

PPD Questions

1. The definition of chronic pain is...
 - A. pain that has lasted beyond one year
 - B. very severe pain
 - C. pain that has lasted beyond the expected healing time for that injury
 - D. pain that is caused by inflammatory processes only.
2. Peripheral sensitisation...
 - A. can be described in terms of allodynia and hyperalgesia
 - B. does not involve immune cell activation
 - C. always occurs in the absence of a primary tissue trauma event
 - D. is considered maladaptive and not for the benefit of the patient.
3. Treatment of chronic pain in veterinary species...
 - A. is difficult owing to historical inadequate pain assessment in veterinary species
 - B. owner compliance
 - C. drug expense and availability
 - D. all of the above.
4. The only validated tool for assessing an animal's quality of life is...
 - A. the vet's own system in their clinic
 - B. the VetMetrica health-related quality of life questionnaire for dogs and cats
 - C. the Musculoskeletal Pain Index
 - D. force-plate gait analysis.

Answers
1.C 2.A 3.D 4.B

References

- Adrian D et al (2017). Chronic maladaptive pain in cats: A review of current and future drug treatment options. *The Veterinary Journal* 230: 52-61.
- Bell A et al (2014). Veterinarians' attitudes to chronic pain in dogs. *Veterinary Record* 175: 428-428.
- Bennett MI et al (2012). Prevalence and aetiology of neuropathic pain in cancer patients: A systematic review. *Pain* 153: 359-365.
- Bettini L and Moore K (2016). Central Sensitization in Functional Chronic Pain Syndromes: Overview and Clinical Application. *Pain Management Nursing* 17: 333-338.
- Epstein M (2013). Assessing chronic pain in dogs. *Today's Veterinary Practice* September/October, pp. 32-35.
- Fleming JM et al (2011). Mortality in North American dogs from 1984 to 2004: an investigation into age-, size-, and breed-related causes of death. *J Vet Intern Med* 25: 187-198.
- Goldberg (2017). A look at chronic pain in dogs. *Veterinary Nursing Journal* 32: 32-44.
- Groh A et al (2018). Acute and Chronic Pain Processing in the Thalamocortical System of Humans and Animal Models. *Neuroscience* 387: 58-71.
- Im HJ et al (2010). Alteration of sensory neurons and spinal response to an experimental osteoarthritis pain model. *Arthritis and Rheumatism* 62: 2995-3005.
- Lavand'homme P and Schug S (2016). IASP Task Force for the Classification of Chronic Pain in ICD-11 Prepares New Criteria on Postsurgical and Posttraumatic Pain. In: *Chronic Pain* <http://www.iasp-pain.org/PublicationsNews/NewsDetail.aspx?ItemNumber=5134>.
- Merskey H and Bogduk N (1986). International Association for the Study of Pain Subcommittee on Taxonomy. Classification of chronic pain. Descriptions of Chronic Pain Syndromes and Definitions of Pain Terms *Pain Suppl* 3(S1-S226).
- Noble CE et al (2018). Development, initial validation and reliability testing of a web-based, generic feline health-related quality-of-life instrument. *J Feline Med Surg*, 1098612X18758176.
- Reid J et al (2017). Pain assessment in companion animals: An update. In *Practice* 39: 446-451.
- Reid J et al (2013). Development, validation and reliability of a web-based questionnaire to measure health-related quality of life in dogs. *J Small Anim Pract* 54: 227-233.
- Walsh K (2016). Chronic pain management in dogs and cats. In *Practice* 38: 155.
- Wiese AJ (2015). Assessing Pain and Pain Behaviours. In: *Handbook of Veterinary Pain Management*. (3rd edn). Gaynor JS and Muir III WW (eds). Elsevier Mosby, St. Louis, Missouri. pp. 67-97.
- Woolf CJ (2010). What is this thing called pain? *Journal of Clinical Investigation* 120: 3742-3744.