Pain Management

Description of Rotation:

Pain Management refers to the provision of medical services in the in and outpatient setting. Clinics can focus on providing preventive care and/or the management of chronic conditions. Pharmacist-directed services may be disease state (e.g. DSM) or medication centered (e.g. MTM), and can be provided in a standalone (independent) clinic or in collaboration with other healthcare professionals, such as physician, nurses and pain specialists.

Goals of Rotation:

Facilitate student learning and critical thinking skills in a Pain Management environment in order to:

1. Understand patient healthcare needs.
2. Apply evidence-based medicine.
3. Enhance and reinforce didactic course work.
4. Develop interpersonal communication skills.
5. Describe the pathophysiology of common illness.
6. Explain monitoring parameters given the particular disease state and the treatment regimen (including efficacy, toxicity, side effects, and potential drug interactions).
7. Provide non-pharmacological treatment for disease states.

Learning Objectives:

Upon completion of this rotation the student should be able to:

1. Describe the symptomatology, physical findings, pathophysiology, diagnostic procedures, laboratory tests, primary and alternative pharmacotherapies, and non-pharmacological treatments for disease states encountered during the rotation.
2. Describe and understand the general principle of immunization, including appropriate schedules as well as immunizations required in specific patient populations. Demonstration of proper injection technique may also be assessed.
3. Provide recommendations for medication dose adjustments based upon pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic principles.
4. Provide appropriate monitoring parameters for the chosen treatment plan (including efficacy, toxicity, side effects, and potential drug interactions).
5. Effectively communicate the drug treatment plan to the patient with appropriate precautions and expectations.
7. Counsel patients on commonly prescribed medications and devices (i.e. blood glucose meters, peak flow meters, inhalers, etc.).
8. Develop plans to manage commonly encountered disease states, which may include: hyperlipidemia, diabetes mellitus, hypertension, and asthma.
9. Discuss the benefits and limitations of alternative medicine (i.e., herbal therapy, biofeedback, etc.).
10. Document all appropriate recommendations and interventions.
11. Differentiate between acute and chronic pain
12. Provide alternatives for pharmacologic treatment options
13. Define and understand the difference between: addiction, tolerance, physical
dependence, psychological dependence and kindling (treatment resistance)
14. Utilize basic physical assessment skills to evaluate patients and demonstrate basic
competencies:
   a. Measure height, weight, temperature, pulse respiration rate, blood pressure,
      ideal body weight, and body mass index.
   b. Assess peripheral edema, cardiac and pulmonary sounds, and general findings
      of a routine diabetic foot exam (pedal pulses, proprioception, and sensory deficits
      by microfilament, etc.).

Activities:

1. Patient interviews and care plans
   a. Medication Therapy Management
   b. Patient goal setting
2. Case/disease state presentations and discussions
3. Research drug information question
4. Educational programs
   a. Patients
   b. Medical Staff
   c. Students
5. Newsletter
6. Physical Assessment
7. Define patient goals for each disease state
8. Determine pain type
9. Data collection
10. Required Readings

Common disease states encountered in this setting (list not inclusive):

1. Headache
2. Migraine
3. Diabetic neuropathy
4. Postherpetic neuralgia
5. Fibromyalgia
6. Pain associated with cancer
7. PAD
8. Surgery
9. Trauma
10. Labor pains
11. Obesity
12. Medical procedure
13. Gout
14. Infectious process
15. Menstrual cramps
16. Osteoporosis
17. Rheumatoid Arthritis
18. Osteoarthritis
Potential longitudinal activities to accomplish at site:

1. Identify and collect appropriate drug-related monitoring parameters for each assigned patient
2. Maintain an adequate patient data base for each assigned patient
3. Identify and prioritize drug-related problems for each assigned patient
4. Assess the appropriateness of each assigned patient’s drug therapy
5. Construct a detailed pharmacotherapeutic plan for each assigned patient
6. Present all patient data in a concise and meaningful fashion
7. Provides evidence-based regimens and monitoring plans for each patient
8. Obtain and write-up a patient medication history
9. Provide medication information to a unique cultural and socioeconomic diverse patient
10. Provide a recommendation and counseling on an OTC product
11. Counsel a patient on their medications
12. Provide a verbal therapeutic plan recommendation to another health-care professional
13. Perform medication reconciliation for patients
14. Interpret diagnostic tests results for patient/caregiver/or preceptor
15. Take a patient’s blood pressure
16. Take a patient’s pulse
17. Assess a patient’s peripheral edema
18. Take a patient’s respiratory rate
19. Assess a patient’s temperature
20. Provide an optimal pain management or palliative care plan for a patient
21. Observe a Health Care professional perform a full physical examination and assess results
22. Make a warfarin dosage adjustment based on patient parameters
23. Recommend empiric antibiotic therapy
24. Recommend antibiotic therapy based upon a culture and sensitivity
25. Assess the significance of a drug-drug interaction
26. Adjust a drug dose in a patient with renal insufficiency
27. Determine monitoring parameters for a patient being treated for an infectious disease
28. Assist in explaining to a patient or caregiver their health-insurance options
29. Prepare a written pharmacokinetic consultation
30. Prepare a handout for case presentation
31. Prepare an article for a newsletter or publication
32. Prepare a patient education sheet
33. Prepare a written drug information response in a practice setting
34. Provide an education presentation to pharmacists
35. Provide an education presentation to other health care professionals
36. Lead a Journal Club discussion
37. Participate in a Patient/Medication Safety Review or error reduction program
38. Develop a community-based educational initiative
39. Discuss or Implement, evaluate, and obtain reimbursement for MTM services
40. Participate in a discussion of a pharmacist role in ethical issues related to any of the following topics: end of life care, professional behavior, clinical research, and pharmacy current event/hot button issue