Information for Older Adults

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# FAST FACTS: Pain 101

Pain is an unpleasant sensory and emotional experience associated with actual or potential tissue damage. There are two main categories of pain: Acute Pain and Persistent or Chronic Pain.

### Acute Pain

- Has a distinct beginning
- Usually has a known cause
- Short lasting
- Common causes are trauma or postsurgical pain
- Persistent or Chronic Pain
  - Does not resolve in the expected amount of time
  - Often associated with damage to the body and psychological issues
  - May occur without any past injury or trauma
  - · Can vary in character and intensity over time
  - Chronic pain occurs at least half of the days for 6 months or more; after 6 months, is it called persistent pain

### Pain Assessment

- To determine the best course of treatment, your healthcare provider will perform a complete evaluation to determine:
  - o Underlying cause of pain
  - o Pain characteristics
  - Impact of pain on physical, emotional, and social functioning, and quality of life
- Your report of pain is the most reliable evidence of intensity and impact on function
  - Your healthcare provider should assess for pain at each visit and use a standard pain scale



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### Pain Management

- The goal of pain management is to find the correct balance between pain relief, functional impairment, and side effects of any medication used for to treat pain. A combination of drug and nondrug treatments may lower the dose of medications needed and reduce side effects from those medications.
- Nondrug treatment approaches may include physical and psychosocial therapies.
  - Physical Therapy examples: exercise (walking, tai chi, yogi), Acupuncture, TENS, Massage, Heat.
  - Psychosocial Therapy examples: Cognitive-Behavioral therapy, Guided Imagery with progressive muscle relaxation, Music, Meditation.

#### ✓ What Else You Should Do

- Write down and share information about your pain with your healthcare provider.
- Use a Pain Diary to note important information useful to the healthcare provider.
- Try a non-drug treatment and document the impact on your pain in your Pain Diary.

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#### Reference

Reuben DB, Herr KA, Pacala JT, et al. Geriatrics At Your Fingertips: 2021, 23rd Edition. New York: The American Geriatrics Society; 2021.