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Association of Perceived Early Adequate Analgesia and Chronic Pain Severity

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Association of Perceived Early Adequate Analgesia and Chronic Pain Severity



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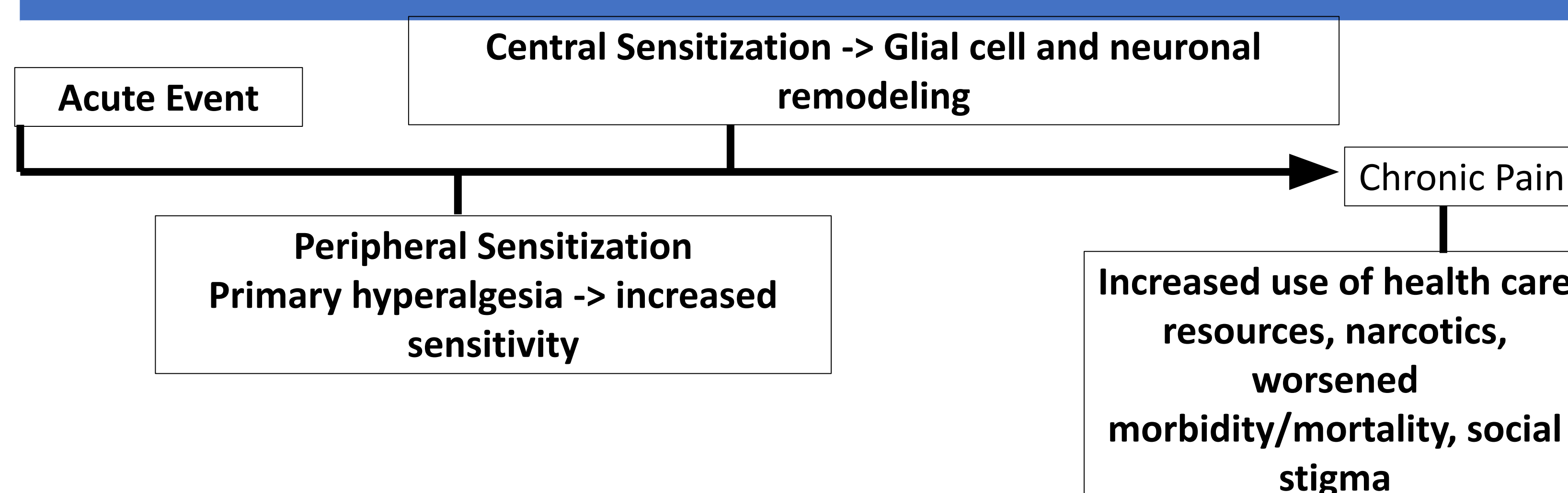
Background

- Nociceptive pain
 - Somatic pain - injuries to the skin, bones and muscles
 - Visceral pain - injuries with organ involvement
- Neuropathic pain
 - Lesion that impact the somatosensory system, including peripheral and central nervous system
- Psychogenic pain
 - Pain derived from psychological factors (fears, beliefs, and emotions)
- Acute pain
 - Sudden onset from an external source
- Chronic pain
 - Unresolving pain lasting longer than 3 months.
 - Treatment expectations (cured vs managed)
 - Following The World Health Organization (WHO) stepwise approach to pain.

Purpose

- Establish if early adequate pain control is protective in the development of chronic pain syndromes.
 - Paucity of data for and against this claim.
- Data is collected via survey to patients being treated for chronic pain at the Neuromuscular Institute at RowanSOM

Pain Approach



Preliminary Results

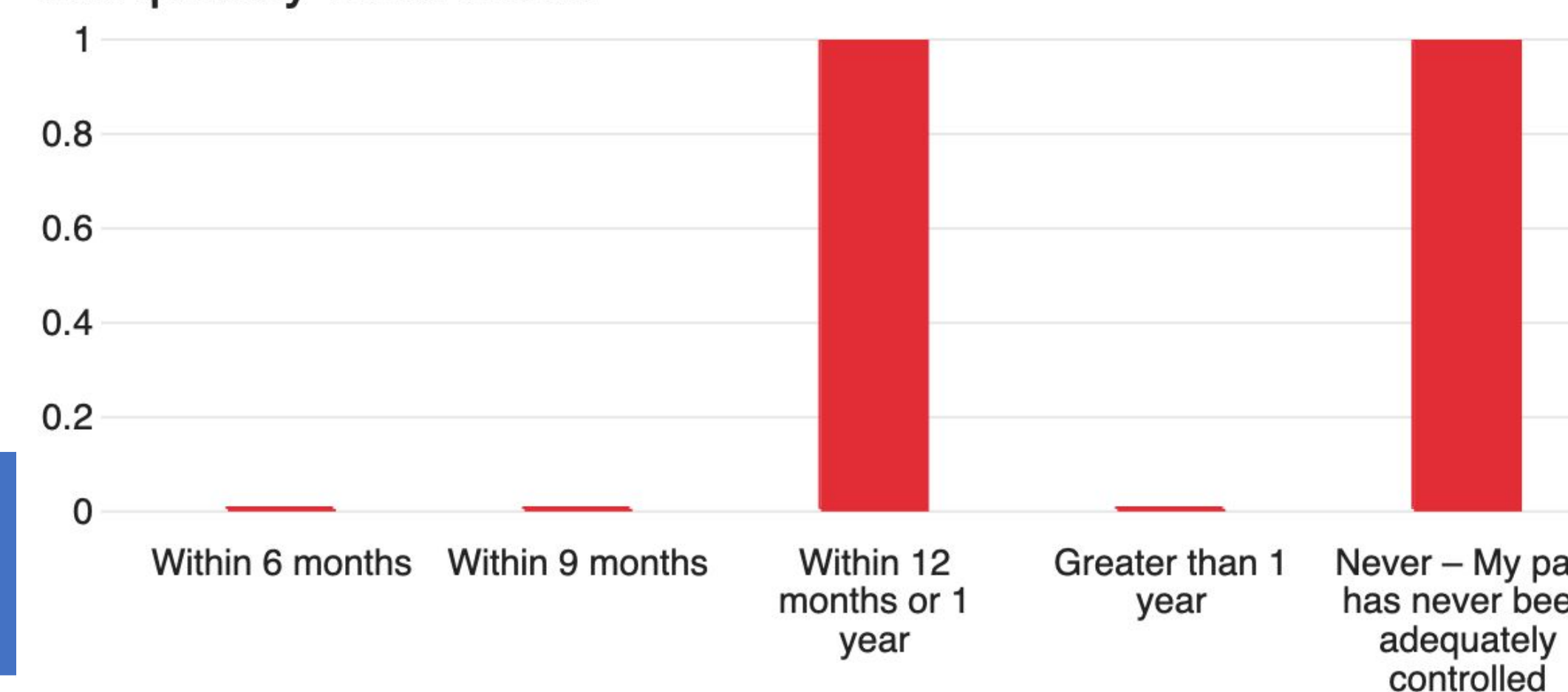
Q7 - How would you rate your acute pain (on a scale of 1-10) at the time of the event or injury?



Q10 - Within the first 3 months after your event or injury, do you feel that your pain was being adequately controlled, even if it was not always controlled?



Q10 No C - How long did it take to feel that your pain was adequately controlled?



Obstacles

- Primary obstacle in data collection → Obtaining Patient Surveys
 - Method #1 – research assistants would train medical students rotating through the NMI on administering and collecting surveys
 - Method #2 – research assistants involved nursing staff, technicians etc on administering and collecting surveys
 - Method #3 – altering survey to shorten length and encourage patient accessibility
- To date → 3 surveys have been collected over a period of 4 months with 1 not meeting inclusion criteria

Conclusion / Next Steps

- Anticipate physically distributing surveys in person and loosening exclusion criteria
- Data (small n) suggests patients with chronic pain have poorly controlled pain levels at the time of the acute event.
- Anticipate with increased sample size will see a correlation between chronic pain prevalence and severity and perceived early adequate analgesia following the acute event.

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