

Objectives:

- Describe the epidemiology and terminology of pain, and the biopsychosocial aspects of the pain experience.
- Given a patient with a complaint of pain, assess the complaint including history, physical examination and diagnostic evaluations.
- Describe the biology and neurophysiology of the pain experience.
- Describe principles of effective pain management such as rational multimodal and polypharmacy approaches, selection of analgesics, dosage titration, management of breakthrough pain and anticipation of analgesic-induced adverse effect.
- Implement or recommend non-pharmacologic options to treat pain including self-care and behavioral modifications, referral to other practitioners, and use of integrative, complementary and alternative therapies.
- Recommend pharmacologic therapy that may include non-opioids, opioids, and adjuvant analgesics.
- Establish a patient-specific therapeutic goal and develop a monitoring plan including subjective and objective parameters to assess achievement of the goal, and potential toxicity.
- Use effective communication techniques when interacting with patients, families/caregivers, health care practitioners, payers, administrators and other individuals/groups when describing a pain complaint and management of pain.
- Describe barriers to effective pain management.

Teaching Methods:

- Students will work in interdisciplinary teams (modeling an interprofessional pain management team) not to exceed 20 members, led by a minimum of two faculty members from different disciplines. The following case will be addressed by the group, with a focus on the role of each discipline and how the team approach optimizes therapeutic outcomes.
- MJ is an older, slightly built Caucasian woman who presents to her community dentist complaining of a loose tooth and oral discomfort. After a thorough assessment it is discovered that she has breast cancer with metastases to the brain. Another complication is that she is receiving a bisphosphonate. The case will be used to illustrate all course objectives, covering her course from diagnosis, through cancer treatment and resultant pain complaints. Participants will learn to select and manage analgesics based on patient- and drug-specific variables. At the end of the case the patient has advanced disease (hospice-appropriate) and participants will address issues such as evaluating pain in a nonverbal patient, escalating pain and potential opioid intoxication
- During the last 30 minutes of class, the groups will convene for case closure and discussion of the transdisciplinary nature of pain management.

<p>2. Growing Pains – Can a Team Based Approach Revolutionize Pain Management?</p> <p>Collaboration led by</p> <p>Mary Lynn McPherson, Pharmacy</p>	<p>Participating faculty</p> <p>Sharon Gordon, Dentistry</p> <p>Rich Traub, Dentistry</p> <p>Doug Ross, Medicine</p> <p>Deborah McGuire, Nursing</p> <p>Karen Kaiser, Clin Prac Coord, UMMS</p> <p>John Cagle, Social Work</p>	<p>Max Enrollment: 100</p> <p>Location: Pharmacy Hall N203</p>
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