



Our Ref: NG/rm/FOI.392.23 Date: 14th December 2023

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Reception: 0300 123 1535

Dear

Freedom of Information Act Request

I am writing in response to your e-mail of the 15th November 2023. Your request has been processed using the Trust's procedures for the disclosure of information under the Freedom of Information Act (2000).

Requested information:

I would be grateful if you would release to me information about the content and focus of pain management education undertaken in your organisation.

Please see Appendix 1 attached.

If you are dissatisfied with the handling of your request, you have the right to ask for an internal review of the management of your request. Internal review requests should be submitted within two months of the date of receipt of the response to your original letter and should be addressed to: Dr Buki Adeyemo, Chief Executive, North Staffordshire Combined Healthcare Trust, Trust Headquarters, Lawton House, Bellringer Road, Trentham, ST4 8HH. If you are not content with the outcome of the internal review, you have the right to apply directly to the Information Commissioner for a decision. The Information Commissioner can be contacted at: Information Commissioner's Office, Wycliffe House, Water Lane, Wilmslow, Cheshire, SK9 5AF.

Yours sincerely

Nicola Griffiths

Deputy Director of Governance





NHS Pain Education

This information is being requested as a freedom of information request. We are trying to find out what education is taking place in the workplace for staff who work directly with patients. Although this form is several pages long it should take less than 10 minutes to complete.

Section 1	
1. Name of your organisation	North Staffordshire Combined Healthcare NHS Trust
 Do you provide education for your healthcare staff about pain management? (Delete as appropriate –if NO please do not continue with the form 	No. As we are a Mental Health Trust, we don not deliver generic pain management courses

Section 2

3. Who do you deliver pain education to?

The following section is divided into staff groupings. Please add a cross in the relevant box to indicate who you provide pain management education to at least annually.

	Mandatory	Optional	Mandatory	Not	Not a staff
			for some	provided	group in this
			but not all		organisation
Band 3 support					
worker (nursing or					
midwifery)					
Nurses					
Midwives					
Health visitors					
FY1/FY2					
ST1/CT1					
ST2/CT2					
ST3-6					
Consultant					
Support worker					
(therapy)					
Physiotherapists					
Occupational					
therapists					
Speech and					
language therapists					
Dieticians					
Art therapists					
Counselling team					
Social workers					
Dieticians					

Chaplaincy					
Psychologists					
Pharmacists					
Radiography and					
imaging team					
Others (please lis	it)				
4. What per	centage of eac	ch of the followi	ng staff groups	attending at le	ast one pain
education	event in the l	ast 12 months.			
Support workers	(nursing and r	nidwifery)			
Nurses					
Doctors					
AHPs					
Other (please list	2)				
,,	•				
5. Who deliv	ers pain educ	ation in your or	ganisation?		
		•			
6. What met	thods do you i	use to deliver pa	in education to	staff?	
	Face to	Online –	Online –	Both F2F	Method not
	face	asynchronous	synchronous	and online,	used.
				participant	
				chooses	
Classroom or					
lecture theatre					
(LT) -lecture					
(didactic)					
Classroom or LT					
discussion/Q&A					
Case study					
presentation					
and discussion					
Video of past					
teaching					
sessions					
Video of expert					
giving lecture					
or being					
interviewed					
Simulation lab-					
management of					
a lifelike					
scenario					
Skills					
demonstration					
e.g. injections					

C			
Supervised			
skills practice			
Role play			
Supervision in			
clinical area			
(supervised			
practice)			
Specialist			
embedded in			
the ward –			
work alongside			
One to one			
coaching on			
request			
Pain ward			
rounds include			
ward staff			
Posters in the			
clinical area			
Pocket guides			
Dashboard			
messaging			
Audit feedback			
Intranet			
guidelines			
Smartphone or			
арр			
Guidance pop-			
ups in			
electronic			
patient			
management			
or prescribing			
system			
Ask the expert			
sessions			
WhatsApp			
discussion			
groups			
Pain meetings			
in clinical areas			
Schwarz rounds			
QI programmes			
•	 ·		

7.	If you have a virtual learning environment as part of your pain management
	education please describe what methods are used (e.g. case studies, narrated
	powerpoints, quizzes, reading materials)
8.	Are there any other methods that you use?
9.	Content of pain education.
	The EFIC core curriculum contains seven domains. Please indicate which aspects
	of the curricula you include in your pain education all or some of the time.
	Pain as a biopsychosocial phenomenon impact on the individual and their
	family/carers showing understanding of the cognitive, sensory and affective dimensions
	The impact of pain on the patient and their family/carers Pain as a multidimensional phenomenon with cognitive, sensory, and affective
	dimensions
	The individual nature of pain and the factors contributing to the
	person's understanding, experience and expression
	Understand the importance of social roles, school/ work, occupational factors,
	finances, housing and recreational/leisure activities in relation to the patients'
	pain
	The importance of working in partnership with and advocating for patients
	and their families,
	Promoting independence and self-management where appropriate
	Prevalence of acute, chronic/persistent and cancer-related pain and the impact
	on healthcare and society
	The characteristics and underlying mechanisms of nociceptive pain,
	inflammation, neuropathic pain, referred pain, phantom limb pain and explain
	nociplastic pain syndromes
	The distinction between nociception and pain, including nociceptive,
	neuropathic and nociplastic pain
	Mechanisms of transduction, transmission, perception and modulation in
	nociceptive pathways
	The relationship between peripheral/central sensitization and
	primary/secondary hyperalgesia
	Mechanisms involved in the transition from acute to chronic/ persistent pain
	and how effective management can reduce this risk
	The changes that occur in the brain during chronic/persistent pain and their
	possible impact (including cognition, memory and mood) and cognitive-
	behavioural explanations such as fear-avoidance
	The overlap between chronic/persistent pain and common co-morbidities,
	including stress, sleep, mood, depression and anxiety
	The mechanisms underlying placebo and nocebo responses, and their relation
	to context, learning, genetics, expectations, beliefs and learning
	The role of genetics and epigenetic mechanisms in relation to risk of
	developing chronic/persistent pain and pharmacotherapy

The importance of interprofessional working in pain management along with potential barriers and facilitators to team-based care
How to work respectfully and in partnership with patients, families/ carers,
healthcare team members and agencies, to improve patient outcomes
Team working skills (communication, negotiation, problem solving, decision-
making, conflict management)
The professional perspectives, skills, goals and priorities of all team members
How to take a comprehensive pain history, an assessment of the patient across the lifespan and in care planning, consider social, psychological, and biological
components of the pain condition
Person-centred care including how the following may influence the
experience of illness, pain, pain assessment and treatment: Social factors,
Cultural factors, Language, Psychological factors, Physical activity, Age, Health
literacy, Values and beliefs, Traditional medical practices, Patients' and families' wishes, motivations, goals, and strengths
Patients' and families' different responses to the experience of pain and illness
including affective, cognitive, and behavioural responses
The rationale for self-report of pain and the understand in which cases nurse-
led ratings are necessary
At risk individuals for under-treatment of their pain (e.g., individuals who are
unable to self-report pain, neonates, cognitively impaired) and how to
mitigate against this.
Using different assessment tools in different situations, using a person-centred approach
Valid, reliable, and sensitive pain-assessment tools to assess pain at rest and
on movement; tools that are appropriate to the needs of the patient and the
demands of the care situation
Culturally sensitive and appropriate pain assessment for individuals who speak
a different language to the language spoken by the healthcare professionals
Understand the rationale behind basic investigations in relation to serious
pathology
What specialist assessment is, when it is needed, and how to refer.
Importance of accurate documentation
Assessment of pain coping skills and pain behaviours
Health promotion and self-management
Importance of non-pharmacological management
How to work with patients to develop goals for treatment
Evidence based complementary therapies for pain management (e.g.,
acupuncture, reflexology)
Physical pain management strategies (e.g., exercise, stretching, pacing,
comfort, positioning, massage, manual therapies, heat/cold, hydrotherapy).
Psychological pain management strategies (e.g., distraction, relaxation, stress
management, patient and family education, counselling, health promotion and
self-management).

	Evidence based behavioural therapies (e.g., CBT, mindfulness, acceptance and
	commitment, couple/family therapy, hypnosis/guided imagery, biofeedback)
	Electrotherapies (e.g., TENS, spinal cord stimulation)
	Types of analgesics and potential combinations (non-opioids, opioids,
	antidepressants, anticonvulsants, local anaesthetics)
	Routes of delivery
	Risks and benefits of various routes and methods of delivery (PCA, Epidural,
	Nerve blocks, Plexus blocks).
	Onset, peak effect, duration of effect.
	Adverse events and management of these
	Which drugs are appropriate to particular conditions and contexts
	Side effects, detecting, limiting, and managing these.
	Long-term opioid use risks and benefits
	Risk of addiction in different patient groups (e.g., post-operative managemer
	chronic pain management)
	Addiction risk factors
	Identification of aberrant drug use
	Tapering opioid therapy
	Preparation for discharge and ongoing pain management
10	. Do you include anything else in your pain education that has not been
	captured so far?
11	. Is there anything else that you would like to tell us about?

Thank you for taking the time to provide this information. If you would like a copy of the final report, please provide your email address and name below.