Pain and Combat Injuries in Soldiers Returning from Operations Enduring and Iraqi Freedom

Matthew J. Bair, MD, MS

Physician Scientist, Roudebush VA Medical Center of Excellence and Regenstrief Institute, Inc

Associate Professor of Medicine, IU School of Medicine, Indianapolis

Short Video

<u>http://www.clermontyellow.accountsupp</u> ort.com/flash/UntilThen.swf

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=t9m0 6QFxb30



Pain is a Critical Health Problem among Veterans

Pain is one of the most common complaints in VA primary care
 approximately 50% of patients

Expected to be even more common and problematic in OEF/OIF veterans



High-explosive blast injuries, gunshot wounds, land mines, MVAs

Higher intensity of conflicts: more casualties than in the PGW

- Injuries changing → improved protective gear
- Extended duration of hostilities
- Long & repeated deployments





"In [Iraq], more than 91 percent of all casualties have survived their wounds, the highest survivability rate of any U.S. conflict."

Maj. Gen. Joseph G. Webb, Army deputy surgeon general

- Improvements in protective gear with Kevlar body armor and helmets shield vital organs, improving survival rates.
- The majority of combat casualties involve injuries to vulnerable extremities that can sustain extensive tissue damage:
 - major nerves, musculoskeletal structures, vasculature and soft tissues often resulting in mangled limbs and traumatic amputations.

(Mabry et al., 2000; Polly et al., 2004).



Changing demographics Large # of Reserve and National Guard Women higher % deployed troops than in any previous war



Retrospective cohort study of 970 OEF/OIF Veterans (Clark, Gironda, Walker)

►47% had pain

Of these, 28% had moderate to severe

Most common: low back, lower and upper extremities, cervical

Associated with functional limitations (pain-related disability)

Are you seeing many Veterans in your practice?

How can we welcome home our veterans?

Simple "Intervention"

Say: "Thank you for serving"

A Day in the life of a soldier...



Caring for Returning Veterans

To better care for returning veterans, we must first understand
 Where our patients have been and what they have experienced:
 Trauma of war
 Physical and Emotional Stressors

Caring for Returning Veterans

- Ask for details of deployment, location, exposures, injuries
- Ask about stressors and coping responses
- Ask about psychosocial factors
- Assess substance use
- Ask about interpersonal violence

Most Common Injuries in Returning Veterans

Musculoskeletal –

- Sports injuries, overuse syndromes, back injuries from
- carrying weapons and backpacks, traumatic injuries

Psychiatric –

- Re-integration problems, PTSD, insomnia, isolation
- traumatic brain injury, depression

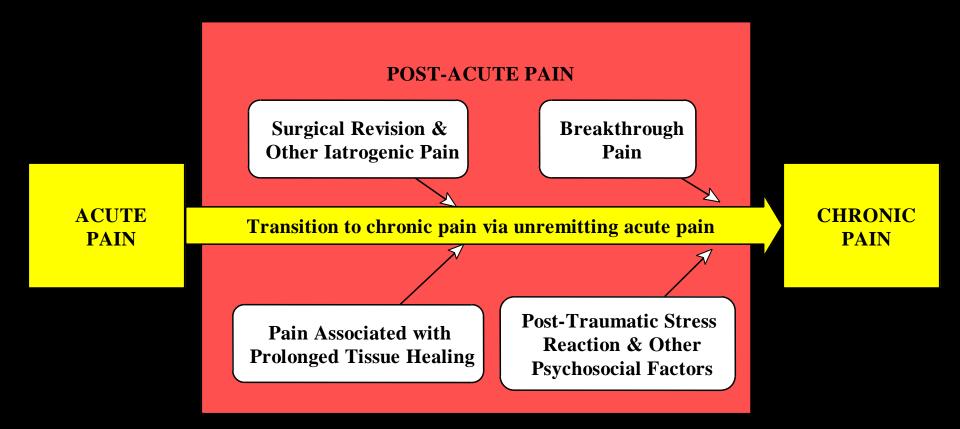
Caring for Returning Veterans

VA & community health system must treat post-injury pain as a priority after military discharge:

To prevent pathophysiology:

- Stop neuro-plastic changes, central sensitization
- Arrest musculoskeletal dysfunction

Severe Polytrauma Pain: Possible Course



Phases of Military Care: Injured soldiers

WAR ZONE EMERGENCY CARE:

Life support, stabilization

SECONDARY CARE:

TRANSPORT CARE

Initial surgery and further stabilization

TERTIARY CARE:

Definitive injury care, restorative surgery, begin rehabilitation

Caring for Returning Veterans

Prevent disability

Provide effective pain control

Rapidly restore function



Caring for Returning Veterans

Post-injury pain as a priority after military discharge:

- ▷ To prevent social consequences:
 - Job loss
 - Relationship loss
- To prevent psychopathology
 - PTSD
 - Depression
 - Substance abuse

Unique Challenges in Caring for these Veterans

 VA and health system not accustomed to treating survivors of massive wounds from blast injuries
 Head injuries causing other

sensory disturbances besides pain

Unique Challenges in Caring for these Veterans

- Disfigurement and social stigma
- Cognitive and psychological damage
- Neuropsychiatric impairments
- Many pain generators
 Polytrauma requiring rehabilitation

Problems of uncontrolled pain following traumatic injury*

Immediate suffering

- Causing or worsening of chronic pain states
 - Hyper-stimulation of central neuronal pathways
 - Neural plasticity in the spinal cord and brain
 - Neuropathological remodeling and chronic pain states

* Early, Continuous, and Restorative Pain Management in Injured Soldiers: The Challenge Ahead RM Gallagher, Polomano, Pain Medicine 2006;7(4):284-286

Sequelae of uncontrolled pain in Veterans

"Stress of prolonged uncontrolled pain and suffering and the stress of combat experiences contribute to problems in psychological adjustment and mental health disorders such as PTSD, depression and substance abuse following injury"

* Early, Continuous, and Restorative Pain Management in Injured Soldiers: The Challenge Ahead RM Gallagher, Polomano, Pain Medicine 2006;7(4):284-286

Evaluate Pain

- Unless you ask they won't tell you! (Walker et al, 2007)
- Variable symptoms
- No cure, slow recovery rates
- High medical comorbidities



- High co-morbid psychiatric disorder
- Increased risk of suicide (Tang Psych Med 2006)
- High violence risk



- Cognitive impairments puts premium on physical examination for pain
- Pain differential:
 - Pain generators: tissues activating nociception
 - Pain mechanisms: neural, visceral, nociceptive, myofascial
 - Pain-related functional impairments

Psychosocial evaluation (Thorne 2007)

- Evaluate context:
 - Combat vs non-combat
 - Re-entry into non-combat environment
 - Family
 - Work
 - Social supports: friendships, faith, hobbies
 - Changed world view
 - Changed self-concept

Assess for: Anxiety / PTSD Depression Substance abuse Family functioning >Occupational functioning

Recent animal and clinical evidence suggests that better pain care after injury leads to better outcomes



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567 severe single extremity trauma patients

Predictors of poor outcome before injury include:

• Alcohol abuse 1 month before injury (Marker, depression & substance abuse)

• Older age, lower education, low self efficacy (Gallagher et al *Pain* 1989)

• Predictors of poor outcome at 3 months post-injury

• Acute pain intensity, anxiety, depression and sleep disturbance

BRIEF RESEARCH REPORTS

Responding to Challenges in Modern Combat Casualty Care: Innovative Use of Advanced Regional Anesthesia

Alexander Stojadinovic, MD,* Alyson Auton, BA,[†] George E. Peoples, MD,* Geselle M. McKnight, CRNA,[†] Cynthia Shields, MD,[†] Scott M. Croll, MD,[†] Lisa L. Bleckner, MD,[†] James Winkley, MD,[†] Mary E. Maniscalco-Theberge, MD,* and Chester C. Buckenmaier III, MD[†]

*Department of Surgery; [†]Army Regional Anesthesia & Pain Management Initiative, Department of Anesthesiology, Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, DC, USA

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Continuous peripheral nerve block in combat casualties receiving low-molecular weight heparin

C. C. Buckenmaier III, C. H. Shields, A. A. Auton, S. L. Evans, S. M. Croll, L. L. Bleckner, D. S. Brown and A. Stojadinovic

Army Regional Anesthesia and Pain Management Initiative, Anesthesia and Operative Service, Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, DC, USA

*Corresponding author: Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Building 2, Ward 44, Room 4418, 6900 Georgia Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20307-5001, USA. Email: chester.buckenmaier@na.amedd.army.mil

CASE DISCUSSION

Useful Web Sites

- General VA Benefits and information <u>http://www1.va.gov/health_benefits/</u> General VA site for returning solders with many useful links
- http://www.seamlesstransition.va.gov/
- http://www.ncptsd.va.gov/topics/war .html
 - PTSD information for clinicians and patients

Useful Web Sites

https://www.aw2.army.mil/

- Army Wounded Warrior Program-oriented more toward combat injured veterans
- Walter Reed Medical Center main site <u>http://www.wramc.amedd.army.mil/</u>

Post Deployment Web site <u>http://www.pdhealth.mil/clinicians/default.asp</u>

QUESTIONS/COMMENTS?

mbair@iupui.edu