



Dr. Techy says,
"Hormone testing can help diagnose centralized pain."

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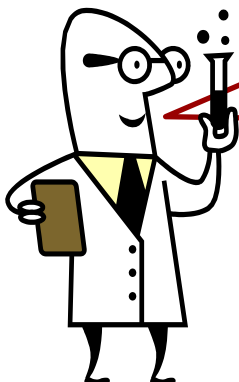
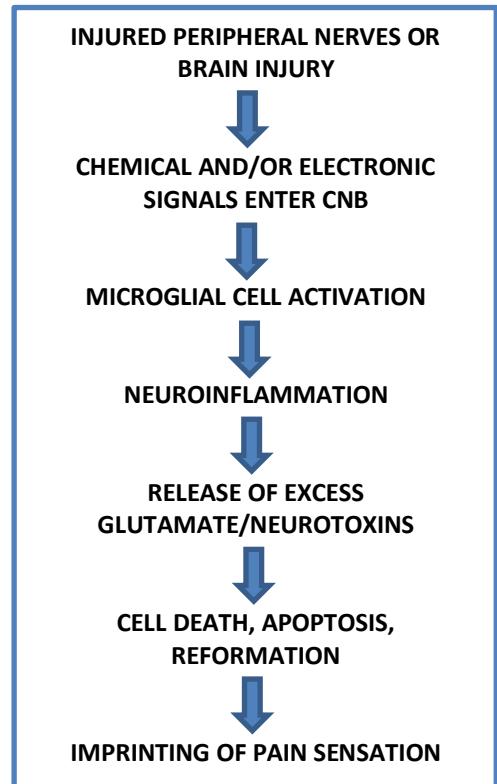
WHICH PATIENTS SHOULD BE TESTED?

TWO GROUPS:

- 1. PATIENTS ON DAILY OPIOIDS INCLUDING THOSE ON INTRATHECAL ADMINISTRATION**
- 2. PATIENTS WITH CENTRALIZED PAIN**

REASONS FOR THESE GROUPS:

- Multiple studies show that about 85% of patients on daily opioids demonstrate some hormone suppression. Long-acting and intrathecal steroids are the worst offenders.
- Patients with centralized pain have glial cell neuroinflammation and hyperarousal of the autonomic nervous system and hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis. The hallmark symptoms of centralized pain are constancy and insomnia. This Table gives the clinical sequence of the development of centralized pain.



Dr. Hormone says,
"Pain patients who don't have constant pain or require opioids don't usually need to be tested."



Information Network

Contact Information:
 Tennant Foundation
 334 S. Glendora Ave.
 West Covina, CA 91740-3043
 Ph: 626-919-7476
 Fax: 626-919-7497
 E-mail: veractinc@msn.com