Managing Breakthrough Pain: A Clinical Review With Three Case Studies Using Oral Transmucosal Fentanyl Citrate

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Patients with cancer often experience pain. Pain can be related to cancer treatment (surgery, chemotherapy, or radiation therapy), to a tumor itself, or to an unrelated etiology. Patients often experience more than one type of pain, which requires integrating multiple treatment modalities into their plans of care. In patients reporting moderate to severe pain, two components of pain usually are present: persistent pain and breakthrough pain (Portenoy & Hagen, 1989, 1990). Because persistent pain and breakthrough pain are distinct entities that should be addressed individually, correctly assessing pain and developing appropriate pain management plans are challenging.

One patient’s description of her pain serves as an example of the two distinct components of chronic pain. She stated, “[M]y pain is deep and constant, but throughout the day, there is a pain that comes on without warning, and it takes my breath away.”

Pain management begins with screening for pain using a numeric, verbal, or visual analog scale that is appropriate for the patient’s age, cultural background, and cognitive functioning. Once the presence of pain is established, a thorough assessment is conducted to determine the etiology and pathophysiologic basis of the pain. The assessment includes a neurologic and musculoskeletal physical examination, the determination of any comorbid conditions, and a medication history. Clinicians often use the OLD CART acronym (onset, location, duration, characteristics, aggravating factors, relieving factors, and temporal relationship) to assess the type of pain (see Figure 1). Screening for distress also is a crucial component of pain assessment. Distress, regardless of its origin (physical, emotional, or spiritual), affects how a patient rates physical pain intensity.

The presence and severity of persistent and breakthrough pain drive the plan of care and the types of medications that are prescribed. Breakthrough pain generally is not well understood by clinicians; therefore, it often is not managed adequately. Knowing how to assess and manage it helps to create successful pain management plans. Through the use of case studies and discussion, this article addresses the characteristics of and provides management strategies for breakthrough pain.

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