


Engagement, motivation and fear with chronic pain: How to reach your potential

Anne Bishop, EdM
2016 CAST Symposium

Representation of US population experiencing chronic pain

OxyContin® 
(oxycodone hydrochloride
controlled-release) tablets

10 mg

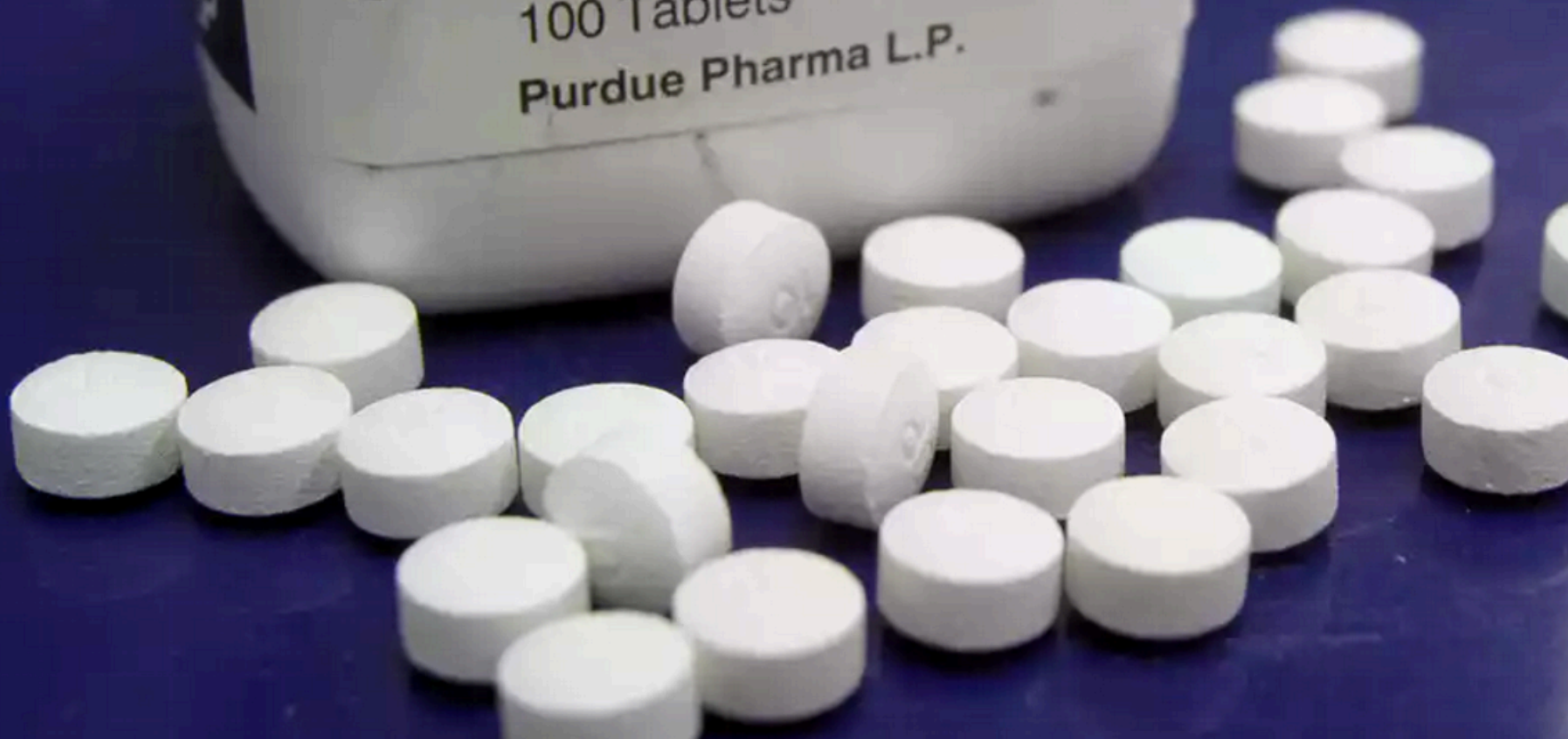
100 Tablets

Rx Only

Purdue Pharma L.P.

WML&L EXP SEPT

Do not crush, chew, or break. If you do, the risk of overdose increases. Store at 25°C (77°F); excursions permitted to 15°-30°C (59°-86°F).



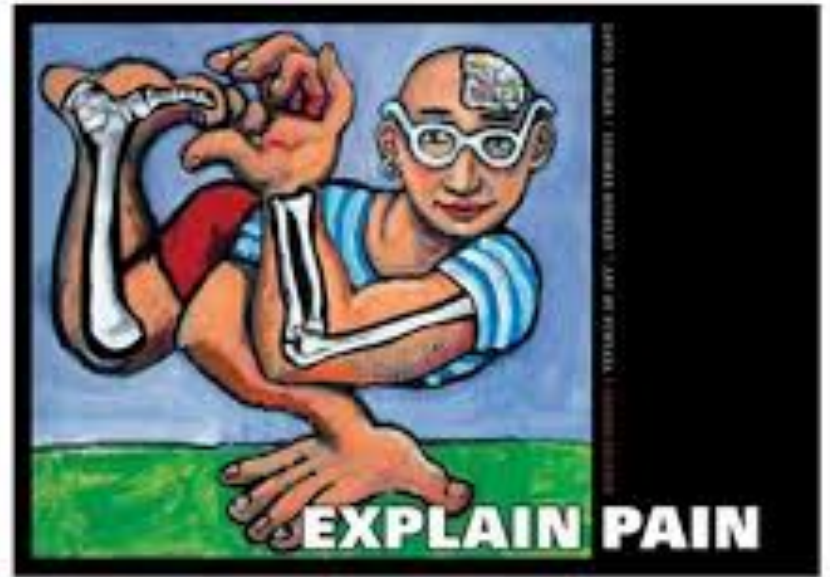
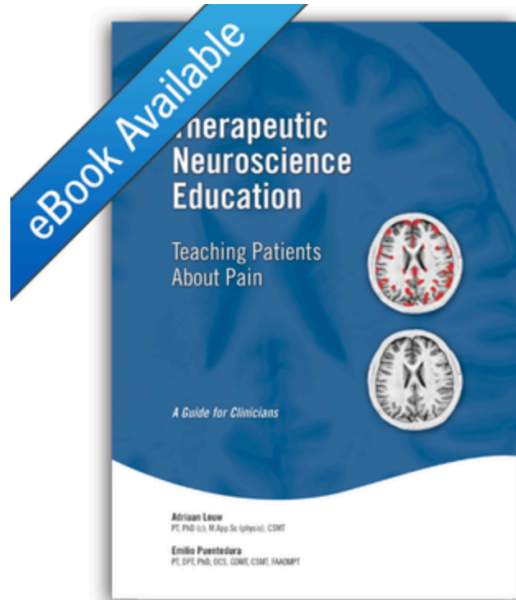






Explain Pain & Therapeutic Neuroscience Education (TNE)

- Using neurobiology education to understand pain



Pain Quiz

True or False

- When part of your body is injured, special pain receptors convey the pain message to your brain.
- The intensity of pain matches the severity of injury.
- In chronic pain, the central nervous system becomes more sensitive to nociception (danger messages from the tissues).

Pain is an alarm bell
alerting our body to
danger

Pain receptors do NOT
exist only danger
receptors

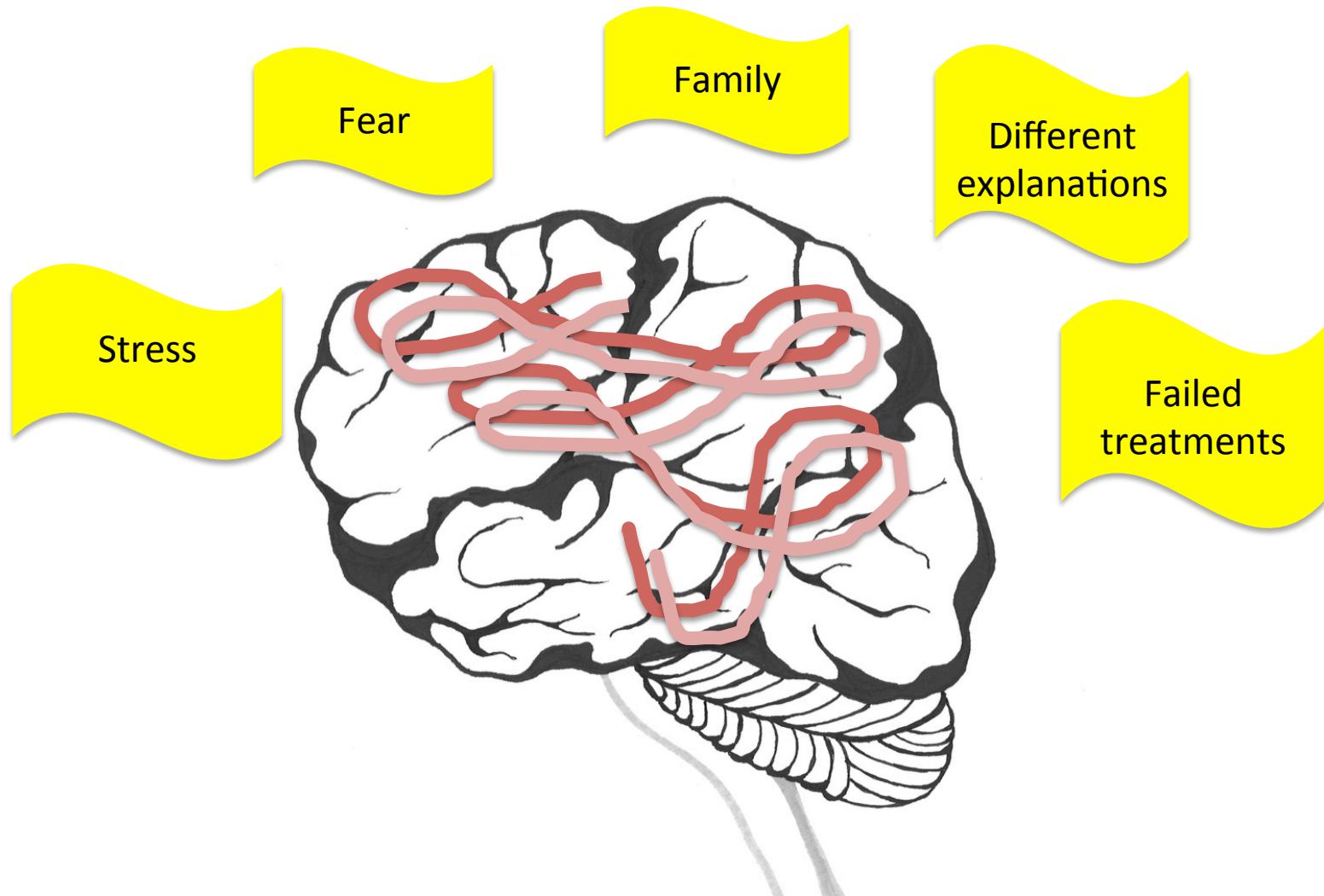
Your brain chooses to
respond to the danger
stimulus by creating
pain as an alarm bell

Pain is created in the
brain NOT the body

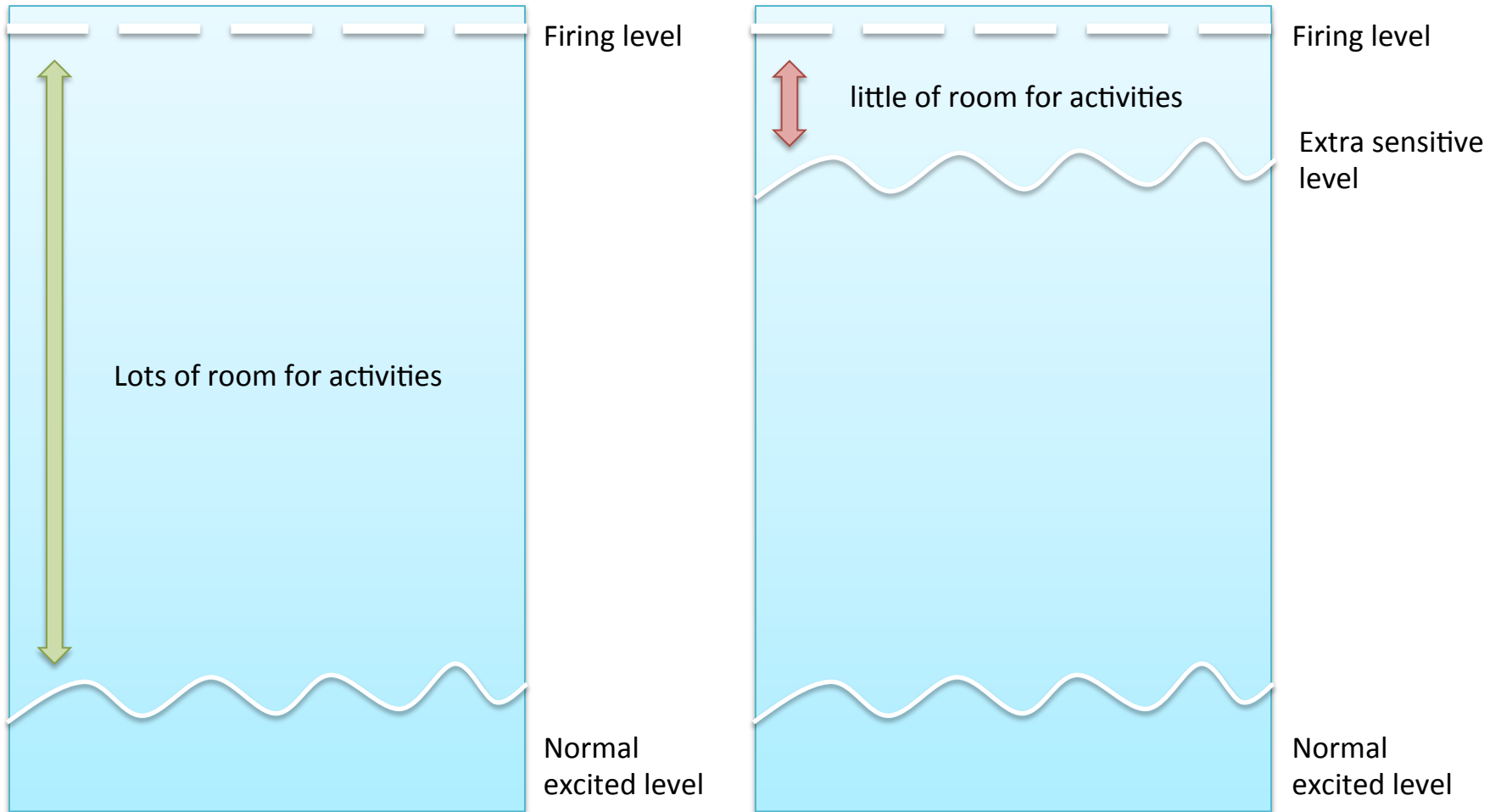
Once you are in
chronic pain you can
become hyper-
sensitized to pain

Pain does not relate to
tissue damage. It
relates to how much
danger your brain
perceives you are in

Pain Patterns & Hypersensitization



Activity Level



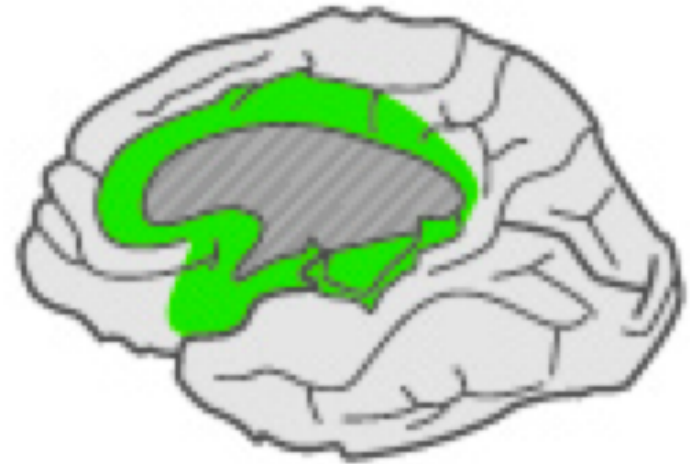
before pain

#UDL2016

after pain

motivation & engagement with exercise for students in chronic pain

- ✓ Recruiting interest
- ✓ Sustaining effort and persistence
- ✓ Self-regulation



Provide Multiple Means of
Engagement
Purposeful, motivated learners





Pain Quiz

True or False

- When part of your body is injured, special pain receptors convey the pain message to your brain.
- The intensity of pain matches the severity of injury.
- In chronic pain, the central nervous system becomes more sensitive to nociception (danger messages from the tissues).

I would appreciate your session
Feedback @ [here](#)

References

Butler D. & Mosley L. (2003) Explain Pain. NoiGroup Publications. Adelaide City West, Australia

Louw A, Puentedura EJ. Therapeutic Neuroscience Education. Vol 1. Minneapolis, MN: OPTP; 2013.

Mosley, G. L. (2003). A pain neuromatrix approach to rehabilitation of chronic pain patients. *Man Ther.* 8:130-140