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Cover: “From Maarten Moens, Ann De Smedt, Lisa Goudman, Peter Mariën, Jo Nijs, Patrick Herregodts, and Raf Brouns. HF10 Therapy for Chronic Back Pain in Patients with Nonoperated Kyphoscoliosis: The Importance of Preoperative Assessment.” (pp. 392–394)

PRESIDENT’S MESSAGE

Daniel B. Carr, MD, DABPM, FFPMANZCA (Hon.)

Endogenous Opioids’ Primary Role: Harmonizing Individual, Kin/Cohort, and Societal Behaviors

PERSPECTIVE & COMMENTARY

Commentary

Andrew J. Engel, MD, D. Scott Kreiner, MD, and Milan P. Stojanovic, MD

Finding an Answer: Comments on a Randomized Trial of Epidural Glucocorticoid Injections for Lumbar Spinal Stenosis

GENERAL SECTION

Original Research Articles

Samantha D. Outcalt, PhD, Christina Nicolaidis, MD, MPH, Matthew J. Bair, MD, MS, Laura J. Myers, PhD, Edward J. Miech, EdD, and Marianne S. Matthias, PhD

A Qualitative Examination of Pain Centrality Among Veterans of Iraq and Afghanistan Conflicts

Our aim was to gain a richer understanding of pain centrality from the perspective of patients with chronic pain. We identified three themes that characterized pain centrality: 1) control, 2) acceptance, and 3) preoccupation. Five characteristics distinguished changes in centrality over time: 1) biopsychosocial viewpoint, 2) activity level, 3) pain communication, 4) participation in pain management, and 5) social support. This study highlights pain centrality as important in the overall patient experience of chronic pain.

Aine Egan, BSc, Olive Lennon, PhD, Camillus K. Power, MD, and Brona M. Fullen, PhD

“I’ve Actually Changed How I Live”–Patients’ Long-Term Perceptions of a Cognitive Behavioural Pain Management Program

This study examined, using qualitative methodology, patients’ perceptions of participating in a cognitive behavioural pain management programme. Long-term, patients continue to use strategies learnt on the programme to manage their pain and improve their quality of life.

SPINE SECTION

Original Research Article

Daisuke Kurosawa, MD, Eiichi Murakami, MD, PhD, Hiroshi Ozawa, MD, PhD, Hiroaki Koga, MD, PhD, Toyohiko Isu, MD, PhD, Yasuhiro Chiba, MD, PhD, Eiji Abe, MD, PhD, Eiki Unoki, MD, PhD, Yoshiro Musha, MD, PhD, Keisuke Ito, MD, PhD, Shinsuke Katoh, MD, PhD, and Takuhiro Yamaguchi, PhD

A Diagnostic Scoring System for Sacroiliac Joint Pain Originating from the Posterior Ligament

We developed a diagnostic scoring system to help physicians distinguish between patients with SIJ pain originating from the posterior ligament and those with lumbar disc herniation (LDH) or lumbar spinal canal stenosis (LSS), based on multivariate logistic regression equation. The sum of the risk score for each patient ranged 0-9. This scoring system had a sensitivity of 90.3% and a specificity of 86.4% for a positivity cutoff point of 4.

continued.
Anil K. Sharma, MD, Yakov Vorobeychik, MD, PhD, Ronald Wasserman, MD, Jessica Jameson, MD, Maxim Moradian, MD, Belinda Duszynski, BS, and David J. Kennedy, MD

The Effectiveness and Risks of Fluoroscopically Guided Lumbar Interlaminar Epidural Steroid Injections: A Systematic Review with Comprehensive Analysis of the Published Data

Several members of the Spine Intervention Society Standards Division performed a systematic review assessing the effectiveness and risks of fluoroscopically-guided lumbar interlaminar epidural steroid injections. Studies suggest a lack of effectiveness of fluoroscopically-guided lumbar interlaminar epidural steroid injections in treating primarily axial pain regardless of etiology. Most studies on radicular pain due to lumbar disc herniation and stenosis do, however, report statistically significant short-term improvement in pain.

Whitney Scott, PhD, Aisling Daly, BA, Lin Yu, MSc, and Lance M. McCracken, PhD

Treatment of Chronic Pain for Adults 65 and Over: Analyses of Outcomes and Changes in Psychological Flexibility Following Interdisciplinary Acceptance and Commitment Therapy (ACT)

Older people with chronic pain showed significant improvements in functioning, mental health, chronic pain acceptance, and committed action following interdisciplinary Acceptance and Commitment Therapy (ACT). Secondary analyses provided partial support for associations between improvements in processes of psychological flexibility and improved functioning and mental health. Future research is needed to determine how to maximize the impact of ACT for older people with chronic pain.

Michael H. Andreae, MD, Robert S. White, MD, Kelly Yan Chen, BS, Singh Nair, MD, Charles Hall, PhD, and Naum Shaparin, MD

The Effect of Initiatives to Overcome Language Barriers and Improve Attendance: A Cross-Sectional Analysis of Adherence in an Inner City Chronic Pain Clinic

The results of this retrospective cross-sectional analysis of patients' adherence with scheduled appointments in an inner-city chronic pain clinic suggests that targeted initiatives including a pre-clinic reminder phone call in the patient's own language may help to overcome language barriers and improve access to care.

Line Caes, PhD, Liesbet Goubert, PhD, Patricia Devos, MA, Joris Verlooy, MD, Yves Benoit, MD, PhD, and Tine Vervoort, PhD

Personal Distress and Sympathy Differentially Influence Health Care Professional and Parents' Estimation of Child Procedure-Related Pain

Caregivers' pain estimations may have important implications for pediatric pain management decisions, with affective responses considered valuable in understanding pain estimations. Using a prospective design in children undergoing consecutive painful medical procedures, results indicate that higher levels of parental and physician's distress were related to higher child pain estimates. The current findings highlight the important role of caregivers' felt personal distress when faced with child pain, rather than sympathy, in influencing their pain estimates.

Melanie Racine, PhD, Elisabet Sánchez-Rodríguez, MSc, Santiago Gálan, MSc, Catarina Tomé-Pires, PhD, Ester Solé, PhD, Mark P. Jensen, PhD, Warren R. Nielson, PhD, Jordi Miró, PhD, Dwight E. Moulin, MD, and Manon Choinière, PhD

Factors Associated with Suicidal Ideation in Patients with Chronic Non-Cancer Pain

The results from this study revealed that suicidal thoughts are more strongly related to pain chronicity and certain psychosocial factors than how severe or debilitating the pain is. Many of these factors could potentially be modified by early identification of suicidal ideation and developing targeted cognitive interventions for suicidal at-risk patients.
Problematic Use of Prescription Opioids and Medicinal Cannabis Among Patients Suffering from Chronic Pain

Among pain patients, prevalence of problematic use of prescription opioids and medicinal cannabis was at least 17.1% and 10.6%, respectively. Problematic use of opioids and cannabis was more common in individuals using medications for longer periods of time, reporting higher levels of depression and anxiety and using alcohol or drugs. Problematic use of opioids was associated with higher levels of pain, and problematic use of cannabis was common among individuals using larger amounts of cannabis.

Cost and Efficacy Assessment of an Alternative Medication Compliance Urine Drug Testing Strategy

Alternative, qualitative urine drug screens provide a less expensive, faster, and more comprehensive evaluation of patient medication compliance and drug abuse. The vast majority of results were interpretable with qualitative results alone indicating a reduced need to automatically reflex to quantitation or provide quantitation for the majority of patients. This strategy highlights a successful approach using an alternative strategy for both the laboratory and physician to align clinical needs while being mindful of costs.

Differences in Pain Perception Between Men and Women of Reproductive Age: A Laser-Evoked Potentials Study

We investigated differences in pain perception between 19 men and 25 women of reproductive age by using Laser Evoked Potentials (LEPs). We found a significant gender-related difference in LEP amplitudes with lower mean values in men. No difference was found in LEP latencies or in subjective pain as assessed by Numerical rating scale from 0 to 10. The observed significant gender difference in LEP amplitude suggests that complex electrophysiological gender differences in pain processing do exist.

Hepatitis C Virus Infections Associated with Unsafe Injection Practices at a Pain Management Clinic, Michigan, 2014–2015

This article highlights a report of healthcare-associated transmission of Hepatitis C Virus at an outpatient pain management clinic which was likely the result of multiple patient use of a single dose vial of propofol. The report provides insight into the CDC’s healthcare-associated viral hepatitis investigation protocol, patient notification toolkit, and discusses the CDC’s minimum expectations for safe care in outpatient settings. The article is a reminder that adverse events and patient harm may occur if infection control policies and procedures are not strictly adhered to.

The Role of Qutenza® (Topical Capsaicin 8%) in Treating Neuropathic Pain from Critical Ischemia in Patients with End-Stage Renal Disease: an Observational Cohort Study

Painful critical limb ischaemia is difficult to treat in patients with end-stage renal disease who are often poorly tolerant of opiates. This study shows a reduction on Visual Analogue Pain scores up to 12 weeks after treatment with Qutenza (topical capsaicin 8%). Qutenza (topical capsaicin 8%) is safe and effective for the treatment of patients with critical limb ischaemia and end-stage renal disease.
**ACUTE & PERIOPERATIVE PAIN SECTION**

*Original Research Articles*

348 Kelly Byrne, MBChB, Aoife Nolan, PhD, John Barnard, MBChB, Megan Tozer, BHB, David Harris, BHB, and Jamie Sleigh, MD

Managing Postoperative Analgesic Failure: Tramadol Versus Morphine for Refractory Pain in the Post-Operative Recovery Unit

This study compares treatment with tramadol or morphine in patients who have failed a traditional approach to analgesia in the post-operative care unit (PACU). Treatment of these patients with Tramadol or Morphine is equally effective, and only effective in roughly half of all patients. Non-opioid means of analgesia should be considered early in patients who fail traditional analgesic techniques in PACU.

356 Itai Shavit, MD, Yael Peri-Front, DMD, Anda Rosen-Walther, DMD, Ruth E. Grunau, MD, Gal Neuman, MD, Omri Nachmani, BSc, Gideon Koren, MD, and Dror Aizenbud, DMD

A Randomized Trial to Evaluate the Effect of two Topical Anesthetics on Pain Response During Frenotomy in Young Infants

Tongue-tie (ankyloglossia) is a common finding in young infants. When breastfeeding difficulties occur, frenotomy is sometimes offered as a solution to improve sucking efficiency. Pain response during frenotomy has not been extensively evaluated. In this study, forty two infants were randomly assigned to receive one of two local anesthetics. Frenotomies were videotaped using a video-camera, and facial expression was analyzed. Study findings suggest that topical anesthetics are ineffective in controlling the pain associated with frenotomy.

**CANCER PAIN & PALLIATIVE CARE SECTION**

*Original Research Article*

363 Charles Amoatey Odonkor, MD, William Addison, MBChB, Sean Smith, MD, Ernest Osei-Bonsu, MBChB, Teresa Tang, MD, and Michael Erdek, MD

Connecting the Dots: A Comparative Global Multi-Institutional Study of Prohibitive Factors Affecting Cancer Pain Management

This is a multi-institutional study conducted in the United States and Ghana prospectively examining the factors influencing residents and fellows’ experiences as well as barriers to cancer pain management. The study identifies major differences in perceived factors underlying inadequate cancer pain management in low vs. high resource environments and highlights potential target areas for context sensitive interventions. Findings from the study could help improve the quality of cancer pain management in both countries.

**REHABILITATION SECTION**

*Original Research Article*

374 Junyuan Chen, MD, Jieruo Li, PhD, Ruobin Li, MD, Huajun Wang, PhD, Jie Yang, MD, Jichun Xu, MD, and Zhengang Zha, PhD

Efficacy and Safety of Tanezumab on Osteoarthritis Knee and Hip Pains: A Meta-Analysis of Randomized Controlled Trials

Tanezumab, compared to placebo, provides superior pain relief and improvement in physical function and PGA in knee and hip osteoarthritis patients, and is generally well tolerated with acceptable AEs. The low doses of tanezumab (10, 25µg/kg and 2.5mg) were similarly effective in reducing pain and improving function and are associated with fewer AEs.

**BOOK/WEB REVIEW SECTION**

*Book Review*

386 Peter Wilson, M.B.,B.S., Ph.D.

A World of Hurt: A Guide to Classifying Pain

**LETTERS TO THE EDITOR**

388 Ulderico Freo, MD, and Giuseppe Calcarella, MD

Successful Pulsed Radiofrequency for Lumbosacral Radicular Pain: Not So Easy to Predict
Response to Dr. Freo and Dr. Caldero

Translation, Adaptation, and Validation of Hindi Version of the Pain Catastrophizing Scale: Statistical Issues of Confirmatory Factor Analysis to Avoid Misinterpretation

Reply to Ayubi and Colleagues on “Translation, Adaptation, and Validation of Hindi Version of the Pain Catastrophizing Scale: Statistical Issues of Confirmatory Factor Analysis to Avoid Misinterpretation”

HF10 Therapy for Chronic Back Pain in Patients with Nonoperated Kyphoscoliosis: The Importance of Preoperative Assessment