

Pain Explained



What is Pain?

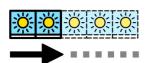


Pain is your brain's way of warning you of possible danger/threat.

For a example, the pain you feel if you touch something very hot. This stops you from burning your hand.



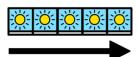
Acute pain is pain that lasts a short time, anything from a few seconds to 3 months usually.



For example, if you sprain your ankle, the pain will stop you walking on it too much. This gives the ankle a chance to get better. When your ankle is better the pain will stop.



Persistent pain (sometimes called chronic pain) is pain that continues beyond three months.



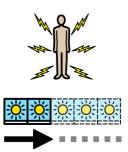
The reasons we can get persistent pain are complicated. This leaflet will help to explain it.



If you have persistent pain it does not always mean you have an injury or damage to your body.

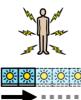


Persistent pain is caused by changes in the nervous system.



What happens when we feel acute pain?





Lets first look at what happens when we feel **acute pain** (pain that lasts less than three months).

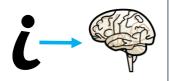


The nervous system is the main part of our body which leads us to feel pain.

The nervous system includes the brain, spinal cord and nerves in our arms, legs and rest of our body.

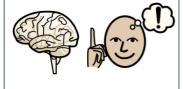


We have detectors at the ends of our nerves. These detect (notice) changes in the body.



A signal is sent from the detector along the nerve and spinal cord to the brain. The signal tells the brain that there has been a change in the body. We call this a danger/threat message

For example, if a brick falls on your foot the signal tells your brain that there has been a change in pressure.



The brain makes sense of this information.

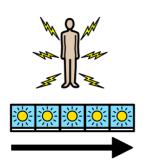
To do this it also looks at other things, such as what is going on at the time, your thoughts, feelings and past experiences.

These things influence how much pain you feel.



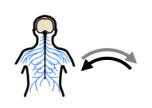


If the brain decides there is possible danger/threat, you will feel pain. This will make you take action to keep you safe.



What happens when we feel persistent pain?





When an injury happens, your nervous system adapts (changes).

This makes your body better at sending information to your brain.

This is called **sensitisation**.



Sensitisation happens in the nerves in your arms, legs and rest of the body, your spinal cord and your brain.



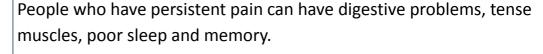
The changes in your nervous system can mean more danger/threat messages are sent to the brain. You can then feel more pain.



If your feeling stressed or low this can make you feel more pain.











This can leave you feeling exhausted and make the pain feel harder to cope with.



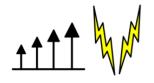
Pain is very complicated and there are no quick fixes.

Our service can show you ways to help you with your pain.



The sensitised nervous system





When you have a sensitised nervous system you might feel more pain than you would have before.

Other things that may happen:



1. Pain spreads and gets worse



2. Movement can hurt



3. Pain can come on unexpectedly



4. Pain can make you feel stressed or low.

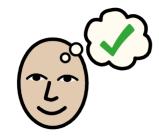


If you had an injury you can continue to feel pain after it has healed because of the sensitised nervous system.



You can have a sensitised nervous system if there was no injury in the first place.





Keys facts about pain

hy M	Pain is always real.
MM DE	Pain does not always mean there is damage.
7	Pain is your brain's way of protecting you from danger/threat.
	Your nervous system becomes sensitised. It does not switch off and keeps sending danger/threat messages to your brain.
	Lots of different things can affect if you feel pain and how bad it is.
hy M	Persistent pain is caused by real processes in your body.





Useful resources

	 Videos Brainman, Understanding Pain in Five Minutes www.youtube.com/watch?v=5KrUL8tOaQs Tame The Beast — It's time to rethink persistent pain: 5min www.youtube.com/watch?v=ikUzvSph7Z4 The mysterious science of pain: www.youtube.com/watch?v=eakyDiXX6Uc
www	 Websites The Retrain Pain Foundation: www.retrainpain.org/ The Pain Toolkit www.paintoolkit.org/resources/for-patients
	Books Painful Yarns: Metaphors and Stories to Help Understand the Biology of Pain by Lorimer Moseley
www	Please also see our Persistent Pain Management website : www.solent.nhs.uk/msk/self-help/persistent-pain-management/