Functional Abdominal Pain and Anxiety

Ashley M Kroon Van Diest, PhD







Objectives

- -Review the relationship between Functional Abdominal Pain (FAP) and Anxiety
- -Learn how to discuss FAP and anxiety with patients and families
- -Understand treatment of comorbid FAP and Anxiety



Functional Abdominal Pain (FAP)

- -Functional GI Disorder/Disorder of Gut-Brain Interaction
 - -Disorder of the nerves in the GI tract
- -Often triggered by an illness or anxiety/major stressor
- -One of several pain-predominant DGBIs



FAP Characteristics

- -More likely to be chronic
 - -Can have acute episodes
- -Often related to anxiety or stress
- -Associated with "Type A" personalities
- Diagnosis is largely based on review of symptoms and clinical history



Physiological **Psychological** Anxiety **Abdominal Pain** Pain perception Genetics Pain coping Avoidance Social Interactions with parents, school personnel, peers

Biopsychosocial Conceptualization





Psychosocial Consequences of FAP

- -Decreased quality of life
- -Missing or dropping out of school and other activities
- -Increased anxiety and depression
- -Social withdrawal and isolation



Worrying about...

Pain

School

Friends

Anxiety



Pain

Worsens pain

Increases pain avoidance behaviors

Pain related disability

What's wrong with me?





FAP Evaluation

Ask about:

- -Pain location, duration, quality
- -Triggers for pain
- -Impact on daily functioning
- -Anxiety, depression
- -Any red flag symptoms?
 - -(weight loss, blood in stools, nocturnal stools)



Treatment Starts with Discussion

Educate

- -Discuss physiological mechanisms of pain
 - -Emphasize the pain is real
- -"Normal" testing doesn't mean there isn't a problem
- -Avoid "it's all in your head" discussions
 - -Explore physiological stress response
- -Discuss necessity of multidisciplinary treatment Empathize!
 - -DGBIs are often frustrating for patients and families





Treatment of FAP

Multidisciplinary treatment is often the best approach -Medications:

- -GI physicians often use antispasmodics for pain
- -SSRIs can be useful to help with pain + anxiety
- -Cognitive Behavioral Treatment
 - -Focus on return to/maintaining functioning
 - -Identify and address anxiety-pain cycles





Treatment of FAP: CBT

Initial CBT steps:

- -Discuss return to school, social events
- -Regular eating, sleeping, physical activity
- -Encourage activity or distraction from pain
- -Parents to eliminate pain status checks



Treatment of FAP: CBT

Behavioral skills to combat physiological pain and anxiety -diaphragmatic breathing, guided imagery, progressive muscle relaxation

Cognitive strategies to address worries that trigger anxiety and pain cycles

- -Identify anxiety triggers
- -Learn to challenge maladaptive patterns of thinking



DGBI Treatment Considerations

Patient/family must believe and understand FAP diagnosis
-Families questioning diagnosis inadvertently sabotage treatment efforts

They must also understand treatment takes time and effort -There is no "quick fix"





DGBI Treatment Outcomes

Patients who participate in multidisciplinary treatment have the best outcomes

- -Decreased disability related to GI symptoms
- -Return to school and daily activities
- -Increased QoL



Where to Refer at NCH?

- -GI clinic
 - -Starts with general GI visit
 - -May be referred to DGBI clinic
- -Pediatric Psychology
- -Pain Clinic



Questions?



