



## **Contemporary PT for Chronic Pain** A Neuromatrix Approach to Rehabilitation



Phillip S. Sizer Jr, PT, PhD, OCS, FAAOMPT President's Distinguished Professor Endowed Professor in Pain Science School of Health Professions TTUHSC, Lubbock, TX, USA

## **Conflicts of Interest?**



## The **PROBLEM**

## "Pain Point"?

Why?

- Lack of Understanding
- Misguided Goals
- Lean Payment System
- Poor Communication



# **Guiding Principles**

"As to the methods there may be a million and then some, but principles are few. The man who grasps principles can successfully select his own methods. The man who tries methods, ignoring principles, is sure to have trouble."

Ralph Waldo Emerson

## **Guiding Principles**

- Neuromatrix Approach:
  - Information for Mind and Body
  - Desensitization
  - General Activation
  - Turn the corner on disability

### Common Thread?

## Why this Approach?

- Provides Basis for:
  - Recalibrating management goals
  - Redirecting the Patient's focus
  - Creating measurement platform
  - Walking Patient Away from the Impairment Cliff

Give proper information and reassurance. "... with information for patients about the nature of the problem, provided in a manner designed to reduce fear and give them reason to resume light activity." Indahl A, et al. 1998

• Therapeutic focus: How Reduce FEAR?

#### – Education

- Platform-MOVEMENT
- Systematic approach for identifying and progressing motoric and functional baselines
- Set a Sensory Posture

Moseley GL. 2003; Thompson EL et al, 2016

Emotional ConsiderationsThompson EL et al, 2016So...How can FEAR be reduced?

PURPOSE: Which pain-related beliefs influence treatment retention and adherence?

METHODS: Assessed Pain-related beliefs: pain-specific self-efficacy perceived disability catastrophizing control beliefs fear-avoidance beliefs perceived benefits and barriers,

Emotional Considerations So...How can FEAR be reduced?

Thompson EL et al, 2016

**RESULTS**:

All (except control beliefs) influence treatment adherence. Most common = pain-related self-efficacy SO WHAT? We HELP patients regain movement Self-Efficacy

#### We use a "CBT" Movement Model

#### Means:

- Education
- $\Delta'$  d thinking
- Behav exp
- Changed Attn

#### **Outcomes:**

- $\downarrow$ ' d distress towards pain
- $\downarrow$ ' d depression
- $\downarrow$ ' d fear & frustration
- $\uparrow$ ' d self locus of control

Williams AC. 2002

### **Prequel** to improving Movement Self-Efficacy

- Recalibrate expectations
- Change language from PAIN to RECOVERY
- Instruction on self coping
- Air of Positivity
- Sleep Hygiene
- Social support

Kaminsky L et al. 2006; Simons L, et al. 2008

### **Results** of a this Approach?

Thompson et al, 2015

Significant Changes: increased functional self-efficacy decreased pain intensity decreased pain-related fear

#### **Platform-Establish a Sensory Posture**

#### How do we SET a Sensory Posture?

- Reflexive Responses
- Proprioception
- Static & Dynamic Balance
- Postural Control

#### **Reflex Reactivation Important for :**

- Postural control
- Response to novel perturbations
- Protective mechanisms

#### Impaired in:

- Recurrent Pain
- Chronic Pain

Radebold A, Cholewicki J, Panjabi MM, Patel TCh. Muscle response pattern to sudden trunk loading in healthy individuals and in patient with chronic low back pain. *Spine*. 2000;25(8):947-954

Van Dieen JH, Cholewicki J, Radebold A. Trunk muscle recruitment patterns in patients with low back pain enhance stability of the lumbar spine. Spine 2003; 28(8): 834-41



#### **REFLEX Fundamental Skills**

- Ball or Rice-Bag Drops/Toss
- PVC or Body Blades
- Inertial Trainer

#### **REFLEX Functional Skills**

- Body Bumps
- Random Ball Toss
- Rebounder





LeinonenV, et al. Spine (Phila Pa 1976). 2007;32(5):E150-5.

## **Proprioception** involved in:

- The incoding of postural sensations
- The integration of segmental stability
- The sensory support of postural control

Learman KE, Myers JB, Lephart SM, Sell TC, Kerns GJ, Cook CE. Effects of spinal manipulation on trunk proprioception in subjects with chronic low back pain during symptom remission. J Manipulative Physiol Ther. 2009;32(2):118-26.

Lephart SM, Pincivero DM, Giraldo JL, Fu FH. The role of proprioception in the management of athletic injuries. Am J Sports Med 1997;25:130-7.

Riemann BL, Lephart SM. The sensorimotor system. Part I: The physiologic basis of functional joint stability. J Athl Train 20(J2;37:7i-9.

Hodges PW. Richardson CA. Inefficient muscular stabilization of the lumbar spine associated with low back pain a motor control evaluation of transversus abdominis. Spine 1996;21: 2640-50.

#### Quadruped:

- Active Joint Repositioning
- Flexion & Extension
- Ideal towards neutral

#### Standing (not pictured)

• Active Joint Reposition





## Supine Set Up <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> Foam Roller (s), Foam pad



## Balance: **BESS**



## Balance: Y Balance



#### **Consideration**-Measures to desensitization

- Breathing pattern...
  - Chest Breathing: <sup>1</sup>'d Symp
  - Diaphragmatic breathing...  $\downarrow$ 'd Symp
- Mental Imagery
  - imagine using the arm/leg how it used to be
  - See self in the future with normal function
  - Imagine those activities

#### **Consideration**-Level of Sensitization

#### Somatically Sensitized

Use distraction during therapy:

- Conversation: uplifting topics
- Music (that patient enjoys)
- Make treatment pleasant, whether it encourages relaxation or activation
- Feel free to laugh with your patient

#### **Consideration-Level of Sensitization**

#### Somatically Sensitized

- Isolate or integrate the pt, depending on irritation level
  - Isolate when sensory defensive
  - Integrate when pt needs peer modeling
- Graded textures

#### **Consideration**-Treatment Setting

- Address Photosensitivity
  - Adjust light
  - Consider sound levels
- Make sure the patient is warm
- Reduce anxiety
  - Are pt's constantly busy, going, or working?
    Rx is 'your time'

Key components-

- Enhance the Capacity to Move (OMT)
- Produce the Power to Move (SMC)
- Calm the Waters (PAIN Sci, Intervention)
- Establish Trust (Relationship)

## Why this approach?

"We are all creatures of experiences turning into memory"

(mentally and physically)



Bates B & Dufek S. 2013 Visiting Scholar Lecture Series. Center For Rehabilitation Research, School of Allied Health Sciences, TTUHSC, Lubbock, TX, USA.

Why this approach?



## <u>Movement</u>

## A change in position

(time & space)

## A tool for problem solving

## (time, space & n-m-s)

Bates B & Dufek S. 2013 Visiting Scholar Lecture Series. Center For Rehabilitation Research, School of Allied Health Sciences, TTUHSC, Lubbock, TX, USA.



Selected Neuro- Musculo -Skeletal Response/Solution For the [Completion] of a Sensorimotor Task

## Foundation = Implicit Learning

Bates B & Dufek S. 2013 Visiting Scholar Lecture Series. Center For Rehabilitation Research, School of Allied Health Sciences, TTUHSC, Lubbock, TX, USA.

#### Trunk Functional Tests

- Flexion Control
- Extension Control
- Lateral Flexion Control
- Rotational Control

#### Hip Functional Tests

- Flexion Control
- Extension Control
- ABd / ADd Control
- Rotation Control

- KAF Functional Tests
  - Knee Flexion Control
  - Knee Extension Control
  - AF DF Control
  - AF PF Control
- Composite Tests
  - Symmetrical Control
  - Asymm OKC Control
  - Symm OKC Control

# LQFE

**Level of Functionality** •Basis:  $Proximal \rightarrow Distal$ Control Complexity •Progression: Corrective Strategies  $\rightarrow$ Composite Strategies  $\rightarrow$ Agility Strategies  $\rightarrow$ (Performance Training)

### Graded Responses:



## **Little Victories**

#### **Example: Hip ABDuction**

Butler D, Mosely L. 2003

- Make a plan write it down.
- Start with low baselines.
- Build up gradually and systematically.
- Take regular rests.
- Move Small amounts often.
- Avoid prolonged activity or rest.
- No Flare-ups > 2-3 hours
- Pace out movement level increases.
  - Just maintaining can be beneficial.
- Slow gradual approach enables long-term change.

Brook S. 2001.

### Re-establishing Laterality:

- Flash Cards
- Magazines
- Recognize online: <u>tom@noigroup.com</u>
- Imagery:
  - Consider what a position would feel like
  - Consider what a movement would feel like
  - Consider what manipulating an object would feel like
  - Consider what moving like another person would feel like.

Butler D, Mosely L. 2003

- Improving Fitness and Function
  - Activity-oriented exercise vs. strengthening & stretching.
    - Links exercise to their day-to-day activities.
  - Exercise is not about a cure,
  - More about how to be more active despite the pain.
  - Any change to the pain = bonus!

Brook S. 2001.

### **Neuromatrix Approach: Progressions**

- Fundamental  $\rightarrow$  Functional
- Simple  $\rightarrow$  Complex
- Focused  $\rightarrow$  Distracted
- Learning enhanced  $\rightarrow$  Learning challenged

Standaert CJ, Weinstein SM, Rumpeltes J. Evidence-informed management of chronic low back pain with lumbar stabilization exercises. Spine J. 2008;8(1):114-20.

## **Neuromatrix Approach: Recommendations**

• Most important:

# If it works, Use It!

Standaert CJ, Weinstein SM, Rumpeltes J. Evidence-informed management of chronic low back pain with lumbar stabilization exercises. Spine J. 2008;8(1):114-20.

Neuromatrix Approach: Turning the Corner on Disability

#### Increased Pain thresholds during physical tasks. Mosely GL et al 2004

## Reduced unhelpful pain-related beliefs and attitudes, improves exercise outcomes.

Mosely GL et al 2004, Oliviera A et al 200g6.

