

Chronic Pain

Chronic Lower Back Pain: Pharmacological and Nonpharmacological Options

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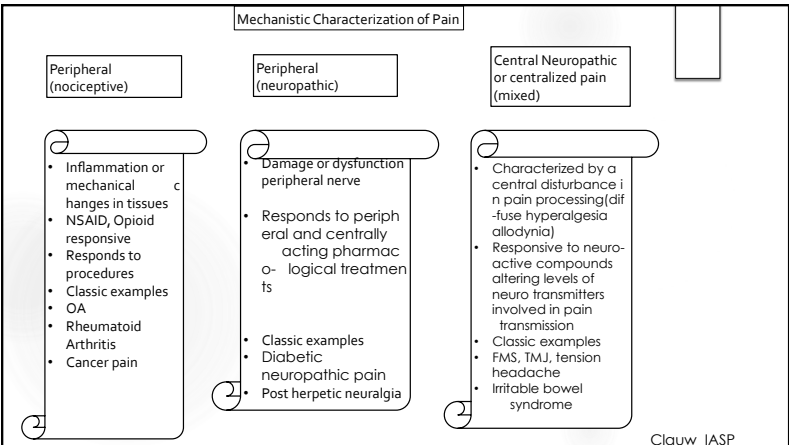
What to accomplish?

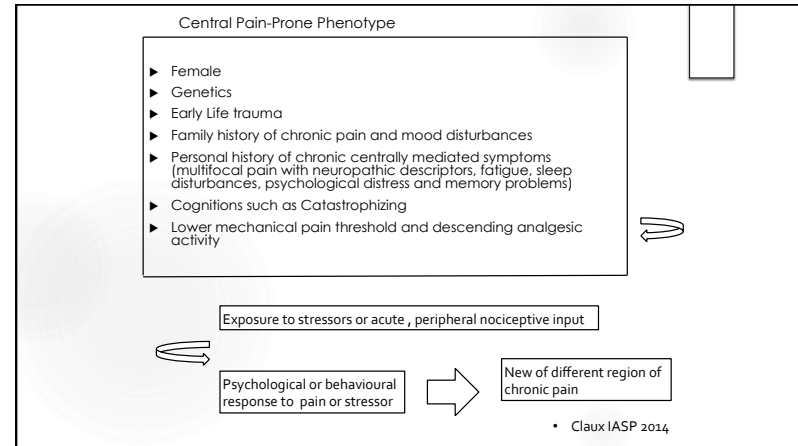
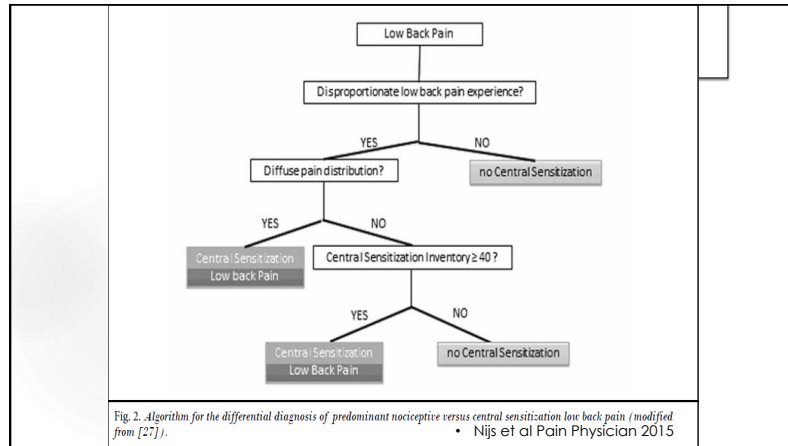
Learning Objectives

- ▶ To identify the target population
- ▶ To orient direction of care
- ▶ To give alternatives for non-pharmacological care
- ▶ To give alternatives for pharmacological care.

Non-Pharmacological and Pharmacological Therapies for Chronic Lower Back Pain:

- ▶ Complementary and Alternative Medicine(CAM)
- ▶ Psychosocial
- ▶ Medications
- ▶ Interventions





Ralph

- ▶ Ralph is 37 year old construction worker
- ▶ Workers Compensation Board telling him return to work or else
- ▶ Trouble making ends meet
- ▶ We need a management plan
- ▶ Involving Workers in process is a good idea

Ralph

Where do we go?

- ▶ Develop plan of care and set goals
- ▶ Physical rehabilitation with functional goals
- ▶ Interventional trigger points
- ▶ Complementary
- ▶ Pharmacological Interventional
- ▶ Interdisciplinary team or specialized pain clinic
- ▶ Self care management plan

Ralph



- ▶ **Education** - we defined a plan over time, initial evaluation was completed over four -five visits. It is the most critical part. We've defined history, physical examination. I use this time to reinforces the advice for Ralph.



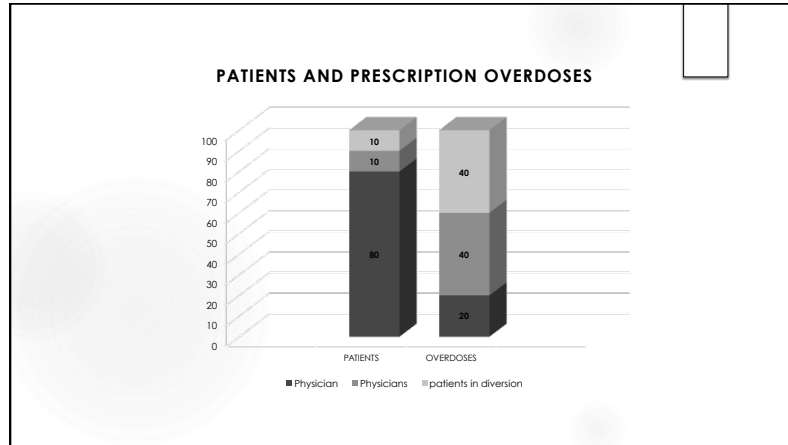
- ▶ **Sleep** is a critical next step.
- ▶ Arrange for Aquatic program they have at the Swimming Place



*Are you sad?
No In pain I need Percocet.*

Advice for Ralph (chronic lower back pain)

- ▶ Reassure- there is no evidence of serious damage or disease
- ▶ Avoid labelling as injury, degeneration or wear and tear
- ▶ Reassure about the natural history, providing you stay active but with accurate info about recurrent symptoms and how to deal with them
- ▶ Risk of developing opioid addiction ranges 3/10,000 to underdetermined.
- ▶ Scales



Advice for Ralph (chronic lower back pain)

- ▶ Advise the use of simple safe treatments for control symptoms
- ▶ Encourage stay active, continuing daily activities as normally as possible, and staying at work. This gives the most rapid and complete recovery and less risk of recurrent problems.
- ▶ Avoid saying 'let pain be your guide'
- ▶ Encourage taking responsibility for their own continued management.
- ▶ Not saying no Opioids but we are not there yet.

Ralph interaction

Hsien et al Spine 2002 showed

- Joint manipulation
- Myofascial therapy
- Back to School education

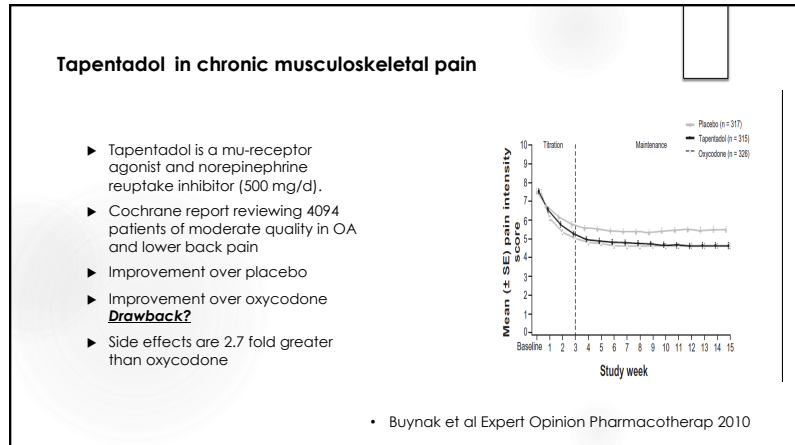
→ Together they produce Much improved results over either independently

Tomanova et al J Phys Ther Sci 2015, 4-7 weeks on subacute pain Infinity project

→ Focus on stabilization and strengthening of the trunk, dorsal spine an abdominal muscles with improvement of pain, mobility and global improvement

Andrews et al Pain 2015

→ High level of over activity leading to pain and avoidance: failure to pace or use other techniques



Antibiotics

- ▶ Albert et al Eur Spine J 2013
 - ▶ Double blind randomized control trial
 - ▶ Chronic lower back pain and vertebral edema
 - ▶ Modic I changes on MRI of lower lumbar spine with documented disc herniation
 - ▶ 100 day course of amoxicillin-clavulanate brought about
 - ▶ Much controversy !!!

Central Sensitization Syndrome clinical evidence:

High Level

- ▶ Pressure Algometry – assessment of trigger points.
- ▶ Education
- ▶ Aerobic Exercise- mild aerobic exercise is helpful in relieving pain and fatigue.
- ▶ Cognitive behavioural therapy –used best in combination with stretching and medications.
- ▶ Acupuncture.

1. Chung et al Pain Physician 2013; 2.Kuijpers et al Eur Spine J 2011; 3. van Middelkoop et al Eur Spine J 2011; 4.Rubinstein et al Eur Spine J 2010; 5. Goldenberg et al JAMA 2004

Central Sensitization Syndrome clinical evidence:

High Level

- ▶ Acupuncture probably all types.
- ▶ Spinal Manipulation-depends on the study either high or low
- ▶ Cognitive Behavioural Therapy
- ▶ Aquatic Exercise

1. Chung et al Pain Physician 2013; 2.Kuijpers et al Eur Spine J 2011; 3. van Middelkoop et al Eur Spine J 2011; 4.Rubinstein et al Eur Spine J 2010; 5. Goldenberg et al JAMA 2004 6. Baeno-Beato et al 2014.

Central Sensitization Syndrome clinical evidence:

High Level

- ▶ Medications-
 - ▶ Tricyclic Antidepressants :
 - ▶ Amitriptyline- <125 mg OD (half in elderly)
 - ▶ Nortriptyline – 25-50 mg po hs.
 - ▶ Desipramine - <125mg po hs.
 - ▶ Cyclobenzaprine – 15-20 mg po hs; ?10 mg po tid; titrate slowly is the key.

1. Chung et al Pain Physician 2013; 2.Kuijpers et al Eur Spine J 2011; 3. van Middelkoop et al Eur Spine J 2011; 4.Rubinstein et al Eur Spine J 2010; 5. Goldenberg et al JAMA 2004

Central Sensitization Syndrome clinical evidence:

HIGH LEVEL

- ▶ **Dual Reuptake Inhibitors** such as
 - ▶ Venlafaxine XR- <= 150 mg po am
 - ▶ Duloxetine 30-90 mg po od
- ▶ **Anticonvulsants(alpha-2-delta ligands anticonvulsants)**
 - ▶ Pregabalin – 75% improvement in the elderly in RTC. Dose less 300 mg é 24 hrs
 - ▶ Gabapentin varying doses.

1. Chung et al Pain Physician 2013; 2.Kuijpers et al Eur Spine J 2011; 3. van Middelkoop et al Eur Spine J 2011; 4.Rubinstein et al Eur Spine J 2010; 5. Goldenberg et al JAMA 2004

Central Sensitization Syndrome clinical evidence:

Modest Level

- ▶ Massage- anxiety reducing, improves sleep.
- ▶ Muscle strength training- graded training is beneficial
- ▶ Meditation
- ▶ Tai chi, Qi Gong
- ▶ Jamu(traditional Malay medicine)
- ▶ Ayurvedic(traditional Indian medicine)

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Central Sensitization Syndrome clinical evidence:

Modest Level

- ▶ Tramadol
- ▶ Older less selective SSRIs or NRIs
- ▶ Gamma hydroxybuterate
- ▶ Low dose naloxone
- ▶ Cannabinoids
- ▶ Buprenorphine
- ▶ Methadone

1. Chung et al Pain Physician 2013; 2.Kuijpers et al Eur Spine J 2011; 3. van Middelkoop et al Eur Spine J 2011; 4.Rubinstein et al Eur Spine J 2010; 5. Goldenberg et al JAMA 2004 6. Blinderman J Opioid Manag 2009

Central Sensitization Syndrome clinical evidence:

Modest Level

- ▶ Curcumin (Tumeric)
- ▶ Bromelain (pineapple family)
- ▶ Devil's Claw
- ▶ White Willow Bark

1. Chung et al Pain Physician 2013; 2.Kuijpers et al Eur Spine J 2011; 3. van Middelkoop et al Eur Spine J 2011; 4.Rubinstein et al Eur Spine J 2010; 5. Goldenberg et al JAMA 2004

Central Sensitization Syndrome clinical evidence:

LOW LEVEL

- ▶ Healing touch
- ▶ Herbal and mineral remedies
- ▶ Reiki (universal life energy, Japan)
- ▶ Biofeedback

1. Chung et al Pain Physician 2013; 2. Kujipers et al Eur Spine J 2011; 3. van Middelkoop et al Eur Spine J 2011; 4. Rubinstein et al Eur Spine J 2010; 5. Goldenberg et al JAMA 2004

Central Sensitization Syndrome clinical evidence:

LOW LEVEL

- ▶ Opioids even tramadol
- ▶ Benzodiazepines and Z-drugs
- ▶ Corticosteroids
- ▶ NSAIDs

1. Chung et al Pain Physician 2013; 2. Kujipers et al Eur Spine J 2011; 3. van Middelkoop et al Eur Spine J 2011; 4. Rubinstein et al Eur Spine J 2010; 5. Goldenberg et al JAMA 2004

Drugs for Pain Based on Underlying Mechanisms

Peripheral Neuropathic

Non-Inflammatory	Inflammatory	Peripheral	Central
Opioids	Opioids	Opioids	
NSAIDs acetaminophen	NSAIDs acetaminophen		
	Immunosuppressants		
		Alpha-2-delta Ligand anticonvulsants	Alpha-2-delta Ligands anticonvulsant
Tricyclics SNRIs		Tricyclics SNRIs	Tricyclics SNRIs

• Claux IASP 2014

LLS Intervention Techniques

GOOD EVIDENCE

- ▶ Diagnostic lumbar facet joint nerve blocks and diagnostic sacroiliac intraarticular injections is good with 75% to 100% pain relief
- ▶ Disc herniation or radiculitis for caudal, interlaminar, and transforaminal epidural injections
- ▶ Therapeutic facet joint interventions with conventional radiofrequency

Manchikanti et al Pain Physician 2013

LLS Interventional Techniques

Fair Evidence

- ▶ Axial or discogenic pain without disc herniation, radiculitis or facet joint pain with caudal, and interlaminar epidural injections
- ▶ Spinal stenosis with caudal, interlaminar, and transforaminal epidural injections;
- ▶ Post surgery syndrome with caudal epidural injections
- ▶ Lumbar facet joint nerve blocks
- ▶ Spinal cord stimulation (SCS) in managing patients with failed back surgery syndrome

Manchikanti et al Pain Physician 2013

Ralph

- ▶ Failed were are headed to an Opioid
- ▶ We discuss literature tells us 50-99 mg per day MED or total dose 1830 mg MED provides no increased risk
- ▶ 200 MED per day where we at.

Lang and Turner J of Pain 2015

Recommendations:

- ▶ Do not routinely obtain imaging or other diagnostic tests for nslbp
- ▶ Perform diagnostic testing and imaging when LBP severe or progressive neurological deficits are present or when serious underlying conditions are suspected on Hx/PE
- ▶ Evaluate persistent LBP with S/SX radiculopathy or spinal stenosis with MRI or CT scan if candidates for surgery or epidural steroid injection

Recommendations:

- ▶ Provide patients with evidence based information on LBP regarding course, remaining active, and effective self care options
- ▶ Use proven medications in conjunction with back information and self care. Aim toward self care

Scales used to evaluate Ralph:

- ▶ PHQ-9 for depression
 - ▶ <http://phqscreeners.com/pdf/PHQ-9length.pdf>
- ▶ PHQ-9 for scoring
 - ▶ <http://www.phqscreeners.com/instructions/instructions.pdf>
- ▶ Brief Pain Inventory
 - ▶ http://www.spcc.org/files/new/briefscale_short.pdf
- ▶ Brief Pain Inventory scoring system
 - ▶ http://www.mclanderson.org/education-and-research/department-programs-and-labs/department-and-division/lymphom-research/lymphom-assessment-tools/BPI_UserGuide.pdf
- ▶ SOAPP-R for addictions and pain
 - ▶ http://motionpaincenter.mcmaster.ca/documents/soapp_r_sample_writersmk.pdf
- ▶ SOAPP-R scoring
 - ▶ https://www.onlinetools.org/soapp/soapp_Soapp_Soapp_V1.pdf
- ▶ CDM4 for addictions and pain for opioid use
 - ▶ http://www.uth.tmc.edu/com/med/documents/april2012/CDMM_Final_SAMPLE.pdf
- ▶ CDM4 scoring
 - ▶ http://www.uth.tmc.edu/com/med/documents/april2012/CDMM_Final_SAMPLE.pdf
- ▶ CUDIT-R for cannabis addictions
 - ▶ http://spcc.org/SP/2010/June/docs/addiction_CUDIT-R.pdf
- ▶ CUDIT-R for cannabis
 - ▶ <http://www.steps-on-cancer.org/addictioncenter/docs/manuscriptreviewed.pdf>