# OHP Back Pain Policy: Tools for Oregon Rural Health Care Providers to Manage Patients' Pain with an Integrative Approach

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## Objectives

 Participant will understand new treatment options for back pain under the Oregon Health Authority guidelines

 Participant will learn useful interventions in 5 key domains of pain care

 Participant will understand opportunities for and importance of involvement of varied disciplines in team based pain care

## Policy Changes: The New Back Care Paradigm

### **Increased Coverage:**

- Cognitive Behavior Therapy
- Spinal Manipulation
- Acupuncture
- PT/OT
- Non-opioid medications
- Yoga \*
- Interdisciplinary Rehab \*
- Supervised exercise \*
- Massage Therapy \*



### Decreased Coverage:

- Surgeries
- Opioids
- Epidural Steroid Injections



<sup>\*</sup> If available

### Oregon Health Authority Medicaid Guideline Note 56: New Treatment Pathways

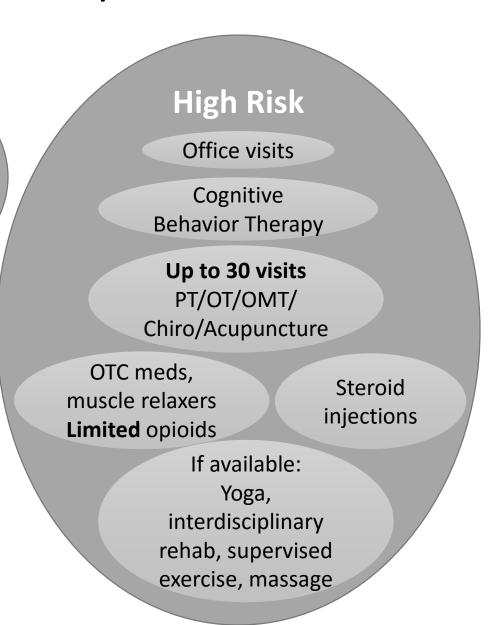
(Medical Treatment Line)

Office visits
Office visits
Office visits
Office visits
Office visits
Muscle
relaxers

4 visits
PT/OT/OMT/
Chiro/Acupuncture/
massage

Not
Recommended:

1st line Opioid
prescribing or Long
Term Opioid use

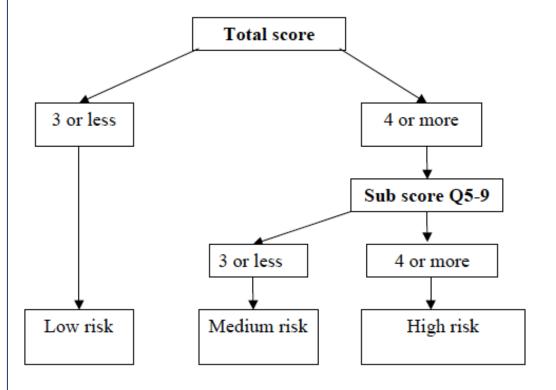


### The Keele STarT Back Screening Tool

Patient name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

	Thinking about the	e last 2 weeks tic	k your response to	the following ques	tions:					
						Disagree 0	Agree 1			
1	My back pain has s									
2	I have had pain in t									
3	I have only walked									
4	In the last 2 weeks,									
5	It's not really safe									
6	Worrying though									
7	I feel that my back									
8	In general I have n	ot enjoyed all th	e things I used to er	njoy						
9.	Overall, how bothe	rsome has your t	oack pain been in th	ne last 2 weeks?						
	Not at all	Slightly	Moderately	Very much	Extre	mely				
						]				
	Total score (all 9): Sub Score (Q5-9):									

#### The STarT Back Tool Scoring System



© Keele University Aug 1, 2007

## Health Evidence Review Commission 2014-2015 Back Conditions Taskforce

### Taskforce membership

- Chiropractor
- Acupuncturist
- Physical therapists
- Pain specialist
- Neurosurgeon
- Orthopedic surgeon
- Physiatrist
- Primary care physician
- Medicaid managed care plan medical director
- Psychologist
- Addictions specialist
- National expert in back pain treatment evidence (Rick Deyo, MD)

- Series of public meetings held in 2014
- Recommendations
   discussed in public meetings
   of the HERC and its
   subcommittees in 2015
- Changes adopted in 2015, effective July 1, 2016

## Back Pain Evidence Summary

New approach to "conservative care"

Surgery reduction

Opioid reduction

## 63 y/o female with fibromyalgia

Widespread Pain for 20 years

#### **Medical Hx:**

FM, GERD, IBS, insomnia, obesity, OA, pre-diabetic, Hep C

### Surgical hx:

partial thyroidectomy, THA R, ankle surgery, gastric bypass

### Mental health hx:

anxiety, depression, bipolar, ADD, PTSD

Suicide attempt 8 y ago, trauma history

### **Function/ Activity:**

Spends most of time on couch, now hurts to walk 10'

Husband does chores, Use to go to gym 3 years ago with trainer

239 lbs, in weight watchers. "emotional eater". Gained 40' over last year



## 63 y/o female with fibromyalgia

#### Social:

- Living with husband of 36 yrs, supportive relationship
- Retired real estate broker 20 yrs ago when got "sick"
- Volunteers at church and belongs to church group

### Sleep:

5-6 hours/ night of fitful sleep

#### **Substances:**

- Smoked age 16-20. Hx of alcohol abuse 21 years ago
- Substance use history in family

Medication: Opioids 110 MED, ambien for sleep



## Old Model

# Pain = Tissue Damage

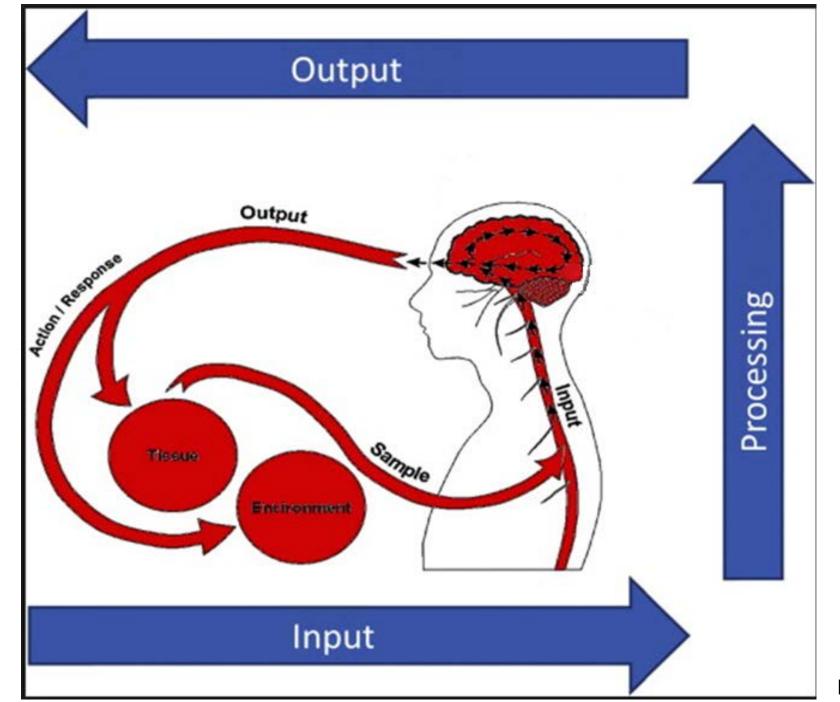




Table 2: Age-specific prevalence estimates of degenerative spine imaging findings in asymptomatic patients<sup>a</sup>

	Age (yr)								
Imaging Finding	20	30	40	50	60	70	80		
Disk degeneration	37%	52%	68%	80%	88%	93%	96%		
Disk signal loss	17%	33%	54%	73%	86%	94%	97%		
Disk height loss	24%	34%	45%	56%	67%	76%	84%		
Disk bulge	30%	40%	50%	60%	69%	77%	84%		
Disk protrusion	29%	31%	33%	36%	38%	40%	43%		
Annular fissure	19%	20%	22%	23%	25%	27%	29%		
Facet degeneration	4%	9%	18%	32%	50%	69%	83%		
Spondylolisthesis	3%	5%	8%	14%	25%	35%	50%		

The troublesome disconnect between back structure and back pain



## Complex pain is..... complex

## Acute Injury: Fewer brain processes may be involved in pain experience

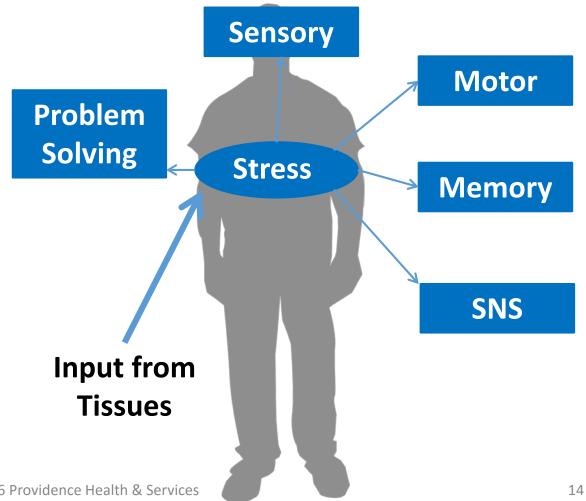
**Stress** response activates autonomic nervous system

**Sensory cortex**: identify body part

**Memory**: has this happened before?

**Problem-solving**: assess situation

**Motor**: acts to protect



## Persistent Pain: Brain functions change

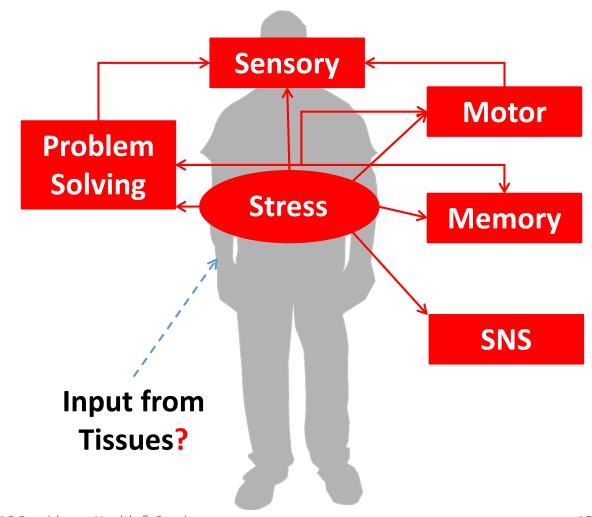
**Problem-solving** 

**Memory** 

**Stress** 

**Sensory cortex** 

**Motor** 



### **Persistent Pain:**

Increased complexity associated with pain response

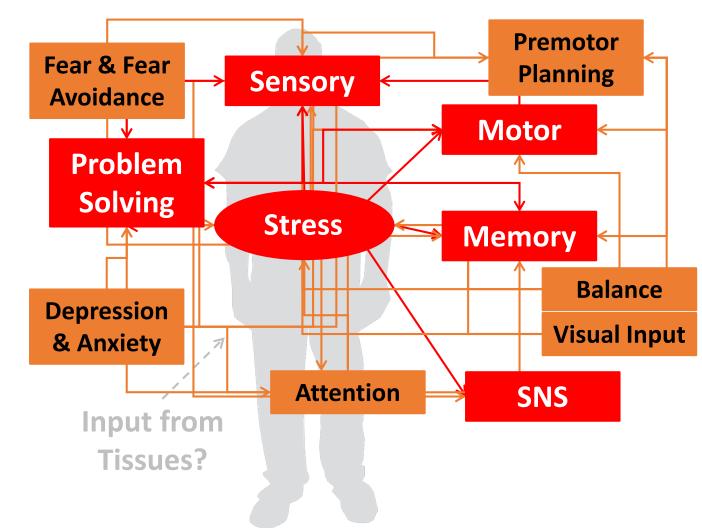
**Premotor planning** 

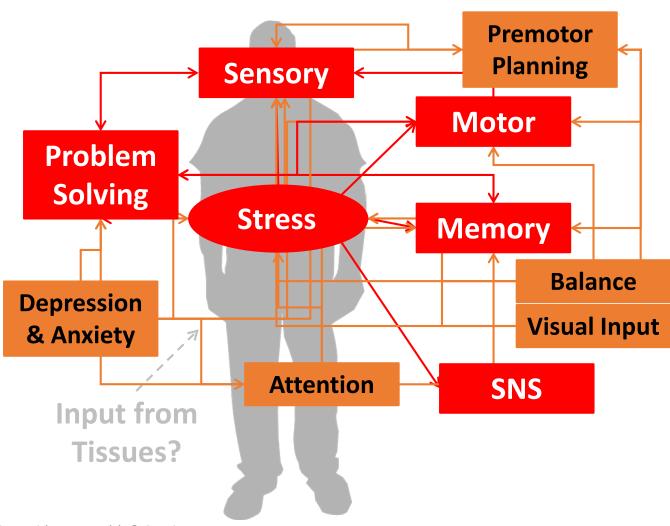
**Attention** 

**Fear & Fear Avoidance** 

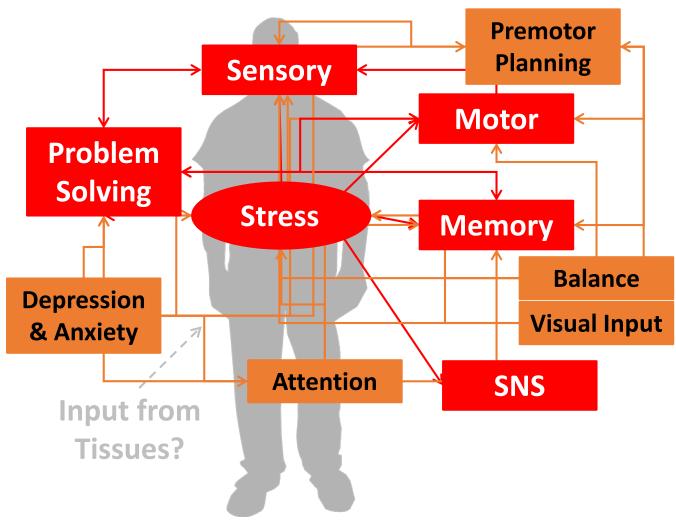
**Balance and Visual Input** 

Depression, anxiety & trauma

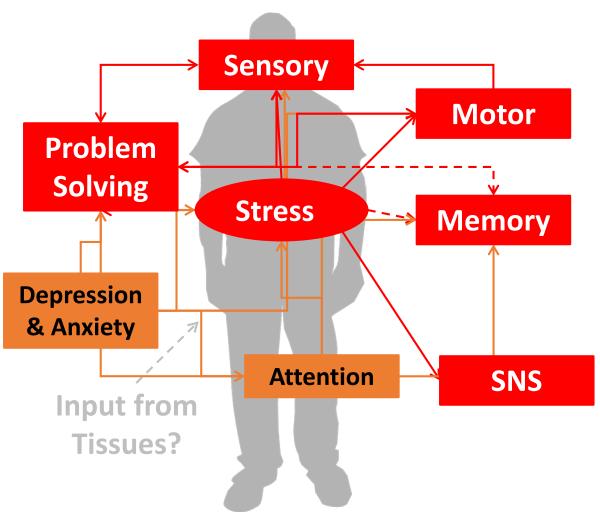




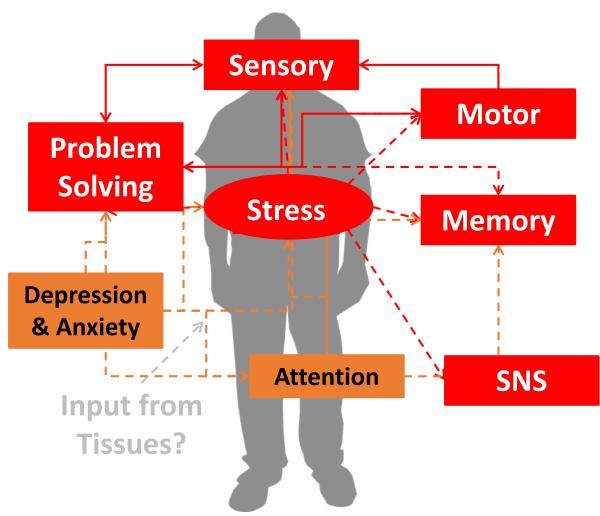
**Problem Solving:** Understanding pain



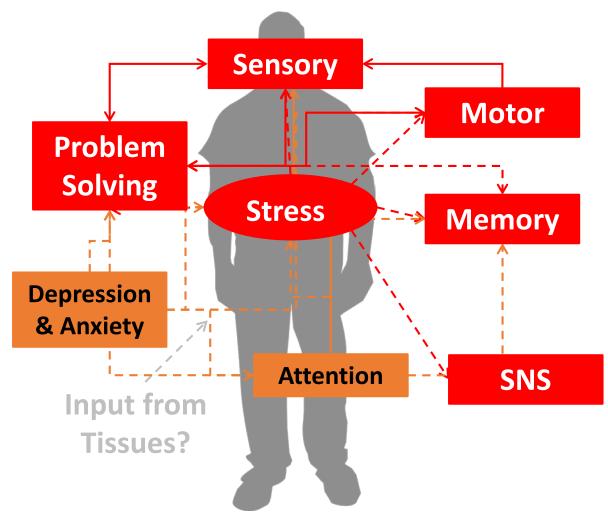
**Quieting stress response** 



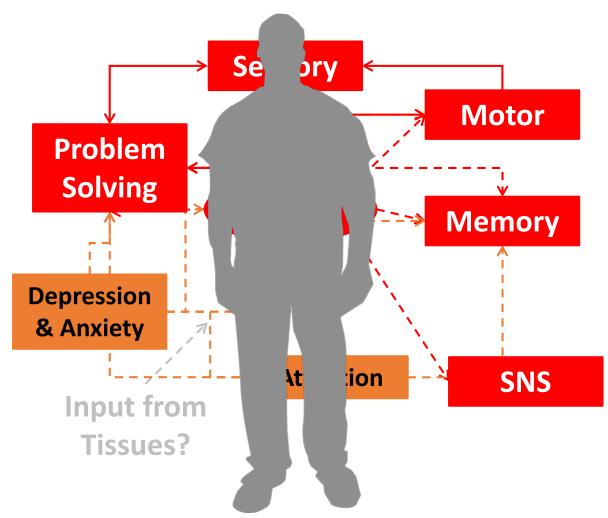
**Quieting stress response** 



Addressing depression, anxiety and trauma



**Understanding fear avoidance** 

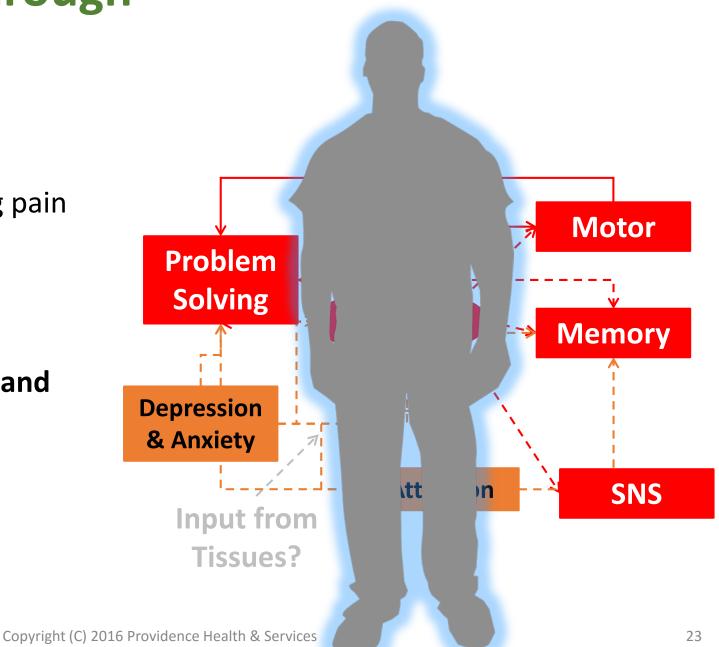


**Problem Solving**: Understanding pain

**Quieting stress response** 

Addressing depression, anxiety and trauma

**Understanding fear avoidance** 



### Pain Education As A Treatment Intervention

Decrease in pain rating (Van Oosterwijck et al 2011, Meeus et al, 2010, Ryan et al, 2010, Moseley, 2002, 2003, 2004)

Decrease in fear of re-injury (Van Oosterwijck et al 2011, Moseley, 2002, 2003)

Decrease in pain catastrophizing (Meeus et al, Moseley 2004, Louw et al 2011, Arch Phys Med Reh Systematic review)

Decrease in postoperative utilization of services (Adriaan Louw, PhD, PT, et SPINE Volume 39, #18)

Increase in function (Van Oosterwijck et al 2011, Moseley, 2002, 2003, Louw et al 2011 Arch Phys Med Reh Systematic review)

Increase in mobility (Moseley and Hodges, Clin J Pain. 2004 Louw et al Physiotherapy J, 2011)

### **Key Points**

Pain is a multi-dimensional experience

All pain is real pain

Adapted from material from G. Lorimer Moseley: Understand and Explain Pain course material 2010

### **Key Points**

## Pain ≠ Harm





MRI and X-Ray results



Struggles in living with pain

#### **THREAT!**



Fear of movement



Medication is the only thing that can help me

### Safety and Hope



**Understand pain** 





**Quiet your worry** 



Sore, but safe



"Normal age-related changes"

Bring some fun back in your life

### OPMC Module: A new resources for clinicians



- Physicians
- Physician Assistants
- Nursing
- Acupuncture
- Psychologists
- Physical Therapist
- Occupational Therapist
- Chiropractic Physicians
- Naturopathic Physicians
- Pharmacists
- Dentists

Health Authority

Stern

### New resources for clinicians

MyChart



**Oregon and Southwest Washington** 

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Find a Doctor

**Health Tools** 

**News & Events** 

Giving

Search Q

Providence Persistent Pain

#### Providence Persistent Pain

Toolkit Pain Resources

News

Overview Our Programs Our Services Related Conditions Our Doctors Locations Persistent Pain Toolkit Health Care Provider Toolkit Patient and Families

#### Persistent Pain Toolkit

The Providence Persistent Pain Toolkit was designed to help both health care professionals and patients and their families with resources for understanding and quieting pain.

HEALTH CARE PROVIDER TOOLKIT

PATIENT AND FAMILIES TOOLKIT

For other resources to quiet pain, including classes and therapy services, visit our main Persistent Pain Program page.



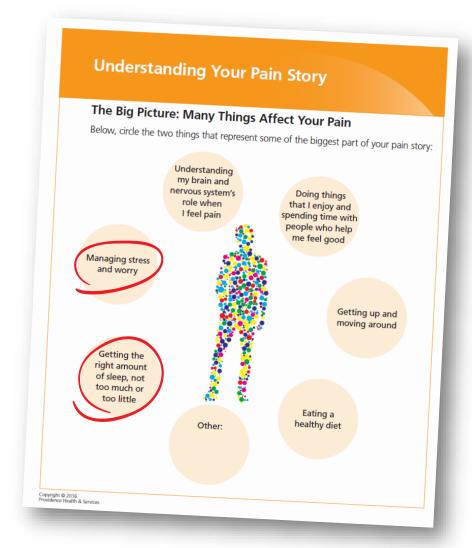
### Prioritizing Care: Key Domains



### **Shared Decision Making Tool**

### Shared Decision Making:

- Helps determine where to begin
- Encourages active participation
- Identifies motivation
- Requires permission

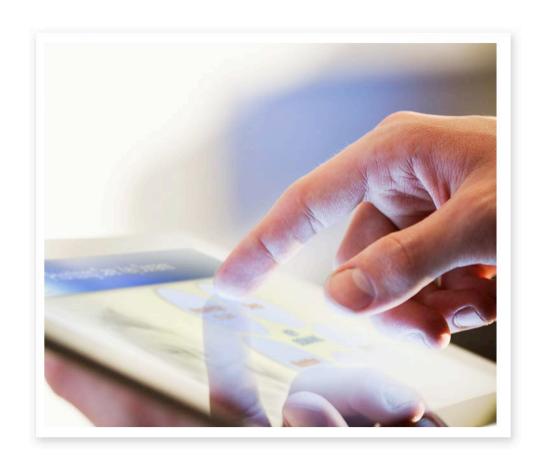




### Key domains: Knowledge of pain



### **Key Concepts**



- Understanding pain improves a person's pain experience:
  - Decreases pain rating itself
  - Decreases pain related fears
  - Improves function
  - Decreases unnecessary cost
- Pain education is a treatment intervention
   Help your patient understand how pain
   works as a process and its reversibility
   through neuroplasticity

## Knowledge of Pain: Strategies



Pain knowledge assessment tools: click here, or see addendum or OPMC website

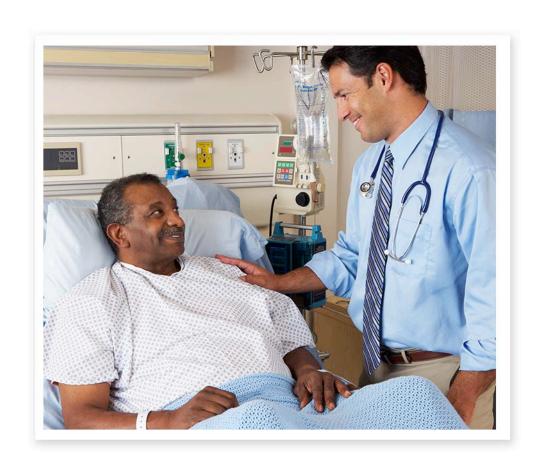
## Change language to decrease unintentional threat

- "Sore but safe"
- "Pain does not equal harm"
- "There is a lot that you can do to change your pain"

Teach about pain including pain processing and neuroplasticity/reversibility

Using written material and videos

### Connecting with your patient



"We now understand some things about pain differently. And we now know that when a person with pain understands pain better, it can actually help in several ways. I need to be sure that we both have the same understanding so we can build a plan together. You may already know a great deal, but would you be willing to watch a video for a few minutes so that we can talk about it the next time I see you?"

Click here or refer to addendum or POPMC website for all phrasing

# Videos



Providenceoregon.org/pain toolkit



Tame the Beast



# Knowledge of Pain: Resources

### Pain education video



#### **Rethinking Pain**



# **Understanding pain**With knowledge comes power

in story:

#### Did you know?

- There's a lot you can do to ease your pain.
- When people understand their pain, it decreases.
- All pain comes from your brain. That doesn't mean it's "all in your head." It means the brain puts together information and creates a pain response.
- Pain doesn't always equal harm. Your brain may have become so good at producing pain that it doesn't stop — even when you've recovered from an injury or illness. In a situation like this, don't avoid movement. Inactivity can make your pain worse.
- Stress and pain are closely related. Focus on reducing stress, and change the way you respond to stress.

#### Your relationship with pain

No one wants to feel pain. Whether you stub your toe or bang your finger with a hammer, that short burst of red-hot sensation isn't pleasant. Even more troubling, though, is long-term, chronic pain – also known as persistent pain. This is pain that won't go away, no matter what you try.

Persistent pain can have a profound affect on daily life. It can disrupt your ability to work, exercise, sleep, and enjoy activities and hobbies.

#### Acute pain versus persistent pain

Acute pain occurs as a direct result of an injury. The brain sends a signal that something is wrong and produces pain so we know to be careful. This is a very useful response.

Persistent pain exists after the danger has past. The danger signal gets "stuck" in the brain and it's no longer useful.

(continued)





# Key Domains: Sleep





## Key Domains: Activity and Pacing



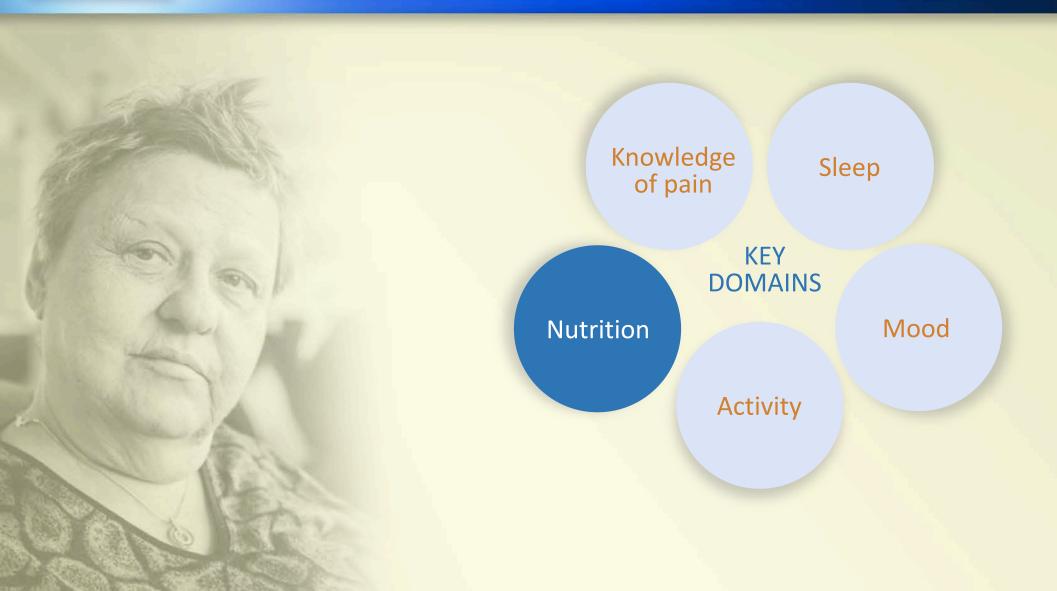


# Focus treatment on these key domains





## Key domains: Nutrition



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# QUESTIONS

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Nora Stern: Nora.stern@providence.org

## Resources

- Providence Pain Toolkit:
  - <u>Providenceoregon.org/pain toolkit</u>
- Oregon State Pain Commission on-line module (intended release date: 10/8/17)
  - Oregon State Pain Commission
- Oregon Pain Guidance
  - https://www.oregonpainguidance.org/
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# Pain Education

#### Did you know?

When people understand how pain happens, their level of pain can decrease! This one-time 2-hour class will help you understand how pain happens and its connection between the body and the brain. You will learn how your own actions and thoughts can relieve your pain and help you return to a life you can enjoy. The class will cover calming techniques to decrease stress and quiet pain.



#### Two class options:

- Two-hour in-person group class taught by pain experts at various locations throughout Oregon. You may bring a family member or caregiver at no extra charge.
- Online class: A live, interactive two-hour webinar, taught by the same pain experts. You can attend using a computer, smart phone or tablet, from anywhere you have an internet connection. You will also need access to a telephone.

#### Cost:

- Current Providence Rehabilitation Services patients: No cost (NOTE: Providence Rehab patients must call to register: 503-574-6595)
- . Providence Health Assurance members: Eligible for no cost
- Providence Health Plan members: Please visit <u>www.providence.org/classes</u> or call 503-574-6595 for discount information.
- General public: \$65

"The class content, the skilled instructor, and the after-class resources were superb. As a direct result of this class, I turned an important corner in how I experience and deal with my pain."

# Ideas for future skill-building opportunities in complex pain care:

- Pain education
- Motivational interviewing
- Shared decision making
- Trauma informed care
- Yoga/Feldenkrais
- Mindfulness
- Cognitive Behavioral Therapy
- Acceptance Commitment Therapy

## For more information

# www.oregon.gov/OHA/HERC

- More details on Prioritized List of Health Services:
   www.oregon.gov/OHA/HERC/Pages/Prioritized-List-Overview.aspx
- More details on Coverage Guidelines:
   www.oregon.gov/OHA/HERC/pages/CoverageGuidances.aspx
- Health Evidence Review Commission: HERC.Info@state.or.us