حفار (مضحة) التحكم الداني بالألم يمكن المريض من السيطرة على ألمه
- - » الشخص الوحيد الذي يجب أن يضغط الزر هو المريض.
- ه مذه الطريقة تساعد كثيرا في تحقيف شدة الأله، و تشعر المريض بالراحة و القدرة على الحركة و المشي.

دفعن الأدوية المخدرة /المسخلة للألم خلال ألبوبة الفسطرة باستخدام مضخة الخلزولية لحدد كمية الجرعات المسخلة بما يلاءم مع حاجلك.



مزايا قسطرة الظهر،

- سناعد عنى انحرجه المبحرة والمنسي بعد العملية الجراحية ، حما تحسن الأداء أثناء العلاج الطبيعي ،
 فغنى عن الحفن الوزيدية أو العضلية المتكررة.
 - العلي عن الحقق الوريدية المتعلية المتحرق. العالمي المانيية ماليفاعقات الممتحار محمدها.
 - قد تحدث أعراض جانبية بسبب المسكن/المخدر مثل
 - دور پردرهان (دوخه) علون اختیم - ثقل بالسافین - حکت
- ولكن هذه الأعراض وقتية ويمكن علاجها بسعولة بالخاذ الإجراءات. الوفائية وإعطاء الأدوية المناسبة، وبطلب من المريض عادة أن يبادر
- يزيلاغ الغريق المعالج أو الممرضة المسؤولة. ٢) تسكين الألم موقعيا بواسطة لأخير العصب الذي يغذي ملطقة الألم. ويستخدم في بعض الحالات جفاز الموجفات فق الموثية لتحديد مكان
- يعض الحالات جهاز الموجهات فوق الصولية للحديد مكان المك<u>رر الألم م</u> راذ تخديره مما يزيد من مستوى الدقة والأمان. معمد بالأخ

حقن الأدوية المخدرة / المسخلة للألم خلال ألبوية القسطرة باستخدام تضخة الكترونية تحدد خمية الجرعات المسكنة بما يتلاءم مع حاجة المريض.



ا قسطرة الظهر:

- وكن اعتمادها للتخدير خلال العمل الجراحي، ومواصلة استعمالها بعد الجراحة تسكين الألم دون مناء إضافي، وقد ثبت أنها تعظي نتائج جيدة ومأمولة. فني من الحقن الوريدية أو العضلية المتكررة.
- ستخدام خمية قليلة حداً من الدواء المسكن/المخدر. نصل إلى المنطقة مطلوبة مباشرة، دون التأثير على أجزاء الجسم الأخرى.
- سامد الطفل على الحركة المبكرة والمشي بعد العملية الجراحية، كما ا حسن الأداء أثناء العلاج الطبيعي .

 - دوار بالرأس (دوخة) غثيان احتباس البول - تقل بالساقين - حخة
- لحُن هذه الأعراض وفتية ويمحُن عنادها بسهولة باتخاذ الإجراءات الوفائية إعضاء الأدوية المناسبة، ويطلب من المريض وأهله المبادرة بإبلاغ القريق معالج أو الممرضة المسؤولة.
 - ة لتحقيف الأنصياي من هذه الطري
- يستحدم في يعمل الحالات جهار الموجهات فوق الصولية لتحديد محان. يعصب الذي يزاد تحديره مما يزيد من مسلوي الدقة والأمان.

وماذا لو تمت الولادة يعملية فيصرية؟

إذا حجت وأن تطلب الأمر الدخل بعملية قيصرية، فإن وجود قسطرة الظفر يعتبر عاملا مساعداً حيث تستخدم تلتخدير أثناء العملية ، وقذلك لتسقين ألام ما بعد الجراحة يحفن الأدوية المسخنة.

- ل منالك قرر من لحرار ايرة الكلم رمع الولادات المتكرم؟ لا ليس ملاك قرر من ذكر إعداء حفلة الطفر مع كل ولادة إلا إذا استجدت عوامل محبة أخرى ملك حصول الزلاغ غضرومي، وجود النقاب في المنطقة المرا<u>د حقلقا. است</u>خدام
- ون ترتون عصرومي، وجود النفاب في تمنطقه المراد خطفه، استخده صفا لادوية مسيلة للدهيائي. محمو والاعتراب حد 184
 - ی قد تحدث أعراض جانبیة بسبب المسکن/المخذر مثل: » دوار بالرأس (دوخة) = غثیان =»، احتیاس الیول
 - » ثقل بالسافين » حكة
- ، ونصل هذه العرض ومينه، ويوجل عندها، التقولة، ويصد الرجلانات المسلمة. وإعطاء الأدوية المناسبة. بـ الدم الطهر، تقد ثبت إدصائياً أن نسبة البنتمزار الألم بموقع الطفنة/الفسطرة لا
- ه الكشر العديد وحالوا ان سينه استمرار الانم بموقع الكفية الفسطرة. عدى ا%، وهو أنه يسيط ويزول مع الوقت.
- الهديع. البحدة محوث أنم بالرأس بعد فسطرة الظفر أمر لاذر، وبكون عادة متوسطا فر شدته فيمكر إعلامه بالراباطة في السرير وتنافل المسكنات والكافيين.
- في حالة اشتخاذ الصحاع يتم عادة استشارة طبيب التخدير الذي يقوم بتوقير طرق علاج أكثر سرعة وفاعتية.
- حدوث «أيتلى بالطراف السفلي» هو أمر ثادر جداً، ولم يتدم تسجيل مثل هذه الإمضاعفات على المستوى العالمي على مدى سنوات، وذلك بسبب تطور التقليات المتبعة ومفارة الأطياء.
- سيدتي، من المقدم أن تعرض أن كل امرأة تختلف من الأخرى، كما أن تلقس المريضة طروف صحية تختلف من ولادة لأخرى. كما يمكنك أن تتأخذي أن أي إجراء طبي لا يتم إلا سليح الإنجابيات والسليبات لطرق
- كما بمكلك أن تتأكدي أن أي إجراء طين لا ينم إلا بشرع الايطيات والسلبيات لطرق. العلاج المختلفة ، والقاق المريضة مع القريق الطبي المعالج بما يضمن راحة الأم وسلامة مقلما المنتظر.

Physician's Duties Towards Pts:

المحينية السع ودير

SAUDI COUNCIL FOR HEALTH SPECIALTIES

MEDICAL PROFESSION

A Manual Guide for Medical Practitioners

Second Edition - 1424 H (2003 G)

18- To the best of his ability, relieve the Pt's sufferings using all possible psychological & therapeutically effective available means, thereby causing the Pt. to feel his care & concern.

19- *To* <u>educate the pt</u>. about his disease.....& health condition..., explaining the appropriate & effective ways by which he could preserve his health...







Management

Capsaicim



<u>'WHO' definition of Health, 1947</u>

A state of complete physical, mental, & social well-being & not merely the absence of infirmity. { concept of quality of living }

<u>'WHO' & pain:</u>

- Pain Management is a 'human right'
- WHO analgesic ladder
- Pain management in cancer pts.

Concepts in Pain Management:

- 'WHO' recommendations for analgesic use (in cancer Pts.):
 - **b** *By the mouth*
 - Sy the ladder
 - Sy the clock
 - For the individual
 - With attention to detail

Concepts in Pain Management:

'WHO Analgesic Ladder' Principle:

Pain management using analgesia should <u>be based</u> on the intensity of pain reported by the Pt. rather than its specific etiology'.



Source: World Health Organization, 1990. Used with permission.



• ± Adjuvants

Concepts in Pain Management:

- <u>Multimodal Analgesia</u>; balanced Analgesia
 A protocol where more than one drug &/or more than one method of analgesia are used to control pain in a multimodal approach;
 - e.g.: systemic NSAIDs + Opioids, or systemic NSAIDs + EA
 - Advantages of this approach: *analgesic synergism* &\side effects of *single medications*.

Concepts in Pain Management:

Pre-emptive Analgesia:

Pre-injury pain treatment to prevent the establishment of peripheral & central sensitization of pain.

<u>Examples:</u>

- Pre-incision LA infiltration,
- Topical Anesthetics; EMLA.
- Pre-procedure analgesia; conscious Sedation: 'Opioid+ sedative' before endoscopy, IV/Oral midazolam in pediatric dental procedures.

Classification of Analgesics:

- PARACETAMOL.
- NSAIDs.

- TRAMADOL.
- OPIOIDS
- ADJUVANT MEDICATIONS.

Acetaminophen (Paracetamol, Panadol, Tylenol)

- Antipyretic & Analgesic
- Acetic acid & *p*-aminophenol/APAP.
- Possible mechanisms of action:
 - Inhibition of nitric oxide pathways.
 - Block of central production of PGs, with no peripheral anti-inflammatory action.
 - Reversal of hyperalgesia induced by either NMDA, or substance P.

<u>Acetaminophen</u>

- PO, PR, IV preparations.
- Dose 500-1000 mg, q 4-6 hr.
- Maximum 4 gm/day
- Opioid-sparing effect by 20-30%.
- Cautions:
 - <u>U&E:</u> in overdose or chronic use cases
 - <u>LFTs:</u> in chronic use or overdose (very high single doses have been associated with hepatotoxicity,
 - LFTs: in Pts predisposed to liver toxicity (alcohol intoxication shown to predispose to hepatotoxicity at normal doses).





- Inhibit cyclo-oxygenase (COX) enzymes \downarrow Arachidonic acid \rightarrow PGs & TXs
- PGs: potent vasodilators & pro-inflammatory
 → pain, erythema, & hyperemia
 associated with trauma/tissue damage
- PG E2 & F2a are <u>algogenic</u>; sensitize nociceptors to histamine & BK nociceptive properties.



<u>Two COX enzyme isomers:</u>

COX 1: - Distributed throughout the body,

- <u>Functional role</u> in protection of stomach mucosa, platelet action & kidney function.
- Inhibition \rightarrow adverse events in GIT, RT.
- COX 2: Expressed in a few tissues: brain, bones, female reproductive system & kidneys.
 - Inducible during inflammation → PGs which cause pain & inflammation.

 COX2 inhibition → basis for the analgesic, antipyretic & anti-inflammatory effects.

<u>NSAIDs</u>

- Analgesic, antipyretic & anti inflammatory.
- Mild to moderate pain.
- Opioid sparing.
- Side Effects:
 - GI ulceration, impaired renal function,
 - Impaired homeostasis,
 - Exacerbation of bronchial asthma.
 - Interact with several antihypertensive agents, & may compromise control of BP.
 - Avoid in elderly Pts., & those with GIT bleeding hist., renal compromise or CVS disease.

<u>NSAIDs</u>

- Non-selective NSAIDs: Ibuprofen, Diclofenac, Naproxen
- Selective COX-2 inhibitors:
 - *Celecoxib (Celebrex) :* 1- 2/day *Rofecoxib (Vioxx):* once daily
 - Less risk of GI ulceration; but similar for nausea dyspepsia, abdominal pain, & diarrhea
 - Renal toxicity similar to other NSAIDs.
 - lack effect on platelet function
 - <u>Caution</u>: Double the risk of thrombotic CV event.

NSAIDs: Kinetics

Drug	Peak	<u>Half life</u>	<u>Onset</u>	Duration
	<u>(hr)</u>	<u>(hr)</u>	<u>(hr)</u>	<u>(hr)</u>
Aspirin	0.25-2	0.25- 0.3	0.5	3-6
Acetaminophen	0.5-2	1.25-3	0.5-1	3-6
Diclofenac	1	2	0.5	6-8
Ibuprofen	1-2	1- 1.25	0.5	4- 6
Naproxen	2-4	12- 17	1	12
Celecoxib	3	11	1	12-24

OPIOIDs

opium poppy


NARCOTIC:

<u>A legal (not scientific) term</u> used to describe some drugs which are controlled under the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs 1961, & the US Controlled Substance ACT (CSA).

<u>Opioids are classified as narcotics (with</u> <u>cocaine & marijuana) under CSA</u>, but in <u>clinical settings it is advisable to use the</u> <u>term 'controlled drugs</u>'.



- Opiates: Naturally occurring opioids obtained from the <u>opium poppy</u>, such as: morphine & codeine.
- Opioid: a term used to describe a group of drugs (natural & synthetic) which stimulate specific receptors in the CNS causing pain relief & other (adverse) effects,
 & whose effects are reversed by the specific opioid antagonist Naloxone.



<u>Receptors</u> in central & peripheral nervous system; μ(mu): analgesia, euphoria, respiratory depression, & dependence. k (kappa): analgesia, miosis & sedation. d (delta): dysphoria & hallucinations.

OPIOIDs

- NO Analgesic ceiling (
 † dose=
 † analgesia)
- For moderate & severe pain (µ1 receptors).
- Side effects: (µ2 receptors):
 - GIT effects: nausea, constipation,
 - Urinary retention,
 - Confusion, sedation,
 - Respiratory depression,
 - Pruritus

OPIOIDs

- Routes: IV, IM, SC, Transdermal, PO, PR, Neuraxial (NA): Epidural & Intra-thecal
- Peak plasma concentration:
 PO = 1 hour
 SC/IM = 30 minutes
 IV = 6 minutes
- Half life at steady state = 2-4 hrs (PO/PR/SC/IM/IV)

Equi-analgesic Doses

Drug	<u>Route</u>	Equianalegsic dose (mg)	
		Adults	
Morphine	IM	10	
Morphine	PO	30	
Codeine	PO	15-30	
Oxycodone	PO	20-30	
Meperidine	IM	75	
Fentanyl	IV	0.1-0.2	
Tarmadol	PO	50-100	

OPIOIDs: Kinetics

Drug	<u>Peak</u> (hr)	<u>Half life</u> (hr)	<u>Onset</u> (min)	Duration (hr)
Morphine	0.5-1	2	10-20	3-5
Codiene	0.5-1	3	10-20	4-6
Oxycodone	0.5-1	2-3	30-60	4-6
Meperidine	0.5-1	3-4	10-20	2-5
Fentanyl	0.17-0.3	3-4	7-15	1-2
Tramadol	2-3	6-7	<60	4-6



<u>Tolerance</u>

Lessening analgesic effect of a stable drug dose overtime.

Physical Dependence

Adaptation of the body to the presence of an opioid, with the onset of acute <u>symptoms & signs of withdrawal if</u> <u>opioids are stopped or antagonized</u>.



Addiction

'psychological Dependence' behavioral pattern, characterized by craving for the *mood altering* effects of a drug & by an overwhelming involvement in obtaining & using the drug for non-medical



Pseudo-addiction?

TRAMADOL

Dual central action:

- Binds to (µ) receptors,
- Spinal monoamine reuptake inhibition (serotonin & norepinephrine).
- Acute, & moderate-moderately severe pain.
- PO: 50- 100 mg, q4-6 hrs; max. 400mg/day
- <u>IV:</u> 50- 100 mg, q4-6 hrs; max. 600mg/day
- In renal insufficiency (Cl Cr <30 ml/min),
 ↓ dosing frequency to q12 hrs not to exceed 200 mg/day

TRAMADOL

- Side Effects:
 - Nausea, dizziness & tiredness.
 - Lower potential for respiratory depression.
 - Low potential for tachyphylaxis.
 - Low rate of abuse ($\approx 1/100,000$ Pts.)
 - Risk of seizures:

With concomitant administration of certain drugs; <u>MAO inhibitors & SSRI</u>. Adherence to dosage guidelines appears to \downarrow the risk.

TRAMADOL

<u>Meta-analysis Reviews:</u>

- All doses of tramadol were superior to placebo in relieving postsurgical & dental pain.
- Successfully managed pain of chronic periodontitis, chronic pulpitis & alveolitis.
- A dose-response effect seen; one study showed tramadol <u>200 mg more effective than 100 mg after</u> <u>3d molar tooth extraction</u>.
- Analgesia for **5**-6 hrs. after dental surgery.
- Analgesic efficacy = Aspirin 650mg+ codeine 60mg

ADJUVANTs

Adjuvant:

A medication that is primarily <u>used for</u> other indication, but has an additional analgesic effect which helps in specific types of pain, (e.g. neuropathic pain).

- Muscle relaxants Clonidine
- Corticosteroids
- Anticonvulsant Antidepressants



<u>PLACEBO</u>

 Any medication or procedure (sham), including surgery, that produces an effect in a Pt. Because of its implicit or explicit intent & not because of its specific physical or chemical properties.

PLACEBO

Modes of Action:

- 1- Decreased anxiety.
- 2- Learning: conditioned response to previous effective treatment via physiologic effects.
- 3- Expectations by Pt. potentiate drug effects.
- 4- Endorphins: high naloxone doses abolished effect of placebo in reducing pain of wisdom tooth extraction. (Levine et al)

PLACEBO

- 35 % of patients show placebo response in any clinical trial. (Beecher)
- ➢ Across studies actual range is 15- 58%.
- ➢ In a review of <u>31 randomized trials</u>: on average <u>48 % of Pts</u> → healing of <u>peptic ulcer following placebo</u> (endoscopy).

PLACEBO

- Justification for using placebo to delay more appropriate analgesia.
- Justification to test Pt's honesty & abuse tendency, while in pain.
- ? Worth the price, to violate Pt's Rights,
 & endanger trust in caregivers.

Non-pharmacologic Pain Relief Techniques

- Heat & Cold
- Hydrotherapy
- Touch & massage
- Movement & Positioning
- Transcutaneous electric nerve stimulation (TENS)
- Acupuncture
- Hypnosis
- Aromatherapy
- Audioanalgesia.



Post- Operative Pain Management



Causes of Post-operative Pain:

□ <u>Surgical Trauma</u>:

Incisional: skin & subcutaneous tissue Deeper: cutting, coagulation, nerve compression/ traction.

□ <u>Position & Activities:</u>

Coughing, deep breathing, urinary retention Ambulation, physiotherapy

□ <u>Others</u>:

IV site: needle trauma, extravasation, venous irritation Tubes: drains, NGT, ETT Cast, dressing (too tight)

PO Pain Management- Modalities:

- Systemic Analgesia:
 - Enteral Routes: Oral, Suppositories
 - Parenteral Routes: IM/SC Injections
 IV: bolus injections/ continuous infusion
- Local/Regional Analgesia:
 - Epidural/spinal analgesia
 - Peripheral nerve Blocks

Analgesics used for PO Pain:

<u>Non-opioids:</u>

- Acetamenophen
- NSAIDs
- <u>Opioids:</u>
 - Weak Opioids: codiene, hydrocodon, tramadol
 - Strong Opioids: morphine, fentanyl, pethidine

PATIENT CONTROL ANALGESIA (PCA)

Pt. Controlled Analgesia (PCA):

A technique whereby <u>Pt. is</u> allowed to self administer small doses of an analgesic when pain is present, using a programmable infusion pump that aids titration of analgesia according to the intensity of pain.



PCA-IV in PO Pain Management:

<u>Why PCA</u>?

- Pain is subjective;
 - 'Pt. is the best judge of his/her pain'.
 - Pt. should be allowed an active role in controlling their pain.
- Post-OP pain is <u>acute & relievable</u>, with <u>variable intensity/response to analgesia</u>; all are best met by PCA modality.

Pt. Selection for PCA-IV:

Cognitive (understand the concept) & physical ability to use PCA;

- ✓ Pt. should not be denied access to this modality simply because of age.
- ✓ To be discontinued if Pt. becomes confused.
- ✓ Important to remind parents & caregivers not to press the demand button.

Advantages of PCA- IV:

- ✓ Used in a variety of acute medical & post-op surgical conditions.
- Flexibility in programming 'dose & frequency' as per Pt's need.
- ✓ Controlled 'opioid' usage & side effects.
- ✓ Pt. control over pain \rightarrow better satisfaction.

Advantages of PCA- IV:

Elimination of the time lag between Pt's pain report & receiving analgesia.



Advantages of PCA- IV:

- ✓ Therapeutic level reached relatively quickly.
- A steady state plasma level occurs, because plasma drug elimination is balanced by repeated boluses.



PCA Pump Settings (CADD)

PCA-IV Settings:

Pump Programming:

- ✓ Bolus: dose of analgesic/button push
- ✓ Lock out interval: time in min. between boluses.
- ✓ Total amount of analgesic delivered/hr.
- ✓ Demands: # of times Pt. requests boluses
- Successful demands: # of times analgesic is successfully delivered.

Adverse Effects & Management:

- Sedation & Resp. depression
- Nausea & Vomiting (opioids stimulate the chemoreceptor trigger zone)
- Pruritus

- Urinary retention
- Hypotension
- Slowing of GI motility

<u>IV Narcan</u> Primperan

Diphenhydramin Narcan (low dose) Catheterization/ Narcan low dose IV fluids



Neuraxial Analgesia (NA):

- Epidural Analgesia (EA): Administration of medication into epidural space.
- Intrathecal Analgesia:
 Administration of medication into subarachnoid space
<u>EA</u>: <u>Indications</u>:

- EA in pain management:
- Major surgery: abdominal, pelvic, lower limbs..etc.
- Trauma: e.g. fractured ribs.
- Palliative care : relief of intractable pain
- Labor pain

<u>EA</u>: Contra-indications:

Pt. refusal

- Known allergies to opioid or LA
- Infection/abscess near epidural site.
- Sepsis
- Anticoagulation/Coagulation disorders
- Spinal deformity/increased ICP
- Hypotension / hypovolemia

EA: Advantages :

- Local Analgesia (preceding regional anesthesia)
- Convenient pain control in Pts. with medical comorbidities.
- Improved pulmonary functions
- Early ambulation
- ✓ \downarrow incidence of DVT
 - Faster return of bowel function

SC Anatomy:

Spinal Cord (SC):

- Extends from the foramen magnum to lower border of L1 in adults/ S2 in children.
- Tapers to a fibrous band 'conus medullaris'
- Nerve roots 'cauda equina' continue beyond the conus medullaris.
- Protected & surrounded by meningial membranes: 'dura, arachnoid & pia mater'



SC Anatomy:

<u>Epidural Space:</u>

- Potential space, between the dura-mater & ligamentum flavum
- Made up of fatty tissue, blood vessels, lymphatics & nerves.
- Extends from foramen magnum to the sacro-coccygeal ligament

Insertion of Epidural Catheter (EC):

Positioning of Pt.:

Pt. assumes a sitting or side-lying position with the back arched toward the physician (to help spread the vertebrae apart).

 Height of sensory block: Lumbar: L 4 Thoracic: T2





Insertion of EC:

 Site is dependent upon the area to be relieved of pain:

Incision LevelEpidural Block LevelThoracicT4-T6Upper abdomenT6-T8Lower abdomenT8-T10PelvisT8-T10Lower extremityL1-L4

















Insertion of EC :

- ECs have 'length markings':
 - $\sqrt{\text{dark mark at the tip}}$
 - $\sqrt{1}$ st single mark = 5 cm
 - $\sqrt{\text{double mark}} = 10 \text{ cm}$
 - $\sqrt{\text{triple mark}} = 15 \text{ cm}$
 - $\sqrt{\text{fourth mark}} = 20 \text{ cm}$



- Ideal placement (adult) = <u>10-12 cm</u> at the skin
- A change in depth of EC indicates <u>migration</u> either into/out of the epidural space.

Insertion of EC :

Potential Problems:

- <u>EC migration into a blood vessel in the</u> epidural space or subarachnoid space;
 - Rapid onset 'loss of consciousness'
 - Variable loss of sensory/motor functions
 - Toxicity
 - Profound hypotension
- EC migration out of the epidural space:
 - Ineffective analgesia
 - Absent analgesia
 - Drugs deposited into soft tissue.

Epidural Drugs/Analgesics:

Opioids:

- Fentanyl, Morphine
- Affect pain transmission at the opioid receptors.

Local Anesthetic (LA):

- Bupivacaine (marcaine); 0.0625%, 0.125%, 0.25%
- Inhibits pain impulse transmission at the nerves fibers.

Epidural Drugs/Analgesics:

Methods of Administration:

- Boluses: Fentanyl/ Duramorph
- Continuous infusion: Marcaine + Fentanyl
- Epidural drugs must be preservative free.
- Epidural opioids must be diluted with NS prior to intermittent bolus administration.

Epidural Drugs; LA:

- LAs act as analgesics at sub-anesthetic doses.
- Sensory fibers are blocked before motor fibers
- Pain fibers are blocked before heat/cold & touch/pressure sensory fibers.
- Onset of action: 10-15 min.
- Duration of action: +4hrs after a bolus or after infusion is stopped
- Extend of spread is influenced by drug volume & position of Pt.

<u>Epidural Opioids:</u>

Mechanism of action:

- Diffusion through dura into $CSF \rightarrow SC$
- Vascular distribution via blood vessels in the epidural space
- Uptake by the fat in the epidural space.
- Absorption & bioavailability is determined by drug solubility: more lipid soluble drugs → rapid onset & shorter duration.

Epidural Opioids:

Morphine

(Duramorph/Astramorph)

- Hydrophilic (H2O) soluble)
- Slow diffusion across dura to SC
- Broad spread
- Duration: + 6hrs
- May cause late respiratory depression
- Monitor respiratory status for 12 hrs after the last dose.

<u>Fentanyl</u>

- Lipophilic (fat soluble)
- Crosses the dura rapidly
- Rapid onset of action
- Segmental spread
- Onset 5-20 mints
- Duration 2-4hrs
- lower risk of late respiratory depression
- Excellent for breakthrough pain

EA: Pt. Assessment: Sedation Level:

Ο	None	Alert
1	Mild	Easily aroused
2	Moderate	Difficult to arouse or RR <10 (notify APS)
3	Severe	Unresponsive or RR <8. (notify APS)

EA: Pt. Assessment :

Assessment for motor block:

'Bromage Scale'



Bromage 3 (complete) Unable to move feet or knees



Bromage 2 (almost complete) Able to move feet only



Bromage 1 (partial) Just able to move knees



Bromage 0 (none) Full flexion of knees and feet

EA: Pt. Assessment :

Assessment for Sensory Block:

<u>'Dermatome Level':</u>

- Use <u>'ice in glove</u>'
- Start in upper neck & move down thorax bilaterally assessing all potential dermatomes
- Level of block is where intensity of cold changes or the cold sensation is absent
- Assess the dermatomes below the pelvis

Dermatome Levels

15

C8

C4

1.00

nursing approach (3rd ed.). Philadelphia, Lippinoott Williams & Wilkins

IGURE 56•11 Dennatome distribution From Fuller, J., & Scheller-Ayres, J. (1999). Hearn assessment

EA: Adverse Effects :

Hypotension:

- Assess intravascular volume status
- No trendelenberg positioning
- Teach Pt. to move slowly from a lying position to sitting to standing position.
- IV Fluids.
- Urinary retention:
 - Urinary catheter

EA: Adverse Effects:

- Temporary LL motor/sensory deficits:
 the rate of infusion or concentration
- LA toxicity (neurotoxicity): Stop infusion.
- Respiratory insufficiency:
 - Stop infusion
 - ABC, O2 (100%), & call for help
 - Assess for spread & height of block
 - Alternate analgesia

EA: Adverse Effects :

Headache (PDPH) :

- Symptomatic trt.: bed rest, fluids, caffeine
- Autologous blood patch
- Infection:
 - Take EC out.
 - Tip for C & S
- Hematoma: Intravenous placement of catheter Subdural placement of catheter

No Pain,

Big

Gain!



