

	KGROUND IEUROPHYSIOLOGY EDUCATION		<i>.</i>
69	FIRST YEAR	SECOND YEAR	
)	Mechanism-based pain classification	Central Sensitization neurophysiology	
	Nociceptive/neuropathic/CS general clinical features.	Manual therapy-specific neurophysiological effects.	
	Classification based on duration of symptoms.	Manual therapy mechanical effects.	
	Analgesic neurophysiological mechanisms.	Pain behavior; biopsychosocial aspects Cognitive-behavioral/ graded activity	
/9		Jones et al. 2011	3
O IFOMPT Tea	ichers Meeting, Hoge School Utrecht, The Netherlands	27 September	2014

# BACKGROUND

Mechanisms-based classification of pain refer to the classification of pain according to the underlying neurophysiological mechanisms responsible for its generation and/or maintenance.

Gifford et al. 1998; Dallel et al. 2001

In absence of any diagnostic gold standards for mechanisms based pain diagnoses, it has been suggested that different categories may be identifiable and distinguishable from one another clinically based on the pattern recognition of clusters of symptoms and signs characteristic to each category by means of a standard clinical interview and physical examination process.

Butler 2000; Hansson, 2002

An expert consensus-derived list of clinical criteria associated with clinical dominance of "nociceptive", "neuropathic" and "central" pain mechanisms exists. It provides indication of the criteria by which clinicians infer such classification of musculoskeletal pain.

Smart et al 2010

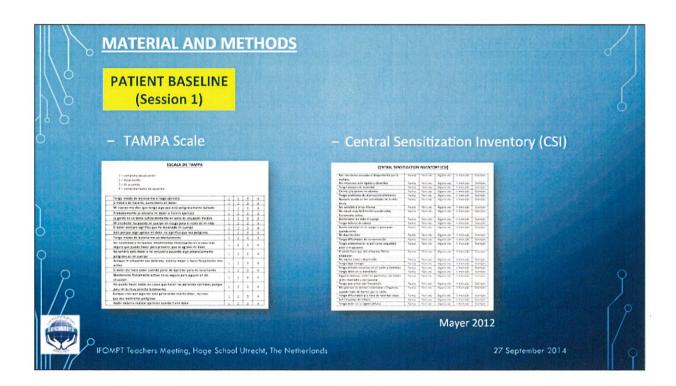
HOMPT Teachers Meeting, Hoge School Utrecht, The Netherlands

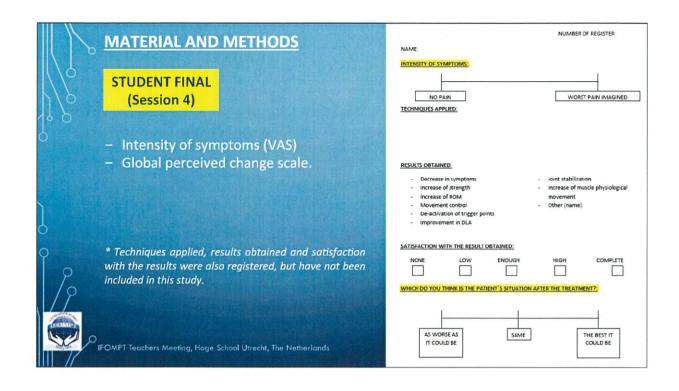
27 September 2014

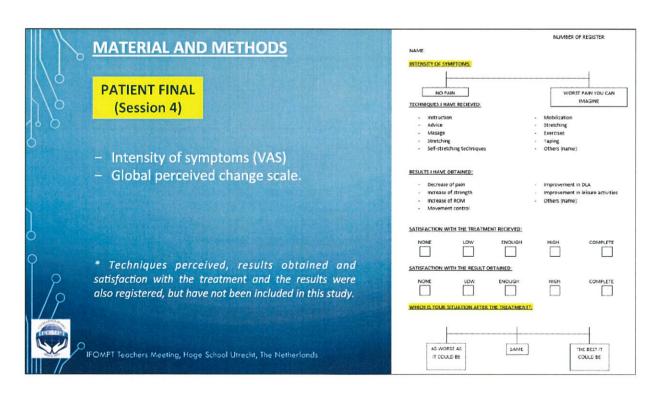
# OBJECTIVES 1. To describe and analyze pain classifications the students do of real patients based on medical/physical therapy history and physical examination findings. 2. To describe the results obtained by students in the 1st and 2nd year of the OMT Master. 3. To describe and compare the effects of treatment (VAS and GPC) performed by the students in the 1st and 2nd year of the OMT Master.

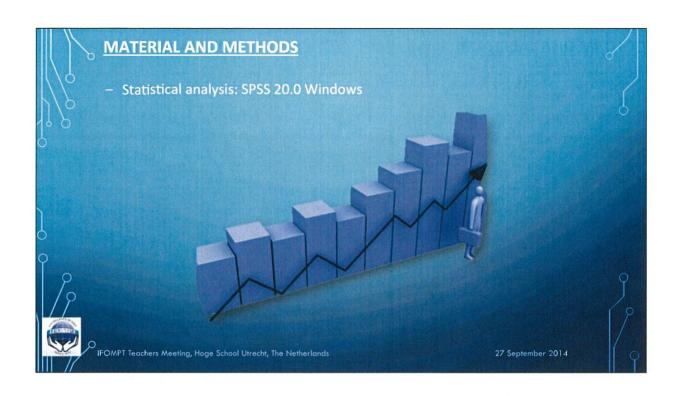
# **MATERIAL AND METHODS** Clinical Supervition Module (CS-1 and CS-2) of the Intensive Model of face-to-faceinstruction of the OMT Master at Univeristy of Zaragoza. **STUDENTS PATIENTS** 1st year education n=23 (2 patients lost) n= 25 2<sup>nd</sup> year education n= 30 N= 55 students N= 53 patients Patients were assessed and treated during four consecutive sessions (4 different days). Data for this study were collected at baseline (session 1) and at the end (session 4) Session 1 Session 2 Session 3 Session 4 BASELINE FINAL OMPT Teachers Meeting, Hoge School Utrecht, The Netherlands 27 September 2014

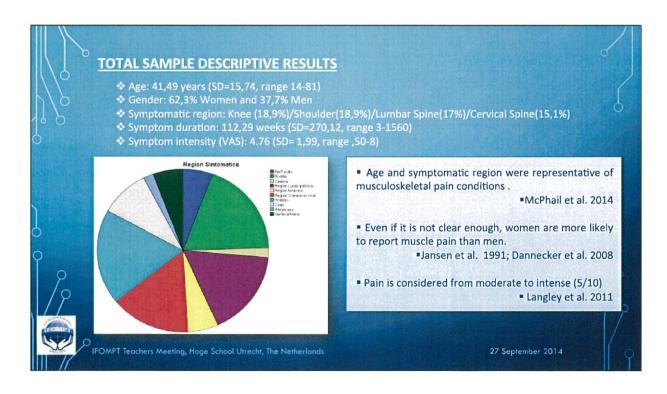
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			REGISTER NUMBER:
	MATERIAL AND METHODS	NAME. AGE	GENDER:	г м
	STUDENT BASELINE (Session 1)	SIMPTOMATIC REGION OURT TOO OF SYMPTOMS INTENSITY OF SYMPTOMS INTENSITY OF SYMPTOMS INDIPAN PATENT'S PAIN CLASSPICATION,		WORST PAIN YOU CAN
J. 0	- Age	NOCICEPTIVE	NEUROPATHIC	CENTRAL SENSITIZATION
	- Gender	CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO:		
	<ul> <li>Symptomatic region</li> <li>Duration of symptoms (weeks)</li> <li>Intensity of symptoms (VAS)</li> <li>Classification of patient's pain</li> <li>Characteristics of pain taken into account for its classification</li> </ul>	Intencity of symptoms Duration of symptoms Duration of symptoms Behavior of symptoms Deprection Inflammation Insomma Hypologiesa Decreased ROM Anniety Muscle hypomobility Night pain Dies and needles Hyporalgiesa Internation Internatio		Active trigger points Latent trigger points Allogyna Hyperesthesia Mechanosanithity Clinical history Generalized para Related traumatic epicode Sick leave Level of leave time activities Hypoesthesia Medication Dependency Others [name]:
	* Level of mechanosensitivity and physical diagnosis were also registered but have not been included in this study.	LEVEL OF MECHANOSENSITIVITY:	CONFUSE	LACKING
0	FOMPT Teachers Meeting, Hoge School Utrecht, The Netherlands	DIAGNÓSTICO FÍSICO:		







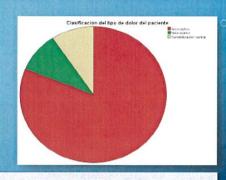




# **TOTAL SAMPLE PAIN CLASIFICATION**

- Nociceptive: 81,1%
- Central Sensitization: 9,4%

CLINICAL FEATURE	FREQUENCY	
Intensity	52,8%	
Duration	47,2%	
Distribution	54,7%	
Behavior	58,5%	
ROM	56,6%	
Mecanosensitivity	49,1%	
		NAME OF THE PARTY.



- Nociceptive processes are likely mechanisms underlying many clinical presentations of musculoskeletal pain.
- Most of the main clinical features are part of the expert clinician's consensus for mechanism based classification of pain.
  - Smart et al. 2008

IFOMPT Teachers Meeting, Hoge School Utrecht, The Netherlands

27 September 2014

# 1st YEAR SAMPLE DESCRIPTIVE RESULTS

NOCICEPTIVE (76.2%)

- ❖ Age: 38,07 (SD=16,13, range 14-67)

## NEUROPATHIC (14.3%)

- ❖ Age: 46 (SD=11,13, range 34-56)
- Duration: 159 weeks (SD=216,37, range 6-312)
- Intensity (VAS): 6,5 (SD=,3, range 6,2-6,8)

### **CENTRAL SENSITIZATION (9.5%)**

- ❖ Age: 55,50 (SD=3,53, range 53-58)
- Duration: 806 weeks (SD=1066, range ,52-1560)
- Intensity (VAS): 3,4 (SD=2,26, range 1,8-5)

CLINICAL FEATURE	FREQUENCY
Intensity	50,0%
Distribution	62,5%
Behavior (Mechanosensitivity)	68,8% (62,5%)
CLINICAL FEATURE	FREQUENCY
CATEGORIA DE LA COMPONICIONA DEL COMPONICIONA DE LA COMPONICIONA DELICA DE LA COMPONICIONA DE LA COMPONICIONA DE LA COMPONICIONA DE LA COMPONICION	AND REAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY.
Intensity	66,7%
Distribution	100%
Pins and needles	66,7%
Behavior	66,7%
CLINICAL FEATURE	FREQUENCY
Duration	100%



Smart et al. 2008

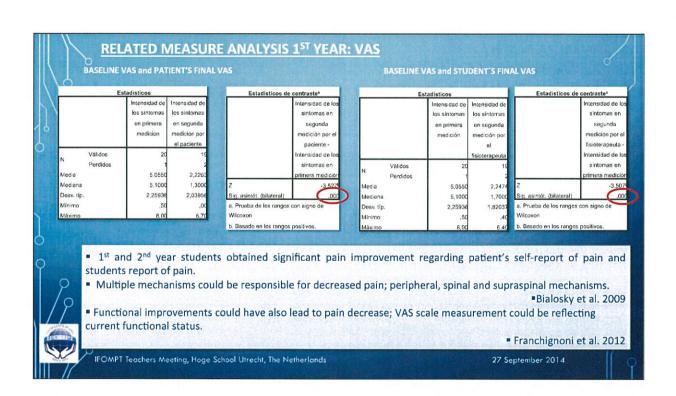
• Central sensitization is closely related to central neural plasticity which takes time.

•Latremoliere at al. 2009

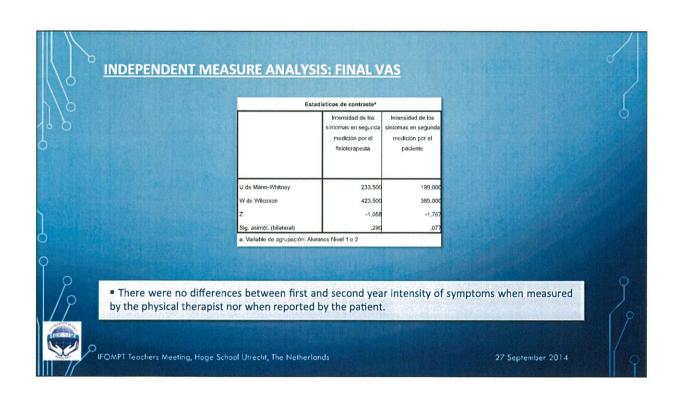
OMPT Teachers Meeting, Hoge School Utrecht, The Netherlands

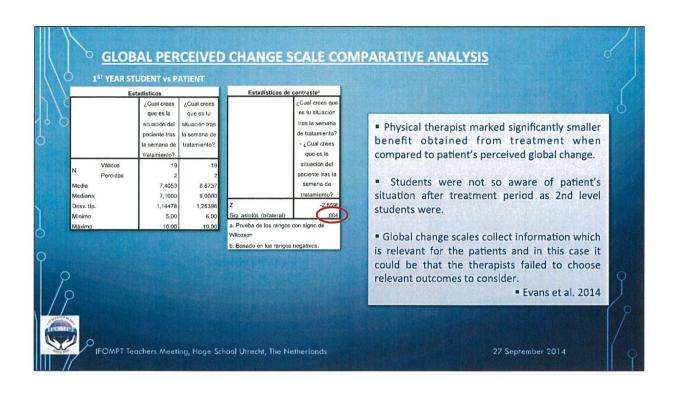
27 September 2014

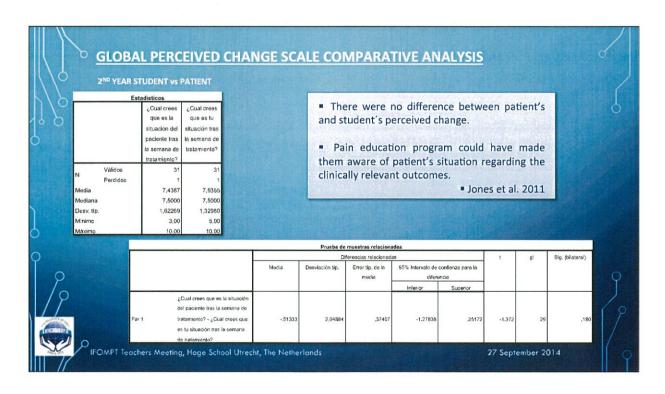
NOCICEPTIVE (84.4%)	CLINICAL FEATURE	FREQUENCY	
❖ Age: 40,71 (SD=14,15, range 15-67)	Intensity	59,3%	
Duration: 53,6 weeks (SD=73,13, range ,4-260)	Duration	48,1%	
❖ Intensity (VAS): 4,98 (SD=2,38, range ,5-8)	Behavior (Mechanosensitivity)	51,9% (44,4%)	
NEUROPATHIC (6.3%)	Active TrPs	55,6%	
❖ Age: 55 (SD=36,77, range 29-81)			
❖ Duration:	CLINICAL FEATURE	FREQUENCY	
❖ Intensity (VAS): 6 (SD=2,54, range 4,2-7,8)	Distribution	100%	
CENTRAL SENSITIZATION (9.4%)	Clinical History	100%	
❖ Age: 42 (SD=22,6, range 23-67)	CLINICAL FEATURE	FREQUENCY	
❖ Duration: 142,6 weeks (SD=191,72, range ,28-364)	Duration	100%	
Intensity (VAS): 3,4 (SD=1,68, range 1,5-4,7)	Distribution	66,7%	
	Clinical History	66,7%	
<ul> <li>2<sup>nd</sup> year students rely more on subjective features such as clinical expert panel recommend.</li> </ul>	s clinical history findings, which	is closer to what	
It has been suggested that changes in central pain proces in later development of chronic widespread pain.	sing in some individuals with r	The state of the s	
		•Mayer et al.	



	NE VAS and PATIEN	T'S FINAL VA	NS .											
<u> </u>	Estadísticos						Prueba de	muestras r	elacionadas					
8	Intensidad de	Intensidad de				Diferencias relacionadas						1	gl	Sig. (bi
	los síntomas en primera	los sintomas en segunda				Media	a Desviación tip.	Error tip.	State and the state of the stat	rvalo de cor diferenc	onfianza pera la cia			
	medición	medición por							Infe		nferior Superior			
N	idos 29	el paciente 30	Par 1	Intensidad de lo en primera med Intensidad de lo	dición -	1,38519	2,45713		47287	,41318	2,35719	2 929	26	(
Media Mediana	4,5586 4,2000	3,1133 2,7500		en segunda me	edición por el		1,000,000,001,000							1
Desv. tip.	1,80189	1,80129	A STATE OF THE STA	STATE VIEW			ALC: NO.			FERRER	PART OF DE	Market St.	A DOWN	en anno 10
Mínimo	1,50	.00								-		stadístic		Intensio
Máximo	8,00	7,20										100000	sidad de Intomas	los sínt
BASELIN	NE VAS and STUDEN	IT'S FINAL V	AS									1.000	orimera	en seg
23			Prueba de	muestras relacio	onadas					1			dición	medicie
			Dif	erencias relaciona	adas		t	gl	Sig. (bilateral)					е
		Media	Desviación tip.	Error tip, de la	95% Intervalo d	e confianza par	a la							fisiotera
				media		rencia	_			N	Válidos		29	
) —		+			Inferior	Superior		_			Perdidos		3	
	Intensidad de los síntomas en primera medición -									Media			4,5586	
Par 1	Intensidad de los síntomas	1,89643	1,61623	30544	1 2697	2,52	214 5 200			Mediana			4,2000	
	en segunda medición por e		1,01023	30044	1 2097.	2,52	314 6,209	-1	,000	Desv. tip	).		1,80189	1
	an augunus mourcion per e	A				1		- 1		Mínimo			1,50	







# CONCLUSIONS

- 1. The sample of patients in this study is representative of patients with musculoskeletal conditions.
- 2. The clinical features used by students for pain classification agree with those suggested by the experts.
- 3. Students trained in the specific neurophysiology education program (2<sup>nd</sup> year) rely to a greater extent in subjetive findings from the clinical history and physical examination for the classification of pain than the students in the 1<sup>st</sup> year.
- 4. Students in both years of the OMT Master achieved statistically significant improvement in pain after the treatment sessions.
- 5. Students in the 2<sup>nd</sup> year of the OMT Master are more aware of the changes produced by treatment than students in the 1<sup>st</sup> year.

IFOMPT Teachers Meeting, Hoge School Utrecht, The Netherlands

27 September 2014

