



GLOSSARY

WORD	DEFINITION	EXAMPLE
Acute (pain)	Pain from an injury to the body that does not last for a long period of time. A person needs short-term medical care for this type of pain.	A broken limb or a cut requires immediate medical care but once it's healed, it will no longer cause pain.
Addiction	A complex set of symptoms that may lead you to feel that your medication is taking over your life.	99% of children do not develop an addiction to pain medicine.
Adjuvant	These are things that are added to drugs to increase or aid its effectiveness in reducing pain.	Antidepressants.
Analgesics	Drugs that help you feel less or no pain. They help relax your body.	Methadone
Chronic (pain)	A painful sensation that lasts for a long time. It may not get better with time like most injuries.	An individual who still has back pain long after a car accident.

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Irritable Bowel Syndrome	A chronic disorder due to abnormalities within the gastrointestinal tract.	Symptoms are cramping, constipation, diarrhea and abdominal pain.
Migraines	A severe recurring headache with sharp pain.	With migraines, there can also be nausea, vomiting, and visual disturbances.
Neurobiological Disease	Any disease that interferes with the normal functioning of the nervous system is considered a neurological disease.	A neurobiological disease can be anything from a stroke, Parkinson's disease or a spinal cord injury.
NSAIDS	A type of drug that is used to treat mild to moderate pain.	Tylenol and Advil.
Opioid	A type of drug that can be effective in reducing pain.	Methadone, morphine, hydromorphone, fentanyl.
Pain Gates	A theory explaining pain as signals that can pass through 'gates' in the spine and brain. The more the 'gates' are open, the more pain is felt, and the more the 'gates' are closed, the less pain is felt.	Stress and anxiety are examples of things that open the gates. Relaxation and pain medicine are examples of things that close the gates.