

Musculoskeletal Conditions and Chronic Pain Among Working Patients

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 - Grants/Research Support: No
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 - None





- The information presented in this program is based on recent information that is explicitly "evidence-based".
- This Program and its material is peer reviewed and all the recommendations involving clinical medicine are based on evidence that is accepted within the profession; and all scientific research referred to, reported, or used in this CME/CPD activity in support or justification of patient care recommendations conforms to the generally accepted standards

Learning Objectives



By the end of this session, participants will be able to:

- 1) Describe an approach to examine a person with a musculoskeletal (MSK) problem
- 2) Explain the indications of opioids for nociceptive, neuropathic and nociplastic chronic pain
- 3) Cite 10 evidence-based treatments for low back pain
- 4) Understand the impact of working with chronic pain on the person

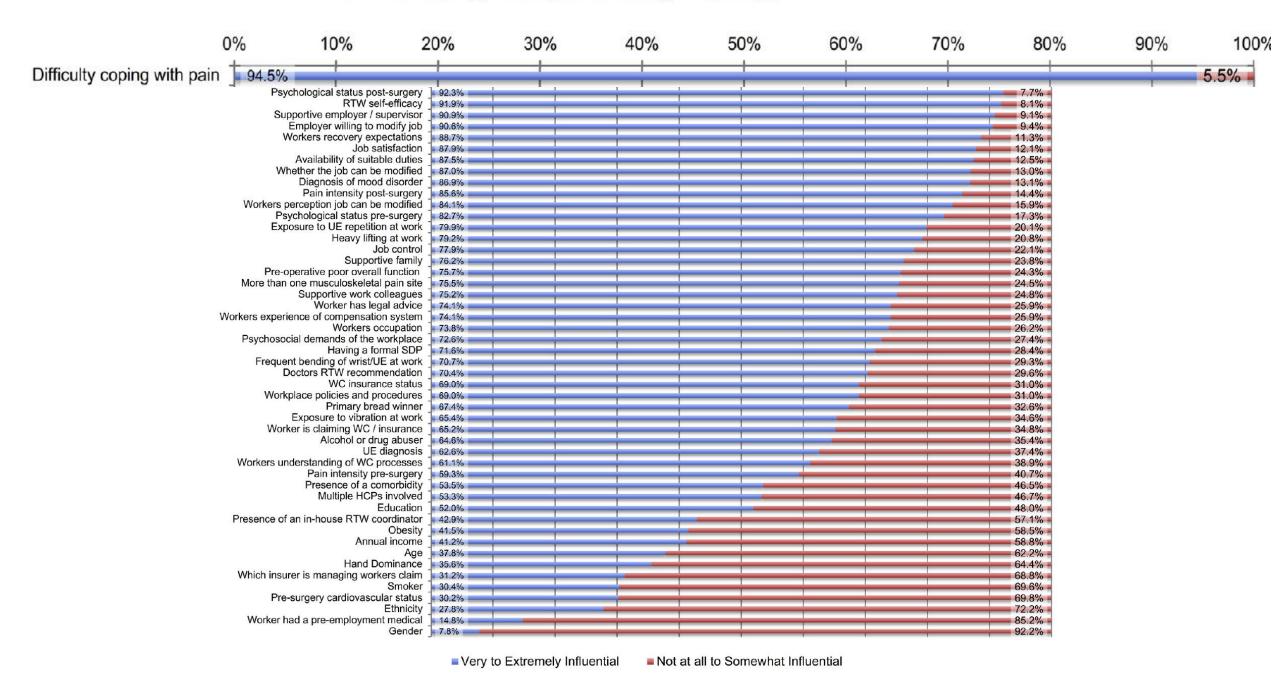
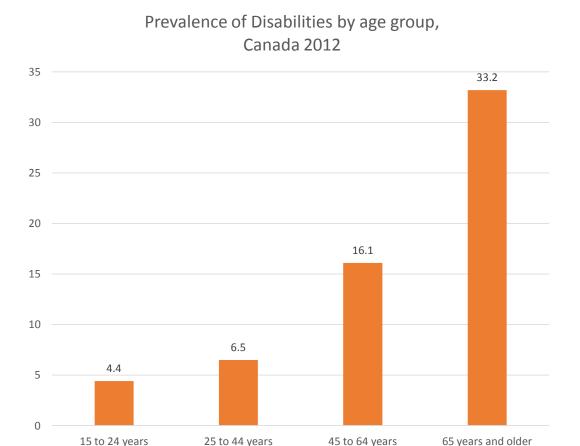
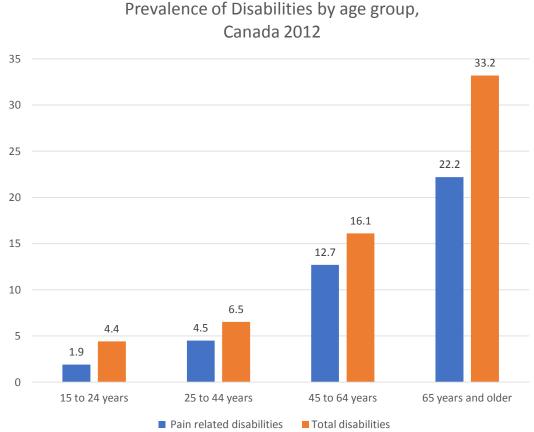


Fig. 2. Stakeholders' rating of factors influencing return to work. RTW = return to work; UE = upper extremity; HCP = health-care provider; SDP = suitable duties program; WC = workers' compensation.

Prevalence of Disability by Age Group, Canada







The most prevalent underlying pain-related conditions reported by those with pain-related disabilities were arthritis, dorsalgia, and dorsopathy.

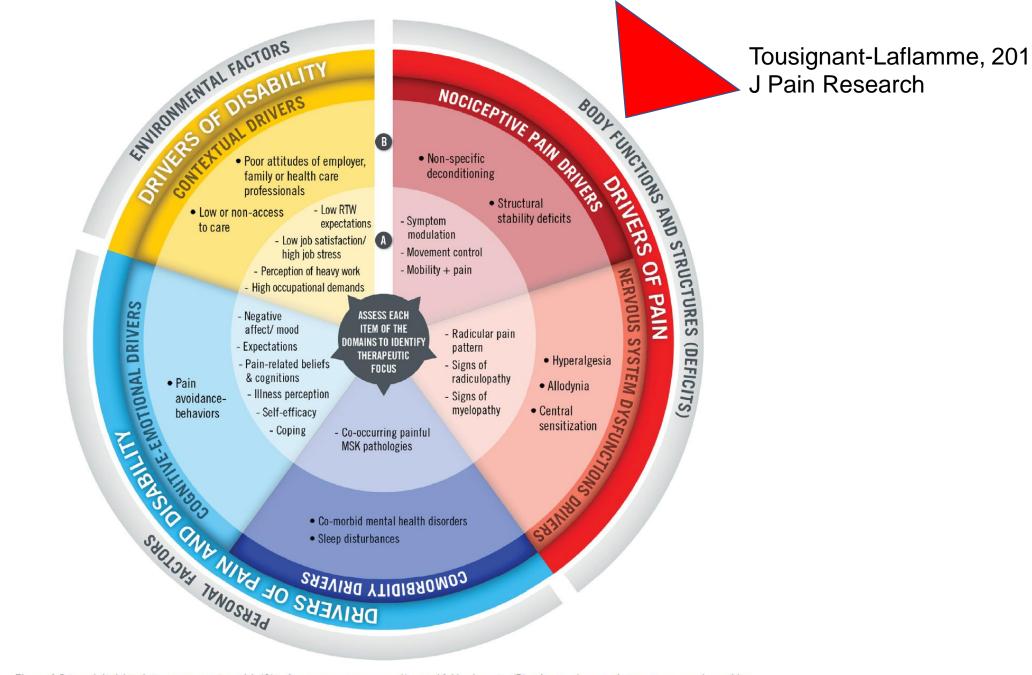


Figure I Pain and disability driver management model. (A) refers to more common and/or modifiable elements; (B) refers to elements that are more complex and less modifiable, and that will prompt more aggressive or require interdisciplinary care to effectively address the problematic domain.

Abbreviations: RTW, return to work; MSK, musculoskeletal.

MSK Lesions



Strain	Tendinopathy
Sprain	Tenosynovitis
Contusion	Tendinitis
	Calcific tendinitis
Dislocation	Tendinosis
Subluxation	
	Overuse syndrome
Synovitis	
Bursitis	Cumulative trauma
	disorder
Rupture	Repetitive strain
Tear	injury



MSK Lesions

Occupational & Environmental Medicine

Strain	Overexertion in a muscle/tendon Grades: I (mild), II or III (rupture)
Sprain	Injury to a ligament Grades: I (mild), II or III (rupture)
Contusion	Capillary rupture, bleeding
Dislocation	Displacement with soft tissue
21313341311	damage
Subluxation	
	damage

Tendinopathy	General term for tendon injury
Tenosynovitis	Inflammation of synovial membrane covering a tendon
Tendinitis	Inflammation of tendon
Calcific tendinitis	Tendinitis with calcium deposit
Tendinosis	Degeneration due to repetitive microtrauma

Synovitis	Inflammation of synovial membrane
Bursitis	Inflammation of a bursae

Rupture	Rupture and Tear are synonyms.
Tear	Partial = pain; Complete = painless

Overuse syndrome	
	Repe
Cumulative trauma disorder	frict res
Repetitive strain	

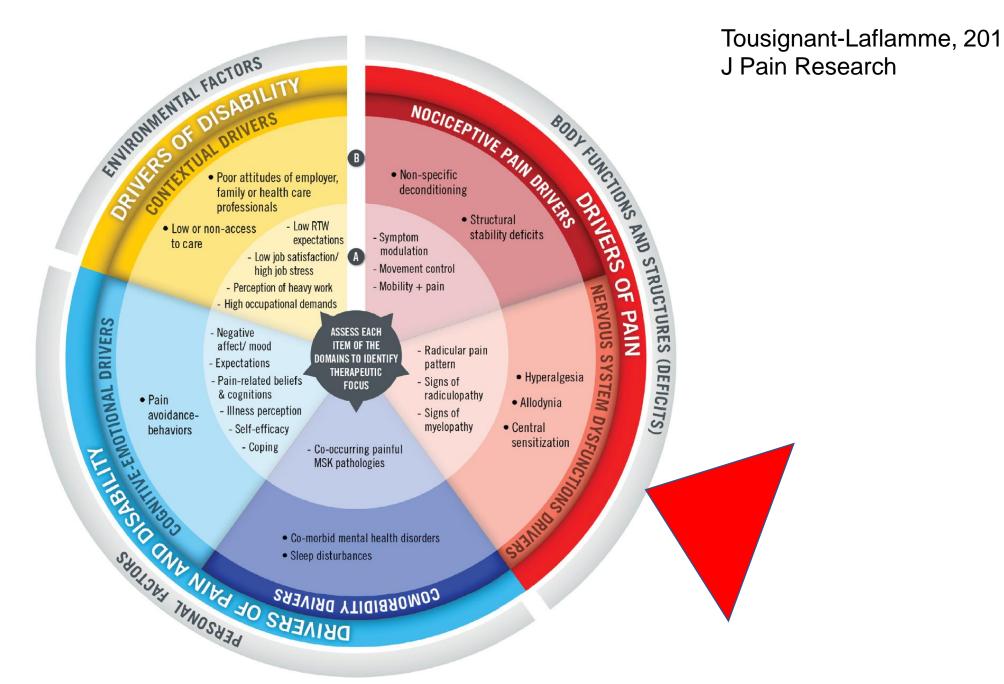
injury

Repeated, <u>submaximal</u> overload and/or frictional wear to a muscle or tendon resulting in inflammation and pain.



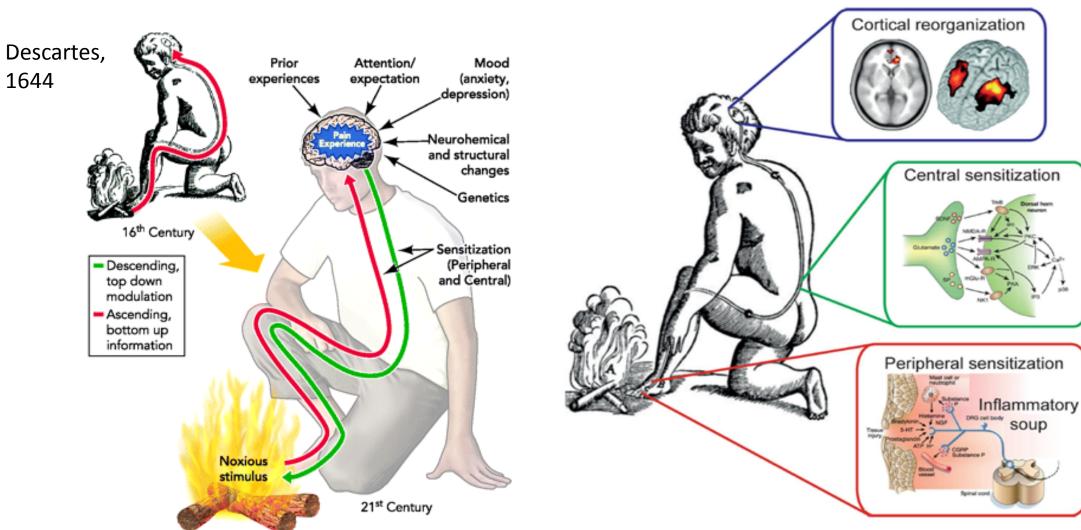


weeks					months							
1	2	3	4	5	6	2	4	6	8	10	12	18
			Grade 2	1 (mild)								
						Grad	de II					
									Gra	de III (t	ear)	
Sublu	xation											
						Dislo	cation					
									Frozen S	Shoulde	r	
	Formir	ng calcif	ic tendi	nitis (no	pain)		Little	pain	Sever	e pain	Nop	oain
			P	ost carp	al tunne	el releas	se					
			Scia	tica								
		Subluxation	1 2 3 Subluxation	1 2 3 4 Grade 3 Subluxation Forming calcific tendi	1 2 3 4 5 Grade 1 (mild) Subluxation Forming calcific tendinitis (no	1 2 3 4 5 6 Grade 1 (mild) Subluxation Forming calcific tendinitis (no pain) Post carpal tunne	1 2 3 4 5 6 2 Grade 1 (mild) Subluxation Dislocation Forming calcific tendinitis (no pain)	1 2 3 4 5 6 2 4 Grade 1 (mild) Subluxation Forming calcific tendinitis (no pain) Little	1 2 3 4 5 6 2 4 6 Grade 1 (mild) Subluxation Dislocation Forming calcific tendinitis (no pain) Little pain	1 2 3 4 5 6 2 4 6 8 Grade II Grade II Grade II Subluxation Dislocation Frozen S Forming calcific tendinitis (no pain) Little pain Sever Post carpal tunnel release	1 2 3 4 5 6 2 4 6 8 10 Grade 1 (mild) Grade II Subluxation Dislocation Frozen Shoulder Forming calcific tendinitis (no pain) Post carpal tunnel release	1 2 3 4 5 6 2 4 6 8 10 12 Grade 1 (mild) Grade II Grade III (tear) Subluxation Dislocation Frozen Shoulder Forming calcific tendinitis (no pain) Little pain Severe pain No pa



What is Pain?





Chronic pain is a Disease



Chronic pain was recently recognized by the World Health Organization (WHO) as a disease in its own right, resulting in revisions to the latest (11th) version of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-11).

According to ICD-11, chronic pain can be further classified as **chronic primary pain** or chronic secondary pain.

Chronic primary pain is pain in one or more anatomical regions that:

- 1. Persists or recurs for longer than 3 months; and,
- 2. Is associated with significant emotional distress (e.g., anxiety, anger, frustration, depressed mood) and/or significant functional disability (interference in activities of daily life and participation in social roles); and,
- 3. The symptoms are not better accounted for by another diagnosis (Nicholas et al., 2019).

Chronic primary pain includes the following subdiagnoses: chronic widespread pain, complex regional pain syndrome, chronic primary headache or orofacial pain, chronic primary visceral pain, and chronic primary musculoskeletal pain.

Symptoms of Central Sensitization











Hypersensitivity to bright light, noise, touch, pesticides, food, mechanical pressure, medication, temperature, weather

Widespread pain

Fatigue (physical and mental) Sleep disturbance



Numbness



Swelling sensations



Low libido



Low mood

Confirmation with physical exam (sensory examination)





REMEMBER: Management of (primary) chronic pain: TAPER OPIOIDS SLOWLY TO THE LOWEST POSSIBLE DOSE (Canadian Opioid Guideline recommendation #9)

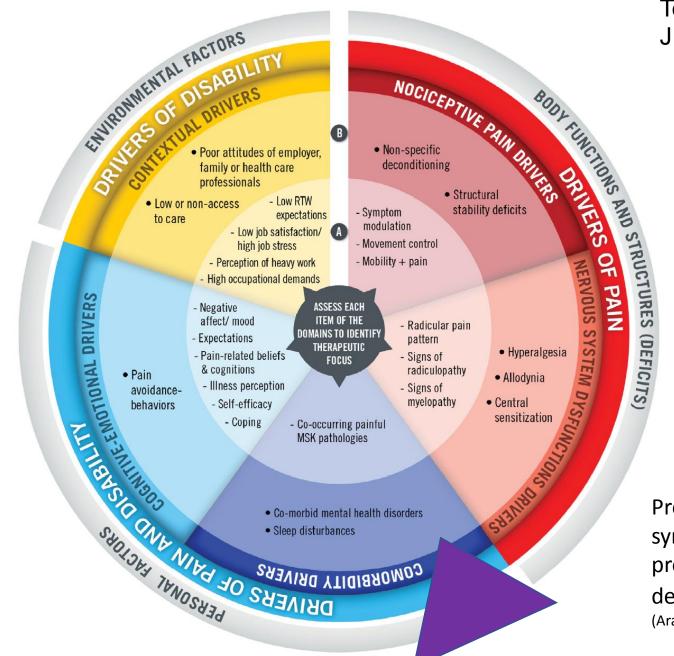
Approach based on 2 key principles:

- Authorization of opioids for workers should support treatment goals that include improvement in function, pain relief, quality of life, and safe and sustained return to work
- Management of pain is consistent with current best practice
- →Allow prescriptions for a maximum of 12 weeks
- →Opioid coverage beyond 4 weeks will be subject to clinical review
- → Endorse the 2017 Canadian Opioid Guideline



"5M IS" of Management of Chronic Pain with CS

Mind	Move	Modalities Manual	Medications	Interventional	Surgery
CBT,	Aerobics,	Complementary	Lower dose	Trigger point injections	Joint replacements
MI,	strengthening,	and Alternative	rational		
group sessions,	water,	Medicines (CAMs)	polypharmacy	Nerve blocks	Spinal cord
written emotional	home based,	(?), Chinese herbs			stimulator
expression,	group based,	Acupuncture,	Simple	Nerve ablation	
psychomotor	Pilates,	Hydrotherapy,	analgesics		Deep brain
therapy,	relaxation,	spa-therapy		Intra-articular injections	stimulator
MBSR,	Tai Chi,		Serotonin		
EMG-biofeedback,	Qigong,		Gaba	Capsular distension	Intrathecal pumps
distraction,	Yoga,		Tramadol		
hypnosis,	Tui Na	Manipulation		Neuromuscular junction	
guided imagery,		Mobilization	Low-dose		
mind-body		Massage	naltrexone	Regenerative medicine	
therapies,					
Transcranial			THC/CBD?		
magnetic					
stimulation (TMS)					FMguidelines.ca



Tousignant-Laflamme, 2017 J Pain Research

Presence of painful symptoms reduce the probability of recovery from depression: 9% versus 47% (Arango-Davila, 2018)

Chronic Pain and Comorbidities

Insomnia

- Prevalence in the general population:
 - 9% chronic
 - 30% occasional

 Prevalence among persons with chronic pain: 65% to 89%

Anxiety

Stressful situations in healthy individual → analgesia

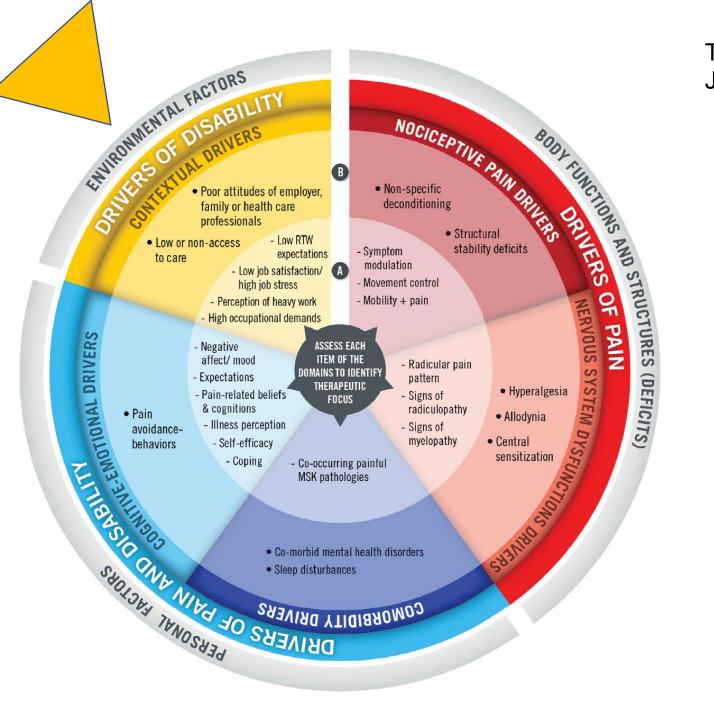
 Stressful situations in an individual with central sensitization > hyperalgesia

Tousignant-Laflamme, 2017
J Pain Research

Catastrophizing was the strongest and most consistent psychosocial factor associated with persistence of pain and poor function in persons with chronic pain, even after controlling for depression.

Catastrophizing is a modifiable risk factor (Arango-Davila, 2018)

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS UNIVERS OF DISABILITY Non-specific · Poor attitudes of employer, deconditioning DRIVERS professionals Structural - Low RTW Low or non-access stability deficits - Symptom expectations to care modulation - Low job satisfaction/ A Movement control high job stress - Mobility + pain - Perception of heavy work High occupational demands DISTURE EMOTIONAL DRIVERS - Negative ASSESS EACH affect/ mood ITEM OF THE - Radicular pain (DEFICITS) DOMAINS TO IDENTIFY - Expectations pattern THERAPEUTIC Hyperalgesia Pain-related beliefs - Signs of & cognitions radiculopathy Allodynia - Illness perception - Signs of avoidancemyelopathy Central behaviors - Self-efficacy DRIVERS OF PAIN AND DISPANTING OF PAIN AND DISPANTING THE PRINT AND DIS sensitization - Co-occurring painful MSK pathologies · Co-morbid mental health disorders COMORBIDITY DRIVERS



Tousignant-Laflamme, 201 J Pain Research



system for prognosis in low back pain



	Issue	Description	Actions
Red	Medical issues	Neurological (cauda equina), Infection, Fracture, Tumour, Inflammation → NIFTI	Admit to hospital Refer to specialist
Orange	Psychiatric Issues	Major personality disorder, Substance Use Disorder, PTSD, Psychosis, High levels of anxiety, distress	Refer to psychiatry consult
Yellow	Psychological Behavioural	Poor coping strategies, Low self-efficacy, Fear avoidance, maladaptive behviours and beliefs, Family reinforcement, litigation, compensation	Refer to multidisciplinary pain management team
Blue	Perception of work	Not working, fear of re-injury, poor work satisfaction, work-related stress	Address issues in collaboration with employer
Black	Actual work conditions	Poor work conditions, manual work, unsociable hours	Consultation with employer and policy makers







Dr. Andrea Furlan .

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