INFORMATION FOR PATIENTS

Opioid (Narcotic) Analgesics for Chronic Non-Cancer Pain

Our goal is to provide safe, effective care of our clients while following College of Physician and College of Nurses guidelines. We work with our clients to identify and manage the underlying pain problem(s), implement alternative treatments and minimize or discontinue controlled substance use. It is not our practice to prescribe controlled substances long term.

What Is Chronic Pain?

Chronic pain is pain that lasts for more than 6 months, or pain that lasts longer than expected after an injury or an illness. Chronic pain may also be caused by ongoing inflammation from arthritic conditions.

What Causes Chronic Pain?

Chronic pain can be caused by many different conditions, including the following:

Back pain

- Neuropathic pain
- Osteoarthritis

- Fibromyalgia
- Cancer

Why Should Chronic Pain Be Treated?

Rheumatoid arthritis

31% of Canadians suffer from chronic pain, but only 1/3 of sufferers are treated. Since early treatment is most effective, it is important to tell your doctor or nurse about your pain, so that treatment can begin sooner, rather than later. Reducing your pain can improve the quality of your life, and increase your ability to function and take care of yourself.

How Can Chronic Pain Be Treated?

The treatment of chronic pain usually involves several approaches, including medication, education, and physical and occupational therapy, and will depend on your pain problem. Treatment may start with medication, such as an anti-inflammatory drug. However, treatment with an opioid may be considered when simple pain medications are not enough to relieve pain.

What Is Opioid Medication?

An opioid analgesic is a narcotic medication. It blocks the sensation or perception of pain, but does not eliminate the source of pain.

The main reason for using an opioid (narcotic) analgesic for chronic non-cancer pain is to make the pain tolerable, in order to increase your ability to function.

There are long-acting and short-acting opioids. When simple pain medication and weak or short-acting opioids no longer relieve pain, and pain interferes with your daily activities, the next step is to use strong, or long-acting opioids. Around the clock long-acting pain medication may be prescribed to provide constant pain relief.

What Are the Side Effects?

Although opioid analgesics can produce side effects (drowsiness, confusion, nausea, and constipation) these can be reduced by slowly increasing the dose of the drug, and by using anti-nausea drugs and bowel stimulants. When taken as prescribed, pain medications will not depress your respiration or prevent you from breathing normally.

Misconceptions About Pain Medications

Studies show that drug addiction is rare (although physical dependence usually occurs), when opioid are given carefully and patients are monitored closely.

Follow-Up

It is important that you follow all directions given for your medication as prescribed, and keep your appointments with your doctor. However, don't be afraid to tell you doctor if your medication is not effectively controlling your pain, or if the number of daily doses is interfering with your life. It may take time to reach the correct dose and the right combination for you.



BRIEF PAIN INVENTORY

Patient Name:											Date:												
1.	. Throughout our lives, most of us have had pain from time to time (such as Have you had pain other than these everyday kinds of pain during the last \square Yes \square No															idach	ies, s	prain	s, an	nd too	othacl	nes).	
								Right			Left		L.	eft.	7	Righ	t						
								Tand			A hour		The state of the s			had							
2.	On the diagram, please shade the area(s) where you feel pain. 7 Put an X on the area that hurts the most.								7.	Circle the past weel							during	the					
3.						ircling vorst					pest	,	Α.	General a 0 1 Does not	ctivity 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 Compl	10 etely
	0 No Pain	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		9 in as ba can ima			В.	interfere Mood								interf	eres
4.						ircling east ii					oest			0 1 Does not interfere	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 Comple interfe	
	0 No Pain	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		9 in as ba can ima			C.	Walking a 0 1 Does not interfere	bility 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 Comple interfe	
5.						ircling avera		ne nu	mber	that b	pest		ח	Normal w	ork (in	clude	s hoth	work	oute	ide th	e hon	ne & ho	usework)
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	0 No Pain	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		9 n as ba can im				Does not nterfere								Compl interf	etely
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	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10												
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	Pain								you	ı can in	nagine			0 1 Does not interfere	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 Compl interfe	
													G	. Enjoyme	ent of lif	fe							
													J	0 1 Does not interfere	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 Compl interfe	



8.	Circle the word(s) that	best describe(s)	your pain:	14.	I prefer to take my pain medications:						
9.	Tingling Radiating Shooting Stabbing Burning Deep Numb Lancinating Tearing What pain medications	Cramping Boring Heavy Tender Splitting Piercing Aching Throbbing Sharp	Exhausting Continuous Penetrating Nagging Excruciating Unbearable Cutting Gnawing	15.	 On a regular basis Only when necessary I do not take pain medications I take my pain medications (in a 24-hour period): Not every day 1-2 times a day 3-4 times a day 5-6 times a day 						
J.	what pain medications	are you currently	rtaning:		More than 6 times a day						
10.	What pain medication	s have you taken	n in the past?	16.	Do you feel you need a stronger type of pain medication? 1 Yes 1 No 1 Uncertain						
11.	Other methods used t check all that apply):	o relieve my pain	n include (please	17.	Do you feel you need to take more of the pain medication than you doctor has prescribed?						
	 Warm Compresses Cold Compresses Relaxation technique Distraction Biofeedback Hypnosis Other (please special 	ues		18.	Are you concerned that you use too much pain medication? Tyes I No I Uncertain If yes, why?						
12.	In the past week, how medications provided that best shows how r	? Please circle th	e one percentage	19.	Are you having problems with side effects caused by your pain medication?						
	0% 10% 20% 30% 4 No relief	40% 50% 60%	70% 80% 90% 100% Complete relief		① Yes ② No If yes, what side effects?						
13.	If you take pain medic before the pain return Pain medication do 1 hour 2 hours	s?	y hours does it take	20.	Do you feel you need to receive further information about your pain medication? ① Yes ① No						
	① 3 hours ① 4 hours ① 5 to 12 hours ① More than 12 hours ① I do not take pain r			21.	Medications not prescribe by my doctor that I take for pain are:						



About your pain condition:

1. Please describe your chronicle pain condition, when did this start, how has it changed?
2. What investigations have you had for this condition (x-rays, CT, MRI, when, where)?
3. What specialists have you seen, when? What was the result?
4. What therapies have you tried in the past? Physiotherapy? Occupational therapy? Massage therapy? Did they help?
5. Do you have difficulties with mental health conditions such as anxiety or depression which may affect your pain control If so, is this something you're also being treated for? Please explain.
6. Are you willing to consider decreasing the dose of your pain medications if your physician recommends this?
7. Are you willing to consider other kinds of treatment?
8. Are you willing to see a pain specialist if your physician recommends it?



About your medication use:

1.	What pain medications are you taking now? What doses? How many tablets per month?
2.	What pain medications have you tried in the past?
3.	Do you ever run out of your medications early? Please explain.
4.	Do you ever increase doses of your pain medications yourself? Please explain.
5.	Do you ever borrow or buy more pain medications from other people?
6.	Do you ever mix pain medications with alcohol or recreational drugs?

