
INTERACTIVE QUESTIONS

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Discussion Question

- What is acute pain?

Multiple Choice Question

- **Which of the following statements about acute pain is false?**
 - A. There is usually obvious tissue damage
 - B. Usually has no protective function
 - C. Is accompanied by increased nervous system activity
 - D. Pain resolves upon healing


True-False Questions

Which of the following statements is correct?

1. In acute pain the influence of inflammation on nociception is limited to the site of the lesion (yes/no)
2. Nociceptive sensory nerves are able to modify their function and chemical profile (yes/no)
3. Protein kinase activation is not a key element in the process of peripheral sensitization (yes/no)
4. Sensitization decreases the threshold for noxious stimulations (yes/no)

True-False Questions

Central sensitization:

1. Induces hyperalgesia and allodynia (yes/no)
 2. Has no effect on peripheral receptive fields of spinal neurons (yes/no)
 3. Increases spontaneous firing of spinal neurons (yes/no)
 4. Is an activity-dependent process (yes/no)
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Discussion Question

- How many patients in acute pain do you see during a typical week?

Discussion Question

- What are the most common types of acute pain you see in your practice?

Multiple Choice Question

- **Which of the following statements regarding the prevalence of acute pain is false?**
 - A. Acute pain accounts for more than two-thirds of visits to the emergency department
 - B. More than 50% of hospitalized patients report they experience acute pain
 - C. The lifetime prevalence of acute pain in the general population approaches 100%
 - D. Acute pain is more prevalent among males than females


Discussion Question

- What proportion of your patients undergoing surgery go on to develop chronic pain?


Discussion Question

- How do you think the prevalence of pain in your region differs from that in other regions?

Discussion Question

- How has acute pain affected the day-to-day life of some of your patients?
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Discussion Question

- What are some examples of questions you could ask for each of the letters in the PQIRST mnemonic?
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Multiple Choice Question

- **Which of the following is not a unidimensional assessment tool for pain?**
 - A. Visual analog scale
 - B. Verbal pain intensity scale
 - C. Faces scale
 - D. 0–10 numeric pain intensity scale
 - E. Brief Pain Inventory

Multiple Choice Question

- **Which of the following is most appropriate when trying to determine the intensity of a patient's pain?**
 - A. Ask about what precipitates the pain
 - B. Question the patient about the location of the pain
 - C. Offer the patient a pain scale to objectify the information
 - D. Use open-ended questions to find out about the sensation

Discussion Question

- How do you assess acute pain in your practice?


Discussion Question

- In your practice, do you regularly assess risk for developing chronic pain?
 - If so, how?

Discussion Question

- What do you find most challenging about managing acute pain?

Discussion Questions

- What non-pharmacological approaches to managing acute pain do you incorporate into your practice?
 - Are there non-pharmacological modalities your patients regularly ask about?
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Discussion Question

- What is your experience with providing preoperative pain education or counseling?

True-False Questions

Which of the following statements is correct?

1. Analgesia can only be obtained by decreasing spinal hyperexcitability through action at receptors or enzymes involved in sensitization (yes/no)
2. Selective COX-1 inhibition is analgesic and reduces neurogenic oedema in acute inflammatory pain (yes/no)
3. Spinal PGE₂ concentrations in CSF are a measure of central sensitization (yes/no)
4. COX-2-selective inhibition significantly decreases central sensitization (yes/no)
5. COX-2-selective inhibition exerts an antihyperalgesic effect (yes/no)

True-False Questions

Which of the following statements is correct?

1. The principal inhibitory mechanism of opioids in the spinal cord is to control neurotransmitter release through presynaptic μ -receptors (yes/no)
2. In the brain opioids stimulate inhibitory neurons that produce GABA and glycine (yes/no)
3. Opioids enhance the activity of descending inhibitory neurons that deliver norepinephrine and serotonin at the dorsal horn (yes/no)

Discussion Question

- How do these medications work to reduce acute pain?

Discussion Question

- What potential side effects do you discuss with patients for whom you are considering prescribing an opioid?

Discussion Question

- Is non-adherence to treatment an issue for your patients in acute pain?
 - If so, how do you manage this in clinical practice?

Discussion Question

- What are some strategies you use in your practice to improve communication with your patients?