

Health & Wellness

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Evidence-Based Alternative Pain Management Techniques for Chronic Pain

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What Is Chronic Pain?

Pain is one way our bodies let us know that something is wrong. It alerts us if we have been injured, or if our bodies need care. Most pain is short-lived or “acute,” and subsides with minimal effort—but pain that lasts longer or doesn’t go away as quickly is known as “chronic” pain and can persist for months or even years. Sometimes the pain of a past injury can remain, but other times pain can persist even without prior injury (National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke, 2019). The good news is if you or a loved one experiences chronic pain, there are many options available that can lead to lasting relief. This fact sheet will review and explain some of the most successful evidence-based non-opioid methods to manage chronic pain as identified through rigorous research (e.g., Turk, et al., 2011).

drowsiness (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention [CDC], 2018; Nabipour, et al., 2014).

Opioids include prescribed medications (such as Morphine and Lortab)

Opioids include illicit substances (like heroin)

Opioids are commonly prescribed by doctors to help manage pain

Opioids are effective medications in acute pain management

Opioids have potential side effects—particularly relevant with chronic use



Opioids for Pain Management:

Opioids are a common type of drug prescribed by providers for pain management. They are a synthetic drug made or derived from the opium plant and are a central nervous system depressant, which can reduce the perception of pain and cause

Figure 1. Opioid Quick facts

Side-effects are common with pharmaceutical-based treatments. Use of opioids may generate:

- Immunosuppression (weakened immune system)
 - Change hormones (i.e. testosterone, estrogen & others)
 - Initiate depressive symptoms
 - Induce Hyperalgesia (increasing pain sensitivity)
 - Sedation and/or abnormal sleep habits
 - Bladder dysfunction and constipation
 - In rare cases, cardiac issues, or death
- (Buenaventura, et al., 2008)

As such, opioids may not be the best option for patients seeking cost-effective, long-term treatment (Gatchel, et al., 2014). Opioids, including prescriptions, are extremely addictive in nature. If opioids are not used as prescribed, they could lead to a dangerous overdose. According to the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) over 70,000 people died of an overdose in 2017 in the United States, almost 70% of these overdoses involved an opioid (Scholl, et al., 2019). In addition, commonly-prescribed opioid medications alone are generally not enough to impact or improve physical and emotional function of most patients suffering from chronic pain (Turk, et al., 2011). Figure 2 summarizes the pros and cons of opioids, and why they are likely not the best choice for long-term pain management.



Figure 2. Pros and Cons of Opioid Usage for Pain.

The Evidence for Alternative Pain Management:

With these concerns in mind, many have wondered if there are other effective options for pain management. For years, medical options like surgery or opioid medications seemed to be the only options, but steady research has uncovered many alternative techniques that can effectively relieve or reduce pain. Alternative techniques for pain management are highly sought after—but not all are evidence based. To be considered evidence based, the practice must be rooted in the best current evidence and demonstrate improvement in the care quality of individual patients (Sackett, et al., 1996). Although we will not address all evidence-based and emerging methods in this fact sheet, we will discuss four evidence-based options that have been identified by researchers at Mayo Clinic (Hooten, 2016; Nahin,

et al., 2016) as being generally effective and widely available:

1. Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) for Chronic Pain
2. Acceptance and Commitment Therapy (ACT)
3. Yoga/Tai Chi
4. Mindfulness

For the purposes of this fact sheet, we will be focusing on the four options listed. Other evidence-based options include Physical Therapy, Acupuncture, and some minimally-invasive medical procedures, which one can explore outside of this sheet (Practice Guidelines for Chronic Pain Management, 2010).

Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT):

CBT is a structured approach delivered by a licensed mental health professional (e.g. psychologist, social worker, etc.) to help patients understand the thoughts, feelings, and impulses that lead to their behaviors—and restructure or replace them as needed to improve thinking or behavior patterns (Gatchel, et al., 2014). CBT for chronic pain improves overall daily functioning and quality of life for a variety of chronic pain conditions (Morley, et al., 1999). If CBT-CP training isn't locally available, technology-based delivery of this type of self-management therapy for chronic pain has been proven effective (Guarino, et al., 2018). Even online CBT when combined with standard medical/medication treatment improves pain management significantly (Guarino, et al., 2018).

Though CBT does not reduce overall pain severity, pain is reduced more quickly than with standard treatment. CBT has been shown to lower distressing thoughts about pain, decrease negative substance-related behaviors, and even lower pain-related emergency department visits (Guarino, et al., 2018). With these evidence-based impacts in mind, persons undergoing pain treatment may consider CBT for their chronic pain.



Acceptance and Commitment Therapy:

Acceptance and Commitment Therapy (ACT) is a form of therapy that seeks to help individuals live a

meaningful life – all while accepting the inevitable pains that life brings (Harris, 2006). Unlike CBT that strives to change thought patterns as needed, mindfulness-based practices like ACT aim to establish acceptance of one's thoughts and feelings as a health tool (Pollak, et al., 2014). Notably, this approach can be beneficial for acute and even chronic pain management (Vowles, et al., 2019). In a recent study, researchers noted that participants who were given a one-day ACT workshop post-surgery required fewer opioids for pain relief than participants who received treatment as normal (Dindo, et al., 2018). ACT for chronic pain is based on the idea that by learning to live with and accept chronic pain, people can control the grasp that pain has over their life (Foreman & Kaye, 2016). It is possible that in using ACT and its tools to cope with pain, one may lead a more fulfilling life.

Yoga & Tai Chi:

Yoga is a type of mind–body meditation practice that began centuries ago in India (Basavaraddi, 2015). It has been shown to reduce perceived anxiety and stress while also improving mental and physical health (Saoji, 2016). Yoga focuses on breathing, poses, personal discipline, concentration, mindful awareness, meditation, and stillness (Chang, et al., 2016). In one of the earliest studies conducted about the impacts of yoga on chronic pain, Williams and colleagues (2005) first evaluated clinical pain levels of participants, along with their pain-related fears and beliefs about pain. They then introduced yoga to these participants, and the yoga intervention showed an overall reduction in medication usage. Their study showed that pain reduction with yoga was two times greater than the educational control group (Williams, et al., 2005). Similar to yoga in some ways, tai chi originated in China, with an emphasis on movement and fluidity of mind/body connections (Lam, 2018). After comparing tai chi to other traditional interventions, tai chi demonstrated some of the highest gains in relieving chronic pain (Kong, et al., 2016). Though more research is needed about the definitive place of yoga and tai chi in pain management, they are emerging as evidence-based techniques to aid in pain relief.

Yoga and tai chi should be considered for pain management as they require little to no equipment and are generally more cost-effective treatments than other medical interventions. Though it is best to seek classes taught locally (so proper instruction can be given), yoga/tai chi can be done in the comfort of your own home with the help of pre-recorded videos and online-streaming. *



Mindfulness:

Another technique emerging as an evidence-based technique is mindfulness, which seeks to calm and soothe the mind by emphasizing conscious awareness of the present moment (Harris, 2006; Voss, et al., 2019). There are many types of mindfulness techniques and activities that can be taught by a broad range of trained instructors and mental health professionals. Mindfulness is central to ACT, and is often practiced with yoga and tai chi, but can be practiced alone through mindfulness meditation techniques. In combination with other forms of alternative pain management and even by itself, mindfulness can have a positive impact on reducing chronic pain (Veehof, et al., 2016). Recent studies have shown that mindfulness may reduce pain intensity, resulting from the way mindfulness skills influence the brain. Some individuals may even find that their pain experiences become more tolerable as a result of developing mindfulness skills and applying them long-term (Veehof, et al., 2016). More research is needed on the effectiveness of mindfulness, but it is a technique that can be considered by those looking to improve their pain management.

Summary:

There are many available therapies for pain relief. Pain management is not one-size-fits all, it is unique-- just like we all are!

We have highlighted a few here as a starting place to find what works for you. For a summary of the techniques discussed, please refer to Figure 3 below.

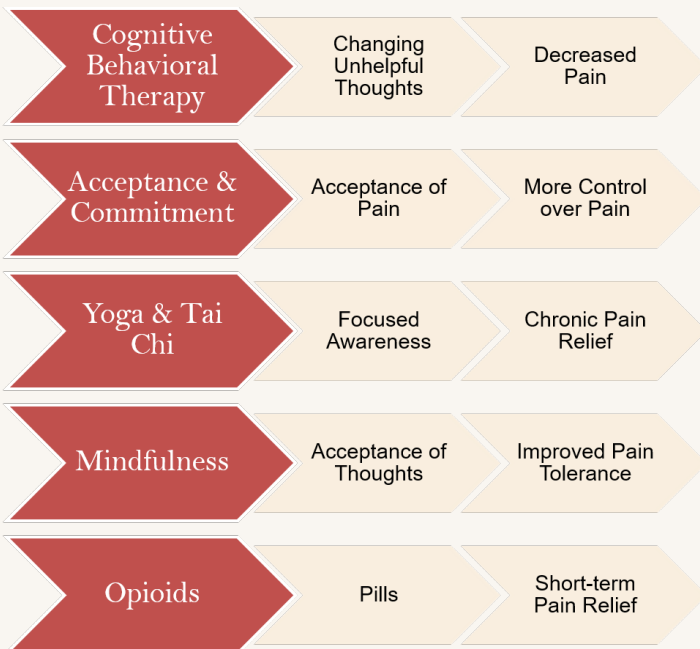


Figure 3. The Four Alternative Pain Management Techniques and Resulting Effects as Compared to Opioids

Where can I learn more? **

Websites
American Pain Society— americanpainsociety.org/
American Psychological Association— apa.org/helpcenter/pain-management
National Center for Complementary and Integrative Health— nccih.nih.gov/health/pain/chronic.htm
Utah State University Extension— digitalcommons.usu.edu/extension_curall/2000
Books
<i>The Mindfulness Solution to Pain: Step-by-Step Techniques for Chronic Pain Management</i> by Jackie Gardner-Nix
<i>Living Beyond Your Pain: Using Acceptance and Commitment Therapy to Ease Chronic Pain</i> by JoAnne Dahl, PhD & Tobias Lundgren, MS
<i>Yoga for Pain Relief: A New Approach to an Old Practice</i> by Lee Albert, NMT
Programs
Living Well with Chronic Pain – find a program near you: livingwell.utah.gov

*Please consult with your physician prior to making any changes to medication or exercise routine. It may also be helpful to discuss specific exercises with an expert or medical provider (e.g., medical doctor, physical therapist) to help make positive changes to your routine that will help with pain reduction or to help you feel healthier.

**Please note that all of the resources provided are for educational purposes and USU does not specifically endorse their services. The above resources are intended to provide information, not

to treat chronic pain or other mental health concerns. USU does not control the websites or books referenced above.

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