

Chronic Pain : Interventions from 9-5

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Disclosure

- No Industry Connections to report

- What do “you” know about Pain?
- Pain’s Multidimensional, Bidirectional Linked Dilemmas
- Options for Changing Addicting Behaviors, BBT

What do “you” know about Pain?

- Varied Presentations
- Complex Painful Disorders
- Treatment Complexities
- Contributing physiological issues
- Confounding behavioral sequela
- Patient’s understanding is difficult: ? wants/needs
- Bidirectional with All Bodies System

Pain Is

Bottom –Up and Top-down Mechanism (Bidirectional)

Processing and Over Processing (Multidimensional)

Triggers of : Autonomic & Neuroendocrine Pathways
Sympathetic & Parasympathetic Systems
Immune & Inflammatory Responses

Is Protective In Acute Pain

Yet becomes a Brain Cortex Impairment Disorder Once Chronic

Chronic Pain Becomes a Processing Disorder Which The Brain Attempts To Modulate

Affective component: YOUR FEELINGS /EMOTIONS (fear, worry, anger, resentment)

Sensory Component: How Pain is Felt

Cognitive Component: What You Think (Is It Temporary, Permanent, Controllable Or Curable)

- Multidimensional involvement of all body systems

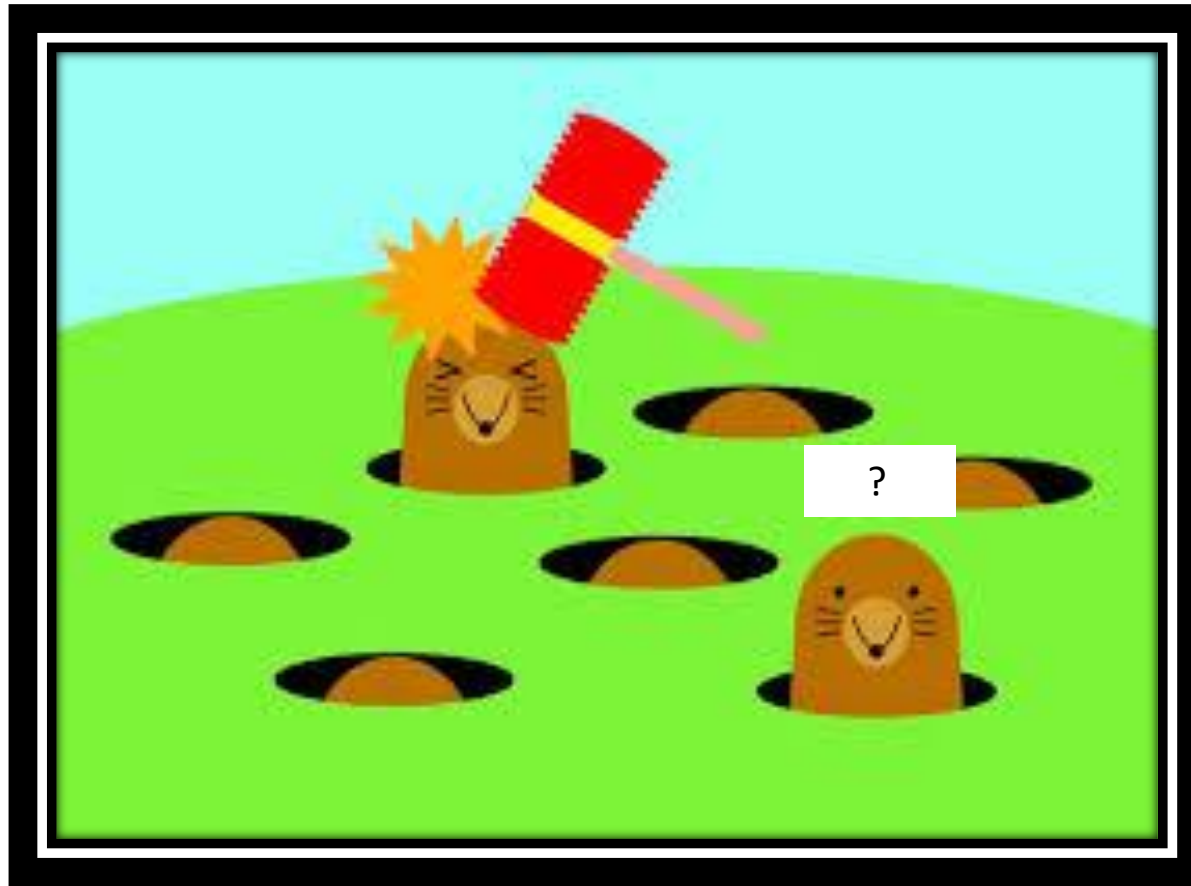
Biochemical Pharmacology of Pain. Neurotransmitters, Receptors, and Structures

- Corticolimbic structures
 - Prefrontal cortex
 - Anterior cingulate cortex
 - Amygdala
 - Hippocampus
 - Limbic
- Glutamate
- GABA
- Opioid peptides
- IL- 6
- Cannabinoids
- Leptin
- Orexin
- Melatonin
- Others

Treating Pain Issues is like this Game



What Essential Body Function is linked to all pain?



Pain and Sleep Issues Bidirectionally Impact Each other



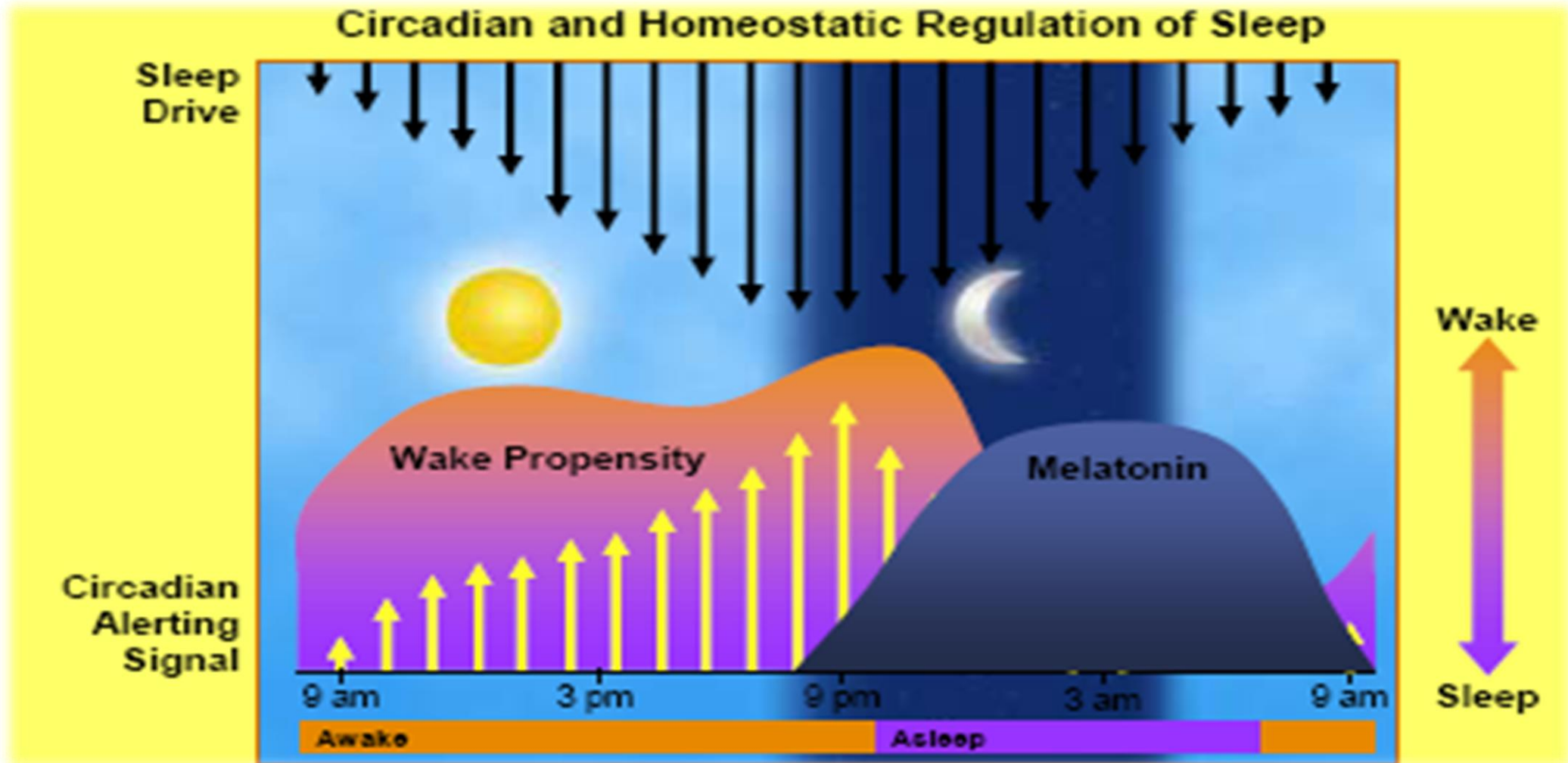
What do “you” know about Sleep Issues?

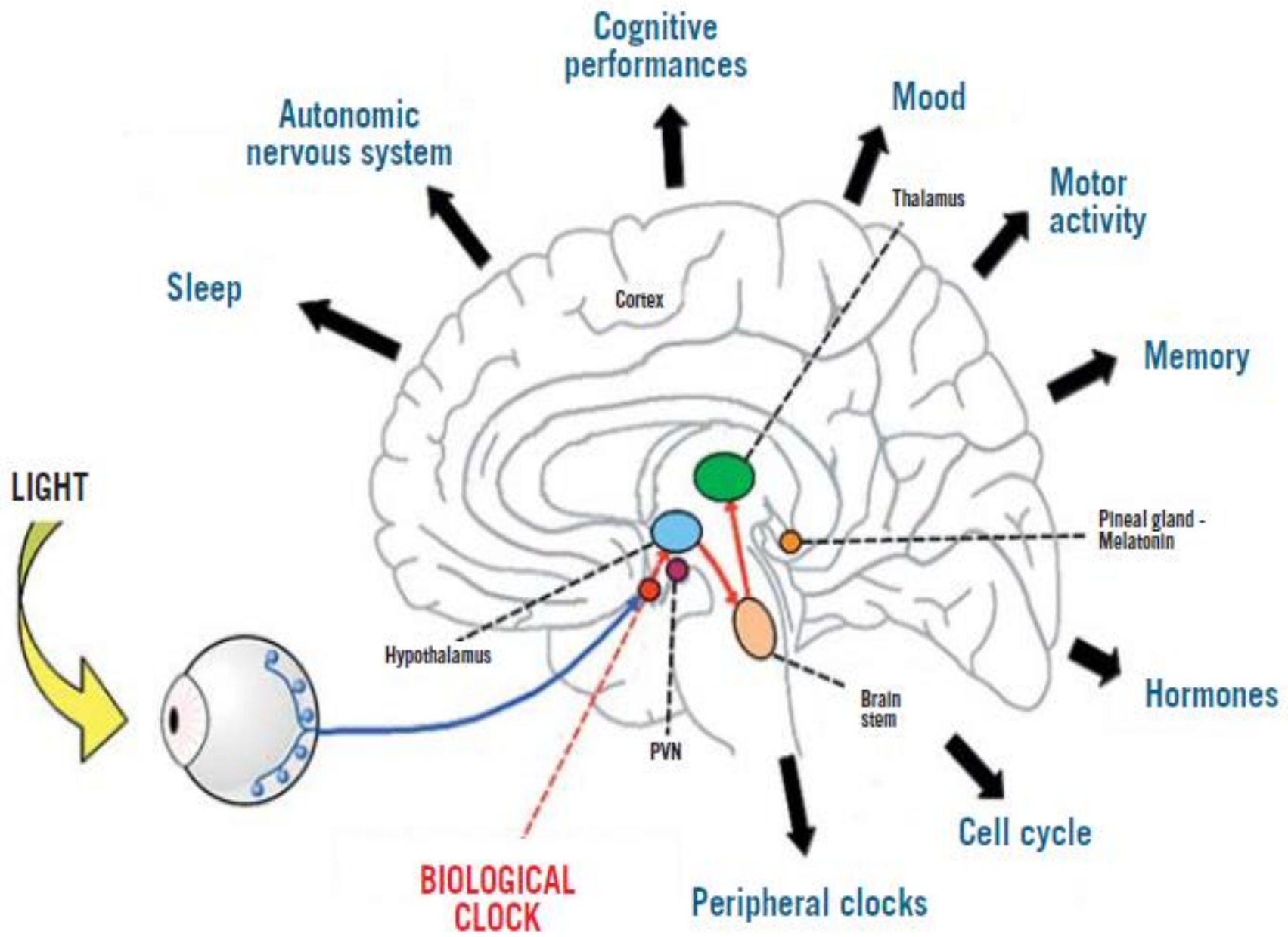
- Varied Presentations
- Many Complex Disorders
- Treatment Complexities
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Sleep is:

- A periodic, rapidly reversible **neuro- behavioral state**
- Characterized by firing of central nervous system, neurons and circuits
- Impacted by environmental, behavioral, neurobiological systems, pain and genes
- Sleep is neuroprotective through increased **glymphatics system flush**

Sleep Wake Cycle





Biochemical Pharmacology of **Sleep**

Receptors, Neurotransmitters and Neuropeptides

Dopamine

Norepinephrine

Histamine

Acetylcholine

Serotonin

Interleukin-1

Adenosine

Prostaglandins

Melatonin

Neuropeptides

GABA

Orexin

Acetylcholine Receptors

Muscarinic Receptors

Nicotinic Receptors

Adrenergic Receptors

Serotonergic Receptors

Biochemical Pharmacology of Pain

Receptors, Neurotransmitters and Neuropeptides

- Corticolimbic structures
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- melatonin

Understanding this Sibling Rivalry

Sleep Disorders Worsen Pain

- neuropathic,
- musculoskeletal,
- headache/migraine,
- idiopathic pain disorders
- Fibromyalgia
- PTSD
- **Promote Addictive Behaviors**

Pain Disorders Worsen Sleep Regulation

- Circadian Rhythm Dysregulation
- Fatigue, Anxiety, Depression, Insomnia
- Restless Legs
- Parasomnias
- Sleep Breathing Disorders
- **Promotes Addictive Behaviors**

Linked Dilemmas?

Pain/Disorders

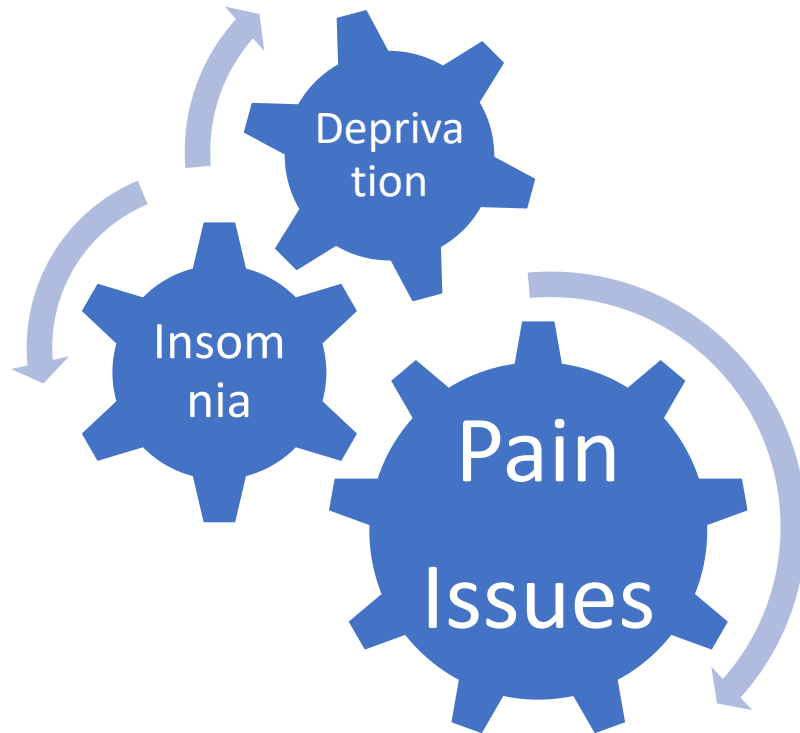
- Varied Presentations
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Sleep/Disorders

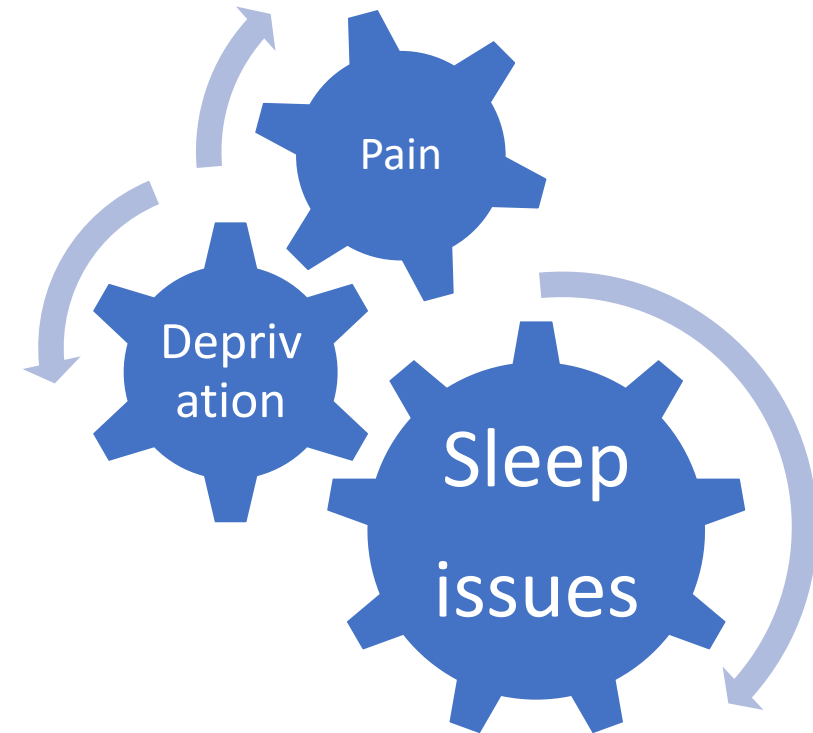
- Varied Presentations
- Many Complex Disorders
- Treatments are Complex
- Contributing physiological issues
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Changes in Bidirectional Perceptions

Past



Current



Sleep Dysregulation/Deprivation



Sleep-Wake Disorders and Chronic Pain: Reciprocal and Interactive Effects

As the patient spend more time in Bed

- Basic circadian cycle is **disrupted**
- Basic physiologic rhythm of sleep is **lost**

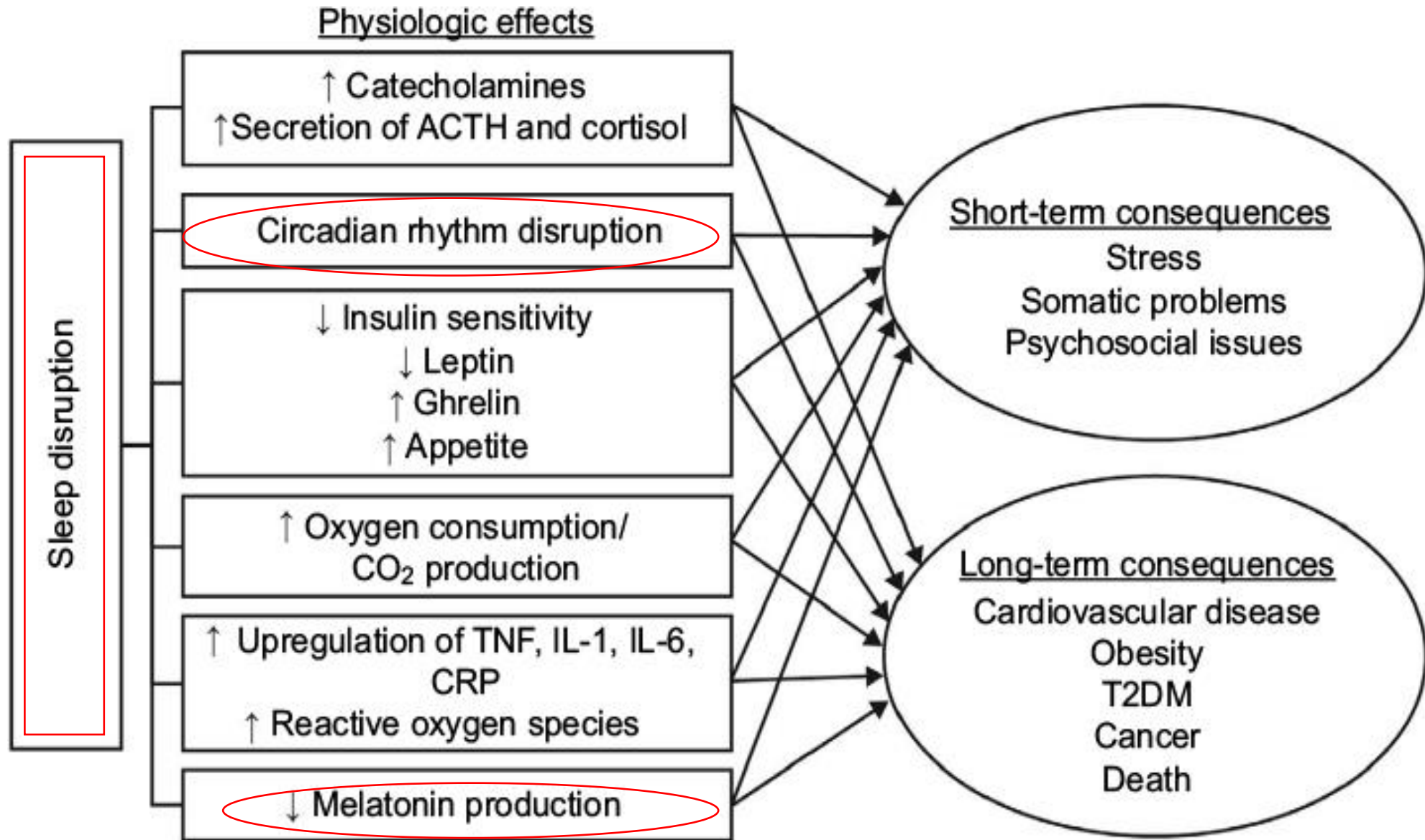
Lack of movement and sleep leads to

- more pain
- further sleep disruption
- dysphoria
- more fatigue.
- Sleep deprivation produces hyperalgesia changes according to most studies

Circadian Rhythm Disruptors

- Cancer
- Alcohol
- Poor liver function
- Leaky Gut
- Depression
- Melatonin Production
- Shift work
- Loss of Sleep wake regulators
- Altered adenosine levels
- Pain
- Irregular metabolism in the day/night
- Micro awakening
- Altered sleep REM/SWS structures
- Parasomnia
- Snore, SRBD
- Insomnia
- Traumatic Disorders

Sleep Dysregulation's Impact



[Neuropsychopharmacology](#). 2020 Jan; 45(1):
205–216.

Published online 2019 Jun 17.

doi: [10.1038/s41386-019-0439-z](#)

PMCID: PMC6879497




PMID: [31207606](#)

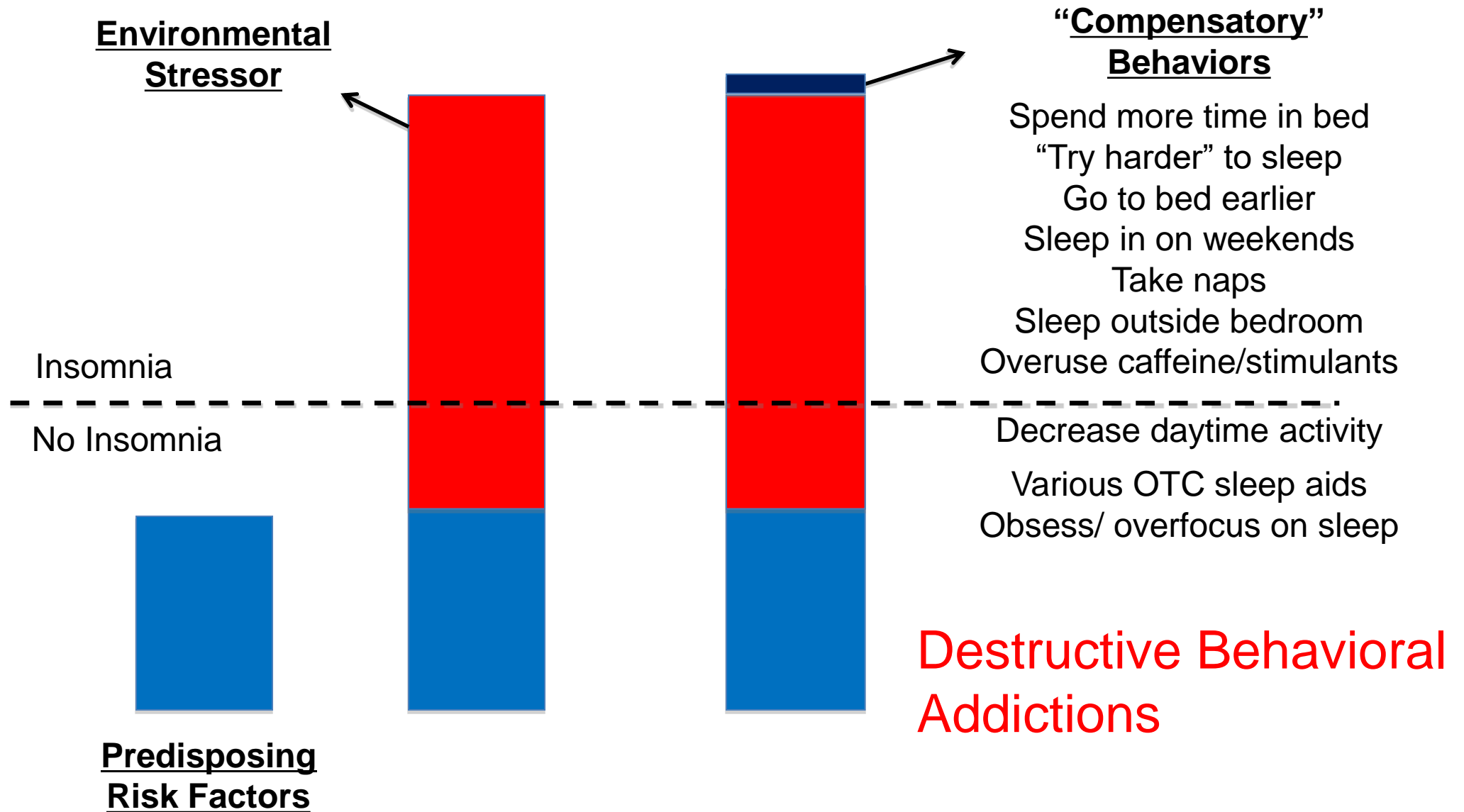
Sleep deficiency and chronic pain: potential underlying mechanisms and
clinical implications

Analgesic
Opioid system
↓ Responsivity to opioids
Monoaminergic - Dopamine
↓ Dopamine D2 receptor activity
Monoaminergic - Norepinephrine
↑ Norepinephrine transporter mRNA in LC, norepinephrine levels in blood
Orexin signaling
↓ Orexin-A in hypothalamus, plasma, bone marrow
↑ Orexin-A in hypothalamus, LC, cortex, CSF
Melatonin
↓ Melatonin levels in blood (mediated through light exposure at night)
Endocannabinoids
↑ Endocannabinoids in blood

Analgesic and/or Hyperalgesic
Monoaminergic - Serotonin
↓ Serotonin 1A receptor sensitivity
↑ Extracellular serotonin in basal forebrain
↑ Plasma serotonin metabolites
HPA axis
↑ Cortisol (indirect effects on pain through interplay with immune system)

Hyperalgesic
Adenosine signaling
↑ Adenosine (A2A receptor mediated)
Nitric oxide signaling
↑ NO in basal forebrain, PAG, cortex
Immune system
↑ Prostaglandins (PGE2)
↑ Cytokines (IL-1, IL-6, TNF)

System/mediator property:	Effect of sleep deficiency on system/mediator:
 Analgesic	
 Analgesic/hyperalgesic	↑ Activating
 Hyperalgesic	↓ Deactivating



Sleep Related Breathing Disorders

UARS
flow-limited breaths
*subtle detection

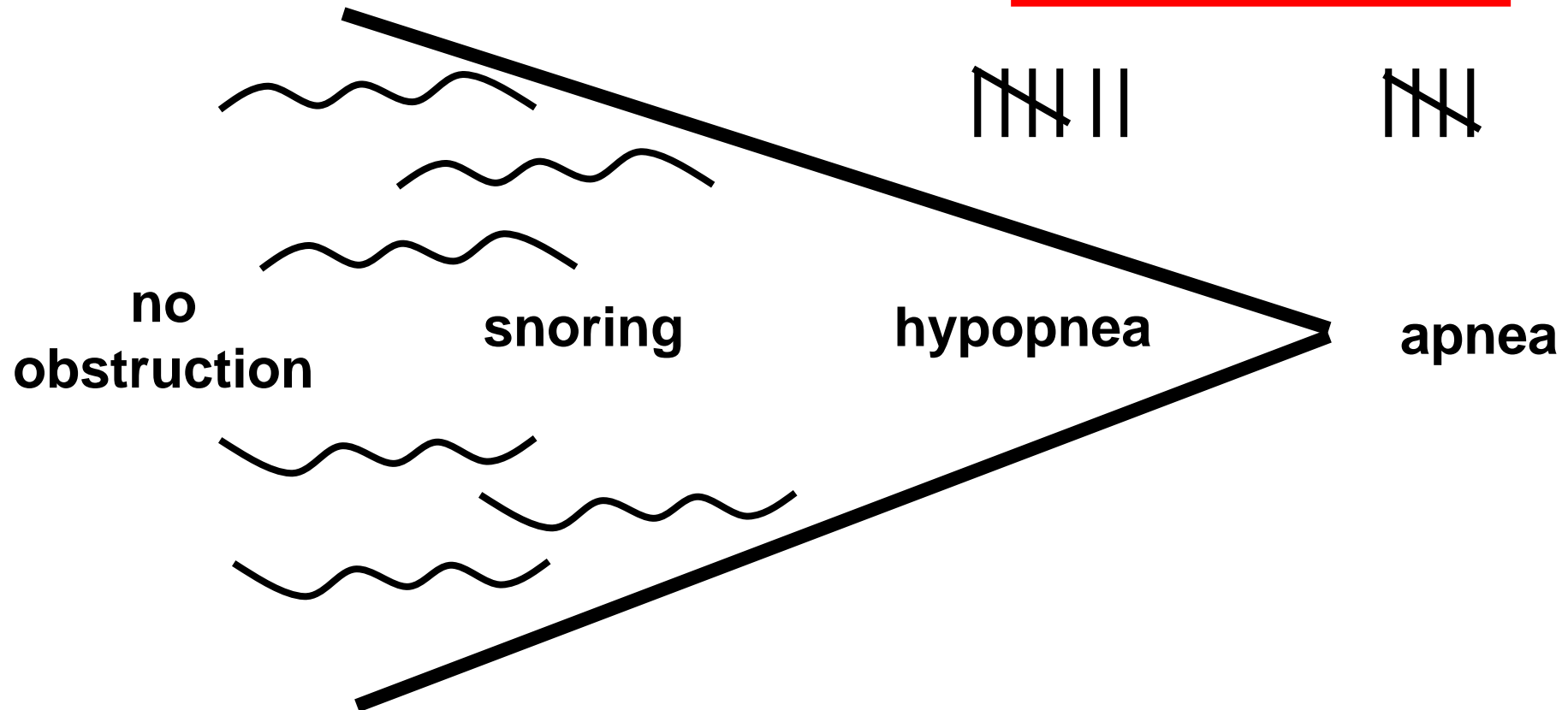
AHI (OSA only)

<5 none

5-14 mild

15-29 mod

30+ severe





Medical Practices are in part Behavioral Health



Addictive Behaviors share key Neurobiological features

- **Involve pathways of reward and reinforcement by:**
 - neurotransmitter dopamine and prefrontal cortex
- **Brain's learning mechanism** (conscious/unconscious)
- **Mental health issues**
 - Likely accompany
- **Often accompany**
 - undiscovered health conditions
- **Cognitive drives:**
 - Past Memories, rewards and motivations
- **Continued to be pursued despite**
Physical and psychological harm

How do you Que up both Sleep/Pain patients pre and post pain onset

Sleep/Pain History (**before and current**)

- Sleep Disruptors History
- Insomnia history pre-post
- Sleep Breathing history pre-post
- Daytime/night time routine history
- Meal/Eating timing history

Pre Visit/Office Support

- Short simple questionnaires
- Staff intake interviews
- Cognitive Behavior Therapy (**BBT**)

INSOMNIA SCREENING QUESTIONNAIRE

- Is a screening tool used to guide the providers in the clinical evaluation of primary sleep disorders and insomnia.

Diagnostic Domains:

- 1) Insomnia: Q1-6 2)
- 2) Psychiatric Disorders: Q7-10 3)
- 3) Circadian Rhythm Disorder: Q11 4)
- 4) Movement Disorders: Q12-13 5)
- 5) Parasomnias Q14 6)
- 6) Sleep Disordered Breathing (Sleep Apnea): Q15-17

insomnia screening questionnaire - JPS Health Network

CBT/**BBT**: Event => Thoughts => Feelings => Behaviours



Skills change behaviors meds do not

INSOMNIA JEOPARDY

WAYS IN WHICH PEOPLE HAVE WRONGED ME	STRANGE NOISES	DISEASES I PROBABLY HAVE	MONEY TROUBLES	WHY DID I SAY/DO THAT?	IDEAS FOR A SCREENPLAY
\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10
\$20	\$20	\$20	\$20	\$20	\$20
\$30	\$30	\$30	\$30	\$30	\$30
\$40	\$40	\$40	\$40	\$40	\$40
\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50

Posted By: Bonnie Ricketts 

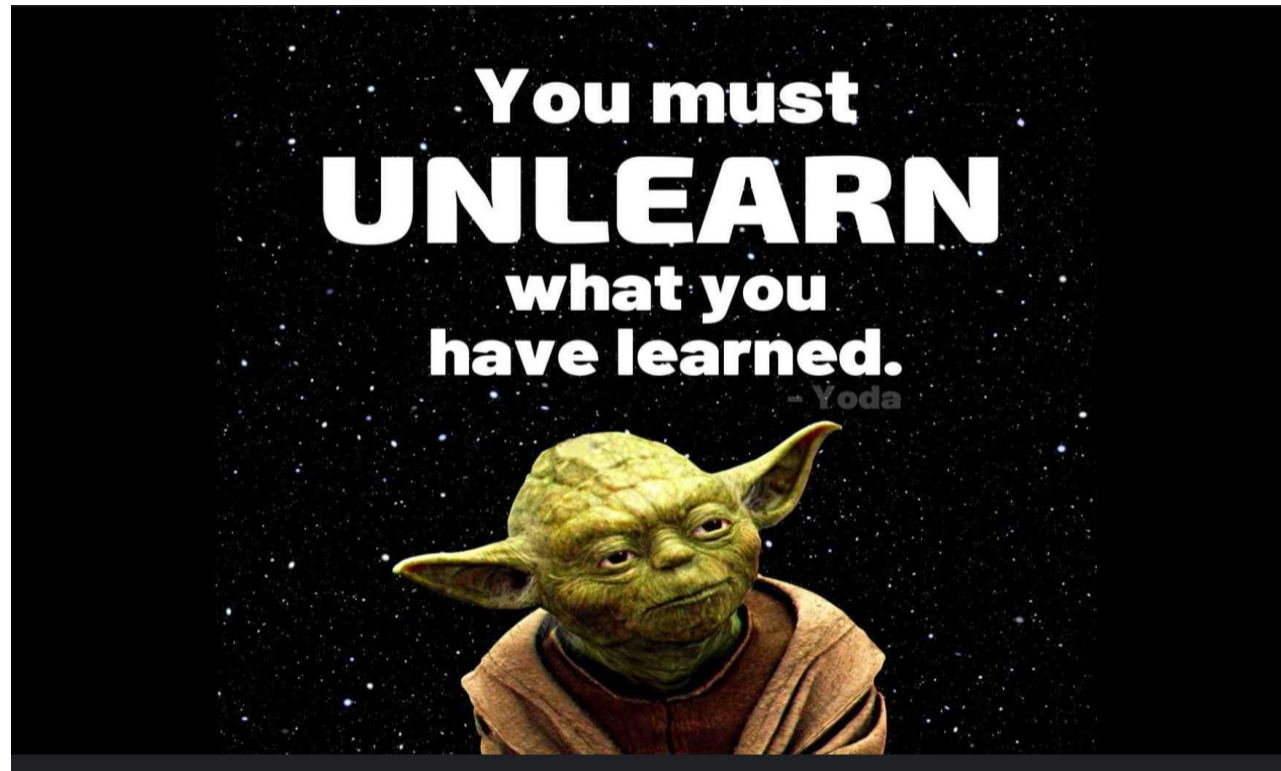
(Audience Jeopardy)

He was in Star Wars with Luke Skywalker.

He quoted this:

“You must unlearn what you have learned”

Who is Yoda?




Behavioral Therapies at work

- Paradoxical intention
 - Explicit instruction to **stay awake when they go to bed**
 - Aim is to reduce anxiety associated with trying to fall asleep
- Cognitive restructuring
 - **Alter irrational beliefs about sleep**
 - provide accurate information that counteracts false beliefs
- Imagery training (ABC)
 - **Patient imagines 6 common objects** (candle, kite, fruit, hourglass, blackboard, light bulb) emphasis on imagining shape, colour, texture

Thought Stopping

Words create pictures in the conscious/unconscious

- Interrupt unwanted pre-sleep cognitive activity:
 - repeat sub-vocally 'blue dog' every 3 sec (articulatory suppression)
- To yell sub-vocally and vocally "stop"  (thought stopping)
- Create progression of images linked to letters or numbers (A - apple)

A goal without a plan is a wish.

Chatterbox
THERAPY
SMART GOALS

S

PECIFIC

WHAT DO YOU WANT TO ACCOMPLISH? WHO NEEDS TO BE INCLUDED? WHEN DO YOU WANT TO DO THIS? WHY IS THIS A GOAL?



M

EASUREABLE

THE SUCCESS TOWARD MEETING THE GOAL CAN BE MEASURED. ANSWERS THE QUESTION—HOW? HOW WILL YOU KNOW IF YOU'VE SUCCESSFULLY MET YOUR GOAL?



A

TTAINABLE

GOALS ARE REALISTIC AND CAN BE ACHIEVED IN A SPECIFIC AMOUNT OF TIME AND ARE REASONABLE. DO THEY HAVE THE SKILLS REQUIRED TO ACHIEVE THE GOAL?



R

ELEVANT

THE GOALS ARE ALIGNED WITH CURRENT OBJECTIVES THAT ARE ALIGNED IN A SPECIFIC AREA; INCLUDE THE EXPECTED RESULT. WHY AM I SETTING THIS GOAL NOW?



T

IME

GOALS HAVE A CLEARLY DEFINED TIME-FRAME INCLUDING A TARGET OR DEADLINE DATE. MAKE SURE THEY DON'T GO ON FOREVER.



SLEEP HYGIENE PRACTICES



Medical journals and sleep experts have identified certain habits that negatively affect sleep and others that improve it. Follow some of these sleep hygiene tips to make the best out of your time sleeping.

-  Go to sleep at the same time every night **01**
-  Keep daytime naps below 20 minutes **02**
-  Avoid phones and other electronic screens at least 30 minutes before bedtime **03**
-  Keep your bedroom pitch black at night **04**
-  Maintain your bedroom temperature between 60°F and 67°F **05**
-  Only use your bed for sleep and sex **06**
-  Wear socks to help signal the body that it's bedtime **07**
-  Avoid large meals before sleeping **08**
-  Add some white noise to your bedroom **09**
-  Avoid alcohol and narcotics **10**

For the full list of updated sleep hygiene practices to sleep better, visit **[RestedLife.com](https://www.RestedLife.com)**

Sleep Environments: What the ears hear and body feels



65-67

THE SOUND RAINBOW

Some noises, like doors slamming or dogs barking, can interrupt rest or concentration, while other sounds can help you relax, clear your mind, and promote better sleep.

(((WHITE NOISE)))

White noise is made up of all frequencies that are audible to the human ear. Energy is equally distributed across these frequencies, and this equal distribution creates a consistent humming sound.



USE IT FOR

- Sound masking
- Managing tinnitus
- Increasing concentration
- Improving sleep and relaxation
- Enhancing privacy

(((PINK NOISE)))

Pink noise consists of all frequencies that are audible to the human ear, but energy is not equally distributed across them. The energy is more intense at lower frequencies, which makes it deeper than white noise.



USE IT FOR

- Falling asleep faster
- Staying asleep longer
- Blocking disruptive noises
- Improving memory

YOGASLEEP

(((BROWN NOISE)))

Sometimes referred to as red noise, brown noise has higher energy at lower frequencies and is deeper and stronger than white noise. However, brown noise and white noise sound similar to the human ear.



USE IT FOR

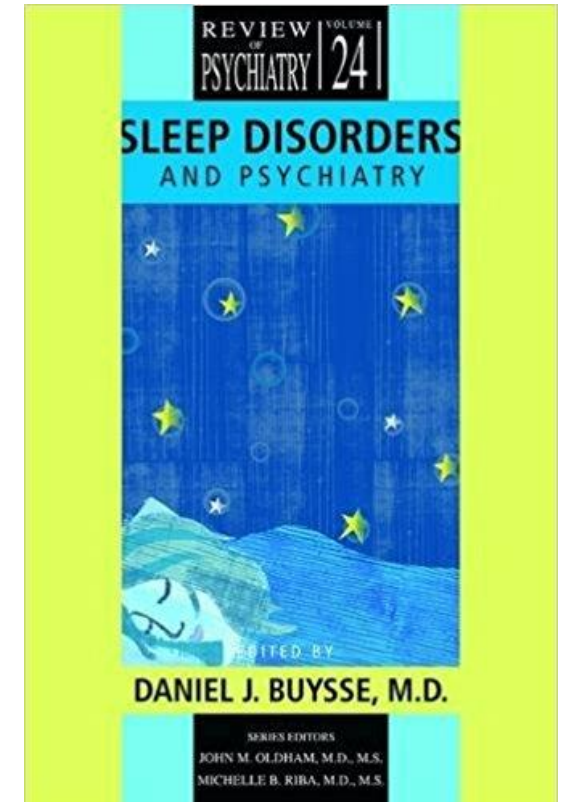
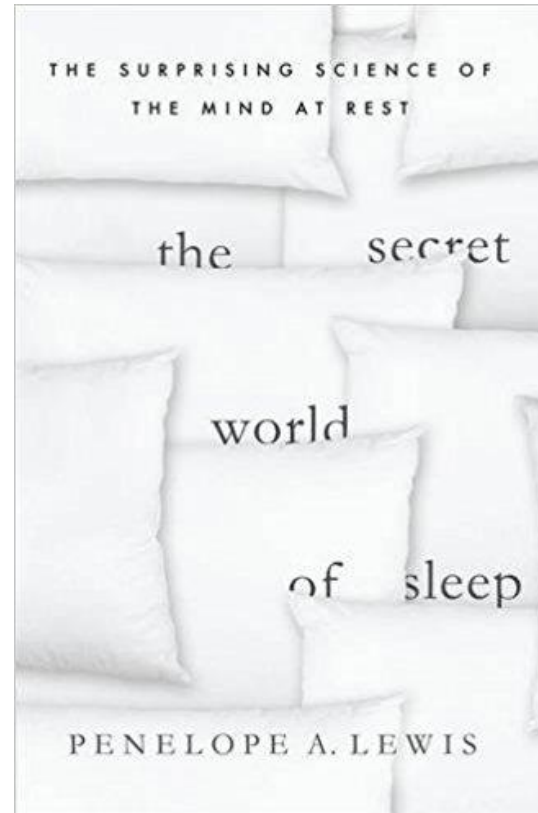
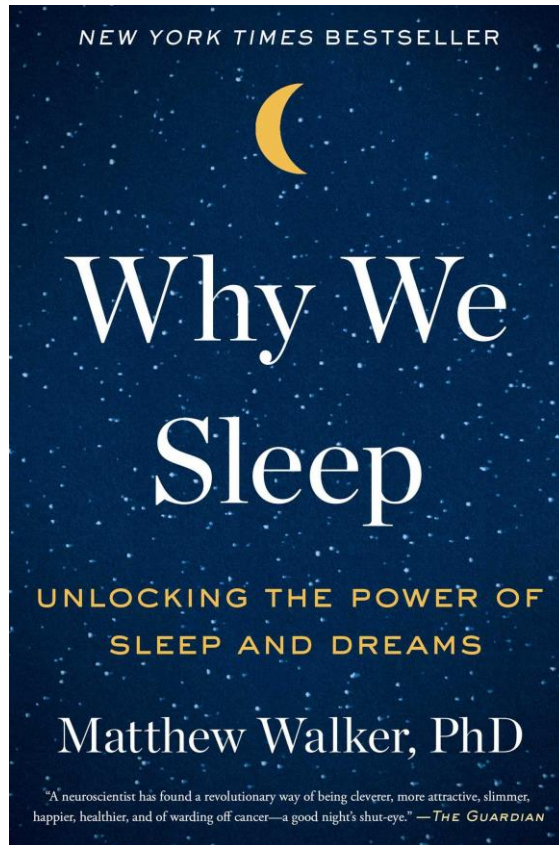
- Relaxation
- As a sleep aid
- Noise-blocking
- Improved focus

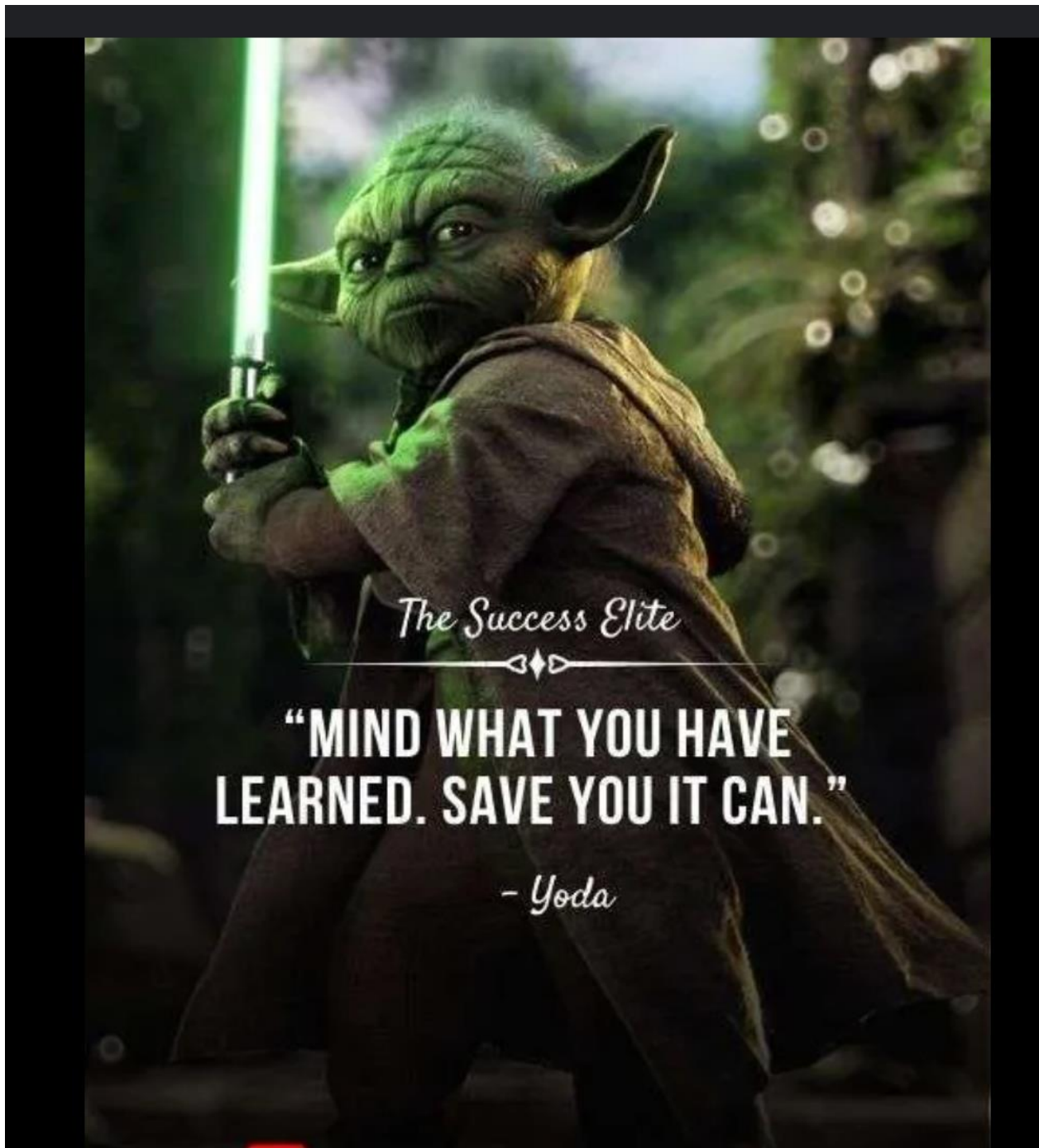
Take home points: “Interventions often need to begin with you”

- **Sleep deprivation and circadian disruption predisposes individuals to**
 - future and or worsening pain control,
 - impaired cognitive function,
 - metabolic dysregulation and
 - confounding addictive patterns.
- **Suspect it in all pain disorders**
- Sleep disturbances can complicate the course of recovery from pain and substances.
- **Non-pharmacologic intervention:**
 - Brief Behavioral Therapy (BBT) effective in reducing acute and chronic pain conditions.
- Sleep consults are warranted but may take time. (3-6 months)

Your now up to the Game







The Success Elite



**“MIND WHAT YOU HAVE
LEARNED. SAVE YOU IT CAN.”**

- Yoda

Any Questions?

Bill Davies, PAC, RRT





"Rover really put up a battle last night,
dear, when I put him out."

