

Non-pharmacological Pain and Symptom Management DISTRACTION

Distraction is a way to relieve pain by engaging the mind on something that is enjoyable other than the pain experience. When a person's mind is focusing on something other than pain, the pain may be more tolerable.

Benefits of distraction:

- Decreases pain
- Increases relaxation
- Provides an opportunity to spend enjoyable time with other people or pets

Potential problems with distraction:

- When distraction successfully relieves pain, some staff or family may doubt the presence or severity of the pain.
- Older adult may become even more aware of pain when distraction ends.
- Older adults must be open to try distraction as a pain relief technique.

Methods of distraction:

- Watching TV or movies
- Animal assisted therapy or own pet
- Listening to audiobooks
- Relaxation apps on mobile devices
- Reading
- Playing games, puzzles
- Participating in hobbies

- Listening to music
- Deep breathing
- Drawing, coloring, painting, or doodling
- Virtual reality techniques
- · Enjoying familiar pictures
- Massage
- Humor

NOTE: The clinician should only administer non-drug therapies that are within their particular scope of practice. Follow the organizations policies and procedures regarding administration of non-drug therapies.

Revised November 2023

References

Arnstein, P., Shade, M., Herr, K., Young, H. & Fishman, S. (2023). Supporting caregivers who manage older adults' chronic pain: Lower risk strategies. American Journal of Nursing, 123(2), 46-52. doi: 10.1097/01.NAJ.0000919740.00088.93.

Benham S, et al. Immersive virtual reality for the management of pain in community-dwelling older adults. OTJR (Thorofare N J) 2019;39(2):90-6.

Chuan, A., Zhou, J.J., Hou, R.M., Stevens, C.J. and Bogdanovych, A. (2021), Virtual reality for acute and chronic pain management in adult patients: a narrative review. Anaesthesia, 76: 695-704. https://doi.org/10.1111/anae.15202.





Hsu HF, et al. The effect of music interventions on chronic pain experienced by older adults: a systematic review. J Nurs Scholarsh 2022;54(1):64-71.

Janevic, M. R., Shute, V., Connell, C. M., Piette, J. D., Goesling, J., & Fynke, J. (2020). The Role of Pets in Supporting Cognitive-Behavioral Chronic Pain Self-Management: Perspectives of Older Adults. Journal of Applied Gerontology, 39(10), 1088-1096. https://doi.org/10.1177/0733464819856270.

Kolasinski et al (2020). 2019 American College of Rheumatology/Arthritis Foundation Guideline for the Management of Osteoarthritis of the Hand, Hip and Knee. Arthritis & Rheumatology, 72(2), 220-233. Dol:10.1002/art.41142.

Ryckeghem MLV. Van Damme Stefaan. Eccleston C. Crombez G. (2018). The efficacy of attentional distracting and sensory monitoring in chronic pain patients: A meta-anaylsis. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cpr.2017.10.008.