

Non-Traumatic Body Pain

For pain not related to trauma that is not localized to chest, abdomen, head, or extremity

History

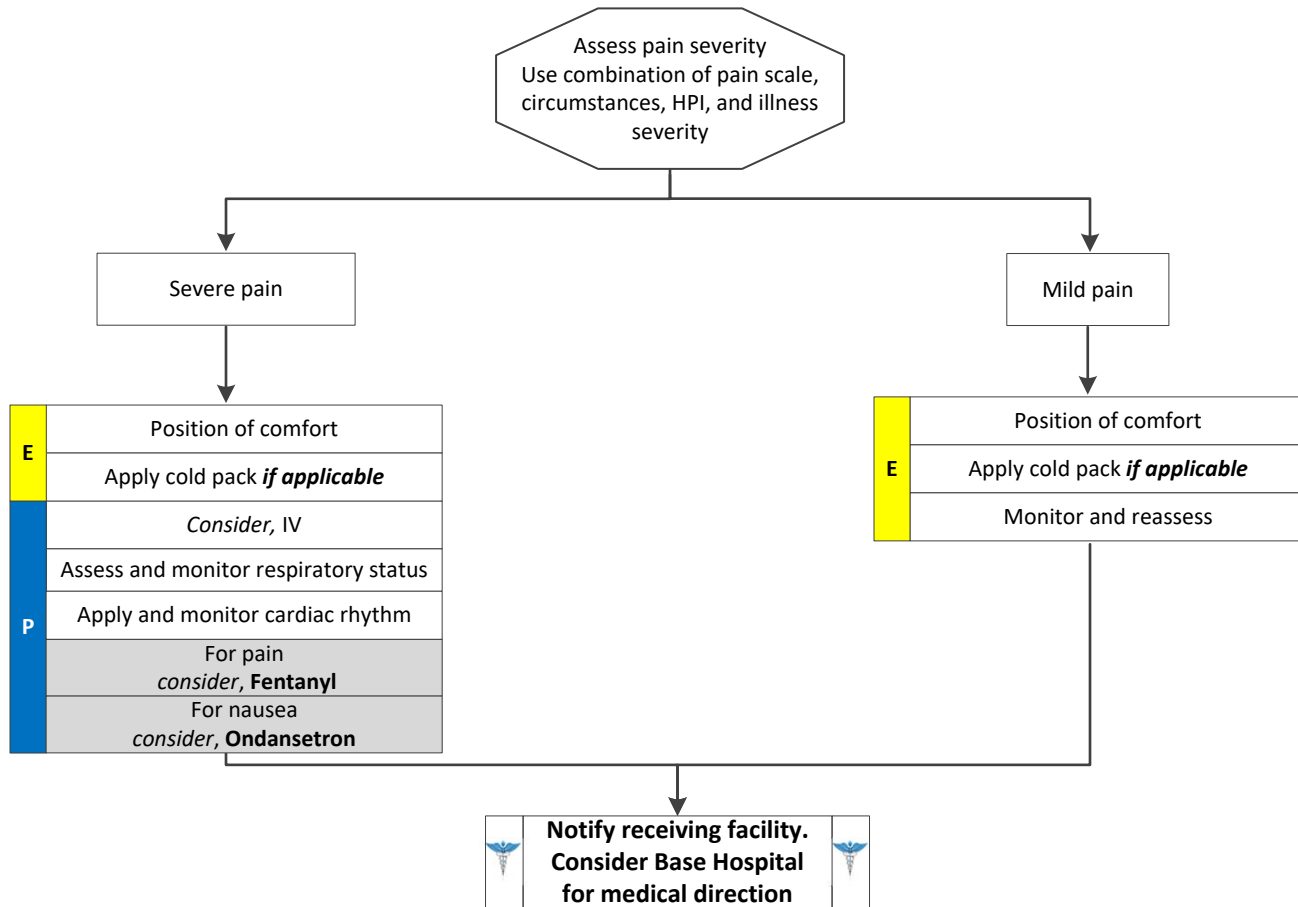
- Age
- Location and duration
- Severity (0 – 10 scale)
- Past medical history
- Pregnancy status
- Drug allergies and medications
- Back pain
- Groin pain
- Neck pain

Signs and Symptoms

- Severity (pain scale)
- Quality (e.g., sharp, dull, or stabbing)
- Radiation
- Relation to movement or respiration
- Increased with palpation of area

Differential

- Musculoskeletal
- Rheumatologic/Hematologic
- Pleural/respiratory
- Neurogenic
- Renal (colic)
- Gynecological/obstetrical
- Acute pain not elsewhere classified



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Choose a number from 0 to 10 that best describes your pain
Escoja un número del 0 al 10 que mejor describa su dolor

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
No Pain Sin Dolor					Distressing Pain Dolor con Angustia					Unbearable Pain Dolor Insoportable
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
No Hurt No Duele		Hurts Little Bit Duele Bien Poco		Hurts Little More Duele un Poco Más		Hurts Even More Duele Mucho		Hurts Whole Lot Duele Mucho Más		Hurts Worst Duele Máximo

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Pearls

- Use judgment in assessing pain and consider circumstances and history of narcotic use before administering narcotics.
- Pain severity (0 – 10 scale) shall be recorded before and after all BLS pain control measures and ALS pain medication delivery. Monitor blood pressure and respirations closely as pain control medications may cause hypotension or respiratory distress.
- Patients may display a wide variation of response to opioid pain medication (Fentanyl). Consider the patient's age, weight, clinical condition, other recent drugs, or alcohol and prior exposure to opiates when determining initial dosing.
- Minimal doses of opioids may cause respiratory depression and hypotension in the elderly or those patients who weigh less.
- USE EXTREME CAUTION when administering opioids together with benzodiazepines; this combination results in a deeper level of anesthesia with a significant risk for airway and respiratory compromise.
- It is strongly recommended that vascular access be established for patients who receive IM or IN medication.
- Have Naloxone available to reverse respiratory depression should it occur.
- Contact the base hospital for additional orders of Fentanyl beyond 200mcg.

