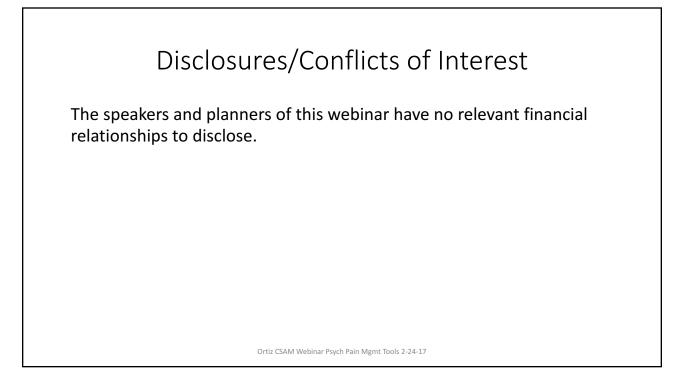
Psychological/Behavioral Strategies for Pain Management: Tools for PCPs to Use in a 20 Minute Visit

J. Alexis Ortiz, Ph.D.

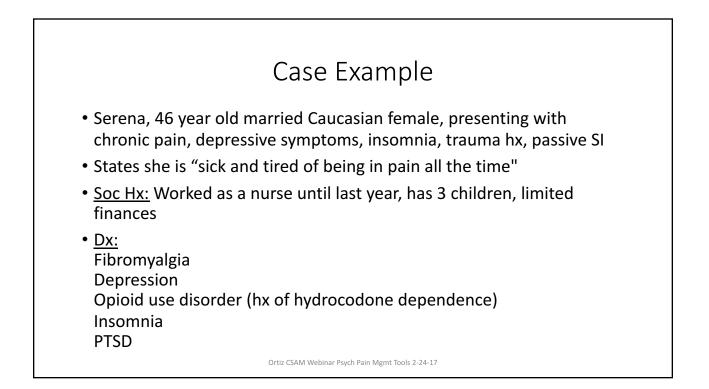
Attending Psychologist / Clinical Instructor Stanford University Addiction Medicine Program ortiza@stanford.edu

CSAM TAPC Webinar Friday February 24, 2017



Overview

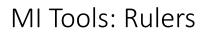
- Case example
- Tips and techniques from the following modalities:
 - Motivational Interviewing (MI)
 - Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT)
 - Dialectical Behavioral Therapy (DBT)
 - Acceptance and Commitment Therapy (ACT)
- Managing provider burnout
- Take home points
- Handouts: Resource list





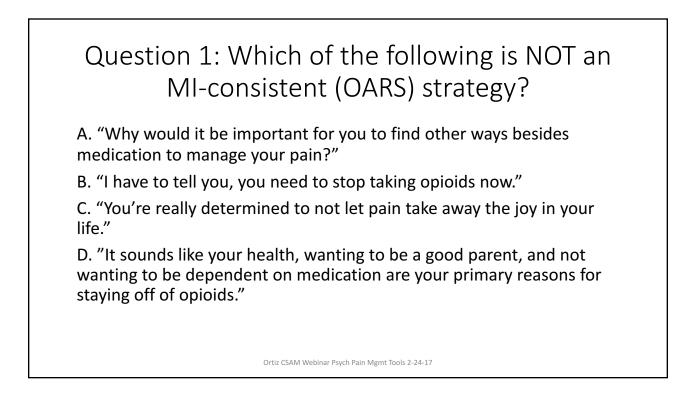


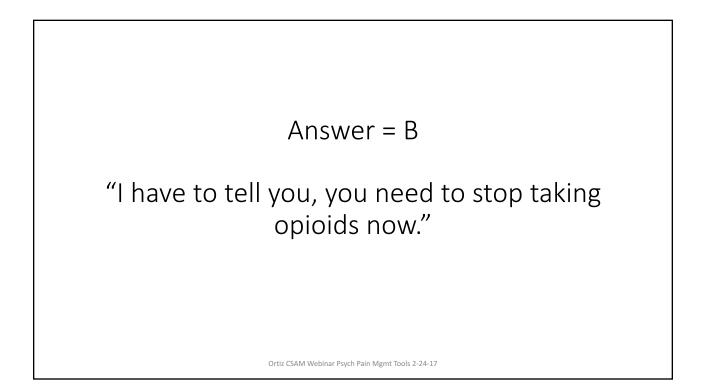
MI Too Co	ols: Ru nfider			•			,
On a scale of 0 to 10, how IMPORTANT is it for you right now to change?							
012 Not at all Important	34_	5	6	7	8_	9 Extre Impo	•
On a scale of 0 could make this	-	w CON	FIDE	NT ar	e you	that y	ou
012 Not at all Confident	34_	5_	6	7	8_	9 Extre Confi	•



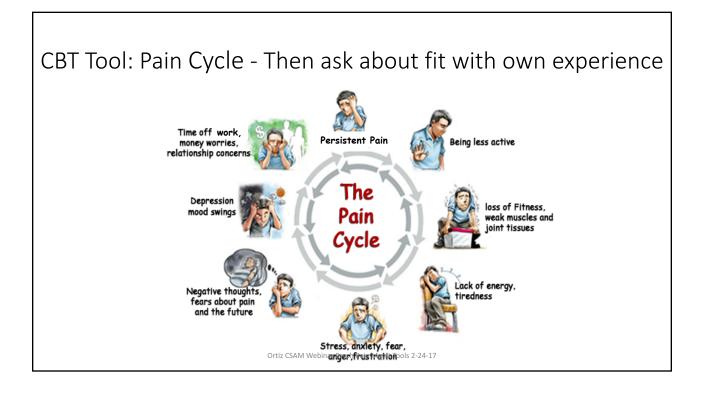
- "On a scale from 0 to 10, how <u>important</u> is it for you to..."
 - Find ways to live the life you want even if you have pain?
 - Quit opioids?
 - Adhere to a pain management program?
- "On a scale from 0 to 10, how <u>confident</u> are you in your ability to..."
- "On a scale from 0 to 10, how <u>ready</u> are you to..."
- After **EACH QUESTION** ask follow-up: "Why a [number] and not [a lower number]?"
- Can also ask: What would help get you from a [number] to a [higher number]?" / "What would have to happen?"

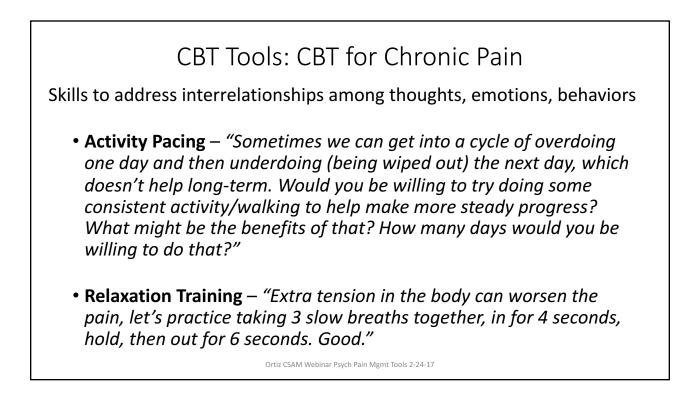
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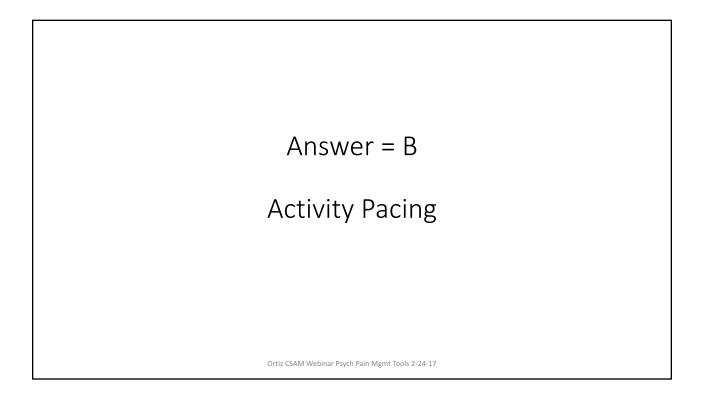


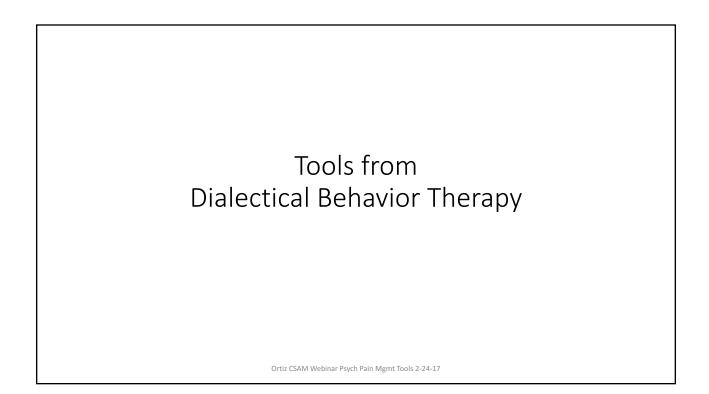


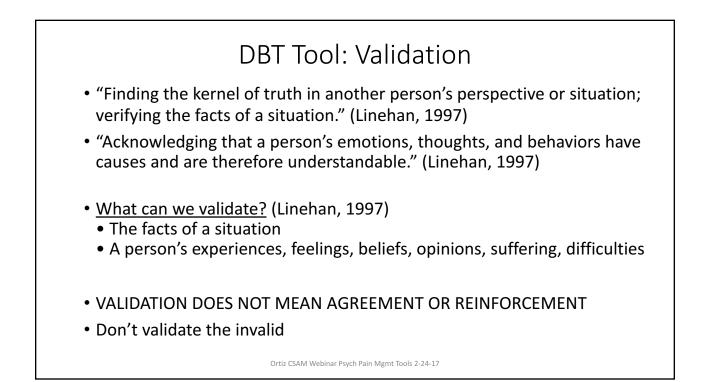
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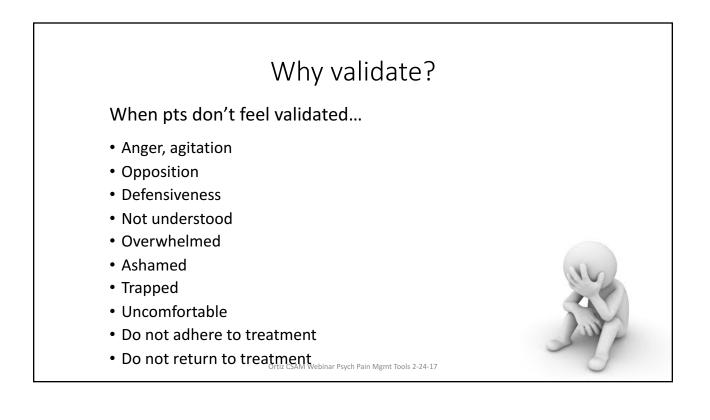
Question 2: Serena states "I work better having one really productive day, even though I end up paying for it later", which CBT technique would be most indicated?

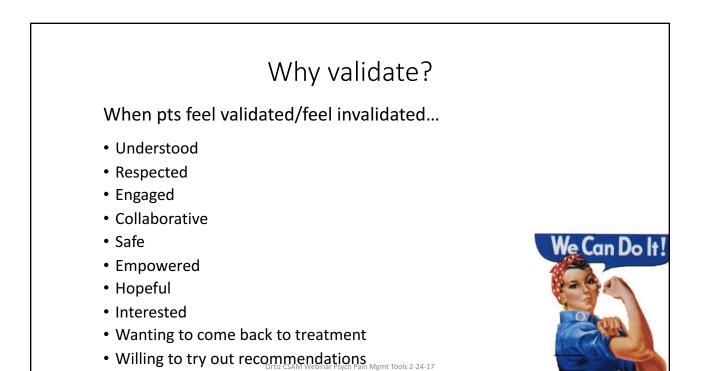
- A. Behavior Activation
- **B.** Activity Pacing
- C. Thought Stopping
- D. Relaxation Training











	Scandinavian Journal of Pain	PAIN							
ELSEVIER journal homepage: www.ScandinavianJournalPain.com									
Original experimental									
I see you're in pain – Tl people with chronic pa	he effects of partner validation on emotions in iin								
Sara M. Edlund ª.*, Maria L. Carlsson ª, Steven J. Linton ª, Alan E. Fruzzetti ^b , Maria Tillfors ^a									
* Center for Health and Medical Psychology (CHAMP). School of Law, Psychology and Social Work, Örebro University, Sweden * Department of Psychology 298, University of Nevada, Reno, USA									
HIG HLIG HTS									
 Validation communicates understanding and acceptance of the other person's experience. We examine feasibility and effects of a brief validation training in chronic pain couples. The training increases validation and decreases invalidation in spouses to people with chronic pain. This is associated with decreases in negative affect in people with chronic pain. This suggests the usefulness of further research on validation with these couples. 									
ARTICLE INFO	A B S T R A C T								
Article history: Received 6 May 2014 Received in revised form 14 July 2014 Accepted 20 July 2014 Available online xxx	Background and aims: Chronic pain not only affects the person in pain, but can also impact on relationships with loved ones. Research shows that chronic pain is associated in marital relationships, which in turn is related to a variety of negative outcomes such distress and conflict within the family. This suggests that couples where chronic physica also struggle with emotional pain and relationship problems, and thus targeting relative relations.	with difficulties as psychological Il pain is present							
Keywendi: Chronic pain Validation Invalidation Partner communication Acctor Emotion regulation	interpersonal functioning might be helpful for these couples. Although studies in this are their numbers are few. In the present study, validation as a way of communicating handling emotional expression in interpersonal interactions. Validation communicate and acceptance of the other person's experience, and it has been shown to have a down- on negative emotions. It has previously been demonstrated to be important for these co- alism of the present study was to investigate if a brief rationing session in validation for spou in more validating and fewer invalidating responses towards their partners with pain, and if changes in these behavioural responses were associated with changes in emotion and partner with pain. Methods: Participants were 20 couples where at least one partner reported chronic	is suggested for sequenting effect uples. However, h. Therefore, the ses would result d to investigate pain level in the pain. The study							
	employed a within-groups design in which spouses of people with pain received val (without their partner's knowledge), and their validating and invalidating responses wer post-intervention using a reliable observational scale. Also, positive and negative affec pain level in the persons with pain were rated pre- and post-intervention. Results: Results showed that the validation training was associated with increased decreased invalidating responses in the partners. Their spouses with chronic pain report negative affect from pre- to post-training. Increased validating responses and decreased invalidating responses towards the person had an immediate positive impact on emotions in the other person. (recupice/meticing/straining	idation training e rated pre- and t and subjective validating and ed a decrease in idation training, with pain, which a promising tool							

Validation Stems (+)

1.) Pt: "I just need pain meds, that's the only thing that helps."

Pr: "I know you want help managing this pain, and I want to support you in that. We don't offer opioids, here is what we offer... have you tried X before?..."

2.) Pt: "You don't get it, I've been through all this stuff before, I'm just exhausted."

Pr: "It makes sense that you feel exhausted given being in pain for so long, and yet you're here today, I see that there's a part of you that wants to find another way to manage this pain."

3.) Pt: "Doctors keep telling me to just meditate, that's not going to make my pain go away."

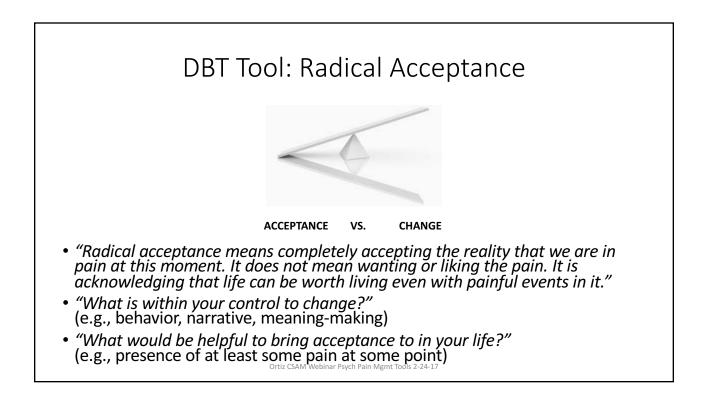
Pr: "You're feeling like those things won't make any difference. I understand that, at the same time, I can tell you many patients find them helpful. I can recommend some apps, books, or programs so you can check it out for yourself, which would you prefer?"

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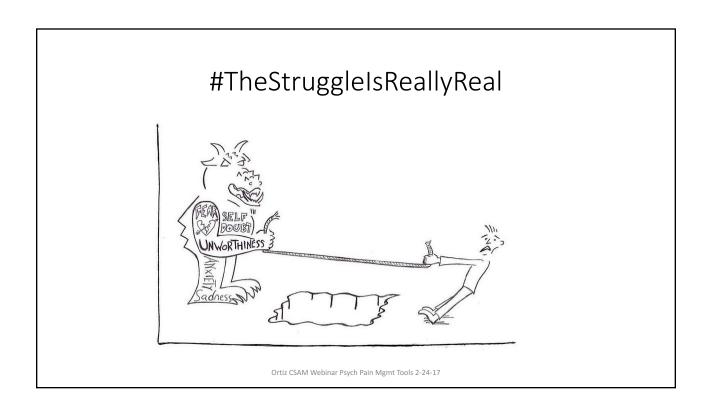


- <u>STOP</u>
- <u>Take a step back</u>
- Observe: use 5 senses, acknowledge the pain, notice what else is present besides pain
- <u>Proceed mindfully</u>: Primary goal? Top 3 reasons why I want to stay off opioids? What would make things better/worse (that is in my control) right now?
- Practice with pt:
 - "Ok, let's try this together, let's stop, take 3 breaths, what do you notice in and outside of your body right now, what can you do for yourself in this moment?"





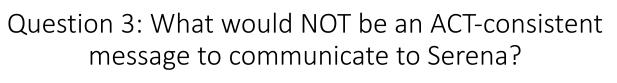




ACT for Chronic Pain

- ACT is less about making pain go away and more about getting disentangled from thoughts/feelings and getting pts moving in a direction that is important to them.
- Where is their focus/effort? Is the pt's life about trying to not feel pain or about building a rich, full, meaningful life?
- What thoughts/stories are they fused with?
 ACT is about living life from the feet up, not the head down
- "What has pain been keeping you from doing that is important to you?"
- "How would your life look different if you were more focused on what mattered to you instead of trying to feel less pain?"



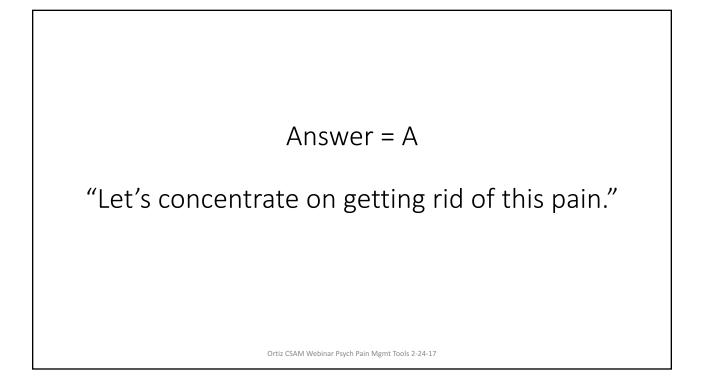


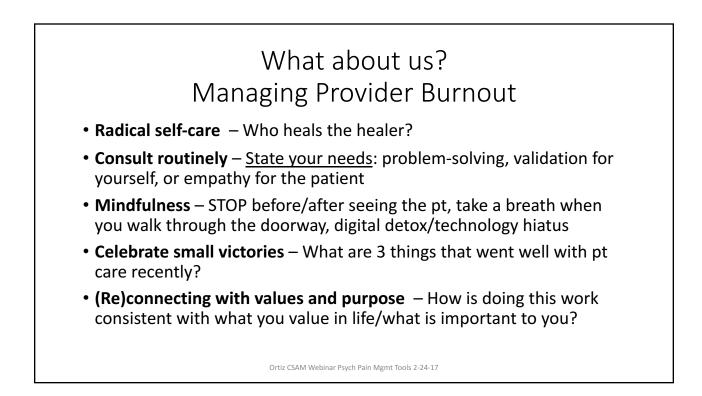
A. "Let's concentrate on getting rid of this pain."

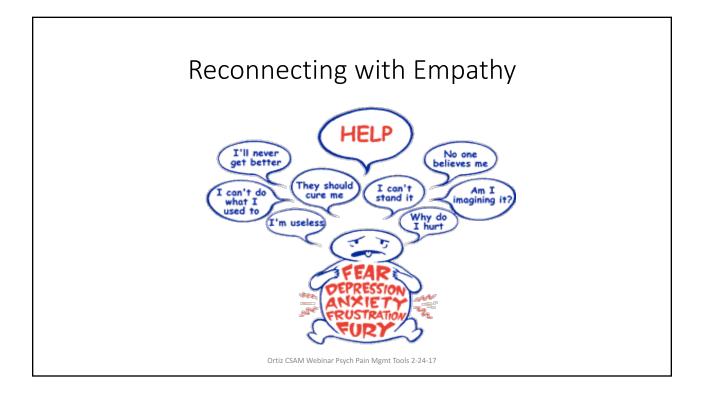
B. "I hear that you want the pain to go away, if you didn't have pain what would look different for you?"

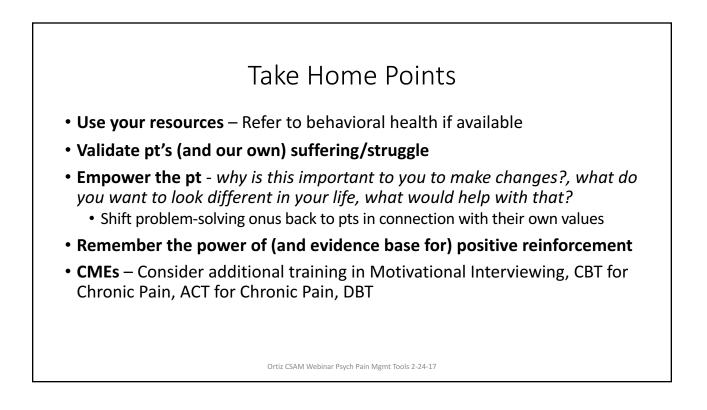
C. "What do you care about?"

D. "Would you be willing to have some pain in the service of pursuing the things that are important to you?"









You have BRAINS in your HEAD. You have FEET in your SHOES. You can STEER yourself in any DIRECTION you CHOOSE. -Dr. Seuss

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Thank you!

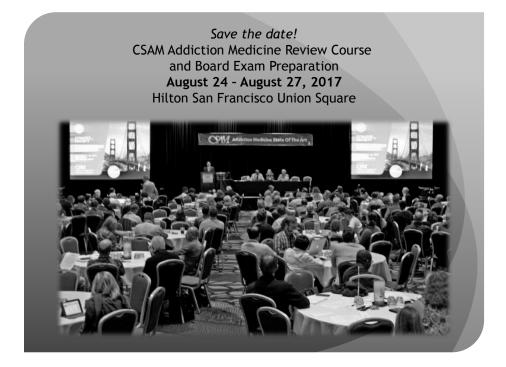
Questions?

Feedback?





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