

INDEX

Note: Page numbers in *italics* indicate figures.
Page numbers followed by a “t” indicate tables.

- A-delta (A δ) fibers, 55, 62, 76, 80, 179, 179
- Abdominal surgery, 245-258
 - conventional open surgery, 246-247
 - in elderly patients, 254-255
 - fast-track postsurgical program, 248
 - local analgesics in, 248-249
 - minimally invasive surgeries, 247-248
 - multimodal analgesia, 249, 252-254, 253t
 - oral multimodal analgesia, 252-254, 253t
 - pain level reporting, 246
 - patient characteristics and, 246
 - patient-controlled analgesia (PCA), 249-252
 - postsurgical pain, consequences of, 245-246
 - postsurgical pain control, 103, 247-258
 - planning for, 255, 256
- Acetaminophen, 201-216, 261
 - action mechanisms, 98t, 106, 201
 - advantages of, 204, 208-209, 212-213
 - adverse effects, 98t, 209-212
 - contraindications, 209
 - dosage, 202, 253, 253t
 - IV, 203, 253t
 - maximum, 253, 253t
 - formulations
 - with codeine (Tylenol #3), 152
 - with hydrocodone (Vicodin, Lortab), 144-145, 202, 254
 - IV (Ofirmev, Perfalgan), 106, 202-212, 268t
 - IV (Tylenol), 253t
 - oral and rectal, 106, 201-202
 - with oxycodone (Percocet, Tylox), 144, 202, 254
 - with tramadol (Ultracet), 126, 254
 - hepatic toxicity, 209-212
 - intravenous (IV), 17, 202-212, 253, 253t
 - approved uses, 203
 - clinical advantages, 208-209
 - early preparations, 202-203
 - efficacy, 204-208, 206-207, 210t-211t
 - with epidural opioids, 128t-129t
 - in multimodal analgesia, 93t, 98t, 106, 213, 253t, 268t
 - opioid dose reduction with, 202, 213
 - pediatric patients, 202
 - pharmacokinetics, 204, 205
 - safety, 106, 202
- Actiq (fentanyl oralet), 125, 151-152, 154t
- Acute pain, 60-62, 66t, 89
 - duration of, 62, 63, 66t
 - transition to chronic pain, 64, 65, 89
 - vs chronic pain, 66t

- Addiction, 121
 - actual rates of, 41
 - concerns/fears about, 39-41
- Adverse events
 - dose-dependent, 91-94, 93t
 - opioid-related. See *Opioid-related adverse events*.
- Affective-motivation component (of acute pain), 62
- Afferent fibers, 78-79
- Affordable Care Act (2010), 30
- Age, 44, 49. See also *Elderly patients*.
- Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, 12
- Allodynia, 60, 84, 86t
- α_2 -Agonists, 182-184
 - action mechanisms, 182
 - agents
 - clonidine, 104, 182-184
 - dexmedetomidine, 98t, 182, 184
 - enhancement of endogenous analgesia, 104
 - in multimodal analgesia, 98t, 100
 - α_2 -Receptor agonists. See α_2 -agonists.
- Alvimopan (Entereg), 218-219
- American Academy of Pain Medicine (AAPM), 12
- American College of Orthopedic Surgery, 91
- American Pain Society, 12
- American Society of Anesthesiologists (ASA), 12, 91
 - postsurgical pain guidelines, 92t-94t, 172
- American Society of Regional Anesthesia (ASRA), 130
- Amitriptyline (Elavil), 194, 196t
- AMPA receptors, 76-77, 82-83
- Amputation, 110
- Anal block, 236-237, 237
- Anal surgery. See *Anorectal surgery*.
- Analgesia
 - balance between efficacy and tolerability, 42-43
 - misconceptions about, 38-40
 - monotherapy, overreliance on, 41-47, 42
 - multimodal, 91-115
 - pain intensity and, 63
 - pain pathways and, 71-90
 - preemptive, 15, 17, 107-110, 265-266
 - standards of dosing, 12-15
- Analgesic ceiling effects, 119, 120
- Analgesic dosing, current standards in, 12-15
- Analgesic gaps, 47-50, 48t
- Analgesics. See also *specific drugs and classes of drugs*.
 - acetaminophen, 201-216
 - endogenous, 81-84, 88, 104
 - local anesthetics/analgesics, 178-182
 - long-acting (EXPAREL), 223-230
 - μ -opioid receptor antagonists, 217-221
 - NSAIDs and COX-2 inhibitors, 161-176
 - opioids, 117-160
 - other analgesics and adjuvants, 177-200
 - α_2 -agonists, 182-184
 - anticonvulsant analgesics, 187-188
- Analgesics, other analgesics and adjuvants (*continued*)
 - benzodiazepines, 185-186
 - corticosteroids, 192-193
 - local anesthetics, 178-182
 - muscle relaxants, 184-186
 - NMDA receptor antagonists (ketamine), 190-192
 - tricyclic antidepressants, 193-194
 - underprescription of, 12, 40-41
- Anorectal surgery, 231-243
 - anorectal pathologies, 231
 - conservative measures for symptomatic relief, 231
 - local anesthesia/anesthesia for, 232-239, 234t-235t
 - anal block, 236-237, 237
 - bupivacaine, 233, 234t
 - EXPAREL, 232, 233-236, 235t
 - infiltration techniques, 236-237, 237
 - lidocaine, 233, 234t
 - monitored anesthesia care (MAC), 237-238
 - saddle block, 238-239
 - spinal anesthesia, 238-239
 - postsurgical pain control, 239-242, 241
- Anticholinergics, 25
- Anticoagulants, 104, 130
- Anticonvulsant analgesics, 106-107, 187-188
 - opioid reduction with, 188, 189
- Antidepressants, tricyclic. See *Tricyclic antidepressants*.
- Anxiety, 49-50, 72
- APAP. See *Acetaminophen*.
- Arachidonic acid, 72, 75, 161, 163, 192
- Arrhythmias, 142
- ASA. See *American Society of Anesthesiologists*.
- Ascending pain pathways, 86-88, 87, 100
- Aspartate, 76
- Assessment of pain, 55-69
- Asthma management, 95
- Astramorph, 126
- Ativan. See *Lorazepam*.
- ATP, 78-79
- Azotemia, prerenal, 168, 169

- Basal infusion dosing, cautions for, 13-15
- Benzocaine, 183t
- Benzodiazepines, 106, 185-186, 268t
 - anorectal surgery and, 241
 - side effects, 25, 106, 186
- Bextra (valdecoxib), 168
- Bleeding, as NSAID side effect, 97, 98t, 164
- Block. See *Nerve block*.
- Blood-brain barrier, 97, 139, 162, 218
- Bone loss/remodeling, 39, 193
- Brachial plexus blockade, 16
- Bradycardia, 98t, 184
- Bradykinin, 74, 78-79
- Brainstem, 88, 104

- Bupivacaine. See also *EXPAREL*.
 action mechanisms, 99t, 179, 179
 frequency-dependent blockade, 179-180
 in anorectal surgery, 233, 234t, 238-239
 cost of, 180
 dosage, 102, 183t, 234t
 bolus doses, 180-181
 maximum dose, 181, 234t
 in multimodal analgesia, 99t
 epidural, 127, 128t-129t
 formulations
 EXPAREL (bupivacaine liposome injectable suspension), 179, 223-230, 233-236
 Marcaine, 101, 178, 179
 Posidur (SABER-bupivacaine), 228-229
 lidocaine with, 233
 liposome injectable suspension. See *EXPAREL*.
 in multimodal analgesia, 99t, 180-181
 continuous infusion, 102, 103, 181
 preoperative infusion, 101
 single-bolus perineural injection, 102, 180-181
 prevention of persistent pain syndrome, 110
 safety, 223
 side effects, 99t
 spinal analgesia with, 238-239
- Buprenorphine (Subutex, Suboxone, BuTrans), 120, 152-153
- Butorphanol, 120
- BuTrans (buprenorphine), 152-153
- C fibers, 55, 62, 76, 80, 102, 179, 179
- CABG surgery, 22, 162, 168
- Calcitonin gene-related peptide (CGRP), 74, 78-79
- Calcium ions, 77, 82-83
 influx of, 74-76, 75, 77, 78-79, 187
- Caldolor. See *Ibuprofen injection*.
- Capsaicin, 76
- Carbocaine. See *Mepivacaine*.
- Cardiovascular risk
 celecoxib (Celebrex) and, 169
 local anesthetics and, 181-182
- Carisoprodol (Soma), 185
- Catapres (clonidine transdermal patch), 98t, 104, 182, 184
- Catheters
 dislodgement of, 49-50
 epidural and peripheral, 49-50, 127
 in paravertebral space, 102
 perineural, 102
- Causalgia, 60
- CCK, 78-79
- Celebrex. See *Celecoxib*.
- Celecoxib (Celebrex), 101, 168-169, 261
 contraindications and cautions, 17, 168, 169
 black box warning, 169
 cardiovascular and cerebrovascular risk, 169
 in multimodal analgesia, 128t-129t, 253t
- Celecoxib (Celebrex) (*continued*)
 pharmacology and dosing, 173t, 253t
 preemptive/preincisional use of, 101, 169
 relative safety of, 17, 168, 173t
- Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS), 30
- Central pain, 64
- Central sensitization, 57, 62, 75
 chronic pain and, 89
 neuropathic pain and, 60
 NMDA activation and, 77
 opioid-tolerant patients and, 266
 PGE₂ and, 74
 windup and, 81, 104
- Cerebral cortex, 72, 88
 cortical perception, 72, 73, 106-107
 descending inhibition from, 72, 73
- Cesarean section, 102
- Challenges in pain management, 37-53, 38t
 analgesic gaps, 47-50, 48t
 complex, multi-step procedures, 48-49
 overreliance on opioid monotherapy, 41-47, 42
 transition to oral medications, 48, 50
 underadministration of prescribed dose, 40
 underprescription of opioids, 40-41
- Chewing gum, 219-220
- Chloroprocaine, 181, 183t
- Chronic pain, 63-64, 66t
 central sensitization and, 74, 81, 86
 lack of adaptive benefit of, 89
 persistent vs intermittent, 64, 89
 reduction with presurgical gabapentinoids, 266
 transition from acute pain to, 64, 65, 89
- Chronic pain syndrome, 22
- Chronic regional pain syndromes, 60
- Citanest. See *Prilocaine*.
- Classification of pain, 55, 59-60, 61t
- Clonidine, 104-105, 182-184
 action mechanisms, 182
 adverse effects, 184
 cautions for, 105
 formulations
 epidural (Duraclon), 98t, 104-105, 182-184
 oral, 182-184
 parenteral, 182
 transdermal patch (Catapres), 98t, 104, 182, 184
 in multimodal analgesia, 93t, 98t, 180, 182
 reduction of opioid requirements, 182
- Codeine, 118, 125, 152, 154t
- Combunox (oxycodone with ibuprofen), 144
- Complementary pain management, 93t
- Conduction, 71, 73
 agents acting on, 100, 102
- Confusion
 ketamine and, 98t
 opioids and, 138t

- Constipation, opioids and, 23, 43, 43, 91, 131
- Convalescent pain. See *Rehabilitative/convalescent pain*.
- Conversion factors, 144, 145t
- Cortex. See *Cerebral cortex*
- Cortical perception, 72, 106-107
agents acting on, 100, 106-107
- Corticosteroids, 192-193
- Costs
hospital/length of stay costs, 21, 21t, 22-28, 27, 260
outlier patients, 26-28, 28, 31, 44, 45
readmission costs, 21-22, 21t
of opioid-related adverse events, 22-28, 27, 28, 44, 45, 94
of POI, 23-24
reduction with alvimopan, 218
of poorly controlled pain, 20-21, 21t
- COX-1, 17, 161-162, 163
- COX-2, 72, 75, 77, 161-162, 163
upregulation of, 72, 74, 75
- COX-2 inhibitors, 98t, 168-169. See also *Celecoxib (Celebrex)*; *NSAIDs*.
action mechanisms, 162, 163
at peripheral nociceptors, 97, 100, 101
adverse effects, 168
contraindications and concerns, 39, 168, 172
COX-2/COX-1 selectivity, 164, 165, 173t
in multimodal analgesia, 93t, 97-101
optimizing benefits while reducing risks, 169-172, 171
pharmacology and dosing, 173t
proton pump inhibitors with, 168
warnings for, 169
- Current management of postsurgical pain, 11-36
analgesic dosing standards, 12-15
cost-related consequences, 20-28
effectiveness of, 17-20, 19
multimodal analgesia, 16-17
opioid-related adverse events, 22-28, 30-31
pain cycle, 13, 14
PCA in, 13-15, 14, 15t
performance standards, 28-31
poorly controlled pain, 20-21, 21t
preemptive analgesia, 15, 17
- Cycle of pain. See *Pain cycle*.
- Cyclic adenosine monophosphate (cAMP), 77, 82-83, 84
- Cyclobenzaprine (Flexeril), 185, 186, 268t
- Cyclooxygenase. See *COX-1*; *COX-2*.
- CYP2D6 enzymes, 144, 145, 151, 152
- Cytokines, 75, 78-79, 89
- “Decade of Pain,” 12
- Deep vein thrombosis (DVT), 130, 180, 247
- Definitions of pain. See *Pain definitions*.
- Delirium
opioid-induced, 24
postoperative (POD), 24-25
- Demerol. See *Meperidine*.
- DepoCyt, 223. See also *EXPAREL*.
- DepoDur (extended release epidural morphine), 103-104, 143, 223.
See also *EXPAREL*.
liposome technology, 103, 223
- DepoFoam, 223, 233-236. See also *EXPAREL*.
- DepoNSAID, 74, 97
- Depression, 72, 259
- Descending inhibition, 57, 72, 73, 88-89, 104
agents acting on, 104-105
- Descending modulation, 58, 100
- Descending pain pathways, 88-89, 104-105
- Dexamethasone, 193
- Dexmedetomidine, 98t, 182, 184
- Diabetic neuropathy, 187
- Diazepam (Valium), 106, 185-186, 268t
- Diclofenac, 253t
injectable, 174
- Dilaudid. See *Hydromorphone*.
- Dizziness, 24, 187
- Dolophine. See *Methadone*.
- Dorsal horn, 80
as “gate,” 57, 58
inhibitory neurons in, 80-81
pain modulation in, 81-84, 88-89
second order cells in, 71, 73, 80-81
agents acting on, 103-105
ascending pathways and, 86, 87
depolarization of, 77, 82-83
descending pathways and, 88-89, 104-105
excitatory noxious mediators and, 77, 82-83
- Drowsiness, 22-23
- Dry mouth, 99t, 194, 196t
- Dual-acting analgesics, 99t
- Duramorph, 126
- Duranest (etidocaine), 234t
- Duration of pain, 55, 60-64, 66t
- Dynorphin, 88, 118
- Dysesthesia, 60, 86t
- Educational deficits, 38-40, 38t
- “Effort-dependent” pain, 85, 86
- Elavil. See *Amitriptyline*.
- Elderly patients, 38-39, 254-255, 262-264
abdominal surgery in, 254-255
altered drug pharmacokinetics in, 263
benzodiazepines in, 186
dose adjustment for, 263, 264
EXPAREL safety and efficacy in, 263
hypotension in, 184
multimodal analgesia and, 95, 96t, 264
opioid-related adverse events and, 24, 44
PCA administration, difficulties with, 49, 255
postoperative cognitive dysfunction in, 262-263
postoperative delirium in, 24-25
- Emergency department admissions, 11, 21t

- Emotions, 62, 72, 73, 88
- Endogenous analgesics, 81-84, 88, 104, 118
- Endorphin, 81, 118, 217
- Enkephalin (EK), 80, 81, 88, 103, 118, 217
- descending inhibition and, 104
- Entereg (alvimopan), 218-219
- Epidural analgesics, 126-130, 268t
- adjuvants for, 127, 128t-129t
 - adverse effects, 127-129
 - agents and doses, 128t-129t
 - anticoagulation agents and, 104
 - continuous epidural infusion, 17, 22, 103
 - DepoDur, 103-104
 - Duraclon (epidural clonidine), 104-105
 - patient controlled epidural analgesia (PCEA), 127
- Epidural anesthesia, in abdominal surgery, 249
- Epidural hematoma, 130
- Epidural nerve block, 103-104
- misconceptions about, 39
- Epidural nerve catheters, technology failures with, 40-50
- Epinephrine, 78-79
- added to local anesthetics, 180, 181, 232-234, 234t
- Etiocaine (Duranest), 234t
- Excitatory amino acids (EAAs), 76
- EXPAREL (bupivacaine liposome injectable suspension), 223-230
- in abdominal surgery, 248-249
 - action mechanisms, 99t, 179-180
 - frequency-dependent blockade, 179-180
 - administration of, 224
 - advantages of, 101, 224-225, 228
 - adverse reactions, 225-228, 226t
 - lack of cardiac toxicity, 228
 - in anorectal surgery, 232, 233-236, 235t
 - pain management and, 240-241
 - clinical trials, 225-228, 227t
 - DepoFoam delivery system, 223, 233-236
 - dosage, 99t, 183t, 224
 - maximum dose, 181
 - single-dose infiltration, 101
 - duration of action, 178, 232, 236
 - fast-track opioid-reduction plans and, 101
 - FDA approval of, 16, 223
 - lidocaine and, 228
 - opioid dose reduction with, 225, 227t, 228
 - for opioid-tolerant patients, 267
 - pharmacokinetics, 224, 224
 - safety and efficacy, 16, 101, 223, 225-228, 227t
 - in anorectal surgery, 236
 - in elderly patients, 263
 - in multimodal analgesia, 99t, 101
 - wound-site infiltration, 101, 236
- Extended release epidural morphine. *See DepoDur.*
- Facilitation, 71
- Fast-track postsurgical program, 101, 248
- Fear, 72
- Femoral nerve block, 16, 107-109
- Fentanyl (Sublimaze), 142, 151-152
- in combination with buprenorphine, 153
 - dose-response curve, 120
 - dosing, 154t, 251t
 - epidural, 103, 127, 129t
 - fentanyl oralet (Actiq), 125, 151-152, 154t
 - opioid-induced delirium and, 24
 - oral, 151-152
 - parenteral/PCA, 142, 250, 251t
 - spinal administration of, 103
- Fibromyalgia, 187
- “Fifth Vital Sign,” 12, 13t
- “First” pain, 76
- Flexeril. *See Cyclobenzaprine.*
- Fractures, 193
- G-proteins, 84
- GABA (γ -aminobutyric acid), 81, 88, 98t
- Gabapentin (Neurontin), 106-107, 187-188
- action mechanism, 98t, 106-107, 187
 - dosage, 107, 188
 - in multimodal analgesia, 98t, 106
 - preoperative administration, 107, 266
- γ -Aminobutyric acid. *See GABA.*
- Gaps in analgesia, 47-50, 48t
- Gastrointestinal (GI) side effects
- COX-2 inhibitors and, 168
 - NSAIDs and, 98t
 - opioids and, 23-24, 43, 43, 44
 - of PNB, 17
- Gastrointestinal motility, 23-24
- Gate-control theory, 57, 58
- Gender, analgesic gaps and, 49
- Glucocorticosteroids. *See Corticosteroids.*
- Glutamate, 76, 81, 82-83
- Gum chewing, 219-220
- Hallucinations, ketamine and, 98t, 192
- Hemorrhoidal disease. *See Anorectal surgery.*
- Hepatotoxicity, acetaminophen and, 98t, 209-212
- High-risk patients, 38-39
- Histamine, 74, 78-79
- History, 57, 68t
- Hospital
- computerized surveillance of inpatient records, 30-31
 - costs and length of stay, 21, 21t, 27, 260
 - opioid-related adverse events and, 22-28, 27, 28, 44, 45, 94
 - outlier patients, 26-28, 28, 31, 44, 45
 - POI and, 23-24
 - reduction with alvimopan, 218
 - performance standards, 12, 13t, 29-30
 - readmissions, 21-22, 21t, 28, 30
 - penalties for, 30

Hospital Consumer Assessment of Healthcare Providers and Systems

- (HCAHPS) survey, 29-30
- Hydrocodone, 124, 154t
 - dosing/pain relief cycle for, 50, 154t, 253t
 - immediate release (IR), 125
 - in multimodal analgesia, 253t, 254
- Hydrocodone-acetaminophen compound (Vicodin, Lortab), 144-145, 202
- Hydromorphone (Dilaudid), 139-140, 145-146
 - adverse events, CNS, 24
 - basal infusions, 13-15
 - dose-response curve, 120
 - dosing, 154t, 251t
 - epidural, 103, 127, 128t
 - IV-PCA, 13, 46, 250, 251t
 - oral, 145-146
 - immediate release (IR), 125
 - parenteral, 139-140
 - spinal administration, 103
 - standardized protocols, 46
- Hyperalgesia, 62, 84-86, 85, 180
 - abnormal sensations with, 84, 86t
 - definition of, 84
 - inflammatory agents and, 72-74
 - muscle spasm and, 185
 - opioid-induced (OIH), 109, 121-122, 265
 - primary, 62, 75, 84, 86t
 - secondary, 57, 62, 75, 84-86
 - neuropathic pain and, 60
 - NMDA activation and, 77
 - spinal reflexes and, 105-106
- Hyperpathia, 60, 84, 86t
- Hypertension, 95
- Hypotension, 98t, 184
- Hypothalamus, 88
- Hysterectomy, 102

- IASP (International Association for the Study of Pain), 12, 55
- Ibuprofen
 - formulations
 - ibuprofen injection (Caldolor), 165-168
 - with oxycodone (Combunox), 144
 - in multimodal analgesia, 93t, 97, 98t, 253t
 - ibuprofen injection (Caldolor), 165-168, 174, 253t
 - action mechanism, 165-166, 165
 - approved uses, 17, 97, 161, 165
 - contraindications and cautions, 17, 97, 167-168
 - COX-1/COX-2 selectivity, 165-166, 165, 173t, 174
 - dosing, 166, 173t, 253t
 - pharmacology, 173t
 - safety and efficacy, 166-168, 167, 174
- Ileus
 - opioids and, 91, 131, 138t
 - postoperative (POI), 23-24
- Imipramine, 99t

- Individualized therapy, 46
- Inflammation, 72-74, 75, 89
 - reduction of
 - corticosteroids, 192-193
 - NSAIDs and COX-2 inhibitors, 97, 162, 168
- Inflammatory state, 74
- Inhibition
 - descending inhibition, 57, 72, 73
 - modulation and, 71-72, 73
- Inhibitory fiber, 57
- Inhibitory interneurons, 80-81, 82-83, 88-89, 103
- Intensity theory of nociception, 57
- Interleukins, 89
- International Association for the Study of Pain (IASP), 12
- Interneurons. *See Inhibitory interneurons.*
- Intravenous (IV) PCA. *See PCA.*
- Itching. *See Pruritis.*

- Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations (JCAHO), 12, 13t

- κ -Opioid receptors, 81, 81-84, 84, 117-119, 217
- Ketamine, 190-192
 - action mechanism, 104, 190
 - contraindications, 191-192
 - in multimodal analgesia, 93t, 98t, 104, 190
 - dosage, 191t
 - low-dose IV infusion, 104, 192
 - opioid-sparing effect of, 190
 - NMDA receptors and, 190
 - for opioid-induced hyperalgesia, 265
 - for opioid-tolerant patients, 190-191, 266
 - side effects, 98t, 104, 191-192
 - tolerability of, 104
- Ketorolac (Toradol), 164-165, 165, 261
 - abdominal surgery and, 252-254, 253t
 - adverse events, 97, 164, 173t
 - approved uses, 97, 161, 164
 - contraindications, 164
 - epidural, 128t-129t
 - intranasal (in development), 174
 - in multimodal analgesia, 93t, 97, 98t, 165, 252, 253t, 268t
 - for opioid-averse patients, 254
 - pharmacology and dosing, 173t, 252-253, 253t
 - safety comparison, 17, 164, 165
 - black box warning, 164
 - COX-1/COX-2 selectivity, 164, 165
- Knee surgery
 - femoral block and, 107-109
 - local anesthetics and, 102
- Laparoscopic surgery, 247-248
- Length of stay (LOS). *See Hospital.*
- Liability, 13t, 40

Lidocaine (Xylocaine), 178, 180
 for anorectal surgery, 233, 234t, 239
 dosage, 183t, 233, 234t
 with epinephrine (Xylocaine injectable), 234t
 safety of, 181
 spinal analgesia, 239

Limbic centers, 72

Limbic cortex, 87, 106

Liposome technologies, 223. See also *DepoFoam*; *EXPAREL*.

Liver toxicity, acetaminophen and, 209-212

Local anesthetics/analgesics (LAs), 178-182. See also *specific agents*.
 in abdominal surgery, 248-249
 action mechanisms, 99t, 100, 179-180, 179, 232
 on conduction/transmission, 97, 101, 102
 frequency-dependent blockade, 179-180
 adverse events, 93, 99t, 181
 agents, 99t, 183t, 234t-235t
 bupivacaine (Marcaine), 99t, 101, 102
 EXPAREL (bupivacaine liposome injectable suspension), 99t, 223-230
 ropivacaine (Naropin), 99t, 101, 102
 amide-based, 178, 178, 183t, 232
 in anorectal surgery, 232-239, 234t-235t
 anal block, 236-237, 237
 bupivacaine, 233, 234t
 EXPAREL, 233-236, 234t, 240-241
 lidocaine, 233, 234t
 monitored anesthesia care (MAC), 237-238
 pain management and, 240-241, 241
 saddle block/spinal analgesia, 238-239
 techniques for infiltration, 16, 236-237
 chemical structure, 178, 178
 cost of, 180
 disadvantages of, 181-182
 dosing, 183t, 234t-235t
 maximum doses, 181, 234t-235t
 duration of action, 101, 232
 epinephrine added to, 180, 181, 232-234
 ester-based, 178, 178, 183t, 232
 infiltration techniques, 16, 232, 236-237, 237
 long-acting
 bupivacaine (Marcaine), 234t
 etidocaine (Duranest), 234t
 EXPAREL, 223-230, 233-236, 234t
 lidocaine with epinephrine, 234t
 in multimodal analgesia, 93t, 99t, 100, 102, 180, 268t
 continuous infusions, 102, 103, 181
 preoperative infusion, 101, 180
 single-bolus perineural injections, 102, 180-181
 spinal administration, 103-104
 neural blockade with, 16-17, 103-104, 180, 180-181
 adjuvants for, 180-181
 anatomic correlates of, 179
 frequency-dependent blockade, 179-180
 negative attitudes about, 39

Local anesthetics/analgesics (LAs), neural blockade with (*continued*)
 single-bolus perineural injections, 102, 180-181
 windup and, 77
 pharmacokinetics, 234t-235t
 postincisional infiltration of, 92t
 preemptive analgesia with, 15
 preincisional infiltration of, 15, 101, 180
 tolerability, 180
 toxicity, 181, 183t
 treatment of, 182
 wound-site infusion, 16, 101, 180
 pressurized "pain buster" pumps, 16, 101, 102

Localization characteristics of pain, 64, 68t

Lorazepam (Ativan), 106, 185-186

Lortab, 144-145, 202

Lyrica. See *Pregabalin*.

MAOIs. See *Monoamine oxidase inhibitors*.

Marcaine. See *Bupivacaine*.

Medicare/Medicaid, 30

Medication errors, 40, 49

Meperidine (Demerol), 141, 151, 154t
 adverse events, 24, 25
 oral, 124, 151
 parenteral, 141

Mepivacaine (Carbocaine), 183t, 234t

Methadone (Dolophine), 141-142, 150, 154t
 oral, 150
 parenteral, 141-142

Methocarbamol (Robaxin), 185

Methylprednisone, 192-193

Minimally invasive surgery, 247-248

Mixed pain, 61t, 67

Modulation, 71-72, 73, 81-84, 89, 97

Monitored anesthesia care (MAC), 237-238

Monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOIs), 147, 150, 151

Monotherapy
 disadvantages of, 91
 multimodal analgesia vs, 108, 110-111
 overreliance on, 41-47, 42

Morphine, 118, 137-139, 154t
 adverse events, 25, 139, 250
 spinal morphine and, 127
 dose-response curve, 120
 dosing, 154t, 251t
 drug interactions, 250
 formulations
 extended-release epidural (DepoDur), 103-104, 143, 223
 immediate release (IR), 125
 spinal (Astramorph, Duramorph), 126-127
 sustained-release (MS Contin), 50, 125

GI mobility and, 23

IV-PCA, 46, 250, 251t
 oral, 124-125, 143

- Morphine (*continued*)
 parenteral, 137-139
 spinal/epidural administration of, 103, 126-127
- MS Contin, 125
- μ-Opioid receptors, 81-84, 117
 gene polymorphisms in, 132, 132t
- μ-Opioid receptor antagonists, 217-221
 alvimopan (Entereg), 218-219
 gum chewing and, 219-220
- Multimodal analgesia, 16-17, 91-115
 in abdominal surgery, 249, 252-254, 253t
 advantages and disadvantages of, 95, 96t
 agents, 96, 98t-99t, 177-200, 268t
 in anorectal surgery, 240-241, 241
 definition of, 94
 dose-sparing effect for opioids, 93t, 96, 107
 efficacy of, 95-96
 elderly patients and, 95, 96t
 examples of, 95
 goals of, 94
 guidelines, 92t-94t
 oral, 252-254, 253t
 preemptive analgesia, 107-110
 rationale for, 94-95, 96
 targets for, 97-107, 100
 conduction, 102
 cortical perception, 106-107
 descending inhibition, 104-105
 spinal reflexes, 105-106
 spinal transmission, 103-105
 transduction, 97-101
 techniques in, 93t-94t
 agents with different actions, 93t, 95
 different routes of administration, 93t
 vs monotherapy, 108, 110-111
- Muscle relaxants, 105-106, 184-186, 268t
- Muscle spasm, 105-106, 184-185, 268t
- Muscle tone, 72, 105, 139
- Myelopathic pain, 64
- N*-methyl-D-aspartate acid. See *NMDA receptors*.
- Naloxone, 119, 130, 250
- Naltrexone, 119
- NAPQ1, 212
- Narcotics, 118
- Naropin. See *Ropivacaine*.
- National Postsurgical Opioid Outlier Study, 44, 45
- Nausea
 morphine and, 139, 250
 opioids and, 22, 43, 43, 44, 91, 127-130, 131
 palliative treatments for, 250
 tapentadol and, 147, 148t
- Nerve block, 16-17, 92t
 epidural, 103-104
 misconceptions about, 39
- Nerve block (*continued*)
 femoral, 16, 107-109
 frequency-dependent blockade, 179-180
 paravertebral, 239
 saddle block, 238-239
 sciatic, 16
 3-in-1 block, 17
 transabdominal, 102
- Neural plasticity, 77, 81, 82-83, 89
- Neuralgia, 110
- Neuraxial opioids, 126-130, 128t-129t, 268t
- Neurokinin, 76
- Neurokinin-1 (NK-1) receptors, 77, 82-83
- Neurontin. See *Gabapentin*.
- Neuropathic pain, 60, 61t
 agents for, 105, 106-107, 150, 187, 194
- Neurotransmitters, 88
 peptide-based, 76
- Nitric oxide (NO), 77
- Nitric oxide synthase (NOS), 77
- NMDA receptors, 82-83
 activation of, 77, 81, 82-83
 facilitation and, 71
 priming of, 77
 windup and, 104
- NMDA receptor antagonists (ketamine), 98t, 104, 190-192.
 See also *Ketamine*.
- Nociception, 55, 56, 72
 nerve fibers in, 76, 78-79, 82-83
 “noxious soup,” 76, 78-79
 theories of, 57, 58
- Nociceptive pain, 59-60, 61t
- Nociceptive-specific neurons (NS), 80, 81
- Nociceptors, 55, 72, 73, 100
- Noncompliance, 20, 37
- Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs. See *NSAIDs*.
- Norepinephrine (NE), 78-79, 80, 81, 82-83
 modulatory effects, 84, 88
 reuptake inhibition, 99t, 100, 105
- Nortriptyline (Pamelor), 194, 197t
- Novocaine, 107
- Noxious mediators, 72-81, 78-79
 effect on second-order cells, 77-81, 82-83
 “Noxious soup,” 76, 78-79
- Noxious stimulus, 71, 72, 73
- NS (nociceptive-specific) neurons, 80, 81, 86, 88
- NSAIDs (nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs), 161-176. See also *COX-2 inhibitors*.
 action mechanisms, 97, 98t, 161-162, 163
 at peripheral nociceptors, 97, 100
 adverse effects, 97, 162
 black box warning, 162
 bleeding, 97, 98t, 162
 anorectal surgery and, 241
 blood-brain barrier and, 162

NSAIDs (nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs) (*continued*)
 contraindications/cautions, 97, 172, 261
 COX-1/COX-2 selectivity, 165-166, 165, 173t, 174
 formulations
 extended-duration (DepoNSAID), 74, 97
 injectable, 17, 97
 ibuprofen (Caldolor), 165-168
 ketorolac (Toradol), 98t, 164-165
 future development of, 174
 intravenous (IV), 164-168, 253t
 ibuprofen (Caldolor), 165-168, 253t
 ketorolac (Toradol), 98t, 164-165, 165, 253t
 underprescription of, 39
 in multimodal analgesia, 93t, 97, 98t, 161, 165, 252, 268t
 combined with corticosteroids, 193
 negative attitudes about, 39
 optimizing benefits while reducing risks, 169-172, 171
 pharmacology and dosing, 173t
 preemptive analgesia with, 15
 preoperative administration of, 15, 107
 preoperative withdrawal of, 172
 rationale for use, 74
 safety of, 17, 97, 174
 summary of uses, 17, 172-174
 Nucynta. *See Tapentadol.*

Obese patients, 259-262
 pain impact on morbidity in, 38-39
 postsurgical treatment, 261-262
 preoperative considerations, 260-261

Obstructive sleep apnea (OSA), 260, 262

Ofirmev (IV acetaminophen), 106, 203-212, 268t

Opana ER (oxymorphone), 125, 146

Opana IR (oxymorphone), 146

Opana IV (oxymorphone), 140

Opioid agonists, 118, 119

Opioid antagonists, 118, 119

Opioid-induced hyperalgesia (OIH), 109, 121-122, 265
 ketamine for, 265

Opioid receptors, 81-84, 117-119, 217
 δ , 81, 117, 217
 κ , 81-84, 117-119, 217
 μ , 81-84, 117, 217
 antagonists to, 217-221
 gene polymorphisms in, 132, 132t
 σ , 119, 190, 217

Opioid-related adverse events, 22-28, 93t, 131
 age and, 44
 central nervous system effects, 24-25, 43, 43, 94
 common, 43, 43, 250
 cost-related consequences of, 22-28, 30-31, 43-44, 45, 94
 discontinuance of therapy and, 46-47, 47
 dose-dependent effects, 42, 44, 44, 265
 life-threatening, 138, 138t

Opioid-related adverse events (*continued*)
 oral and intravenous opioids, 138t
 outlier patients for, 26-28, 28, 31, 45
 postoperative ileus (POI), 23-24
 respiratory depression, 25, 43, 43
 treatment of, 131
 underreporting of, 23
 urinary retention, 23, 25, 43, 43

Opioid-tolerant patients, 15, 43-47, 265-267
 clonidine for, 182
 dosage adjustment for, 38t, 46
 EXPAREL for, 267
 initial postsurgical management of, 268t
 ketamine for, 190-191, 266

Opioids, 117-160
 action mechanisms, 106, 117
 addiction/dependence, 39, 40-41, 121
 adverse events. *See Opioid-related adverse events.*
 agents/formulations, 106, 118, 128t-129t, 137-153
 analgesic ceiling effects, 119, 120
 basal infusion dosing, 13-15
 for breakthrough pain, 106, 137, 139
 classification of, 118, 119
 dosage, 154t-155t
 epidural opioids, 128t-129t
 high-dose, side effects and, 42, 44, 91
 preoperative dosing, cautions for, 15
 PRN vs PCA dosing, 14
 standardized protocols for, 46
 dose-reduction with multimodal analgesia, 93t, 96, 107, 169-170, 171
 dose-response curves, 120
 duration of action, 119, 121t, 125, 154t
 endogenous opioids, 81-84, 88, 104, 118
 epidural/spinal administration, 126-130, 128t-129t
 adverse effects, 127-129
 combined with local anesthetics or clonidine, 93t
 contraindications and risks, 130
 future directions for, 153-156
 gastrointestinal effects of, 23-24
 intravenous (IV), 122-124
 combined with adjuvants, 93t, 124, 128t-129t, 190
 dosing, 154t-155t
 enhancement of endogenous analgesia, 104
 IV/IM opioids, administered by the clock or PRN, 124
 IV-PCA, 122-124, 249-252, 251t, 261-262
 standard orders for, 250, 251t
 nurse-administered IV bolus, 124
 medication errors with, 49
 monotherapy, 41-47
 overreliance on, 41-47, 42
 side effects and, 42, 46, 47, 91, 110
 standardized protocols, 46
 vs multimodal analgesia, 108, 110-111
 in multimodal analgesia, 92t-94t, 100, 106

- Opioids (*continued*)
- neuraxial, 126-130, 128t-129t
 - oral, 124-126, 143-153. See also *Oral opioids*.
 - advantages and disadvantages, 138t
 - agents. See *Oral opioids*.
 - compound formulations, 124
 - contraindicated for preemptive analgesia, 109
 - dosing, 154t-155t
 - enhancement of endogenous analgesia, 104
 - in postsurgical pain management, 143-153
 - transition to, 50, 137, 252
 - overprescription of, 39
 - parenteral, 122-124, 137-143. See also *Parenteral opioids*.
 - advantages and disadvantages, 138t
 - agents. See *Parenteral opioids*.
 - dosing, 154t-155t
 - in postsurgical pain management, 137-143
 - vs PNB with local anesthetics, 16-17
 - percentage of surgical patients receiving, 41
 - pharmacology of, 117-119, 118, 121t
 - in postsurgical pain management, 137-160
 - potency, 119, 120, 121t
 - safety and efficacy, 121t
 - short-acting, 125
 - side effects, 42, 46, 47, 91-94. See also *Opioid-related adverse events*.
 - dose-limiting, 91-94, 110
 - patient avoidance of, 42, 46, 47
 - sustained release, 50, 125
 - tolerance to, 15, 109, 120-122. See also *Opioid-tolerant patients*.
 - toxicity and intolerance, 46
 - underadministration of prescribed dose, 40
 - underprescription of, 40-41
 - uptitration of dose, 41-42, 42
 - variability in response to, 131-132, 132t
- Oral opioids, 124-126, 143-153
- advantages and disadvantages, 138t
 - buprenorphine (Subutex, Suboxone, BuTrans), 152-153
 - codeine, 152
 - dosing guidelines, 154t-155t
 - fentanyl (Sublimaze), 151-152
 - future directions for, 153-156
 - hydrocodone-acetaminophen compound (Vicodin, Lortab), 144-145
 - hydromorphone (Dilaudid), 145-146
 - meperidine (Demerol), 151
 - methadone (Dolophine), 150
 - morphine, 143
 - oxycodone (Roxicodone, Oxycontin), 143-144
 - oxymorphone (Opana IR, Opana ER), 146
 - in postsurgical pain management, 143-153
 - tapentadol (Nucynta), 146-150
 - tramadol (Ultram), 150-151
- Osteoporosis, 193
- Outlier patients, 26-28, 28, 31, 44, 45
- Oxycodone (Roxicodone, Oxycontin), 124, 143-144
- conversion factors for, 144, 145t
 - dosing/pain relief cycle, 50, 154t, 253t
 - formulations, 144
 - with acetaminophen (Percocet, Lortab), 144, 202, 254
 - immediate release (IR), 125
 - sustained/controlled release (Oxycontin), 50, 125, 144
 - in multimodal analgesia, 253t
- Oxycontin. See *Oxycodone*.
- Oxymorphone, 140, 146
- dosing, 154t
 - immediate release (IR), 125
 - oral (Opana IR, Opana ER), 146
 - parenteral (Opana IV), 140
 - sustained-release (Opana ER), 125
- PACU, pain and analgesic gaps in, 38t, 48, 48t
- Pain
- acute vs chronic, 60-64, 66t
 - as "Fifth Vital Sign," 12, 13t
 - forms/definitions of, 59-66, 61t
 - misconceptions about, 38-39
 - mixed pain, 61t, 67
 - pathways of, 71-90
 - temporality and duration, 60-64, 66t, 68t
 - visual analogue scale (VAS), 246
- Pain assessment, 55-69
- "Pain buster" pumps, 16, 101, 102
- Pain control, rationale for, 12-13, 13t
- Pain cycle, 13, 14
- Pain definitions, 59-66, 61t
- acute pain, 60-62, 61t, 66t
 - chronic pain, 63-64, 66t
 - mixed pain, 61t
 - neuropathic pain, 60, 61t
 - nociceptive pain, 59-60, 61t
 - physiologic pain, 59
 - rehabilitative/convalescent pain, 63
 - somatic pain, 59
 - visceral pain, 59-60
- Pain detection, 55, 56, 72. See also *Nociception*.
- "first" vs "second" pain, 76
 - "noxious soup" of, 76, 78-79
- Pain intensity, 17-19, 19, 55, 63
- analgesic requirements and, 63
 - even with optimal analgesics, 40
 - as "Fifth Vital Sign," 12, 13t
 - opioid monotherapy and, 41-42, 42
 - opioid uptitration for, 41-42, 42
 - on physical exam/history, 68t
 - sleep disturbances and, 20
- Pain management. See also *Postsurgical pain management*.
- as basic human right, 12, 13t, 29
 - challenges in, 37-53

Pain management (*continued*)

- current, effectiveness of, 17-20
 - current status of, 11-36
 - importance of, 12, 13t
 - multimodal techniques in, 91-115
 - performance standards for, 29-31
 - perioperative techniques, 92t
 - poor, cost-related consequences, 20-22, 21t
 - prior to pain stimulus. See *Preemptive analgesia*.
 - rationale for, 12-13, 13t
 - under-optimization of, 37-53, 38t, 265
- Pain pathways, 71-90, 87
- ascending, 86-88, 87
 - conduction and, 71, 73
 - descending, 88-89
 - modulation, 81-84, 89
 - overview of, 87, 89
 - peripheral pain processing, 72-76, 78-79
 - primary and secondary hyperalgesia, 84-86, 85, 86t
 - spinal cord, 76-81, 80
- Pain perception, 55, 56
- agents acting on, 100, 106-107
 - analgesia and, 106-107
 - “first” pain vs “second” pain, 76
 - overview of, 87, 89
 - pain pathways and, 71-90, 87
 - qualitative aspects of, 67, 68t
 - steps in, 71-72, 73
- Pain processing, 55, 56
- conduction, 71, 73
 - facilitation, 71
 - modulation, 71-72, 73, 81-84, 89
 - peripheral, 72-76, 78-79
 - in spinal cord, 76-81, 80, 82-83
 - theories of, 57, 58
 - transduction, 71, 73
- Pain sensitivity. See *Hyperalgesia*.
- Pain specialist, 267
- Pain transmission, 55, 56
- modulation of, 88, 89
 - neural plasticity and, 77, 82-83, 89
- Pamelor. See *Nortriptyline*.
- Panadol. See *Paracetamol*.
- Paracetamol (Panadol, Peralgan), 201, 202-203. See also *Acetaminophen*.
- Parenteral opioids, 122-124, 137-143
- advantages and disadvantages, 138t
 - conversion factors for, 144, 145t
 - dosing, 154t-155t
 - fentanyl (Sublimaze), 142
 - future directions for, 153-156
 - hydromorphone (Dilaudid), 139-140
 - meperidine (Demerol), 141
 - methadone (Dolophine), 141-142
 - morphine, 137-139

Parenteral opioids (*continued*)

- oxymorphone (Opana IV), 140
 - in postsurgical pain management, 137-143
- Paresthesia, 60
- Pathways. See *Pain pathways*.
- Patient(s), 246
- addiction fears, 40, 41
 - anxiety, reducing with pain management education, 39-40
 - avoidance of opioid side effects, 42, 46-47, 47
 - discontinuance of therapy, 46-47, 47
 - education of, 39-40
 - noncompliance of, 20, 37
 - suffering in silence, 42-43, 123
- Patient-controlled analgesia (PCA). See *PCA*.
- Patient controlled epidural analgesia (PCEA), 127
- Patient records, computerized surveillance of, 30-31
- Patient-satisfaction scores, 29-30
- PCA (patient-controlled analgesia), 122-124, 249-252
- abdominal surgery and, 249-252
 - assumptions in, 123
 - benefits of, 13, 122, 252
 - duration of use, 250-252
 - elderly patients and, 49, 254-255, 264
 - epidural analgesia (PCEA), 127
 - guidelines for, 92t, 250, 251t
 - hydromorphone for, 13
 - intravenous (IV), 15, 15t, 122-124, 268t
 - lockout period, 250, 251t
 - opioid agents, 128t-129t, 249-252, 251t
 - problems with, 15
 - safety and efficacy, 123-124
 - standardized protocols, 46, 250, 251t
 - system-related events (SREs), 48-49
 - transition to oral medications, 50, 137, 250-252
- medication errors, 49
- obese patients and, 260, 261-262
 - pain cycle and, 14
 - standard orders for, 250, 251t
- Pediatric patients, 105, 202, 203
- Perception. See *Pain perception*.
- Percocet, 144, 202
- Perfalgan, 202-203
- Performance standards in pain management, 28-31
- Affordable Care Act (2010) and, 30
- Periaqueductal gray (PAG), 88
- Perineural catheters, 102
- technology failures with, 40-50
- Perioperative analgesia, 92t
- Peripheral neural blockade (PNB), 16-17, 92t
- in multimodal analgesia, 16, 100, 102
 - side effects of, 17
 - techniques for, 16, 102
- Peripheral pain, 64
- Peripheral pain processing, 72-76
- Peripheral sensitization, 62, 75. See also *Hyperalgesia*.

- PGE₂. See *Prostaglandins*.
- Phantom limb pain, 110
- Phosphokinase-A (PKA), 77, 82-83, 84
- Physical exam, pain characteristics on, 67, 68t
- Physicians, 38-39. See also *Surgeon-directed pain management*.
- Physiologic pain, 59, 61t
- PKA. See *Phosphokinase-A*.
- Plasticity. See *Neural plasticity*.
- Polymodal nociceptive fibers, 76
- Posidur (SABER-bupivacaine), 228-229
- Postherpetic neuralgia, 187
- Postoperative delirium (POD), 24-25
- Postoperative ileus (POI), 23-24, 91
 - alvimopan and, 218
 - gum chewing and, 219-220
- Postsurgical pain, 11-36
 - percentage of patients experiencing, 11
- Postsurgical pain management. See also *specific agents and conditions*.
 - in abdominal surgery, 245-258
 - agents for. See also *Analgesics*.
 - acetaminophen, 201-216
 - NSAIDs and COX-2 inhibitors, 161-176
 - opioids, 137-160
 - other analgesics and adjuvants, 177-200
 - in anorectal surgery, 239-242, 241
 - ASA guidelines, 92t-94t, 172
 - as basic human right, 12, 13t, 29
 - current management, 11-36
 - future directions in, 153-156, 174
 - in special populations, 259-271
 - elderly patients, 262-264
 - obese patients, 259-262
 - opioid-tolerant patients, 265-267
 - undermanagement issues, 12, 37-53, 38t
 - cost-related consequences, 20-22, 21t
 - factors in, 19-20
- Prednisone, 183
- Preemptive analgesia, 15, 17, 107-110, 265-266
 - components of, 109, 110t
- Pregabalin (Lyrica), 106-107, 187-188
 - action mechanism, 187
 - dosage, 107, 188
 - in multimodal analgesia, 98t
 - opioid dose reduction with, 188, 189
 - preoperative administration, 107, 266
- Preoperative analgesic dosing, 15
- Prilocaine (Citanest), 183t, 234t
- Procaine, 183t, 232
- Propacetamol, 202
- Prostaglandins, 72, 75
 - PGE₂, 72, 77, 78-79, 89
 - acetaminophen and, 201
 - coxibs and, 162, 163
 - NSAIDs and, 97, 162, 163
 - PGH₂, 72
- Prostatectomy, 20, 102
- Proton pump inhibitor, 168
- Pruritis
 - morphine and, 127-130, 139
 - opioids and, 23, 43, 43, 94, 131
 - treatment of, 250
- Psychoses, drug-induced, 24
- Pumps, pressure-powered (“pain buster”), 16, 101, 102
- Quality of life, 20, 68t
- Race/ethnicity, analgesic gaps and, 49
- Records (inpatient), computerized surveillance of, 30-31
- Referred pain, 60
- Reflex spasm, 62
- Reflex sympathetic dystrophy, 60
- Reflexive/cognitive withdrawal responses, 62, 76, 89
- Rehabilitative/convalescent pain, 63
 - preemptive analgesia and, 109-110
- Renal toxicity, NSAIDs and, 98t
- Respiratory depression
 - μ-opioid receptors and, 81-84
 - opioids and, 25, 43, 43, 127-130
 - prophylactic naloxone for, 130
 - tapentadol and, 147
- Reticular activating system (RAS), 88
- Reye’s syndrome, 202
- Robaxin (methocarbamol), 185
- Rofecoxib (Vioxx), 97-101, 168
- Ropivacaine (Naropin), 99t
 - action mechanism, 179-180
 - cost of, 180
 - dosage, 102, 180-181, 183t
 - maximum dose, 181
 - formulations, 0.5% solution (Naropin), 101
 - in multimodal analgesia, 99t, 127
 - continuous infusion, 102, 103, 181
 - single-bolus perineural injection, 102, 180-181
 - wound-site infiltration, 101
- Roxicodone. See *Oxycodone*.
- SABER-bupivacaine (Posidur), 228-229
- Saddle block, 238-239
- Sciatic nerve block, 16
- Second messengers, 77, 82-83
- “Second pain,” 76
- Sedation
 - gabapentinoids and, 98t, 187
 - opioids and, 43, 131, 139
 - tapentadol and, 147
 - TCAs and, 99t, 105, 194, 196t
- Sensitization, 57. See also *Hyperalgesia*.
 - central, 57, 62, 75
 - chronic pain and, 89

- Sensitization (*continued*)
 neuropathic pain and, 60
 peripheral, 62, 75
 spinal, 57
- Sensitization theory of nociception, 57
- Sensory discriminative component (of acute pain), 62
- Sensory fibers, 55, 57, 58, 82-83
 injury to, 60
 mixed sensory nerve, 179, 179
- Sensory nerve endings, 72
- Serotonin (5-HT), 74, 78-79, 88
 serotonin syndrome, 147, 151
- Serotonin-norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors (SNRIs), 105, 106, 147
- Severe postsurgical pain
 chronic pain syndrome and, 22
 emergency department admissions for, 11
 fentanyl oralet (Actiq) for, 125
 high-risk patients, identification of, 22
 moderate-to-severe pain, current experience with, 17-19, 19
- SG cells, 57
- Short Form (SF)-36 questionnaire, 20
- Side effects, patient avoidance of, 42, 46-47, 47
- Sleep disturbance/disorders, 20, 24, 260, 262
- SNRIs. See *Serotonin-norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors*.
- Soma (carisoprodol), 185
- Somatic pain, 59
- Somnolence, 24, 43, 127
- Special populations, 259-271
 elderly patients, 262-264
 obese patients, 259-262
 opioid-tolerant patients, 265-267
- Specific theory of nociception, 57
- Spinal cord, 76-81. See also *Dorsal horn*.
 neuraxial opioid administration, 126-130, 128t-129t
 pain conduction pathways, 76-81, 80
 ascending pathways, 86-88, 87
 descending pathways, 88-89, 104-105
 pain modulation in, 81-84
 pain processing in, 82-83
 second order cells in. See *Dorsal horn*.
 as target for multimodal analgesia, 100, 103-106
- Spinal reaction, 72
- Spinal reflexes, 105-106
- Spinal sensitization, 57
- Spinal transmission, 100, 103-105
 descending inhibition, 104-105
 local mechanisms, 103-104
- Spinothalamic tract (STT), 86-88, 100
- Splinting behavior, 62, 72, 185
- SSRIs, 147
- SST. See *Spinothalamic tract*.
- Standardized protocols, 46
- Standards
 of analgesic dosing, 12-15
 CMS (Medicare) mandates and, 30
- Standards (*continued*)
 hospital performance standards, 12, 13t, 29-30
 pain management performance standards, 28-31
- Step-wise approach. See *Multimodal analgesia*.
- Stool softeners, 131, 231, 241-242
- Stress hormones, 72
- Sublimaze. See *Fentanyl*.
- Suboxone (buprenorphine), 152-153
- Substance P, 74, 76, 77, 78-79, 82-83
- Subutex (buprenorphine), 152-153
- Supraspinal reaction, 72, 73, 88
- Surgeon-directed pain management, 37-53
 analgesic gaps, 47-50, 48t
 educational deficits, 38-40, 38t
 factors in suboptimal results, 37, 38t
 underadministration of prescribed dose, 40
 underprescription of opioid analgesics, 40-41
- Surgery, 11-12
 abdominal surgery, 245-258
 anorectal surgery, 231-243
 laparoscopic, 247-248
 percentage of patients with pain after, 11
- Sympathetic fibers, 60, 80
- System-related events (SREs), 48-49
- Tapentadol (Nucynta), 146-150
 abuse potential, 147-150
 action mechanisms, 99t, 105, 126, 146, 147
 adverse effects, 147
 dosing, 154t
 in multimodal analgesia, 99t
 safety and efficacy, 146-147, 148t-149t
- Technology failures, 38t, 48-50, 48t
- Temporality of pain, 60-64, 66t, 68t
- Tetracaine, 183t, 232
- Thalamus, 86-88, 87
- 3-in-1 block, 17
- Tizanidine (Zanaflex), 185, 186, 268t
- Tolerance to opioids, 15, 109, 120-122. See also *Opioid-tolerant patients*.
- Toradol. See *Ketorolac*.
- Torsades de pointes, 142
- Tramadol (Ultram), 125-126, 150-151
 dosing, 154t
 in multimodal analgesia, 252, 253t
 plus acetaminophen (Ultracet), 126, 254
- Transabdominal aponeurosis blocks, 102
- Transduction, 71, 73
 agents acting on, 97-101, 100
- Transient receptor potential voltage-gated channels. See *TRPV-1 channels*.
- Transition to oral medications, 48, 50, 137, 252
- Transmission, 55, 56
 agents acting on, 100, 103-105
 preemptive analgesia for, 109
- Transmission (T) cells, 57

Tricyclic antidepressants (TCAs), 84, 88, 105, 193-194
 action mechanisms, 193-194
 adverse effects, 99t, 105, 194, 196t-197t
 in multimodal analgesia, 99t, 106

TRPV-1 (transient receptor potential voltage-one) channels, 74-76,
 78-79, 201

Tylenol, 152, 201. See also *Acetaminophen*.

Tylox, 202

Ultram. See *Tramadol*.

Ultrasound guidance for PNB, 16

Under-optimization of pain management. See *Challenges in pain management*.

Underprescription of analgesics, 12, 39, 40-41

Urinary retention, 23, 25, 43, 43, 94, 127
 treatment of, 250

Valdecoxib (Bextra), 168

Valium. See *Diazepam*.

Variability of pain, 68t

Variability of patient response to opioids, 131-132, 132t

Vicodin (hydrocodone-acetaminophen compound), 144-145, 202

Visceral pain, 59-60

Vital signs: pain "Fifth Vital Sign," 12, 13t

Vomiting
 morphine and, 139
 opioids and, 22, 43, 43, 44, 91, 131
 tapentadol and, 147, 148t

Warfarin (Coumadin), 104

WDR (wide-dynamic range) neurons, 80-81, 80
 hyperalgesia and, 86
 modulation of, 88

Wide-dynamic range neurons. See *WDR neurons*.

Windup, 71, 77, 81, 104, 242

Withdrawal responses, 62, 76, 89

Wound site bleeding, NSAIDs and, 98t

Wound-site infusion of local anesthetics, 16, 101, 180, 236

Xylocaine. See *Lidocaine*.

Zanaflex. See *Tizanidine*.

