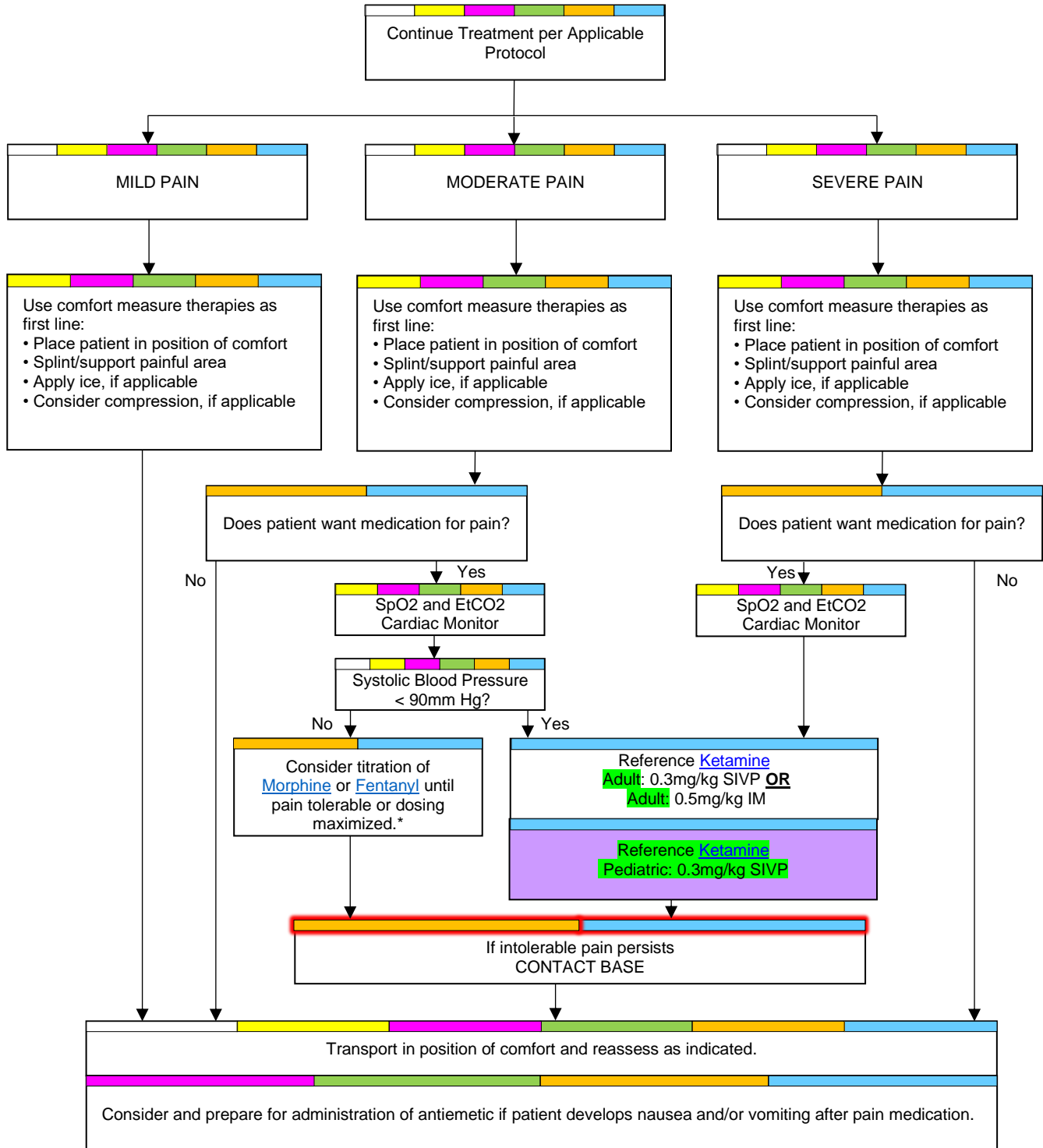


1500 PAIN MANAGEMENT



Some conditions are complex and may be harmed by opioid use. It may be better to have physician evaluation prior to opioid use. These conditions include:

- Headaches
- Chronic abdominal pain

* Ketamine may be used as a first line medication in patients who have failed on prescribed opiates.

1500 PAIN MANAGEMENT

Goal of Pain Management

- A. Use comfort measure therapies as first line.
- B. If used, medications should be administered to a point where pain is tolerable. This point is not necessarily pain free.

Assessment

- A. Determine patient's pain assessment and consider using a pain scale:
 - 1. Pediatric use observational scale (see Pediatric Pain Scales)
 - 2. Adult Self-report scale (Numeric Rating Scale [NRS])
- B. Categorize the assessment of pain to mild, moderate, or severe.
 - 1. Overreliance on pain scores may lead to either inadequate pain control in stoic patients, or over sedation in patients reporting high levels of pain. Use subjective and objective findings to evaluate need for and efficacy of pain management.
 - 2. For pediatric patients, FLACC or FPS-R pain scale use is recommended.
 - A pain score of 0-3 is mild pain, scores from 4-6 moderate pain, and 7-10 severe pain.
 - 3. For adult patients, NRS pain scale use is recommended.
 - A pain score of 0-3 is mild pain, scores from 4-6 moderate pain, and 7-10 severe pain.

General Information

- A. Document assessment or pain scale before and after administration of pain medications. Reassess pain 5 minutes after IV administration.
- B. Strongly consider ½ typical dosing in the elderly or frail patient

Pediatric Pain Scales

Faces, Legs, Activity, Cry, Consolability (FLACC) Behavioral Scale

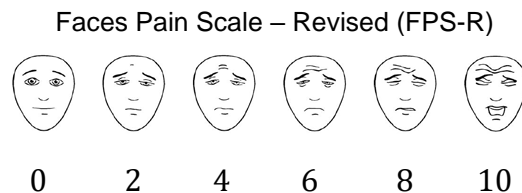
Appropriate age for use (per guideline): less than 4 years

Categories	Scoring		
	0	1	2
Face	No particular expression or smile	Occasional grimace or frown, withdrawn, disinterested	Frequent to constant frown, clenched jaw, quivering chin
Legs	Normal position or relaxed	Uneasy, restless, tense	Kicking, or legs drawn up
Activity	Lying quietly, normal position, moves easily	Squirming, shifting back and forth, tense	Arched, rigid, or jerking
Cry	No cry (awake or asleep)	Moans or whimpers, occasional complaint	Crying steadily, screams or sobs, frequent complaints
Consolability	Content, relaxed	Reassured by occasional touching, hugging, or being talked to, distractible	Difficult to console or comfort

Each of the five categories (F) Face; (L) Legs; (A) Activity; (C) Cry; (C) Consolability is scored from 0-2, which results in a total score between zero and ten.

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Recommended Pain Scale for Ages 4-12 Years



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