

NC Department of Health and Human Services NC Nurse Aide | Curriculum

Module V Pain

July 2019

Objectives

- Define pain
- Explain the role of the nurse aide in pain management



Pain - Definition

"Anything the patient says it is, occurring whenever the patient says it does."



Pain - Importance

Believing what the patient says will lead to more effective evaluations and treatment of pain



*Pain - Description

- Aching
- Burning
- Dull
- Radiating
- Sharp
- Shooting
- Stabbing
- Throbbing



Pain - Facts

- Pain may come with aging, but people do not have to live with it
- Pain is significantly under-reported in nursing facilities
- In nursing homes, many experience pain
- Nurse aides commonly underestimate pain
- Under rating and under-treating pain can be neglect, negligence, or abuse
- Nursing homes that do not manage pain properly will be cited

*Reactions to Pain

- Religious beliefs and cultural traditions affect pain
- Men and women may report pain differently
- Commonly held beliefs about opioids

*Pain – Acute Pain (1)

- Temporary, lasts for a few hours, or, at most, up to six months
- Usually comes on suddenly, as a result of disease, inflammation or injury
- Goes away when the healing process is complete

*Pain – Acute Pain (2)

- Serves a purpose warns the body of a problem that needs attention
- Identifying and treating the cause of acute pain is usually possible
- When people are in acute pain, their discomfort tends to be obvious
- Acute pain may cause pale sweaty skin, increase in heart rate, respiratory rate, and blood pressure

Chronic Pain

- Considered long-term
- Gradual onset occurs over a period of weeks or months
- Diagnosing cause can be complicated
- Source of chronic pain may not be obvious
- May not have a purpose



Common Causes of Pain

- Arthritis
- Cancers
- Ischemic pain
- Neuropathic pain
- Phantom limb pain



Pain – Effects (1)

- Giving up hope
- Depression
- Anxiety
- Withdrawal
- Change in appetite
- Decrease in activities
- Inability to sleep



Pain – Effects (2)

- Restlessness/agitation
- Refusal to participate
- Thoughts of suicide and/or suicide
- Negative effect on the immune system
- May be at higher risk for injuries, falls, or accidents

Pain – Use of Medications

- Nurse aide reports complaints of pain to nurse
- Nurse assesses and medicates if appropriate



Pain – Nurse Aide's Role in Management

- Nurse Aides play an important role in pain management
- At bedside and often the people most likely to notice when a resident is acting differently or showing signs of pain
- Should take an active role in pain management

When to Ask Residents About Pain (1)

- During personal care
- During transfers and ambulation
- Following activities
- At appropriate times after pain management therapies

When to Ask Residents About Pain (2)

- Are you in pain, uncomfortable, hurting?
- Where is the pain? Ask the resident to point to the area.
- How bad is the pain? Pain scales: use the one available at the facility (examples – 0 -10 Numeric Rating Scale, Wong-Baker Faces Pain Rating Scale)
- Do you remember what you were doing when the pain started?

*Comfort Measures - Nurse Aide's Role (2)

- Supportive talk
- Gentle touch
- Music
- Soft lighting
- Decreased noise

*Comfort Measures – Nurse Aide's Role (1)

- Warm or cold packs
- Massage
- Re-positioning
- Soothing activities
- Prayer and spiritual support

Comfort Measures – Nurse Aide's Role (3)

- Listening and conversation
- Favorite foods or drinks
- Help with personal cleanliness
- Reminiscing
- A walk

Care of the Resident Who is Cognitively Impaired and in Pain

- Observe for signs of pain
- Report observations
- When something works, let others know
- Works as a team with others