TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY AND CHRONIC PAIN Part III: Managing Spasticity

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Spasticity

A TBI can cause damage in the brain or to the nerves that makes muscles not respond how they should, this is called spasticity. Spasticity is not pain, but it can be painful. It may make muscles stay flexed when they should be relaxed or make them shake in a way that is hard to control. Over time spasticity can cause muscles to lengthen or shorten, which can cause pain. Not enough sleep, stress, infection, or pain in another part of the body can make spasticity worse. Many of the tools used to control pain can also help with spasticity.

Slow controlled stretching and low impact strength training can help control spasticity. Other techniques that are often used to manage pain can also work well for spasticity. Relaxation and mindfulness strategies can also help. Yoga uses slow movements, stretching, strengthening and mindful breathing to help you be more connected and in control of your body. Because of this yoga can be very helpful for people with spasticity. There are many different ways to practice yoga, you may need to try a few before you find the right one for you.





MY LIFE HAS BECOME MUCH SMALLER BECAUSE I TALK MYSELF OUT OF POING THINGS THAT WILL BE HARP.









I HAP ANXIETY THAT I WOULP FALL OR PO SOMETHING EMBARRASSING IN PUBLIC SO I AVOIDED LOTS OF SITUATIONS, AND THAT DECREASED MY ACTIVITY, WHICH MADE MY SPASTICITY AND BALANCE WORSE.



I SLIPPEP INTO A CYCLE OF PEPRESSION, WHERE THE LESS I PIP, THE LESS I WAS ABLE TO PO, THE LESS I WANTEP TO PO.

On Demand Pain Management Strategy #2

DISTRACTION – Pain needs an audience. If you're not paying attention to your pain, it will trouble you less. Some things you can try to take your mind off of pain:

- Read or watch TV.
- Listen to music or a podcast.
- Do some cleaning.
- Focus on your breathing.
- Play cards or a game.
- Do some gardening.

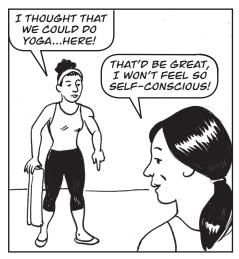


I WAS VERY ACTIVE BEFORE MY INJURY, BUT SINCE THEN THERE HAVE BEEN A LOT OF OBSTACLES.



There are many different ways to manage spasticity: stretching, strength training, mobility exercises, heat packs, oral medication, botox injections, motor blocks, or baclofen pumps could be used. Talk with your health care provider to learn more about these options.











CHANGES AFTER TBI IN THIS COMIC: http://comics.tbi.washington.edu/emotional-changes-after-tbi

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Activity Log

You can use this log to track activities or events that may be related to pain. This log can also be used to record your pain management practice.

Date/Time				
What was happening? (Event or activity)				
For how long/ When?				
Did you have pain? (o-10) (Where?)				
Other emotions?				
What thoughts did you have?				
What did you do in response?				

DISCLAIMER

This information is not meant to replace the advice from a medical professional. You should consult your health care provider regarding specific medical concerns or treatment.

SOURCE

The information presented in this four-part InfoComic series has been adapted from parts one and two of the factsheet TBI and Chronic Pain. The factsheet and this comic have been developed concurrently and present the same information.

The factsheet TBI and Chronic Pain was written by Silas James, MPA; Jeanne Hoffman, PhD; Sylvia Lucas, MD, PhD; Anne Moessner, APRN; Kathleen Bell, MD; William Walker, MD; CJ Plummer, MD; Max Hurwitz, DO.

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Please send any feedback or questions about this InfoComic to thicomic@uw.edu





UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY MODEL SYSTEM

