

Coping with Chronic Pain

Unlike acute pain, where pain only lasts a short time, chronic pain may last for years. Chronic pain often has many causes that can change over time. These causes can include:

- Changes in the nervous system.
- Lifestyle factors such as smoking.
- Lack of exercise, poor diet, or stress.
- Changes in your environment.

No matter what the cause is, chronic pain is real. It does not go away. It can lead to a loss of physical activity and sleep. You may feel a sense of doubt about the future and feel helpless. Learning to manage pain is important to your health and wellbeing. No matter what the reason for your pain, you can change some of the problems pain can cause by learning to manage it.

Keys to Manage Chronic Pain

Acknowledge your feelings about pain and how it affects you. You may feel sad, angry, or anxious about how unfair your pain is and how it has upset your life. You should know that even though anger, blame, guilt, and sadness are normal feelings, they can be paralyzing. Share your feelings with family, friends, and your health care team. Accept their support and seek out new ways to cope. Adopt a sense of ownership of your pain problem to regain control of your life.

Adopt a healthy lifestyle. Like many chronic illnesses, chronic pain is best managed with healthy habits. Eat healthy foods, stay active, get enough sleep, and drink plenty of water. Because day-to-day stress can make pain feel worse, learn ways to manage your stress. There are many skills and resources to choose from. Ask your health care team for a list of options.

You can also refer to HFFY# 6585, *How to Relieve Stress*.

Set realistic goals to improve the quality of your life. Even though we may not be able to “cure” your pain or take it away, setting and meeting goals can help you have less pain and improve the quality of your life.

Take an active part in your care. You are the most important member of your health care team. Professionals can help you control your pain by looking at it from other points of view and coming up with other options, but only you can make changes that meet your needs.

Use a “multimodal” approach. There are no simple and easy ways to manage chronic pain. But this doesn’t mean we give up. There are many options and ways to combine treatments to reduce your pain and take back control of your life. Just as pain is rarely controlled with non-drug methods alone, pain cannot be managed with drugs alone. It may take many trials to find the best approach for you.

Sleep

Sleep is needed for good health. Plan to get at least 6 hours of sleep each night. During sleep, the body restores many of the hormones it needs to function. For most people, sleep, mood, and pain are closely linked.

A goal of your pain care plan will be to improve your sleep through exercise and staying away from drugs and foods that can disrupt sleep.

Foods that can impact sleep are:

- Caffeine
- Chocolate
- Alcohol
- Spicy
- High acid foods

Medicines that may impact sleep are:

- Over the counter headache medicines that contain caffeine
- Cold and flu medicines that contain alcohol
- Nicotine replacement products

Nutrition

How and what we eat affects how we feel and how our body handles sickness.

- Eat a balanced and varied diet.
- Lose weight if you need to but avoid fad diets.
- Use small amounts of sugar, salt, and fat.
- Avoid or limit caffeine and alcohol.
- Drink at least 8 glasses of water each day.

For more ideas for healthy eating, or advice on how to improve your eating habits, ask to speak with one of our nutritionists.

Medicines

Several medicines may be ordered to help with pain, sleep, or other symptoms. Even though medicine can be an important part of your treatment plan, know that drugs alone are rarely the answer to chronic pain. Take them as ordered. Store them in a secure, locked place. Do not take more than you are supposed to. Talk to your doctor before you add any over-the-counter drugs or herbs.

Counseling

Psychological counseling and support are part of any care plan for people with chronic pain. Counselors can help you learn how to cope with the stress, feeling alone, and the

troubles that pain can cause. Learning about your coping skills and new ways to cope can help as much as any pain medicine.

Exercise

When you are in pain, you might want to limit your activities, but this can make the problem worse. You may be referred to a physical therapist. They will work with you to plan a program you can do at home.

Exercise 30 minutes a day 3-4 times a week. The goal is to increase strength, flexibility, and endurance to prevent further injury and be active in your daily life. When you begin a program, you may have more pain at first. Your body is out of shape, not because your chronic pain is worse. Continue an exercise program to maintain pain control.

Overexertion

When your pain level is lower, you may want to push yourself to do more. But, like an athlete in training, you need to slowly build up to more activities. Pace yourself doing the same amount each day. Keep a journal to see how active you are each day and to become aware of how your pain varies. Be sure to alternate rest and movement through the day.

Plan for Pain Flare-Ups

Learn the difference between a flare and other pain that may need more testing. Keep a written plan ready for when your chronic pain flares up. Remind yourself that pain flares happen and rarely call for more tests or doctors' visits. Knowing that this is a flare is the first step. Make a list of things that might trigger a flare up. Your plan may include:

- Ways to pace or change your activity.
- Skills to help you relax.
- The use of heat and cold.
- Short term changes in medicines.

For more ideas on dealing with pain flares,
refer to Health Facts for You #5761,
Managing a Pain Flare.

Resources

U.S. Pain Foundation

<https://uspainfoundation.org>

Pain Connection - support groups

A U.S. Pain Foundation program

<https://painconnection.org/>

The American Chronic Pain Association
(ACPA)

<http://www.theacpa.org/>

E-Mail: ACPA@pacbell.net

The ACPA

PO Box 850

Rocklin, CA 95677

Phone: **(916) 632-0922**

Fax: **(916) 632-3208**

References for foods and medicines that affect sleep.

[http://www.webmd.com/sleep-
disorders/features/food-sabotage-sleep#1](http://www.webmd.com/sleep-disorders/features/food-sabotage-sleep#1)

Your health care team may have given you this information as part of your care. If so, please use it and call if you have any questions. If this information was not given to you as part of your care, please check with your doctor. This is not medical advice. This is not to be used for diagnosis or treatment of any medical condition. Because each person's health needs are different, you should talk with your doctor or others on your health care team when using this information. If you have an emergency, please call 911. Copyright ©2/2024 University of Wisconsin Hospitals and Clinics Authority. All rights reserved. Produced by the Department of Nursing. HF#5298.