



Types of pain

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1..CHRONIC PAIN

It is a persistent pain that can last between 3 and 6 months and interfere with daily activities.

Headaches

Backache

Cancer pain

Arthritis pain

Pain as a result of nerve damage

1.1..ACUTE PAINS

It is an intense pain that appears suddenly and lasts a short time.

Sprains

Bruises

Physical overexertion

Burns, Fractures

Postoperative pain.

2..NEUROPATHIC PAINS

It is a pain that is caused by an injury to the peripheral nerve pathways or by a direct stimulus to the central nervous system.

Allodynia

Dysesthesias

Hyperalgesia

Paresthesias

3..SOMATIC PAINS

It is pain that originates in the muscles, skin, joints, bones or ligaments.

Pain felt in the skin

Muscles

Joints

Bones or ligaments

3.1..ACUTE SOMATIC PAINS

Localized pain that occurs when there is damage to the soft tissues of the muscles and bones, and is characterized by being well localized, dull or stabbing.

Shoulders

The hip

The hands and lower back.

4..INCIDENTAL PAINS

It is pain that has an identifiable and preventable cause, such as walking, coughing or urinating.

4.1..Volitional or predictable

It is triggered by a voluntary action, such as eating, walking, chewing, or getting up.

4.2..Non-volitional or unpredictable

It is triggered by involuntary factors, such as intestinal or bladder spasms.

4.3..Procedural

It is related to a therapeutic procedure, such as healing a wound

5. Breakthrough pain It is a pain that increases temporarily and suddenly, without an identified cause.

Patients with cancer, arthritis, fibromyalgia or other conditions .

6. Final dose pain It is a pain that appears before taking the dose of an analgesic medication.

BIBLIOGRAFÍA

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