FACT SHEET



Physical Changes After Brain Injury Pain

QUICK FACTS

- A symptom that many people have after brain injury
- 50% of those being treated for a traumatic brain injury report chronic pain

WHAT MIGHT IT LOOK LIKE?

- Unwilling to participate in activities they enjoy or that help with rehabilitation such as exercise and physical therapy
- Acute pain: pain that starts quickly and does not last long
- Chronic pain: pain that is persistent and lasts longer than the normal time for healing
- **Neuropathic pain:** usually caused by an injury to the nerves themselves and causes sensations such as burning, electric shock, pins and needles, and pain from a light touch

WHAT ARE THE POSSIBLE CAUSES AND COMPLICATIONS?

Possible causes:

- Injury or trauma to the brain or other parts of the body from illness or accident
- Causes of neuropathic pain include: trauma, stroke, multiple sclerosis, or diabetes
- Pain can affect a person's sleep, energy level, and mood and these factors may also contribute to a person's experience of pain

Possible complications:

- Increased heart rate and blood pressure
- Mental health disorders (e.g. anxiety, depression)
- Increased feeling of stress, anger and fatigue
- Appetite disturbances and gastrointestinal concerns
- Pain sufferers may have many other sources of stress to deal with such as losing their jobs, living with increased financial hardship and family stress that may lead to depression, anger, and anxiety

WHAT CAN WE DO?

- Early management of pain is important to avoid complications associated with pain and the individual developing unhealthy coping strategies
- Daily exercise as tolerated
- Learn strategies to manage stress (e.g. listening to music, meditation, or deep breathing)
- Avoid foods that trigger pain, including headaches such as caffeine, alcohol, and nicotine
- Work with mental health professionals to deal with stress and anxiety
- Pain medication as prescribed by a medical doctor