

Do all patients need PNE?


Look who you're asking!

Adriaan Louw, PT, PhD

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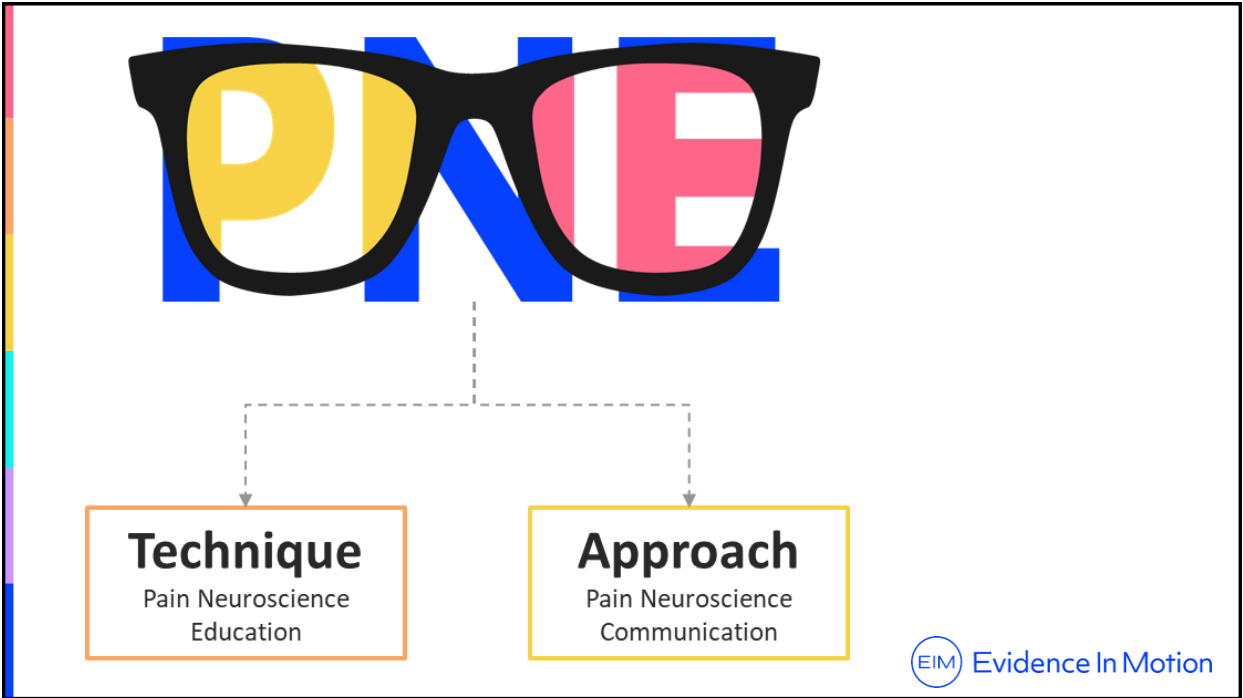
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It (Obviously) Depends...

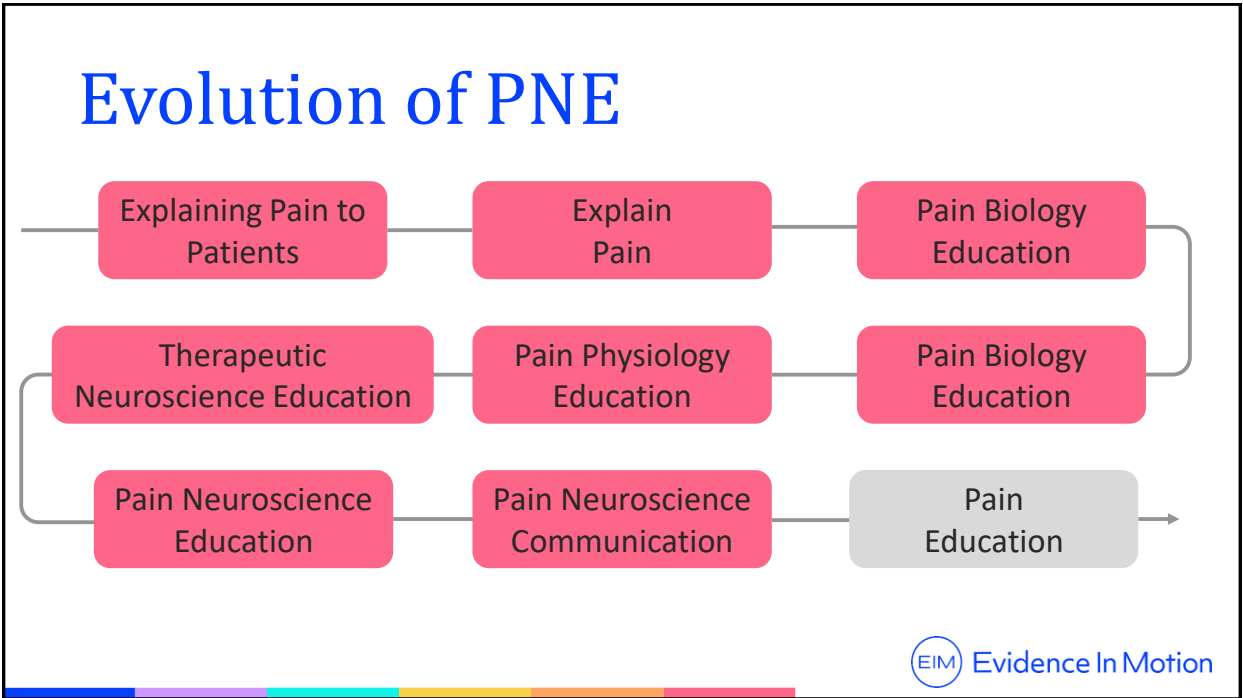


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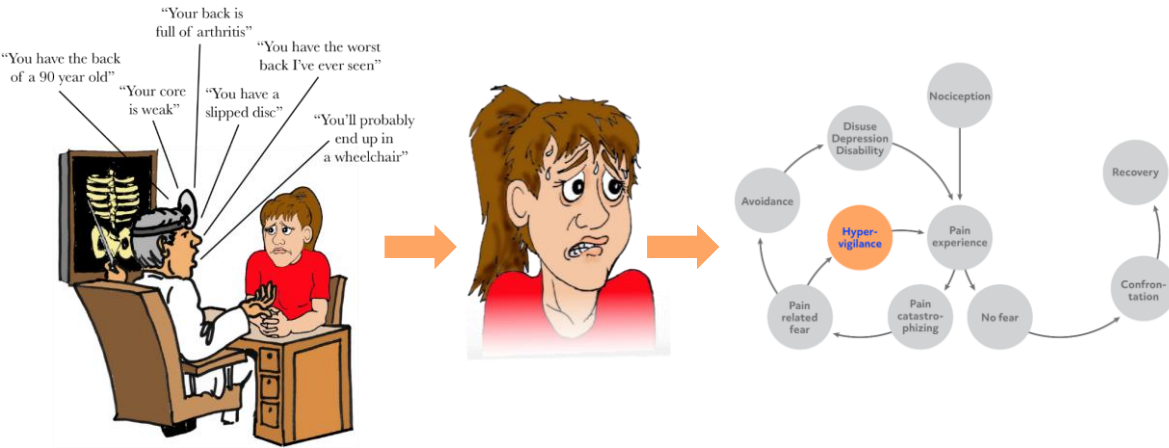


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4

What is PNE?



van Meulenbroek, T., et al. (2021). "Exploring the underlying mechanism of pain-related disability in hypermobile adolescents with chronic musculoskeletal pain." *Scand J Pain* 21(1): 22-31.

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5

The “Ah-ha” Moment...(for us)

Louw A, Puentedura EJ, Zimney K, Schmidt S. Know Pain, Know Gain? A Perspective on Pain Neuroscience Education in Physical Therapy. *J Orthop Sports Phys Ther.* Mar 2016;46(3):131-134.

Gifford L. *Aches and Pain*. Cornwall: Wordpress; 2014.

Moseley L. Combined physiotherapy and education is efficacious for chronic low back pain. *Aust J Physiother.* 2002;48(4):297-302.

Gifford, L. (1998). "Pain, the tissues and the nervous system: a conceptual model." *Physiotherapy* 84(1): 27-36.

Moseley, G. L., et al. (2004). "A randomized controlled trial of intensive neurophysiology education in chronic low back pain." *Clinical Journal of Pain* 20: 324-330.

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6

PNE Evidence

> 3 Dozen Systematic Reviews:

✓Pain ratings

✓Pain knowledge

✓Disability

✓Pain catastrophizing

✓Fear-avoidance

✓Attitudes, beliefs & behaviors regarding pain

✓Physical movement

✓Healthcare utilization/cost

PNE NNT superior to current “gold-standard” medication for chronic pain

3:1

PNE NNT for pain

6:1

Gabapentin NNT for pain

7:1

Antidepressant (SSRI) NNT for pain

Nunez-Cortes, R., et al. (2024). "The optimal dose of pain neuroscience education added to an exercise programme for patients with chronic spinal pain: a systematic review and dose-response meta-analysis." *Pain* 165(6): 1196-1206.

Lin, L. H., et al. (2024). "Pain neuroscience education for reducing pain and kinesiophobia in patients with chronic neck pain: A systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials." *Eur J Pain* 28(2): 231-243.

Salazar-Mendez, J., et al. (2023). "Dosage matters: Uncovering the optimal duration of pain neuroscience education to improve psychosocial variables in chronic musculoskeletal pain. A systematic review and meta-analysis with moderator analysis." *Neurosci Biobehav Rev* 153: 105328.

Louw A, Zimney K, Puenteudura EJ, Diener I. The efficacy of pain neuroscience education on musculoskeletal pain: A systematic review of the literature. *Physiotherapy Theory and Practice*. Jul 2016;32(5):332-355.

Wood, L. and P. A. Hendrick (2019). "A systematic review and meta-analysis of pain neuroscience education for chronic low back pain: Short-and long-term outcomes of pain and disability." *Eur J Pain* 23(2): 234-249.

Watson, J. A., et al. (2019). "Pain Neuroscience Education for Adults With Chronic Musculoskeletal Pain: A Mixed-Methods Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis." *J Pain*.

Malfliet, A., et al. (2018). "Effect of Pain Neuroscience Education Combined With Cognition-Targeted Motor Control Training on Chronic Spinal Pain: A Randomized Clinical Trial." *JAMA Neurol* 75(7): 808-817.

Romm, M. J., et al. (2021). "A Meta-Analysis of Therapeutic Pain Neuroscience Education, Using Dosage and Treatment Format as Moderator Variables." *Pain Pract* 21(3): 366-380.

Siddall, B., et al. (2021). "Short-term impact of combining pain neuroscience education with exercise for chronic musculoskeletal pain: a systematic review and meta-analysis." *Pain*.

Suso-Marti, L., et al. (2022). "Effectiveness of Pain Neuroscience Education in Patients with Fibromyalgia: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis." *Pain Med* 23(11): 1837-1850.

Ordonez-Mora, L. T., et al. (2022). "Effectiveness of Interventions Based on Pain Neuroscience Education on Pain and Psychosocial Variables for Osteoarthritis: A Systematic Review." *Int J Environ Res Public Health* 19(5).


Saracoglu, I., et al. (2022). "Efficacy of adding pain neuroscience education to a multimodal treatment in fibromyalgia: A systematic review and meta-analysis." *Int J Rheum Dis* 25(4): 394-404.

Moore RA, Wiffen PJ, Derry S, McQuay HJ. Gabapentin for chronic neuropathic pain and fibromyalgia in adults. The Cochrane database of systematic reviews. 2011(3):CD007938.

Lynch ME, Watson CP. The pharmacotherapy of chronic pain: a review. *Pain research & management*. Spring 2006;11(1):11-38.

Moseley L. Combined physiotherapy and education is efficacious for chronic low back pain. *Aust J Physiother*. 2002;48(4):297-302.

7



PNE: Delivery Methods

Professionals:

Duration and frequency:

Educational tools:

Delivery:

• Verbal, one-on-one: More complex cases

• Groups: Less complicated


• Telehealth: Rural, cost and reach

Louw A, Diener I, Butler DS, Puenteudura EJ. The effect of neuroscience education on pain, disability, anxiety, and stress in chronic musculoskeletal pain. *Archives of physical medicine and rehabilitation*. Dec 2011;92(12):2041-2056.

Moseley L. Combined physiotherapy and education is efficacious for chronic low back pain. *Aust J Physiother*. 2002;48(4):297-302.

Louw, A., et al. (2019). "Case Report: Pain Neuroscience Education using Virtual Reality." *Pain and Rehabilitation Winter* 2019(46): 4-7.

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Bringing us to...

Current Best-Evidence

- ✓ Change cognitions – fear, catastrophizing, etc.
- ✓ Movement
- ✓ Calm the nervous system

CHRONIC PAIN

Movement

Traditional

- Aerobic
- Resistance
- Isometric
- Endurance
- etc.

Non-Traditional

- Pilates
- Yoga
- Feldenkrais
- Tai Chi
- etc.

Calming the Nervous System

- PNE
- Nutrition
- Breathing
- Biofeedback
- Graded motor imagery
- Safe, healing environment with compassion and empathy
- Manual therapy
- Neural mobilization
- Modalities
- Yoga
- Relaxation and meditation
- Aerobic exercise

- Humor
- Aquatic therapy
- Social interaction
- Coping skills
- Sleep hygiene
- Soft tissue/trigger point therapy
- Stabilization and resistance training
- Journaling
- Stretches, movement and body awareness
- Posture and position of power and confidence

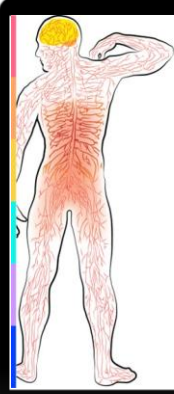
Cognitive Therapy

- Cognitive Behavioral Therapy
- Pain Neuroscience Education
- Acceptance Therapy
- Motivational Interviewing
- Positive Psychology
- etc.

Louw, A., et. al. Journal of No Need to Study Anymore 2024

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Back to our Original Question



Do all patients need PNE?

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Who Needs PNE?

A. Central sensitization (Nociplastic Pain)

B. Chronic pain

C. Patients with high levels of fear

D. Patients displaying various pain catastrophizing characteristics

E. Patients ready to change



Louw A, Zimney K, O'Hotto C, Hilton S. The clinical application of teaching people about pain. *Physiotherapy Theory and Practice*. Jul 2016;32(5):385-395.

Louw, A., et al. (2017). "The clinical implementation of pain neuroscience education: A survey study." *Physiother Theory Pract* 33(11): 869-879.

Prochaska JO, DiClemente CC. Stages of change in the modification of problem behaviors. *Progress in Behavioral Modification*. 1992;28:183-218.

Rocha, M. and E. G. Hapidou (2020). "Further Examination of the Pain stages of Change Questionnaires Among Chronic Low Back Pain Patients: Long-Term Predictive Validity of Pretreatment and Posttreatment Change Scores and Stability of Posttreatment Scores." *Clin J Pain* 36(2): 142.

Dysvik, E., et al. (2010). "The effectiveness of a multidisciplinary pain management programme managing chronic pain on pain perceptions, health-related quality of life and stages of change--A non-randomized controlled study." *Int J Nurs Stud* 47(7): 826-835.

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A. Central Sensitization (Nociplastic Pain)

3 Types of pain

OUTPUT

PROCESSING

INPUT

TISSUES

ENVIRONMENT

Nociceptive

OUTPUT

PROCESSING

INPUT

TISSUES

ENVIRONMENT

Peripheral Neuropathic

OUTPUT

PROCESSING

INPUT

TISSUES

ENVIRONMENT

Central (Nociplastic)

Shraim, M. A., et al. (2020). "Systematic Review and Synthesis of Mechanism-based Classification Systems for Pain Experienced in the Musculoskeletal System." *Clin J Pain* 36(10): 793-812.

Hodges, P. W. (2019). "Hybrid Approach to Treatment Tailoring for Low Back Pain: A Proposed Model of Care." *J Orthop Sports Phys Ther* 49(6): 453-463.

J. Nijs, E. Kosek, A. Chiarotto, C. Cook, L. A. Danneels, C. Fernandez-de-Las-Penas, et al. Nociceptive, neuropathic, or nociplastic low back pain? The low back pain phenotyping (BACPAP) consortium's international and multidisciplinary consensus recommendations; *Lancet Rheumatol* 2024 Vol. 6 Issue 3 Pages e178-e188

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A. Central Sensitization (Nociplastic Pain)

- Proportionate pain
- Aggravating and easing factors
- Intermittent sharp, dull ache or throb at rest
- No night pain, dysesthesia, burning, shooting or electric

100 x

NOCICEPTIVE

- Pain in dermatomal or cutaneous distribution
- Positive neurodynamic and palpation (mechanical tests)
- History of nerve pathology or compromise

150 x

PERIPHERAL NEUROPATHIC

- Disproportionate pain
- Disproportionate aggravating and easing factors
- Diffuse palpation tenderness
- Psychosocial issues

486 x

CENTRAL NOCIPLASTIC

Smart KM, Blake C, Staines A, Thacker M, Doody C. Mechanisms-based classifications of musculoskeletal pain: Part 1 of 3: Symptoms and signs of central sensitisation in patients with low back (+/-leg) pain. Manual therapy. Aug 2012;17(4):336-344.

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A. Central Sensitization (Nociplastic Pain)

Central Sensitization Inventory (CSI)

Musculoskeletal Pain?

Disproportionate?

No CS

Diffuse Pain?

CS Inventory ≥ 40

No = No CS

Yes = CS

Scale range is 0-100

Answers and scoring method

- Never = 0
- Rarely = 1
- Sometimes = 2
- Often = 3
- Always = 4

1. I feel tired and unrefreshed when I wake from sleeping.
2. My muscles feel stiff and achy.
3. I have anxiety attacks.
4. I grind or clench my teeth.
5. I have problems with diarrhea and/or constipation.
6. I need help in performing my daily activities.
7. I am sensitive to bright lights.
8. I get tired very easily when I am physically active.
9. I feel pain all over my body.
10. I have headaches.
11. I feel discomfort in my bladder and/or burning when I urinate.
12. I do not sleep well.
13. I have difficulty concentrating.
14. I have skin problems such as dryness, itchiness, or rashes.
15. Stress makes my physical symptoms get worse.
16. I feel sad or depressed.
17. I have low energy.
18. I have muscle tension in my neck and shoulders.
19. I have pain in my jaw.
20. Certain smells, such as perfumes, make me feel dizzy and nauseated.
21. I have to urinate frequently.
22. My legs feel uncomfortable and restless when I am trying to go to sleep at night.
23. I have difficulty remembering things.
24. I suffered trauma as a child.
25. I have pain in my pelvic area.

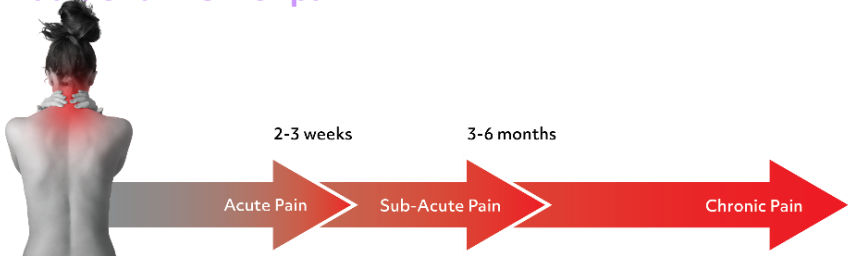
Mayer TG, Neblett R, Cohen H, et al. The development and psychometric validation of the central sensitization inventory. Pain Pract. Apr 2012;12(4):276-285.

Nijs J, Van Houdenhove B, Oostendorp RA. Recognition of central sensitization in patients with musculoskeletal pain: Application of pain neurophysiology in manual therapy practice. Man Ther. Apr 2010;15(2):135-141.

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B. Chronic Pain

Traditional view of pain



Klyne, D. M., et al. (2019). "Are Signs of Central Sensitization in Acute Low Back Pain a Precursor to Poor Outcome?" J Pain 20(8): 994-1009.

Woolf, C. J. (2007). "Central sensitization: uncovering the relation between pain and plasticity." Anesthesiology 106(4): 864-867.

Stavrinou, M. L., et al. (2007). "Temporal dynamics of plastic changes in human primary somatosensory cortex after finger webbing." Cereb Cortex 17(9): 2134-2142.

Moseley, G. L., et al. (2014). "Intense pain soon after wrist fracture strongly predicts who will develop complex regional pain syndrome: prospective cohort study." The journal of pain : official journal of the American Pain Society 15(1): 16-23.

Beggs, S., et al. (2010). "Peripheral nerve injury and TRPV1-expressing primary afferent C-fibers cause opening of the blood-brain barrier." Molecular pain 6: 74.

Archer, K. R., et al. (2014). "Early postoperative fear of movement predicts pain, disability, and physical health six months after spinal surgery for degenerative conditions." The spine journal : official journal of the North American Spine Society 14(5): 759-767.

Moseley, G. L. and J. W. Vlaeyen (2015). "Beyond nociception: the imprecision hypothesis of chronic pain." Pain 156(1): 35-38.


Traeger, A. C., et al. (2015). "Effect of Primary Care-Based Education on Reassurance in Patients With Acute Low Back Pain: Systematic Review and Meta-analysis." JAMA internal medicine 175(5): 733-743.

Williams, C. M., et al. (2014). "Predicting rapid recovery from acute low back pain based on the intensity, duration and history of pain: a validation study." European journal of pain 18(8): 1182-1189.

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B. Chronic Pain

Updated Pain Science View



- Fear-Avoidance
- Pain Catastrophizing
- Central Sensitization
- Intensity and Duration of Acute Pain

Klyne, D. M., et al. (2019). "Are Signs of Central Sensitization in Acute Low Back Pain a Precursor to Poor Outcome?" J Pain 20(8): 994-1009.

Woolf, C. J. (2007). "Central sensitization: uncovering the relation between pain and plasticity." Anesthesiology 106(4): 864-867.

Stavrinou, M. L., et al. (2007). "Temporal dynamics of plastic changes in human primary somatosensory cortex after finger webbing." Cereb Cortex 17(9): 2134-2142.

Moseley, G. L., et al. (2014). "Intense pain soon after wrist fracture strongly predicts who will develop complex regional pain syndrome: prospective cohort study." The journal of pain : official journal of the American Pain Society 15(1): 16-23.

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Archer, K. R., et al. (2014). "Early postoperative fear of movement predicts pain, disability, and physical health six months after spinal surgery for degenerative conditions." The spine journal : official journal of the North American Spine Society 14(5): 759-767.

Moseley, G. L. and J. W. Vlaeyen (2015). "Beyond nociception: the imprecision hypothesis of chronic pain." Pain 156(1): 35-38.

Traeger, A. C., et al. (2015). "Effect of Primary Care-Based Education on Reassurance in Patients With Acute Low Back Pain: Systematic Review and Meta-analysis." JAMA internal medicine 175(5): 733-743.

Williams, C. M., et al. (2014). "Predicting rapid recovery from acute low back pain based on the intensity, duration and history of pain: a validation study." European journal of pain 18(8): 1182-1189.

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C. Fear Avoidance

PNE

The 2000 model shows a cycle starting with INJURY leading to PAIN EXPERIENCE. From PAIN EXPERIENCE, one path leads to NO FEAR, then CONFRONTATION, and finally RECOVERY. The other path leads to PAIN RELATED FEAR, then AVOIDANCE (highlighted in an orange box), then DISUSE/DEPRESSION/DISABILITY, which feeds back into PAIN EXPERIENCE. A side path shows NEGATIVE AFFECTIVITY/THREATENING ILLNESS INFORMATION leading to PAIN CATASTROPHIZING, which also feeds into PAIN EXPERIENCE.

2000

Vlaeyen JWS, Linton SJ. Fear-avoidance and its consequences in chronic musculoskeletal pain: a state of the art. Pain. 2000;85:317-322.

The 2016 model shows NOCICEPTION leading to PAIN. From PAIN, the path splits into High threat and Low threat. High threat leads to FEAR, then AVOIDANCE (highlighted in a purple box), then INTERFERENCE, then NEGATIVE AFFECT, which feeds back into PAIN. Low threat leads to PRIORITY TO VALUED LIFE GOALS, then APPROACH, and finally RECOVERY. A side path shows NEGATIVE affect/Harm representation leading to PRIORITY TO PAIN CONTROL, which feeds into the High threat path.

2016

Vlaeyen, J. W., et al. (2016). "The fear-avoidance model of pain." Pain 157(8): 1588-1589.

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C. Fear Avoidance

PNE

The diagram shows a cycle: Pain experience leads to Pain catastrophizing, then Pain related fear, then Avoidance, then Disuse Depression Disability, which feeds back into Pain experience. In the center of this cycle is a red circle labeled Hyper-vigilance. To the right, Nociception leads to Pain experience. A side path shows Pain related fear leading to Hyper-vigilance, which also feeds into Pain experience.

van Meulenbroek, T., et al. (2021). "Exploring the underlying mechanism of pain-related disability in hypermobile adolescents with chronic musculoskeletal pain." Scand J Pain 21(1): 22-31.

Stewart M, Loftus S. Sticks and stones: the impact of language in musculoskeletal rehabilitation. Journal of orthopaedic & sports physical therapy. 2018;48(7):519-522.

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C. Fear Avoidance

Fear-Avoidance Beliefs Questionnaire

- Low Back
- Non-Low Back

FABQ-PA > 15
FABQ-WS > 34

Tampa Scale of Kinesiophobia

TSK > 37

Multi-disciplinary and interdisciplinary care

Cognitive therapy i.e., CBT, PNE, MI, ACT, etc.

Fritz JM, George SZ. Identifying psychosocial variables in patients with acute work-related low back pain: the importance of fear-avoidance beliefs. Physical therapy. Oct 2002;82(10):973-983.

Vlaeyen, J. W., et al. (1995). "Fear of movement/(re)injury in chronic low back pain and its relation to behavioral performance." Pain 62(3): 363-372.


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D. (Pain) Catastrophizing

Inability to foresee anything other than the worst possible outcome, however unlikely, or experiencing a situation as unbearable or impossible when it is just uncomfortable



Noiception

Disuse Depression Disability

Pain experience

Pain catastrophizing

Pain related fear

Avoidance

Hyper-vigilance

Noiception

Disuse Depression Disability

Pain experience

Pain catastrophizing

Pain related fear

Avoidance

Hyper-vigilance

Moseley GL, Hodges PW, Nicholas MK. A randomized controlled trial of intensive neurophysiology education in chronic low back pain. Clinical Journal of Pain. 2004;20:324-330.

Sullivan MJL, Bishop SR, Pivak J. The pain catastrophizing scale: Development and validation. Psychol Assess. 1995;7:524-532.

Moseley GL. Evidence for a direct relationship between cognitive and physical change during an education intervention in people with chronic low back pain. European Journal of Pain. 2004;8:39-45.

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PNE

- Pain is always bad
- All pain must be gone before engaging in normal activity and movement
- Passive treatment is the answer
- Pain will increase with any/all activity
- Work is potentially harmful

Mutsaers JH, Peters R, Pool-Goudzwaard AL, Koes BW, Verhagen AP. Psychometric properties of the Pain Attitudes and Beliefs Scale for Physiotherapists: A systematic review. *Manual therapy*. Jan 23 2012.



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PNE

1. I worry all the time about whether the pain will end.	1	2	3	4
2. I feel I can't go on.	1	2	3	4
3. It's terrible and I think I's never going to get any better.	1	2	3	4
4. It's awful and I feel that it overwhelms me.	1	2	3	4
5. I feel I can't stand it anymore.	1	2	3	4
6. I become afraid that the pain will get worse.	1	2	3	4
7. I keep thinking of other painful events.	1	2	3	4

PCS > 30

Cognitive therapy i.e., CBT, **PNE**, MI, ACT, etc.

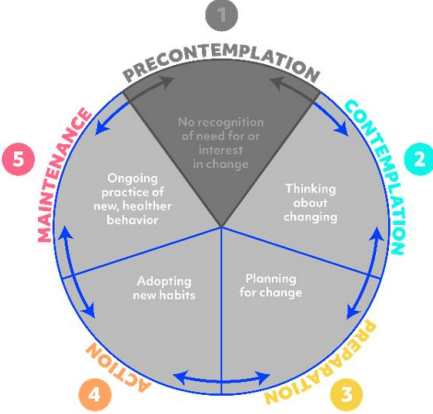
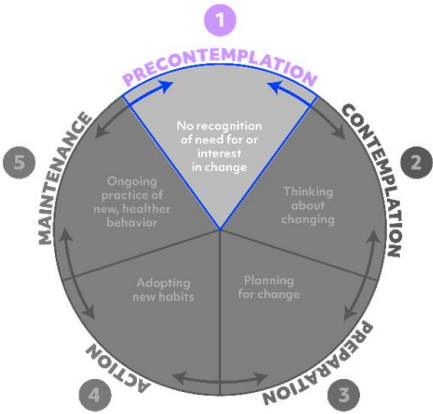
Sullivan MJL, Bishop SR, Pivak J. The pain catastrophizing scale: Development and validation. *Psychol Assess*. 1995;7:524-532.



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Who Needs PNE?


PNE



Prochaska JO, DiClemente CC. Stages of change in the modification of problem behaviors. *Progress in Behavioral Modification*. 1992;28:183-218.

Rocha, M. and E. G. Hapidou (2020). "Further Examination of the Pain stages of Change Questionnaires Among Chronic Low Back Pain Patients: Long-Term Predictive Validity of Pretreatment and Posttreatment Change Scores and Stability of Posttreatment Scores." *Clin J Pain* 36(2): 142.

Dysvik, E., et al. (2010). "The effectiveness of a multidisciplinary pain management programme managing chronic pain on pain perceptions, health-related quality of life and stages of change--A non-randomized controlled study." *Int J Nurs Stud* 47(7): 826-835.

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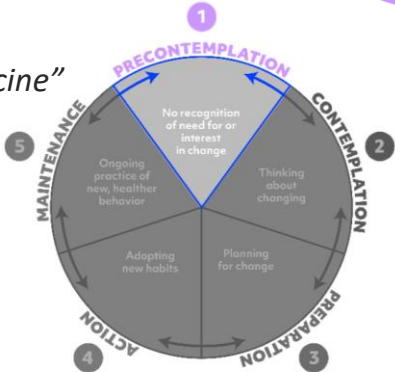
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E. Ready to Change

PNE

Pre-contemplative:


- "I am only here so the doctor will give me my medicine"
- "I am only her because work-comp sent me"
- "I am only here to get my wife off my back"



Prochaska JO, DiClemente CC. Stages of change in the modification of problem behaviors. *Progress in Behavioral Modification*. 1992;28:183-218.

Rocha, M. and E. G. Hapidou (2020). "Further Examination of the Pain stages of Change Questionnaires Among Chronic Low Back Pain Patients: Long-Term Predictive Validity of Pretreatment and Posttreatment Change Scores and Stability of Posttreatment Scores." *Clin J Pain* 36(2): 142.

Dysvik, E., et al. (2010). "The effectiveness of a multidisciplinary pain management programme managing chronic pain on pain perceptions, health-related quality of life and stages of change--A non-randomized controlled study." *Int J Nurs Stud* 47(7): 826-835.

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PNE

E. Ready to Change

What do we do with pre-contemplators?

- Compassion, empathy respect and dignity
- Built therapeutic alliance and trust
- Non-cognitive interventions
 - ROM
 - Exercise
 - Movement

They're not bad people.
We're just catching
them at a different part
of their (pain) journey

Prochaska JO, DiClemente CC. Stages of change in the modification of problem behaviors. *Progress in Behavioral Modification*. 1992;28:183-218.

Rocha, M. and E. G. Hapidou (2020). "Further Examination of the Pain stages of Change Questionnaires Among Chronic Low Back Pain Patients: Long-Term Predictive Validity of Pretreatment and Posttreatment Change Scores and Stability of Posttreatment Scores." *Clin J Pain* 36(2): 142.

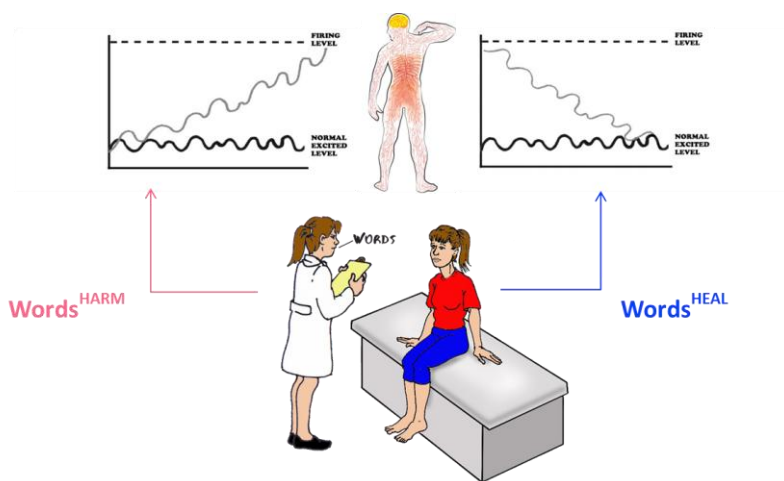
Dysvik, E., et al. (2010). "The effectiveness of a multidisciplinary pain management programme managing chronic pain on pain perceptions, health-related quality of life and stages of change--A non-randomized controlled study." *Int J Nurs Stud* 47(7): 826-835.

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PNC

Words that Harm and Heal



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PNC

Words that Harm and Heal

Fear and fear-avoidance

"Your back is full of arthritis"

"You have the worst back I've ever seen"

"You have a slipped disc"

"You'll probably end up in a wheelchair"

"Your core is weak"

"You have the back of a 90 year old"

→

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graph TD; Nociception --> Pain_experience; Pain_experience --> Pain_catastrophizing; Pain_catastrophizing --> Pain_related_fear; Pain_related_fear --> Avoidance; Avoidance --> Disuse_Depression_Disability; Disuse_Depression_Disability --> Pain_experience; Hyper_vigilance((Hyper-vigilance)) --> Pain_experience; Pain_experience --> Hyper_vigilance;
```

van Meulenbroek, T., et al. (2021). "Exploring the underlying mechanism of pain-related disability in hypermobile adolescents with chronic musculoskeletal pain." Scand J Pain 21(1): 22-31.

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PNC

Words that Harm and Heal

(Pain) Catastrophizing

- ✓ Pain is always bad
- ✓ All pain must be gone before engaging in normal activity and movement
- ✓ Passive treatment is the answer

→

- Anti-opioid and anti-cannabinoid result
- Increased emotional circuits: decreased trust in healthcare providers

Mutsaers JH, Peters R, Pool-Goudzwaard AL, Koes BW, Verhagen AP. Psychometric properties of the Pain Attitudes and Beliefs Scale for Physiotherapists: A systematic review. Manual therapy. Jan 23 2012.

Benedetti F, Thoen W, Blanchard C, Vighetti S, Arduino C. Pain as a reward: changing the meaning of pain from negative to positive co-activates opioid and cannabinoid systems. Pain. Mar 2013;154(3):361-367.

Hashmi JA, Baliki MN, Huang L, et al. Shape shifting pain: chronification of back pain shifts brain representation from nociceptive to emotional circuits. Brain : a journal of neurology. Sep 2013;136(Pt 9):2751-2768.

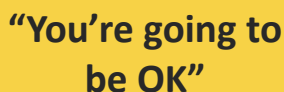
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Sloan TJ, Walsh DA. Explanatory and diagnostic labels and perceived prognosis in chronic low back pain. Spine. Oct 1 2010;35(21):E1120-1125.

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“Reassurance is analgesic”

Boselie JJ, Vancleef LM, Smeets T, Peters ML. Increasing optimism abolishes pain-induced impairments in executive task performance. *Pain*. Feb 2014;155(2):334-340.

Words
Colors
Sounds
Rituals
Environment

ACC

SI

SII/Insula

thalamus

PAG

dorsal horn

Nociceptive Input

DANGER

Endogenous release of opioids and non-opioids

Colloca L, Klinger R, Flor H, Bingel U. Placebo analgesia: psychological and neurobiological mechanisms. *Pain*. Apr 2013;154(4):511-514.

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Author	Year	Finding
Witherow	2022	Decreased prescription/ use of opioids
Fried	2018	Decreased spine surgeon referrals Decreased repeat imaging
McCullough	2012	Decreased use of narcotics
Ash	2008	No difference

Ash, L. M., et al. (2008). "Effects of diagnostic information, per se, on patient outcomes in acute radiculopathy and low back pain." *AJNR Am J Neuroradiol* 29(6): 1098-1103.

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Words to Avoid	Alternatives
Chronic degenerative changes	Normal age changes
Negative test results	Everything appears normal
Instability	Needs more strength and control
Wear and tear	Normal age changes
Neurological	Nervous system
Don't worry	Everything will be okay
Bone on bone	Narrowing and tightness
Tear	Pull
Damage	Reparable harm
Paresthesia	Altered sensation
Trapped nerve	Tight, but can be stretched
Lordosis	Normal curve of your back
Kyphosis	Normal curve of your back
Bulge/herniation	Bump/swelling
Disease	Condition
Effusion	Swelling
Chronic	It may persist, but can be overcome
Diagnostics	X-ray or scan
You are going to have to live with this	You may need to make some adjustments

Stewart, M. and S. Loftus (2018). "Sticks and stones: the impact of language in musculoskeletal rehabilitation." journal of orthopaedic & sports physical therapy 48(7): 519-522.

PNC

[VIEWPOINT]

Sticks and Stones:
The Impact of Language in
Musculoskeletal Rehabilitation

to be acknowledged and understood, and ultimately used as a tool to enhance patient safety, clarity, and care.


Rodney Kipping

EIM

Evidence In Motion

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Answering Our Original Question



Do all patients
need PNE?

Look who you're asking!

Adriaan Louw, PT, PhD

EIM

Evidence In Motion

SOME (many) patients
need PNE

ALL patients need PNC

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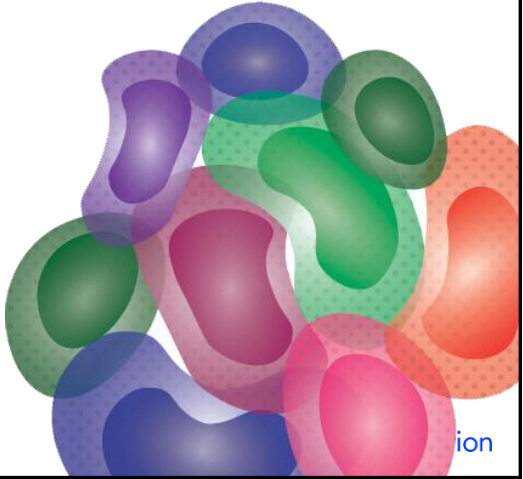
PE

Pain Neuroscience Education

Pain encompasses more than just neuroscience:

- Immunology
- Psychology
- Lifestyle medicine
- Social factors
- Etc.

Pain Education



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Thank You and Acknowledgements

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Pain Science Courses at EIM

- Online, self-paced courses
- Online, faculty-led courses
- Live, in-person courses
- Pain certification
- Pain fellowship



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Patient Resources



Why You
HURT



- Free website with patient and clinician resources
- Interactive map to find Therapeutic Pain Specialists trained by EIM

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