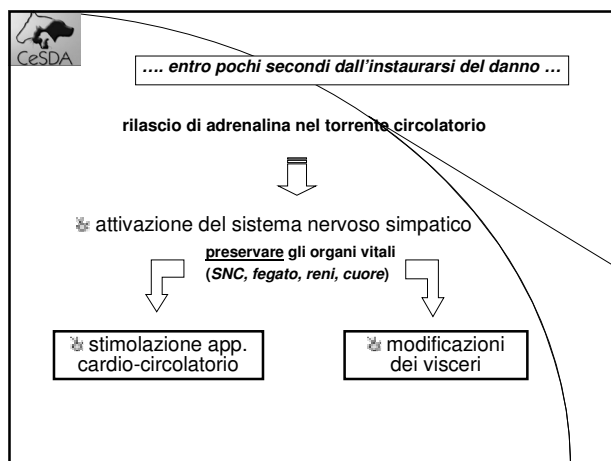
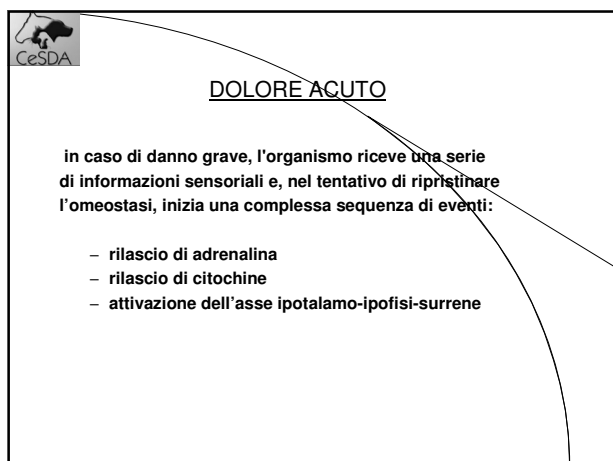
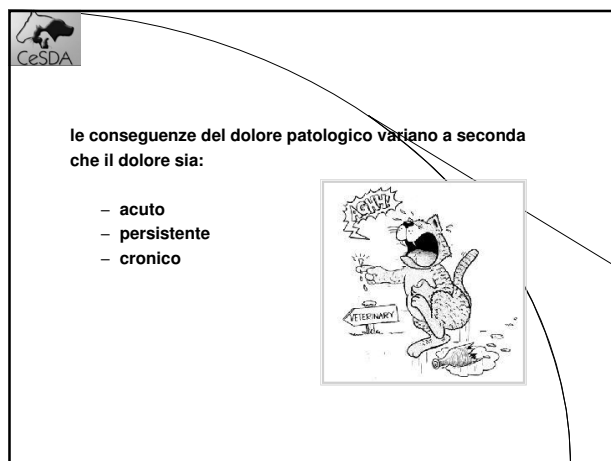
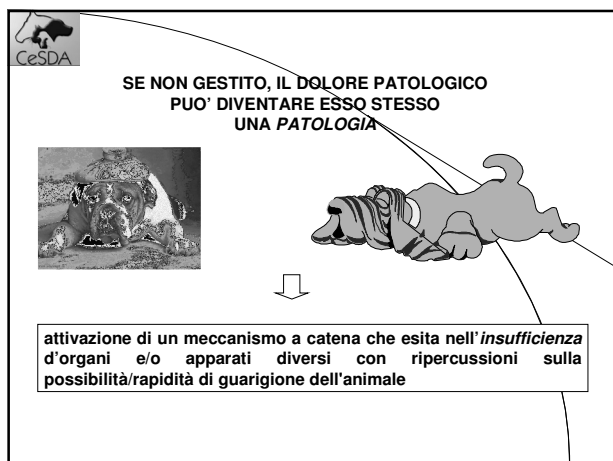
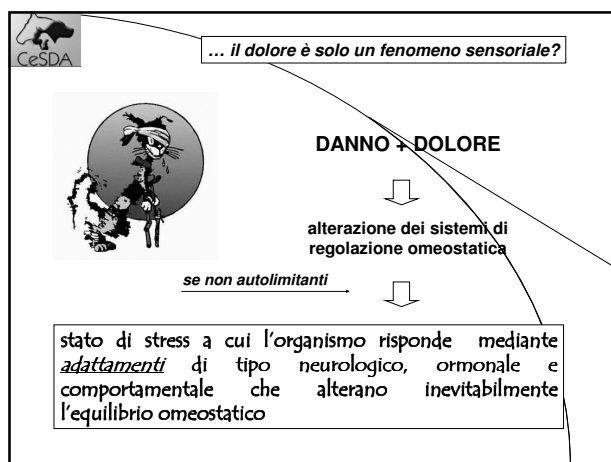


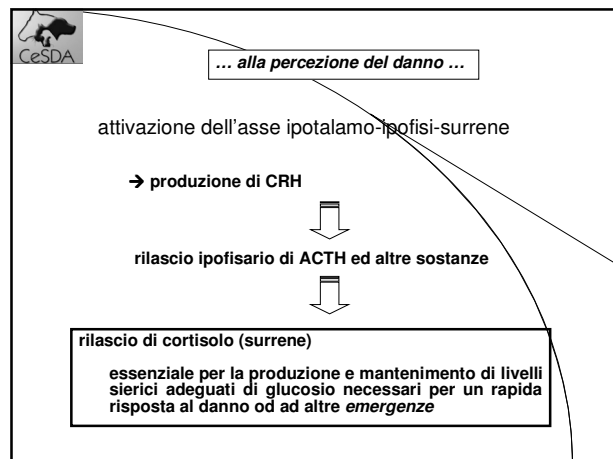
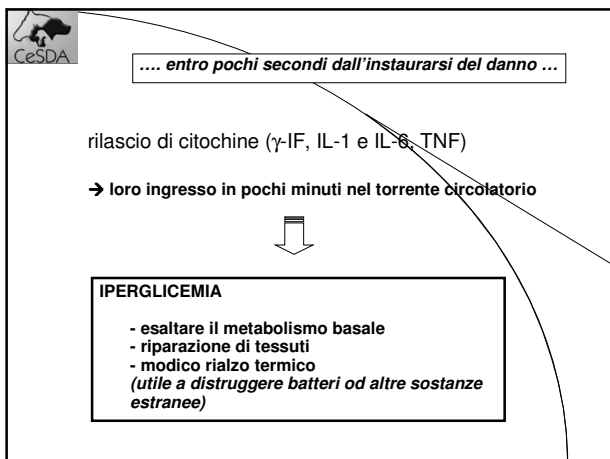
Centro di Studio sul Dolore Animale
 Università degli Studi di Perugia
 CeSDA

Individuazione e trattamento del dolore nei piccoli animali
 Benevento, 10 gennaio 2010

EFFETTI NEURO-ENDOCRINI E METABOLICI DEL DOLORE

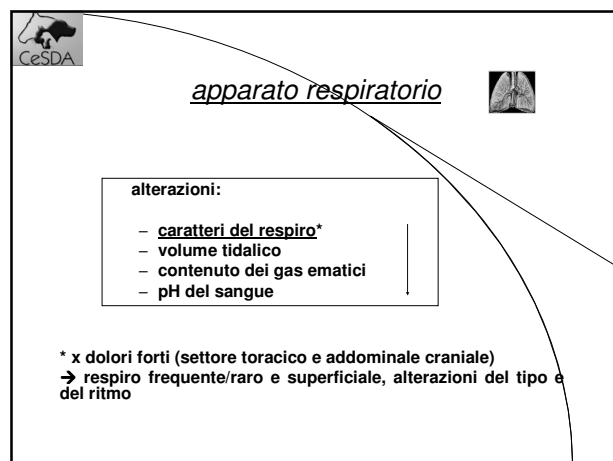
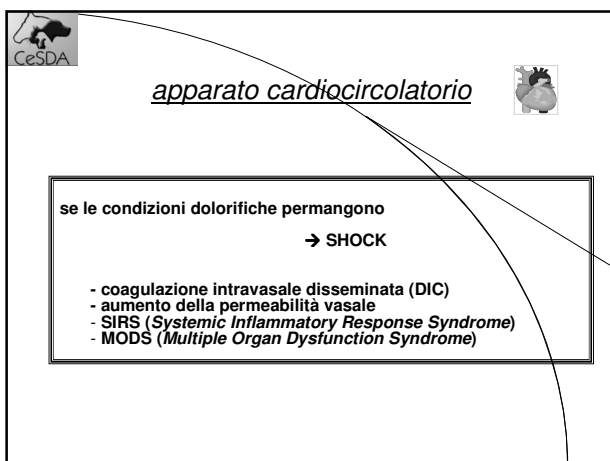
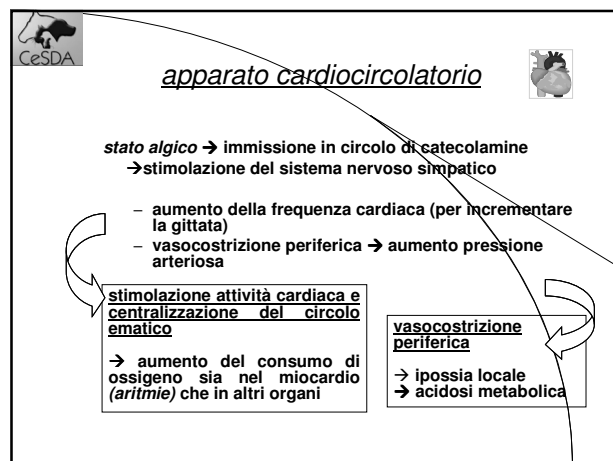
Dott.ssa Maria Beatrice Conti
 Dip. Patologia, Diagnostica e Clinica Veterinaria
mariabeatrice.conti@unipg.it

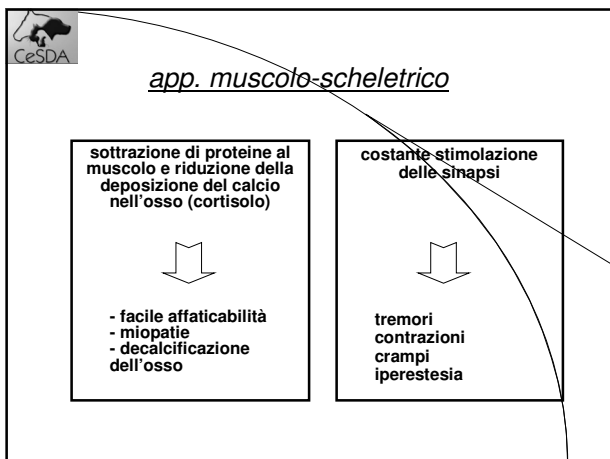
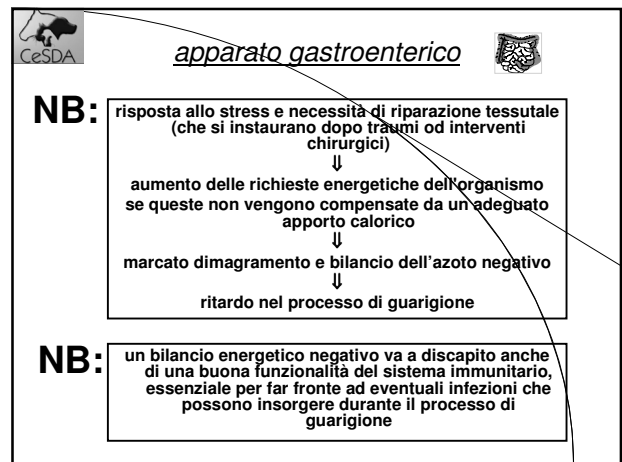
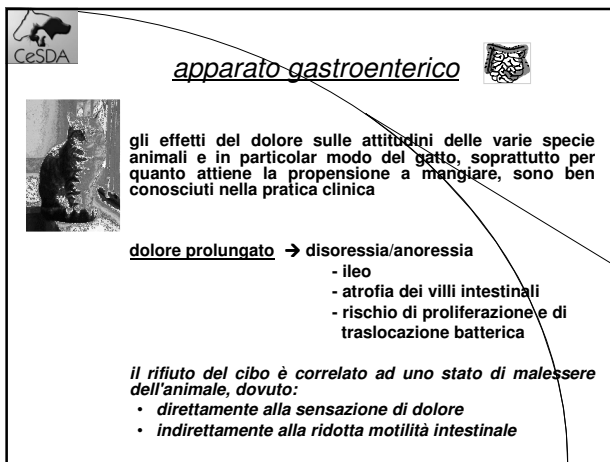
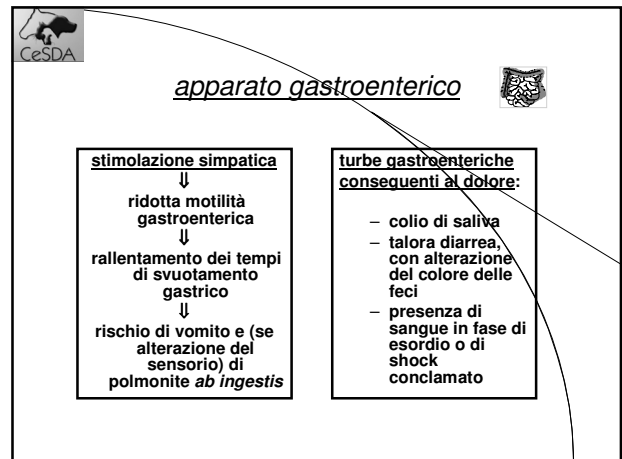
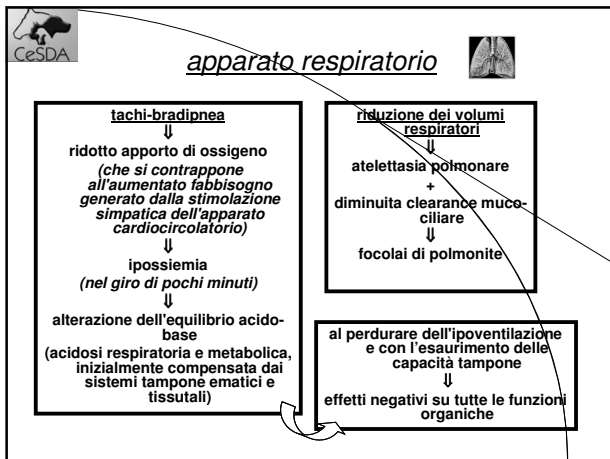


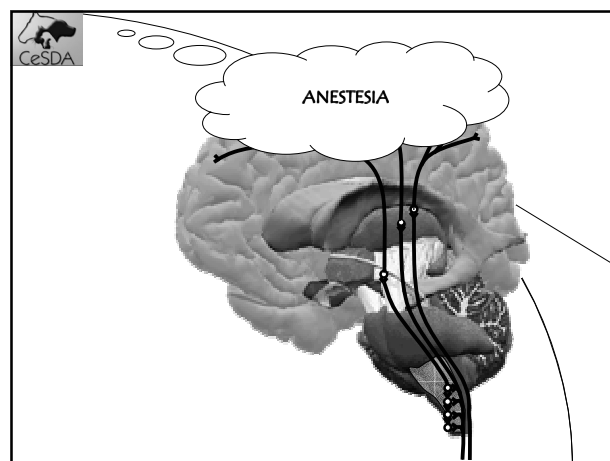
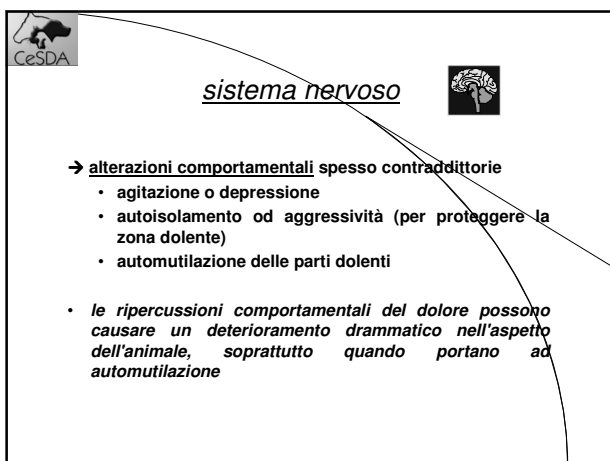
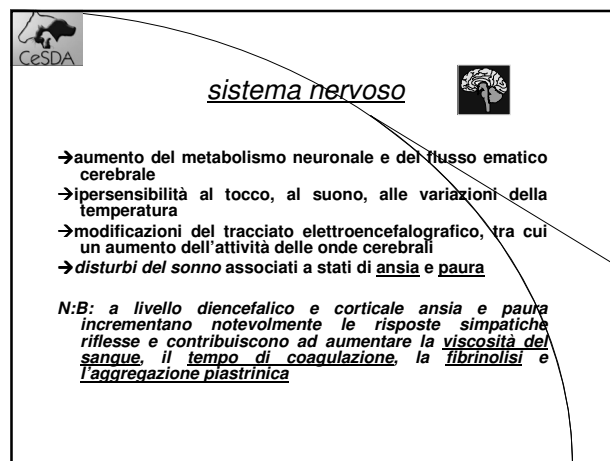
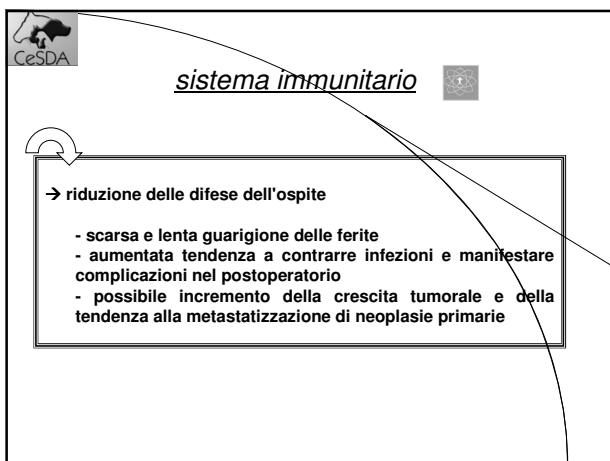
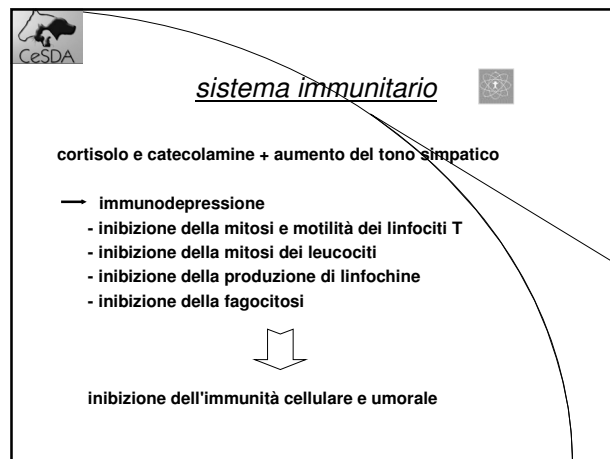
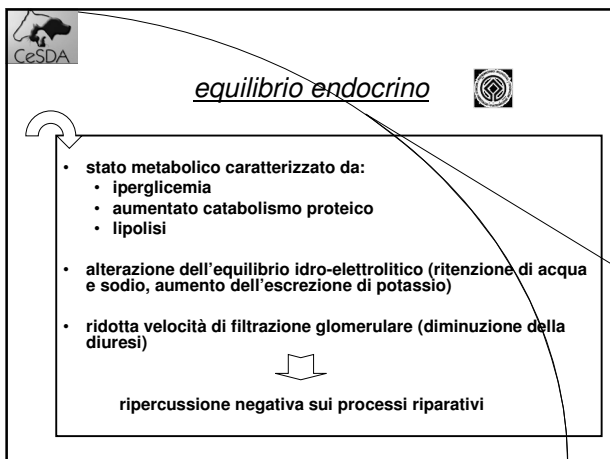


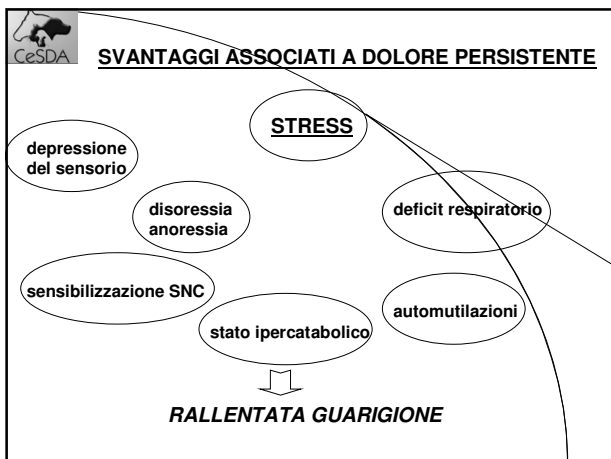
System or Function Affected	Primary Sequelae	Secondary Effect
Cardiovascular	Tachycardia Hypertension Arrhythmias	Impaired cardiovascular function Cardiac dysrhythmias
Gastrointestinal	Anorexia Gastric ulceration Ileus Nausea, vomiting	Increase in visceral pain Acid-base imbalance Electrolyte imbalance Negative energy balance
Pulmonary	Hypoxemia (V/Q mismatch) Oxygen deficit	Cardiac dysrhythmias Impaired respiratory function
INTERFERENZA CON LA GUARIGIONE		
Metabolism	Cachexia Increased oxygen demand Negative nitrogen balance	Impaired wound healing
Sleep pattern	Insomnia	Behavior changes
Immune function	Immune response impairment	Increased incidence of secondary infection
Platelet function	Clotting disorders	Hemorrhage

Table 1. Common sequelae of pain. (From, Gaynor JS et al. The Essential Guide to Pain Management: A Complete Resource for Veterinary Pain Management, authored by the Companion Animal Pain Management Consortium.)









- i trattamenti analgesici facilitano la guarigione perché:**
- HR e RR a valori "più fisiologici" facilitano gli scambi respiratori e la funzionalità dell'apparato cardiovascolare
 - la miglior irrorazione di tutti i distretti facilita la cicatrizzazione
 - < liberazione di catecolamine, cortisolo e glucosio → < stress
 - gli animali ricominciano più velocemente a mangiare, bere e dormire
 - deambulazione più precoce
 - minzione e defecazione più regolari
 - migliore metabolismo → miglior funzionalità del sistema immunitario
 - si riducono i comportamenti autolesionistici
 - diminuiscono diffidenza, vocalizzazioni ed aggressività → miglior rapporto animale-uomo

- DOLORE PERSISTENTE**
- il dolore persistente non causa le reazioni simpatiche e neuroendocrine caratteristiche del dolore acuto
- ↓
- il prolungato bombardamento degli stimoli nocicettivi sul midollo spinale può produrre ipotonia simpatica per una sorta di assuefazione

- DOLORE CRONICO**
- provoca essenzialmente:
- disturbi del sonno
 - disturbi dell'appetito
 - rallentamento psicomotorio
 - stipsi (*x ridotta attività fisica*)
 - disturbi dell'umore
 - riduzione della libido
-

... If you think the animal is in pain

GIVE ANALGESICS

sometimes response to analgesia may be the only way of identifying pain ...