

Foundations of Safe and Effective Pain Management

Evidence-based Education for Nurses, 2018

Module 1: The Multi-dimensional Nature of Pain

Module 2: Pain Assessment and Documentation

Module 3: Management of Pain and Special Populations



*Adapted from: Core Competencies for Pain Management: Results of an Inter--professional
Consensus Summit: Pain Med 2013; 14(7) 971-981*

SHARP

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For references and other resources, please visit:

<http://sharpnet.sharp.com/pharmacy/Pain-Management.cfm>

Test Question 1:

Breakthrough pain can be caused by which of the following:

- a. Increased activity that is well-tolerated by non-opioid analgesia
- b. Around-the-clock analgesic that wears off before the next dose is due
- c. Lessening analgesic requirements while at rest
- d. Only using prn opioids and no around-the-clock non-opioids
- e. B & D

Test Question 2: Identify the correct definition

Patients who are opiate-naïve may have an increased risk of side effects with very small doses of opioids. A person who is opiate naïve has:

- a. been taking 60 mg of morphine/day for two weeks
- b. resistance to ordinary treatment
- c. not received opioids daily
- d. no understanding of how opioids work

When they get the correct answer, it will verify congratulations.

Test Question 3:

Opioid use for acute pain is associated with increased risk of long-term opioid use, and death from overdose

True or False

Test Question 4

A patient who is post-appendectomy would like a warm blanket and a drop of lavender on a cotton ball prior to any pain medications. She feels it helps the pain medication work better and longer.

The patient's request is reasonable for the nurse and health team to provide?

True

False