Inadequate pain control remains a threat to the quality of life of patients with cancer. Guided imagery with relaxation (GIR) is a mind-body therapy that has shown promise in reducing chronic pain. This article discusses a qualitative, descriptive study for which the objective was to compare the experiences of patients with cancer with reported pain using GIR compared to planned rest.

At a Glance

- Patients with cancer who report pain often have ongoing pain despite active pain management strategies.
- Patients with cancer often carry out many activities of daily living in the presence of cancer pain.
- Guided imagery with relaxation, which involves use of the imagination to create mental images to alter pain experiences, may reduce cancer pain.

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A fter being diagnosed with bone cancer, M.G., a 50-year-old man, completed treatments of cisplatin (Platinol®) and doxorubicin (Adriamycin®). He later presented at the physician’s office with back pain. M.G. was taking 15 mg oral morphine (MS Contin®) once daily instead of every four hours. This change resulted from M.G. experiencing drowsiness whenever he took the medication more than once daily for his back pain. In addition, M.G. was also experiencing loss of appetite, fatigue, difficulty falling asleep at night, and tiredness during the day, and he wanted to know what solutions, if any, existed to address his symptoms.

Background

The prevalence of pain in patients with cancer has been reported as being as high as 79%, with 46% of patients reporting that pain is very severe (Wells, 2000). Pharmacologic agents do not always elimi-