

Vijfendertigste Nascholingsdag



# Het venijn van P I J N

*Een veelzijdige benadering*

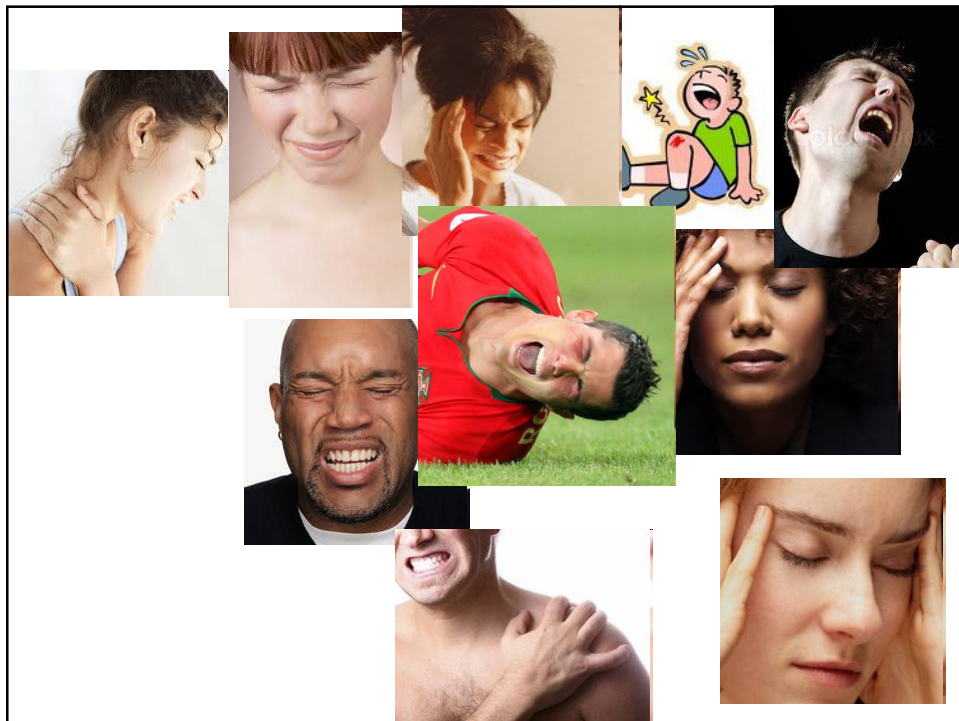


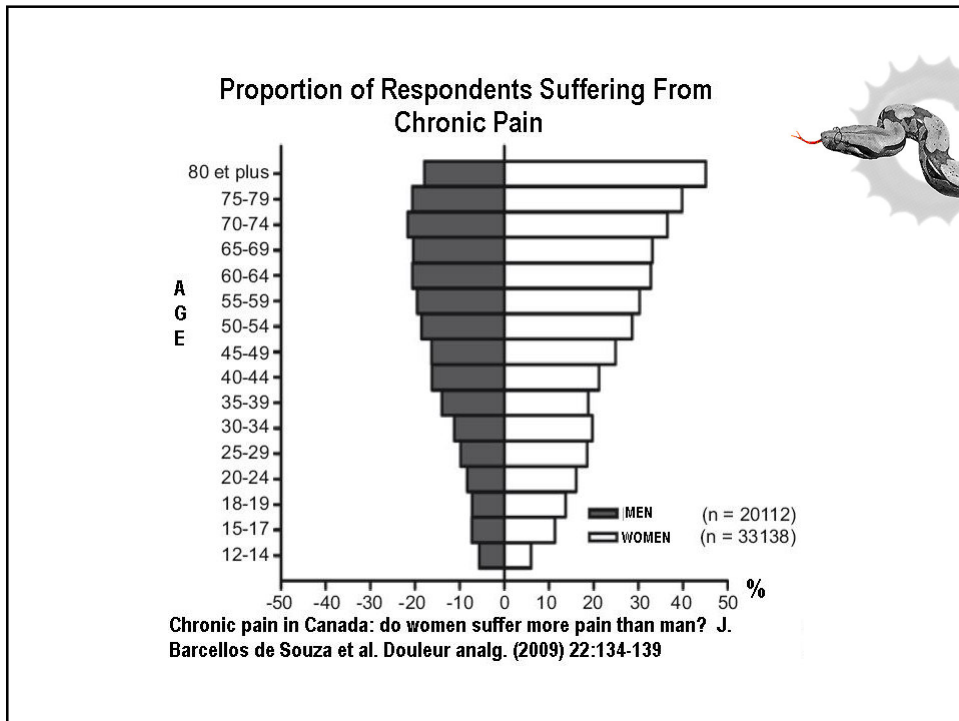
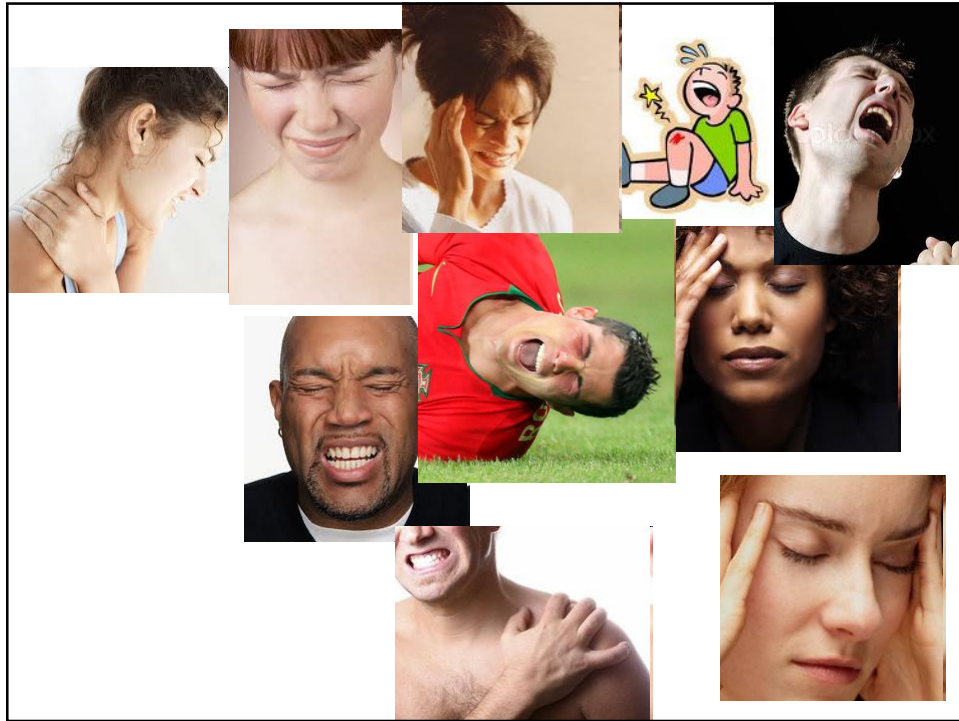
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 groningen



umcg



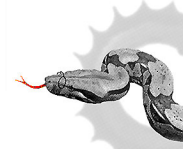




Pijn is fijn,  
Bloed is goed

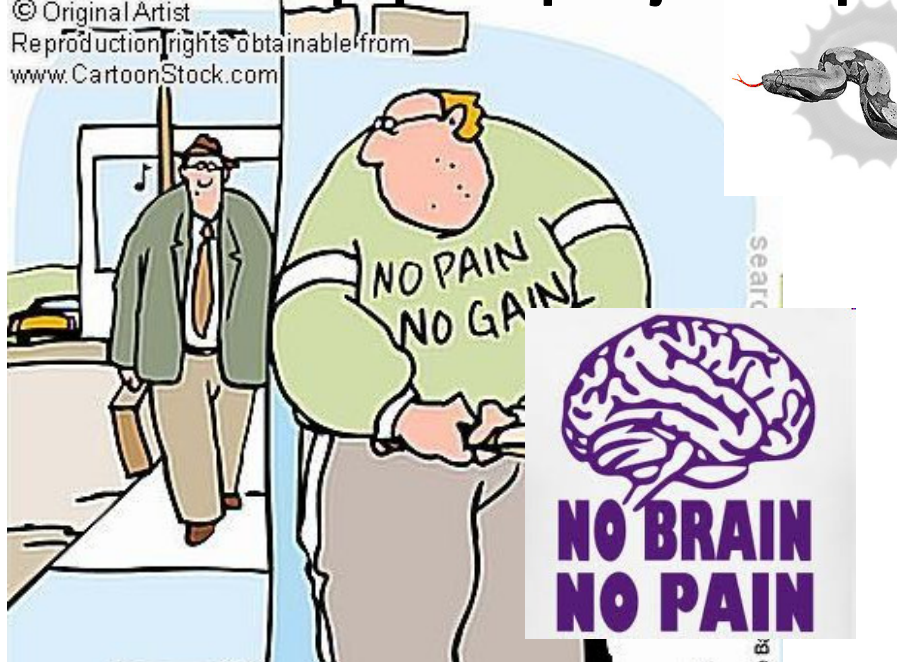


Pijn is je vriend...

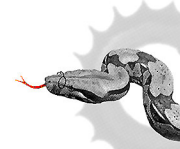


**met een flinke klap op de kop los je alles op...**

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# Naar de peiling



Er waren 12 collega's die het artikel van Breivik hadden gelezen!

En 164 die op zichzelf durfden te vertrouwen...

# Prevalentie chronische pijn (N=46.394)



290

H. Breivik et al. / European Journal of Pain 10 (2006) 287–333

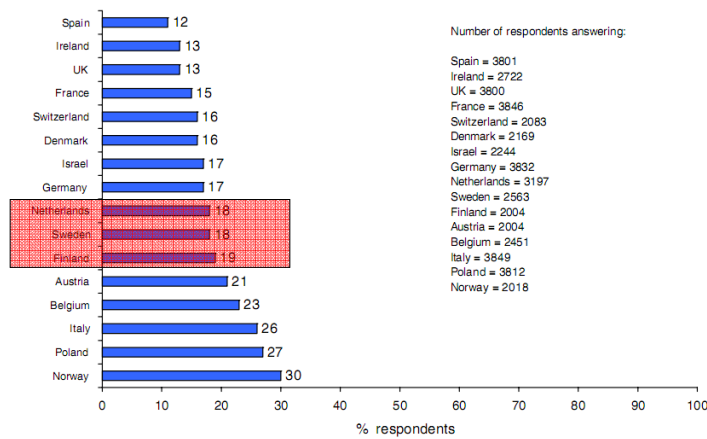
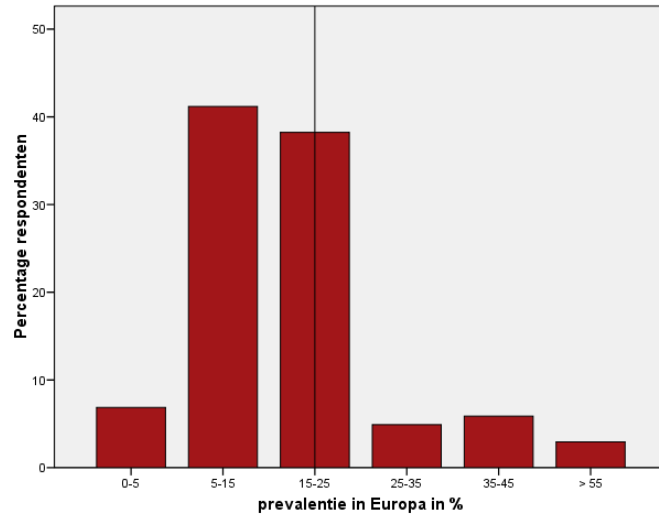


Fig. 1. Prevalence of chronic pain among 46,394 adults (>18 years) in 15 European countries and Israel responding to a computer-aided telephone screening interview. Chronic pain was defined as pain lasting more than 6 months, having pain during the last month, several times during the last week, and last experienced pain having an intensity 5 or more on a Numeric Rating Scale: 1 (no pain) to 10 (worst pain imaginable).

# Prevalentie chronische pijn



# Invloed van pijn (N= 4839)

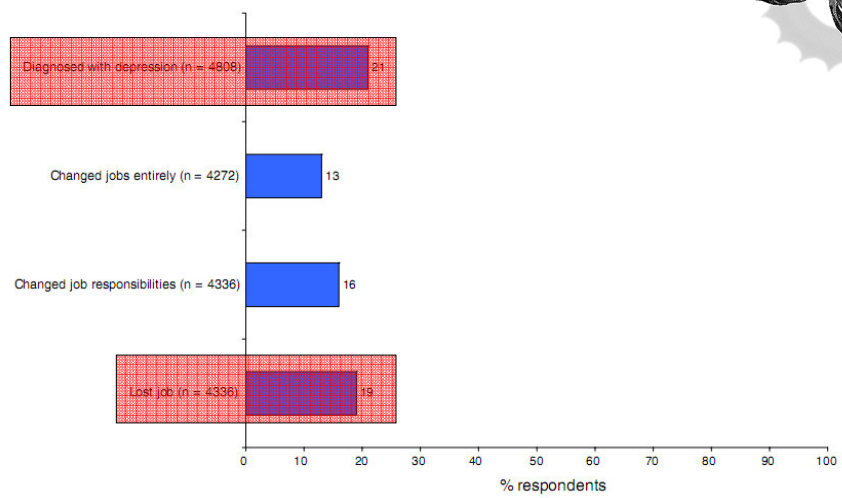
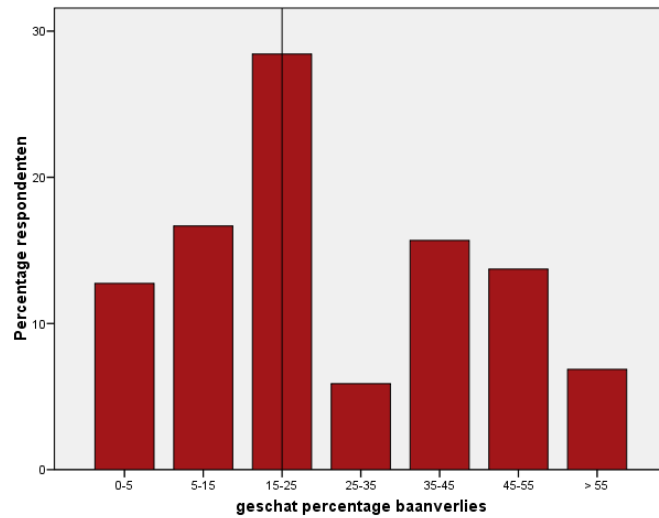
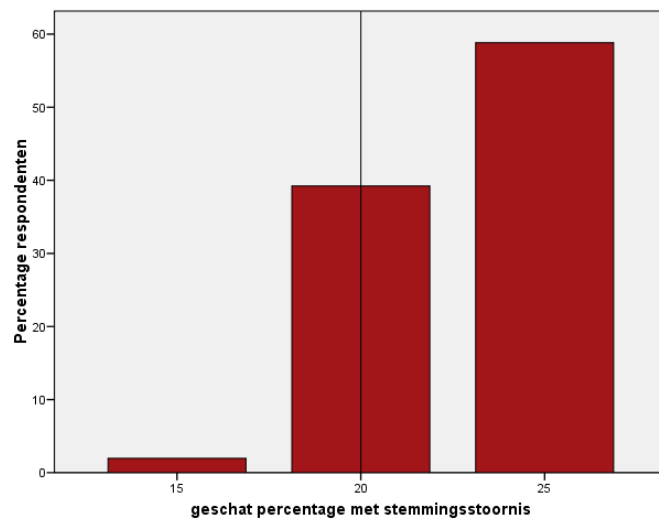


Fig. 10. Changes in employment situation and depression caused by chronic pain.

## % baanverlies



## % met stemmingsstoornis



# Invloed van pijn II (N= 4839)

308

H. Breivik et al. / European Journal of Pain 10 (2006) 287-333

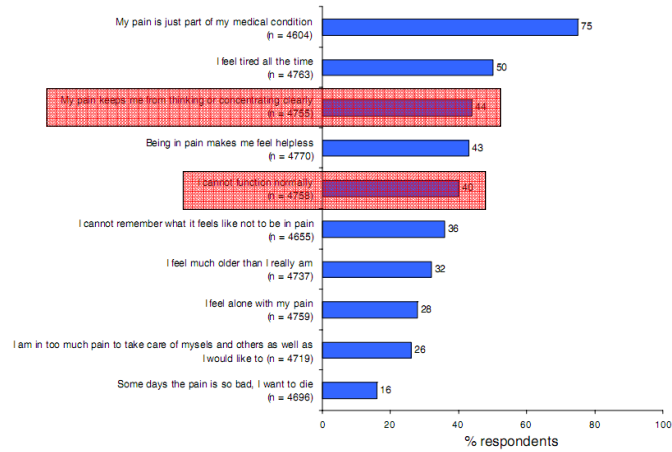
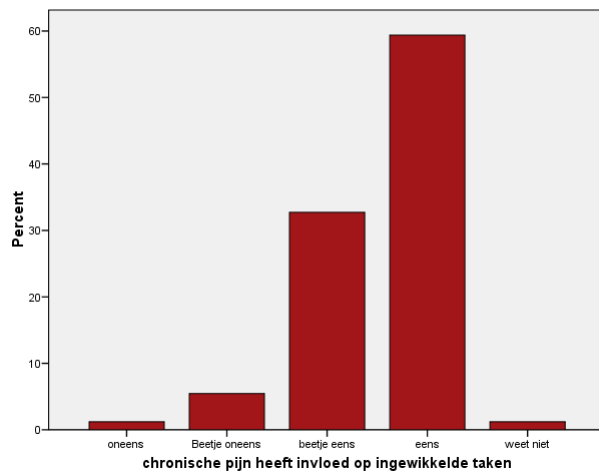


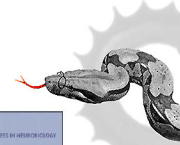
Fig. 25. Most frequently stated attitudes and beliefs about their pain given by the respondents with chronic pain. Percentage of respondents who agreed somewhat or completely with the statements read out by the interviewers.

# Pijn en ingewikkelde taken





# De invloed van pijn...



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## The effect of pain on cognitive function: A review of clinical and preclinical research

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### ABSTRACT

Cognitive impairment is commonly associated with the pain experience. This impairment represents a major obstacle to daily activities and rehabilitation, especially in the chronic pain population. Here we review clinical and preclinical studies that have investigated pain-related alterations in cognition. These include impaired attentional, executive and general cognitive functioning. We describe the anatomical, neurochemical and molecular substrates common to both cognitive processing and supraspinal pain processing, and present the evidence for their involvement in pain-related cognitive impairment. We also examine the added complexity of cognitive impairment caused by analgesic medications and how this can further impact on morbidity in chronic pain patients. The need for a better understanding of the mechanisms of both pain-induced and treatment-related cognitive impairment is highlighted. Further research in this area will aid our understanding of patient symptoms and their underlying pathophysiology, ultimately leading to increased provision of guided therapy.

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# Soort medicatie

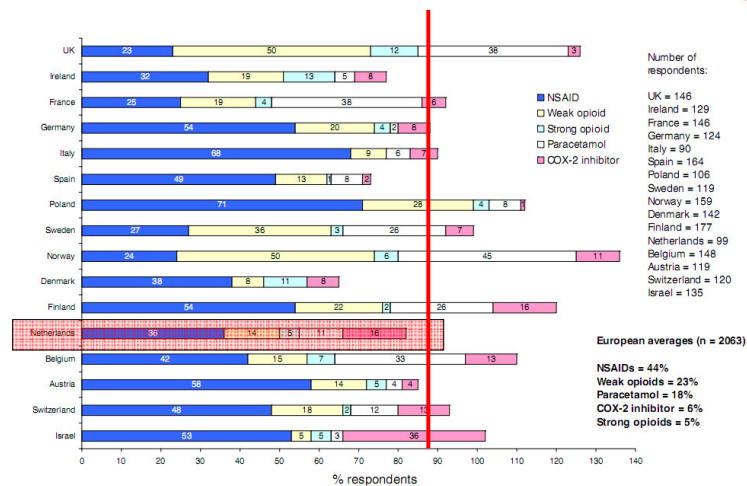
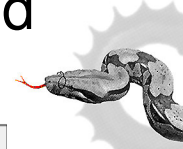
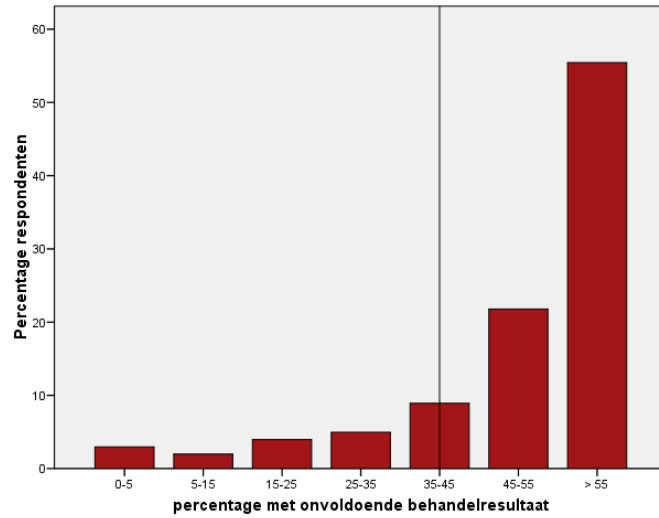
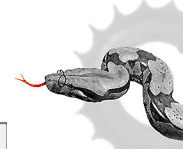
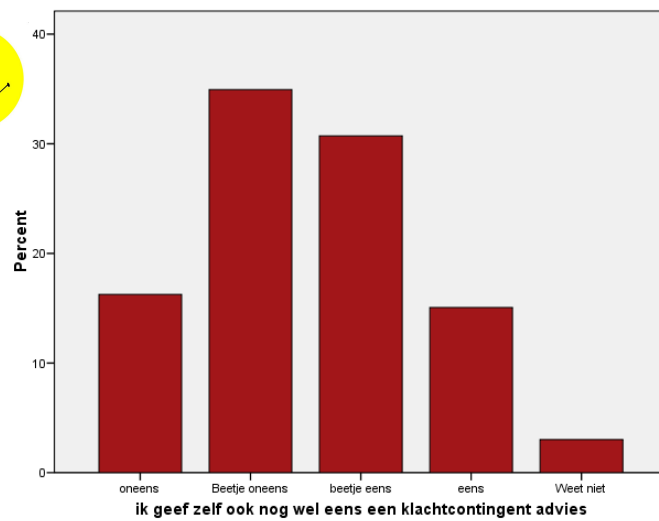


Fig. 22. Current use of prescription medicines in the 16 countries by respondents currently taking such medications. Answers to the structured interview question: "Which prescription pain medicines are you currently taking for the specific pain we have been discussing?".

## % inadequaat behandeld



## Klachtcontingentie



Phil. 2: 3

# Mannen en vrouwen...

