Structure and pathways of pain therapy unit of Careggi Hospital Center R.D. Mediati – A.R. De Gaudio

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CANCER PAIN

Caused directly by the tumor (65-70%)

Antiblastic therapy (25-30%)

Not related to the tumor (0-10%)

WORLD POPULATION

10% CHRONIC PAIN 1% PHYSICAL INABILITY

Timely Data Resources, 1997; File 465: Incidence and Prevalence

LUMBAR PAIN

- The most common type of pain (Bell, 1997)
- The second most common reason for visits to the doctor (Lemrow, 1990)
- US costs from 1980 to 1990 were \$ 11 billion (U.S. Depart. 1993)

- The World Health Organization believes that at least 4 million people suffer from cancer disease pain
- Approximately 70% of patients with advanced cancer have pain due to the disease
- Approximately 80% of pain patients can be adequately treated according to the guidelines of O.M.S.

• A further 15-18% of cases the pain can be controlled by the administration of analgesics by alternative pathways or the use of nuromudaltion techniques

• There remains 2% of patients in whom the pain will not be completely tretated

MULTIDIMENSIONAL pain conception

• Pain intensity is not always related to the amount of damaged tissue.

Psychological factors

- Affective (anxiety, fear, anger, depression)
- Cognitive (relating to personality, beliefs, imagination, attention)
- **Behavioral** (reflex behavior of pain, interaction with the family)

Do not consider these aspects endure to incorrect diagnosis and treatment.

THERAPY

- Drugs (anti-inflammatories, analgesics, opioids, muscle relaxants, adjuvants)
- Physics (eg TENS, US, magneto, massage, gymnastics, etc.)
- Infiltration (trigger points, intra-articular, epidural)
- Surgical (osteosynthesis, removal of the cause)
- Radiotherapy
- Chemotherapy
- Neuromodulation
- Psicological support

Opioids Therapy

TOLERANCE

ADDICTION

PHYSICAL DEPENDENCE

We need an organization of integrated multidisciplinary structures that can deal with such a complex problem as chronic pain

Organization of a pain therapy service

- The principles on which the activity of a center that deals with chronic pain is based are the following:
- Easy access to the facility (reservation, waiting time)
- Multidisciplinary approach (anesthesiologist, psychologist, rheumatologist, neurologist, radiologist)
- Integrated multidimensional therapeutic approach
- Opportunity of day hospitalization and possibly also for several days
- Integration with Palliative Care services

Pain therapy network in Tuscany (Regional Law 2014)

The Local Pain Therapy Network is a functional and integrated aggregation of pain treatment activities provided by family doctors (AFT), in hospital, in outpatient centers (spoke) and hospital centers (hubs).

Tab. 1 - Centri Spoke

NOME STRUTTURA	QUALIFICA DELLA STRUTTURA	ASL COMPETENTE	INDIRIZZO	CAP	COMUNE
Unità di Cure Palliative e Terapia Antalgica	UO Anestesia e rianimazione e terapia antalgica	401.4	via Prado	54100	Massa
Unità di Cure Palliative e Terapia Antalgica	UO Anestesia e rianimazione e terapia antalgica	ASL 1	piazza Sacco e Vanzetti	54033	Сапага
Ambulatorio di terapia antalgica – Pistoia	UO Anestesia Rianimazione e Terapia del Dolore		viale Matteotti	51100	Pistoia
Ambulatorio di terapia antalgica – Pistoia	UO Anestesia Rianimazione e Terapia del Dolore	ASL 3	Ospedale San Jacopo di Pistoia	51100	Pistoia
Ambulatorio di terapia del dolore - Pescia	UO Anestesia Rianimazione e Terapia del Dolore		via Cesare Battisti 2	51017	Pescia
Sezione Terapia del Dolore	UO Anestesia e Rianimazione	ASL 4	piazza Ospedale 5	59100	Prato
Terapia Antalgica - Pontedera	UO Anestesia e Rianimazione	ASL 5	via Roma,150	56025	Pontedera
Ambulatorio di terapia del dolore e interventistica	UO Anestesia e Rianimazione	ASL 6	C/O Ospedali Riuniti – viale Alfieri 37	57100	Livomo
Ambulatorio di terapia del dolore – Poggibonsi	Dipartimento Terapie intensive	ASL 7	Loc. di Campostaggia	53036	Poggibonsi
Ambulatorio di terapia del dolore – Montepulciano	Dipartimento Terapie intensive		via Provinciale 5 Loc Gracciano	53045	Montepulciano
Ambulatorio ospedaliero di terapia del dolore – Montevarchi	UO Anestesia e Rianimazione	ASL 8	piazza del Volontariato 2	52025	Montevarchi
Ambulatorio di terapia del dolore – Grosseto	UO Anestesia e Rianimazione		via Senese 161	58100	Grosseto
Ambulatorio di terapia del dolore – Orbetello	UO Anestesia e Rianimazione	ASL 9	Loc. La Madonnella	58015	Orbetello
Ambulatorio di terapia del dolore – Massa M.ma	UO Anestesia e Rianimazione		V.le Risorgimento	58024	Massa M.ma
S.O.S. Centro Multidisciplinare di Terapia del Dolore	uos	ASL 10	Viale Michelangelo 41	50125	Firenze
Ambulatorio di Terapia Antalgica	uos	ASL 11	ASL 11 c/o ospedale san giuseppe – Viale Boccaccio		Empoli
Ambulatorio di terapia del dolore	UOC Anestesia e Rianimazione	ASL 12	Via Aurelia 335	55043	Camaiore

Tab. 2 - Centri Hub

NOME STRUTTURA	QUALIFICA DELLA STRUTTURA	AZIENDA SANITARIA COMPETENTE	INDIRIZZO	CAP	COMUNE
SOD Cure palliative e Terapia del dolore	SOD	AOU Careggi	viale Pieraccini 85	50139	Firenze
Ambulatorio di Terapia Antalgica	uos	AOUC	Largo Piero Palagi 1	50134	Firenze
Servizio di terapia del dolore e cure palliative pediatriche	Struttura semplice	AOU Meyer	viale Pieraccini 24	50139	Firenze
UO Terapia del Dolore	UO Terapia del Dolore	AOU Pisana	via Roma 67 Edificio 1 ingresso B	56126	Pisa
UOS Terapia Antalgica	UOC Anestesia	AOU Senese	viale Bracci	53100	Siena
Centro del dolore reumatologico	UOC Reumatologia	AOU Senese	Viale Bracci	53100	Siena

AIM OF PAIN THERAPY NETWORK

- Acute pain control (post-operative, post-traumathic, delivery)
- Treatment of chronic pain of neoplastic and non-neoplastic origin
- The functional recovery of the patient
- The improvement of quality of life
- Pain control at the end of life

Careggi Pain Clinic

- 2 anestesiologist
- 1 oncologist
- 1 consultant for phytotherapy (dedicated project)
- 1 consultant for acupunture (project for supportive care in oncology)

- 15000 outpatient visits a year
- 50 neuromodulation devices implant (hospitalized patients)
- 2000 inpatient visits
- 1000 psychological visits
- Integration with territorial Palliative Care Service
- Integration with Spoke centers of our area

Pathways

- End of life in hospital (group of experts in palliative care supporting end-of-life decisions)
- Communication
- Education
- Psycological support
- Social support
- Religious support

Pathways

Discharge from the hospital for patients needing palliative care

- Hospice
- House

Continuity of care

Pathways

• Selection of patients for neuromodulation techniques

• Early palliative care (next project)

Quality control

- use of quality indicators and methods for verifying the quality and quantity of services, as well as their cost in order to guarantee the quality of assistance to the patients

- Budget

Quality Indicators

- They must take into account the patient (citizen-user)
- Indicators related to resources and organization
- Indicators related to the behavior of operators, health structures, satisfaction

Institutional accreditation

Accreditation of the network

Requirements:

- 1. Regional organizational structure of coordination of the Pain Therapy Network
- 2. Facilities of the Pain Therapy Network
- 3. Protection of the citizen to access pain therapy
- 4. Continuity of care
- 5. Operation of multi-professional dedicated teams
- 6. Continuous training for operators
- 7. Quality of life measurement
- 8. Active and global care and safeguard of the dignity and autonomy of the assisted person
 - 9. Information programs for the population on pain therapy
- 10. Performance evaluation programs and regional information system
- 11. Tariff system and interregional compensation

The Project "Hospital and Territory without Pain

Training, information and awareness-raising project, whose purpose is to increase the attention of health professionals towards the "pain problem» consequently, improve the care process specifically aimed at any origin pain control.

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS

- Identification of a company manager for the Project and Constitution of the Painless Hospital Committee (COSD). Appoint in each department of at least one responsible medical and nursing referent for pain therapy
- Analysis and evaluation of current knowledge on the pain of the staff
- Identification and preparation of pain detection tools.....
- The measurement of pain is the responsibility of the nurse, who will have to receive the appropriate training to perform this task
- Programming of training activities according to the needs.....

- The training must be permanent and have a multidisciplinary character ...
- Elaboration in the various hospital areas of pharmacological and non-pharmacological treatment protocols
- Analgesic drugs must be available in all departments... special attention to morphine adequate diffusionto complementary medicine
- Preparation of adequate information tools

- Periodic evaluation of the project results:
 - prevalence of pain in the hospital
 - pain measurement in the medical record
 - degree of patient satisfaction
 - level of preparation of health workers
 - consumption of analgesic drugs and dissemination of non-pharmacological techniques

Diagnostic – therapeutic - assistential plan in LOW BACK PAIN PDTA

PDTA

Construction of a technical-management process:

- report goals, roles and areas of intervention
- guarantee clarity of information and clarity of tasks to operators
- helps to improve constancy, reproducibility and uniformity of the services provided and, at the same time, helps to foresee and therefore reduce the extraordinary event
- facilitates flexibility and adaptations to changes.

Chronic LBP

- **Goal**
- Improve Function
- Minimize focuson treating pain itself



- Biopsychosocial Model of Pain
 - Maladaptive Behavior
 - Neuroplasticity

PDTA definitions

- Acute LBP consists of pain and / or functional limitation between the lower margin of the costal arch and the inferior gluteal folds with eventual irradiation posterior to the thigh but not beyond the knee (lumbalgia not specific) that can cause the impossibility to carry out the normal daily activity, with possible absence from the job, and that has a shorter duration at 4 weeks (1 month).
- The sub-acute LBP has the same symptomatology whose duration lasts longer than 4 weeks and up to three months.
- Lumbosciatalgia is represented by a low back pain with painful irradiation below the knee (involvement of L5 or S1, in over 90% of cases of radiculopathy);
- Lumbocruralgia is due to involvement of L2, L3, L4. Limb pain may also be present without lumbar pain.
- If the symptoms last more than 3 months, we speak of chronic low back pain.
- Recurrent LBP is defined as a clinical condition characterized by acute episodes lasting <4 weeks and recurring after a period of well-being.

"Red Flag" Evaluation

Table 2. "Red Flag" Findings and Evaluation Strategies for Patients with Low Back Pain							
	Diagnosis of concern				Evaluation strategy*		
Finding	Cauda equina syndrome	Fracture	Cancer	Infection	CBC/ESR/ CRP	Plain radiography	MRI
Age > 50 years		×	X		1†	1	2
Fevers, chills, recent urinary tract or skin infection, penetrating wound near spine				Х	1	1	1
Significant trauma		X				1	2
Unrelenting night pain or pain at rest			×	×	1†	1	2
Progressive motor or sensory deficit	×		X				1E
Saddle anesthesia, bilateral sciatica or leg weakness, difficulty urinating, fecal incontinence	×						1E
Unexplained weight loss			X		1†	1	2
History of cancer or strong suspicion for current cancer			×		1†	1	2
History of osteoporosis		Х				1	2
Immunosuppression				X	1	1	2
Chronic oral steroid use		X		X	1	1	2
Intravenous drug use				X	1	1	2
Substance abuse		X		X	1	1	2
Failure to improve after six weeks of conservative therapy			X	X	1†	1	2‡

In the absence of Red Flags Main goal of back pain treatment is to take care of the patient by reducing medicalization and making the patient responsible for his treatment pathway

In summary, assistance to the person with back pain, in primary care, with reference to the general population, can be summarized in the following actions (recommendation level A)

- 1. exclude serious causes;
- 2. collect the medical history and take the objective examination;
- 3. communicate that diagnostic imaging is not useful, emphasizing its toxic effects;
- 4. provide the patient with information and reassurance;
- 5. communicate the high probability of favorable prognosis, but also the high possibility of relapses;
- 6. evaluate and monitor painful symptoms;
- 7. recommend to remain active and, if possible, do not abandon work;
- 8. discourage bed rest and encourage physical activity.

Chronicity risks Orange Flags

- coccygodynia associated with low back pain without history trauma;
- pain in "all" the lower limb, without methameric references
- ;• loss of sensitivity in "all" the lower limb, without fallen history;
- loss of strength in "all" the lower limb; constant pain, without variations;
- intolerance and negative reactions to treatment;
- access to the emergency room for low back pain (can express the patient's discomfort).

PSYCHOLOGICAL AND WORKING ASPECTS Yellow Flags

- Perceptions associated with work
- low level of satisfaction;
- low expectation of returning to work
- low motivation in carrying out work activities;
- problems at work, characteristics of the working environment, risk factors in the environment on which the subject has no control
- social exclusion
- bad business climate

- belief that back pain is in itself harmful or potentially disabling;
 movement fear behaviors with reduction or avoidance of activity
- lowering of mood and consequent social withdrawal;
- high expectations towards passive treatments, instead of active participation in the management of the pain

TERAPY

•Pharmacological infiltrative

•surgical

Pain reduction Functional recovery

- •Neuromodulaton
- Complementary

(Acupuncture)

INFILTRATIVE THERAPY

Drug Des Devel Ther. 2015 Aug 13;9:4657-67. doi: 10.2147/DDDT.S85524. eCollection 2015. Epidural injections with or without steroids in managing chronic low back painsecondary to lumbar spinal stenosis: a meta-analysis of 13 randomized controlled trials.

- Epidural injections of anesthetic with or without steroids are widely used for treating lumbar spinal stenosis, a common cause of chronic low back pain, but there is a lack of rigorous data comparing the effectiveness of epidural injections of anesthetic with and without steroids.
- Conclusion: Both epidural injections with steroids or with local anesthetic alone provide significant pain relief and functional improvement in managing chronic low back pain secondary to lumbar spinal stenosis, and the inclusion of steroids confers no advantage compared to local anesthetic alone.

Cochrane Database Syst Rev. 2015 Oct 23;10:CD008572. Radiofrequency denervation for chronic low back pain.

- BACKGROUND: Radiofrequency (RF) denervation, an invasive treatment for chronic low back pain (CLBP), is used most often for pain suspected to arise from facet joints, sacroiliac (SI) joints or discs. Many (uncontrolled) studies have shown substantial variation in its use between countries and continued uncertainty regarding its effectiveness.
- MAIN RESULTS: In total, we included 23 RCTs (N = 1309), 13 of which (56%) had low RoB. We included both men and women with a mean age of 50.6 years. We assessed the overall quality of the evidence as very low to moderate. Twelve studies examined suspected facet joint pain, five studies disc pain, two studies SI joint pain, two studies radicular CLBP, one study suspected radiating low back pain and one study CLBP with or without suspected radiation. Overall, moderate evidence suggests that facet joint RF denervation has a greater effect on pain compared with placebo over the short term (mean difference (MD) -1.47, 95% confidence interval (Cl) -2.28 to -0.67). Low-quality evidence indicates that facet jointRF denervation is more effective than placebo for function over the short term (MD -5.53, 95% Cl -8.66 to -2.40) and over the long term (MD -3.70, 95% Cl -6.94 to -0.47). Evidence of very low to low quality shows that facet joint RF denervation is more effective for pain than steroid injections over the short (MD -2.23, 95% Cl -2.38 to -2.08), intermediate (MD -2.13, 95% Cl -3.45 to -0.81), and long term (MD -2.65, 95% Cl -3.43 to -1.88). RF denervation used for disc pain produces conflicting results, with no effects for RF denervation compared with placebo over the short and intermediate term, and small effects for RF denervation over the long term for pain relief (MD -1.63, 95% Cl -2.58 to -0.68) and improved function (MD -6.75, 95% Cl -13.42 to -0.09). Lack of evidence of short-term effectiveness undermines the clinical plausibility of intermediate-term or long-term effectiveness. When RF denervation is used for SI joint pain, low-quality evidence reveals no differences from placebo in effects on pain (MD -2.12, 95% Cl -5.45 to 1.21) and function (MD -14.06, 95% Cl -30.42 to 2.30) over the short term, and one study shows a small effect on both pain and function over the intermediate term. RF denervation is an invasive procedure that can cause a variety of complications. The quality and size of original stu
- AUTHORS' CONCLUSIONS: The review authors found no high-quality evidence suggesting that RF denervation provides pain relief for patients with CLBP. Similarly, we identified no convincing evidence to show that this treatment improves function. Overall, the current evidence for RF denervation for CLBP is very low to moderate in quality; high-quality evidence is lacking. High-quality RCTs with larger patient samples are needed, as are data on long-term effects.

SURGERY

- When there are neurological deficits
- Stenosis of the canal
- Stenosis of the foramen
- Vertebral instability

- laminectomy
- enlarged interlaminectomy
- foraminotomy
- arthrodesis
- discectomy

COMPLEMENTARY THERAPIES

Back pain is one of the most common reasons for which patients turn to Complementary and Alternative Medicine and, in particular, to acupuncture, herbal medicine, homeopathy and manual therapies, which are the most widespread complementary medicines (National Health Interview Survey 2007).

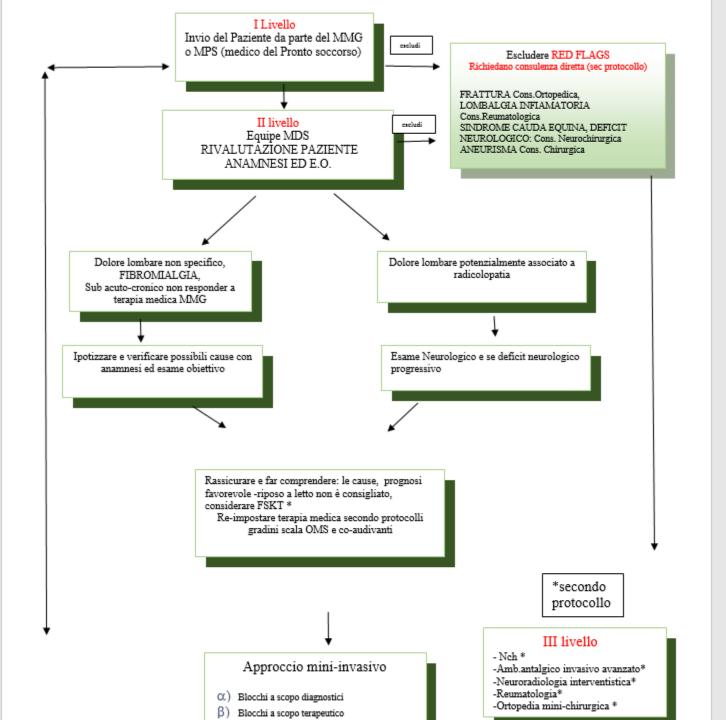
ACUPUNTURE

•the guidelines of the American College of Physicians and the American Pain Society (Chou 2007) recommend acupuncture for subacute or chronic low back pain, stating that it may be an additional therapeutic option when pain does not respond to self- care

PHYTOTHERAPY

- Systematic review of the Cochrane Collaboration, (2014)
- includes 14 randomized controlled trials (2,050 adult participants with acute, subacute, chronic and non-specific back pain)
- Conclusion: for short-term symptomatic therapy of back pain, the phytotherapic of first choice is Harpagophytum procumbens in dry extract, enough to supply 50-110 mg / day of arpagoside. Capsicum frutescens cream probably presents more favorable results than placebo in people with chronic back pain

An example of network based plan



PROTOCOLLI DI TERAPIA DEL DOLORE CRONICO: Prescrittore: MMG; Oncologo; Algologo; Clinico;							
Data/Nome		Cognome	Età				
Indicare nella figura il punto o i punto Indicare, in una scala da 1 a 10, l'inten Indicare se il dolore è: □esterno, □ in Indicare se presente: □ a riposo, □ in Indicare se vi sono terapie in atto: □ Indicare eventuali sintomi associati	sità del dolore: nterno, □ entrambi novimento □ entrambi						
DIAGNOSI ALGOLOGICA	NRS	DOLORE MISTO: clinica di tipo nocicettivo e neuropatico PROTOCOLLI					
□ Dolore nocicettivo	1-5: lieve-moderato	Al o A2, se a 2 gg analgesia inadeguata aggiungere A3 o A4, A5					
□ Dolore nocicettivo	6-10: moderato-severo	Bl(gold standard); se Effetti Collaterali irriducibili e/o tolleranza : switch a					
□ Dolore neuropatico	1-10: da lieve a severo	B2 B9. Se parzialmente efficace: associare protocolli C C, eventuale associazione con protocolli B					
Dolore neuropatico Dolore misto nocicet/ neuropatico	1-10: da lieve a severo	C, eventuale associazione con protocolli B A (NRS 1-5) o B (NRS 6-10) in associazione con protocollo C					
□ Dolore refrattario alle terapie dei protocolli B e/o C	6-10: moderato-severo						
DEFINIZIONE PROTOCOLLI	Farmaci 1°-2° scalino	Farmaci 3° scalino	Altro				
Protocolli A (NRS 1 – 5) Prescrizione MMg e/o Specialista	Paracetamolo, FANS Codeina, Tramadolo,	Oppioidi a basso dosaggio	Oppioidi a basso dosagg associazione con Parace				
Protocolli B (NRS 6 - 10) Prescrizione MMg e/o Specialista Gold standard B1: morfina In caso di effetti collaterali (EC) imducibili o tolleranza alla morfina: switch ad altro oppioide o via di somministrazione: B2, B3, B4, B5, B6, B7, B8, B9 Protocolli C (NRS 1 - 10) Prescrizione MMg e/o Specialista		Morfina SR/morfina IR (B1) Ossicodone (B2) Idromorfone (B3) Buprenorfina TDS (B4) Fentanil TTS (B5) Ossicodone/Naloxone (B6) Tapentadolo (B7) Metadone (B8) Infusione morfina (B9)	Adiuvanti (antidepressi cortisonici, ecc.): amitr	iptilina duloxetina,			
(dolore neuropatico, neurogeno da compressione, switch inefficace) Protocolli D: Dolore refrattario Prescrizione specialistica dopo		Oppioidi: neuromodulazione con blocchi spinali, peridurali,	carbamazepina, pregaba clonazepam, desametaze metilprednisolone Anestetici locali, clon ziconotide: neuromod	one, udina, baclofen lulazione con			
fallimento delle terapie precedenti		regionali	blocchi spinali, peridi	uralı,regionali			

RACCOMANDAZIONI E NOTE FARMACOLOGICHE

- 1) Prevenire la comparsa del dolore attraverso la prescrizione di un piano terapeutico (uno o più protocolli), con farmaci ad orario e dosi di emergenza (rescue). Individualizzare la terapia al paziente mirando alla dose minima efficace.
- 2) Scegliere la via di somministrazione più appropriata: orale (os) elettiva; transdermica, solo a dosaggio stabilizzato, molto utile nelle difficoltà di alimentazione e di transito alimentare; sottocute (sc); endovena (ev); spinale: peridurale o intratecale.
- 3) L'aumento graduale del dosaggio di morfina o di altro oppioide annulla il rischio di arresto respiratorio. Per aumento graduale si intende l'incremento del 30-50% del dosaggio a lento rilascio (SR) quando le dosi di emergenza (rescue) a pronto rilascio (IR) superano le 4 dosi/die.
- La dose di emergenza (rescue) da somministrare se NRS ≥ 4, equivale a 1/6 di morfina IR della dose totale/die di oppioide.
- 5) Titolazione pz. naïve: 1°gg: morfina IR 5 mg = 4gtt(1gtt=1.25mg) o ½ flacone 10mg ogni 4 ore con raddoppio della dose serale; al bisogno: dose rescue di 5 mg (= 1/6 della dose totale); 2ºgg: sommare il precedente dosaggio complessivo giornaliero, dividere per 6 e somministrare ogni 4 ore; 3°gg: sommare il precedente dosaggio giornaliero, dividere per 2 e somministrare morfina SR ogni 12 h, La
- prima dose va assunta in sostituzione della successiva dose IR. 6) Titolazione pz. non naïve: come per paziente naïve ma con dosi a orario e di emergenza (rescue) pari a morfina IR 10 mg (8gtt).
- 7) Titolazione alternativa: somministrare un farmaco a lento rilascio (SR) per os (morfina, oxicodone, idromorfone), alla dose minima. In caso di dolore (NRS ≥ 4), utilizzare morfina a pronto rilascio (IR) 5 mg. Dopo 2-3 giorni la somma delle dosi di farmaci oppiacei (IR e SR) assunte giornalmente dal paziente costituisce la nuova dose giornaliera.
- 8) Titolazione rapida per via endovenosa nel pz. con dolore somatico-viscerale di grado severo (NRS > 7): Il dolore severo non stabilizzato è un'emergenza che richiede una titolazione rapida: morfina cloridrato 3mg ev. ogni 10' fino ad ottenere un NRS≤3. La dose giornaliera complessiva utilizzata si converte quindi, moltiplicandola per 3, nella posologia orale di mantenimento.
- 9) Titolazione in paziente anziano e/o insufficiente Renale (VFG < 30 ml/min): Morfina IR 2,5 mg ogni 4 ore fino a stabilizzazione, quindi passare a buprenorfina o fentanil a dosaggio adeguato (tabelle equianalgesica). In alternativa alla riduzione dei dosaggi, si può prolungare l'intervallo di somministrazione (es. 5 mg ogni 6 ore);
- 10) Dolore episodico intenso o Breakthrough pain (BTP): dolore ad insorgenza improvvisa e transitorio (durata 20'-30'). Se prevedibile. morfina IR di emergenza (1/6). Se imprevedibile optare per preparazioni transmucosali o intranasali di fentanyl. Fentanyl cpr ad assorbimento trans-gengivale o sublinguale. Titolazione: iniziare con 1 cpr da 100 µg da ripetere, se adeguata, al succesivo episodio. Se l'analgesia è inadeguata, al successivo episodio (dopo almeno 4 ore) somministrare due cpr da 100 µg, e se ancora inadeguata, al terzo episodio, si passerà a due cpr da 200 μg e così via, fino ad un massimo di 800 μg/dose. Se gli episodi di BTP sono > 4 al giorno è necessario aumentare il dosaggio della terapia oppiacea di base. Fentanyl spray nasale, disponibile a dosaggio da 50 µg, 100 µg, 200 µg, 400 μg, anche in associazione a pectina (100 e 400 μg). Iniziare con il dosaggio minimo (una erogazione a paziente seduto o in piedi) eventualmente ripetibile controlateralmente dopo 10' se insufficiente. Al successivo episodio (dopo almeno 4 ore) utilizzare direttamente
- 11)La somministrazione contemporanea di Paracetamolo può ridurre del 20-30% il fabbisogno di oppioidi (minori effetti collaterali);
- 12)La somministrazione contemporanea di più oppioidi, salvo che nei casi descritti, va concertata con lo specialista algologo.
- 13)E' utile, nei pazienti giovani con dolore cronico benigno, una consulenza algologia prima della prescrizione di analgesici oppioidi. Tabella di conversione equianalgesica: nello switching ad altro oppioide ridurre inizialmente il dosaggio del 30%

l	Codeina	Tramadolo	Ossicodone	Tapentadolo	Ossicodone	Morfina SR	Fentanil TTS	Buprenorfina	Idromorfone
l			naloxone					TDS	
l	100 mg	50 mg	5/2,5 mg		5 mg	10 mg			
l	200 mg	100 mg	10/5 mg	50 mg	10 mg	20 mg			4 mg
	400 mg	200 mg	20/10 mg	100 mg	20 mg	40 mg			8 mg
		300 mg		150 mg	30 mg	60 mg	25 μg/h	35 μg/h	
		400 mg	40/20 mg	200 mg	40 mg	80 mg		52.5 μg/h	16 mg
l					60 mg	120 mg	50 μg/h	70 μg/h	
l					80 mg	160 mg			32 mg
					90 mg	180 mg	75 μg/h		
					120 mg	240 mg	100 μg/h		

- Rapporto di conversione morfina orale: - rettale 1 - sottocute 1/3 - endovenosa 1/3 - peridurale 1/10 - sub-aracnoidea 1/100

	- Rapporto mortina os : metadone os = se mortina <100 mg/24n 1:3 (1mg met. ogni 3 di mort.), tra 100-300=1:5, 300-600=1:10								
	Protocolli A: dolore nocicettivo di grado lieve-moderato (NRS 1-5): Al o A2; se dopo 2 gg analgesia inadeguata aggiungere: A3 o A4, A5.								
	Farmaci per os 1°-2° scalino scala OMS	Data	Dose max/die	Rescue dose	Osservazioni				
	A1 Paracetamolo per os/ev 1000 mg x 3 vv/die	/	>50 kg: 3gr; 10-50kg:60mg/kg	FANS	FANS: max 15 gg, sempre con gastroprotezione (es. omeprazolo 20 mg/die). NO se IRC, chemioterapici ad				
	A2 □ FANS*	//	<10 kg:30 mg/kg Come da tabella	Paracetamolo	escrezione renale, terapia antiaggregante o TAO;				
	A3 □ Codeina/paracetamolo 30/500mg 1-2 cp x3/die	/	Codeina:180mg/die	FANS	Codeina: no con clorpromazin aloperidolo e SSRI				
ı	A4 Tramadolo 50-100mg (20-40 gtt) x 3/die Tramadolo CR 50-100-200 mg x 2/die	//	400 mg/die >75anni: 300 mg/die	FANS	Tramadolo: no se epilessia e ter SSRI-TCA. Utile titolazione in gtt evitare nausea. IRC:100 mgx2/die				
	A5 ALTRE ASSOCIAZIONI FARMACOLOGICHE: ☐ Tramadolo-Paracetamolo 37,5/325 mg 1-2 cp x 3 die								

Ossicodone-Paracetamolo 5/325 mg x 2/die

FANS*: □ Ibuprofene 400 mg x 3/die (1600mg/die); □ ketoprofene 50 mg x 3/die (max 200 mg/die), □ diclofenac 50-75 mg x 2/die max 2 gg. (max 150 mg/die), □ naprossene 500 mg x 2/die (max 1000 mg/die), □ nimesulide 100 mg x 2/die max 15 gg. (max 200 mg/die, maggior rischio epatotossico):
□ Indometacina 50mg x 2-4 vv/die (max 200 mg/die), Altro:

RACCOMANDAZIONI E NOTE FARMACOLOGICHE

- Prevenire la comparsa del dolore attraverso la prescrizione di un piano terapeutico (uno o più protocolli), con farmaci ad orario e dosi di emergenza (rescue). Individualizzare la terapia al paziente mirando alla dose minima efficace.
- 2) Scegliere la via di somministrazione più appropriata: orale (os) elettiva; transdermica, solo a dosaggio stabilizzato, molto utile nelle difficoltà di alimentazione e di transito alimentare; sottocute (sc); endovena (ev); spinale: peridurale o intratecale.
- 3) L'aumento graduale del dosaggio di morfina o di altro oppioide annulla il rischio di arresto respiratorio. Per aumento graduale si intende l'incremento del 30-50% del dosaggio a lento rilascio (SR) quando le dosi di emergenza (rescue) a pronto rilascio (IR) superano le 4 dosi/die.
- La dose di emergenza (rescue) da somministrare se NRS ≥ 4, equivale a 1/6 di morfina IR della dose totale/die di oppioide.
- 5) Titolazione pz. naïve: 1°gg: morfina IR 5 mg = 4gtt(1gtt=1.25mg) o ½ flacone 10mg ogni 4 ore con raddoppio della dose serale; al bisogno: dose rescue di 5 mg (= 1/6 della dose totale); 2°gg: sommare il precedente dosaggio complessivo giornaliero, dividere per 6 e somministrare ogni 4 ore; 3°gg: sommare il precedente dosaggio giornaliero, dividere per 2 e somministrare morfina SR ogni 12 h, La prima dose va assunta in sostituzione della successiva dose IR.
- 6) Titolazione pz. non naïve: come per paziente naïve ma con dosi a orario e di emergenza (rescue) pari a morfina IR 10 mg (8gtt).
 7) Titolazione alternativa: somministrare un farmaco a lento rilascio (SR) per os (morfina oxicodone idromorfone) alla dose minima. Ir
- 7) Titolazione alternativa: somministrare un farmaco a lento rilascio (SR) per os (morfina, oxicodone, idromorfone), alla dose minima. In caso di dolore (NRS ≥ 4), utilizzare morfina a pronto rilascio (IR) 5 mg. Dopo 2-3 giorni la somma delle dosi di farmaci oppiacei (IR e SR) assunte giornalmente dal paziente costituisce la nuova dose giornaliera.
- 8) Titolazione rapida per via endovenosa nel pz. con dolore somatico-viscerale di grado severo (NRS ≥ 7): Il dolore severo non stabilizzato è un'emergenza che richiede una titolazione rapida: morfina cloridrato 3mg ev. ogni 10' fino ad ottenere un NRS ≤ 3. La dose giornaliera complessiva utilizzata si converte quindi, moltiplicandola per 3, nella posologia orale di mantenimento.
- 9) Titolazione in paziente anziano e/o insufficiente Renale (VFG < 30 ml/min): Morfina IR 2,5 mg ogni 4 ore fino a stabilizzazione, quindi passare a buprenorfina o fentanil a dosaggio adeguato (tabelle equianalgesica). In alternativa alla riduzione dei dosaggi, si può prolungare l'intervallo di somministrazione (es. 5 mg ogni 6 ore);</p>
- 10) Dolore episodico intenso o Breakthrough pain (BTP): dolore ad insorgenza improvvisa e transitorio (durata 20'-30'). Se prevedibile, morfina IR di emergenza (1/6). Se imprevedibile optare per preparazioni transmucosali o intranasali di fentanyl. Fentanyl cpr ad assorbimento trans-gengivale o sublinguale. Titolazione: miziare con 1 cpr da 100 μg da ripetere, se adeguata, al successivo episodio. Se l'analgesia è inadeguata, al successivo episodio (dopo almeno 4 ore) somministrare due cpr da 100 μg, e se ancora inadeguata, al terzo episodio, si passerà a due cpr da 200 μg e così via, fino ad un massimo di 800 μg/dose. Se gli episodi di BTP sono > 4 al giorno è necessario aumentare il dosaggio della terapia oppiacea di base. Fentanyl spray nasale, disponibile a dosaggio da 50 μg, 100 μg, 200 μg, 400 μg, anche in associazione a pectina (100 e 400 μg). Iniziare con il dosaggio minimo (una erogazione a paziente seduto o in piedi) eventualmente ripetibile controlateralmente dopo 10' se insufficiente. Al successivo episodio (dopo almeno 4 ore) utilizzare direttamente il dosaggio adeguato.
- 11)La somministrazione contemporanea di Paracetamolo può ridurre del 20-30% il fabbisogno di oppioidi (minori effetti collaterali);
- 12)La somministrazione contemporanea di più oppioidi, salvo che nei casi descritti, va concertata con lo specialista algologo.
- 13)E' utile, nei pazienti giovani con dolore cronico benigno, una consulenza algologia prima della prescrizione di analgesici oppioidi. Tabella di conversione equianalgesica: nello switching ad altro oppioide ridurre inizialmente il dosaggio del 30%.

Tabena di conversione equianalgesica, meno switching ad antio oppionde riddi re inizialmente ii dosaggio dei 50%.								
Codeina	Tramadolo	Ossicodone	Tapentadolo	Ossicodone	Morfina SR	Fentanil TTS	Buprenorfina	Idromorfone
		naloxone					TDS	
100 mg	50 mg	5/2,5 mg		5 mg	10 mg			
200 mg	100 mg	10/5 mg	50 mg	10 mg	20 mg			4 mg
400 mg	200 mg	20/10 mg	100 mg	20 mg	40 mg			8 mg
	300 mg		150 mg	30 mg	60 mg	25 μg/h	35 μg/h	
	400 mg	40/20 mg	200 mg	40 mg	80 mg		52.5 μg/h	16 mg
				60 mg	120 mg	50 μg/h	70 μg/h	
				80 mg	160 mg			32 mg
				90 mg	180 mg	75 μg/h		
				120 mg	240 mg	100 μg/h		

- Rapporto di conversione morfina orale: rettale 1 sottocute 1/3 endovenosa 1/3 peridurale 1/10 sub-aracnoidea 1/100
- Rapporto morfina os : metadone os = se morfina <100 mg/24h 1:3 (1mg met. ogni 3 di morf.), tra 100-300=1:5, 300-600=1:10

Protocolli A: dolore nocicettivo di grado lieve-moderato (NRS 1-5): A1 o A2; se dopo 2 gg analgesia inadeguata aggiungere: A3 o A4, A5.							
Farmaci per os 1°-2° scalino scala OMS	Data	Dose max/die	Rescue dose	Osservazioni			
A1 Paracetamolo per os/ev 1000 mg x 3 vv/die	/	>50 kg: 3gr;	FANS	FANS: max 15 gg, sempre con			
	/	10-50kg:60mg/kg		gastroprotezione (es. omeprazolo 20			
	//	<10 kg:30 mg/kg		mg/die), NO se IRC, chemioterapici ad			
A2 □ FANS*	/	Come da tabella	Paracetamolo	escrezione renale, terapia			
				antiaggregante o TAO;			
A3 ☐ Codeina/paracetamolo 30/500mg 1-2 cp x3/die	/	Codeina:180mg/die	FANS	Codeina: no con clorpromazina,			
		-		aloperidolo e SSRI			
A4 □ Tramadolo 50-100mg (20-40 gtt) x 3/die	/	400 mg/die	FANS	Tramadolo: no se epilessia e terapia			
Tramadolo CR 50-100-200 mg x 2/die	/	>75anni:		SSRI-TCA. Utile titolazione in gtt per			
		300 mg/die		evitare nausea. IRC:100 mgx2/die			
A.S. A.I. TDE, A.S.O.C.I.A. ZIONI, E.A.D.M.A.C.O.I. O.C.I.C.I.E.: Transportational 27, 5/225, pp. 1, 2, pp. 1, pp.							

AS ALTRE ASSOCIAZIONI FARMACOLOGICHE: | Tramadolo-Paracetamolo 37,3/325 mg 1-2 cp x 3 die | Ossicodone-Paracetamolo 5/325 mg x 2/die;

FANS*: □ Ibuprofene 400 mg x 3/die (1600mg/die); □ ketoprofene 50 mg x 3/die (max 200 mg/die), □ diclofenac 50-75 mg x 2/die max 2 gg

Early Palliative Care

Piano Oncologico Nazionale

- The simultaneous care model (taking charge of the oncological patient)
- The simultaneous care model is the most accredited one today to guarantee the best therapeutic result both in terms of life expectancy and quality of life.
- In particular, as far as pain is concerned, it is desirable that this symptom be detected as vital parameter and inserted in the patient's graphic with periodic monitoring.



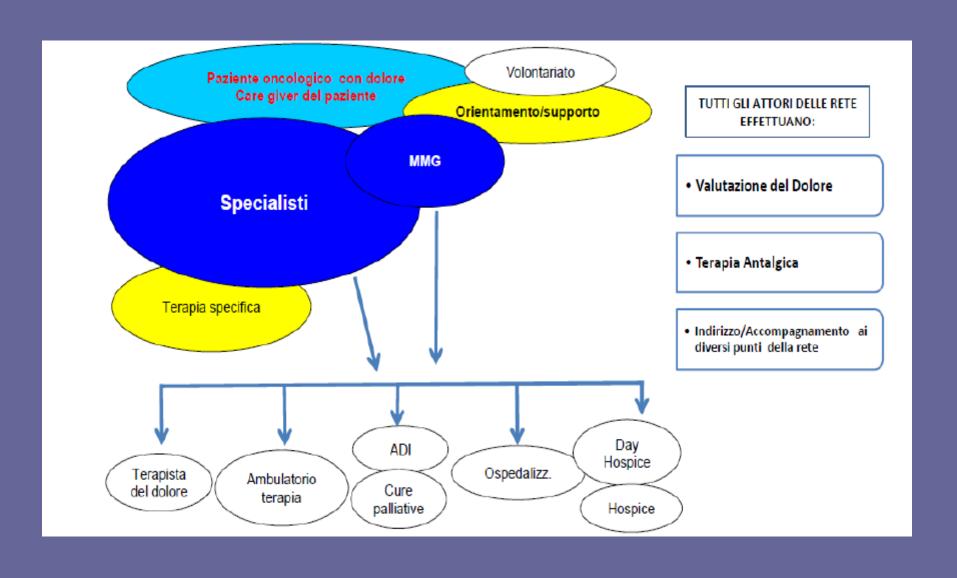
Sensory and affective dimensions of advanced cancer pain. <u>Psychooncology.</u> 2002 Jan-Feb;11(1):23-34.

The present study was designed to explore the extent to which advanced cancer pain is explicable in terms of both physical pain intensity and affect. Most notably, it expanded on previous findings by more clearly elucidating the relationship between several discrete emotional states and the total experience of cancer pain.

One hundred and eleven patients with cancer pain attending a Pain and Symptom Control Clinic were studied.

•Visual Analogue Scales (VASs) were used to quantify overall pain intensity and the accompanying affect. Then, correlations were calculated to evaluate the relationships both between and within these two variables. Overall, the participants rated both the pain intensity and the negative affect associated with that pain as high.

Of the examined affective components of pain, frustration and exhaustion were found to be the most significant. In addition, some gender differences were identified in terms of frustration, anger, fear, exhaustion, helplessness, and hopelessness.



Decision path



THE CRITICAL PASSAGE from "CURE" to "CARE"

Patient crisis

- Need to balance the existential crisis of the patient and his family
- The existential crisis makes them more sensitive to offers of alternative or overly optimistic treatments and therapies
- More realistic therapeutic attitudes can therefore be ignored or rejected

Project Oltre il Ponte- F.I.L.E

Simultaneous Care"

For a continuity of care between Oncological Day Hospital and Palliative Care

World Health Organization, writes: "The Palliative Care approach is applicable at an early stage of the disease, in connection with other therapies aimed at prolonging life such as chemotherapy and radiotherapy, including those investigations aimed at better understand and avoid clinical complications". The need for a precocity of such integration for the patient prone to poor prognosis, through the regular presence of a palliativist doctor at medical oncology sites.

Early palliative care for patients with advanced cancer: a cluster-randomised controlled trial Lancet. 2014 May 17;383(9930):1721-30

BACKGROUND: Patients with advanced cancer have reduced quality of life, which tends to worsen towards the end of life. We assessed the effect of early palliative care in patients with advanced cancer on several aspects of quality of life

INTERPRETATION: Although the difference in quality of life was non-significant at the primary endpoint, this trial shows promising findings that support early palliative care for patients with advanced cancer.