tissue damage or described in terms of such damage."

Introduction

Professor Bond was the first of several speakers to refer to the above definition and discuss the associated clinical circumstances.

Pain is essential. There are individuals who are born without the ability to sense pain and there are those who lose pain sensation (e.g. in diabetic neuropathy): injury may go undetected which may have major consequences.

However, whereas acute pain signals damage, thereby focussing the attention, leading to avoidance and recovery behaviours, chronic pain is not in itself useful for survival. It may lead to changes in mood and a variety of behaviours, some of which may be adaptive, but often they are maladaptive.

As Dr. Justins pointed out, attempts to define chronic pain as that which persists after the normal healing time may be misleading. Several of the speakers agreed that pain may occur without evidence of tissue injury, or minor injury may cause major, seemingly disproportionate, disability.

Phantom limb pain is an example of chronic pain without ongoing tissue damage (or even the presence of the perceived source of the pain).

Dr. Justins summed up these situations thus:

ONGOING PATHOLOGY

HEALED PATHOLOGY

CHRONIC PAIN

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