

Pain Control Zones Your Zone Today is:

	This is your goal. Your pain is under control.					
Green:	■ You don't need to use pain medicine often.					
	■ You don't have new pain or pain that's getting worse.					
All Clear	■ You can be as active as usual.					
	■ You can do tasks to take care of yourself.					
	Action:					
	☐ Take your medicines as prescribed.					
	☐ Keep all doctor appointments.					
	\square Do gentle stretching, get enough sleep, and eat healthful foods.					
	This is a warning. Your pain is mostly under control.					
Yellow:	■ You need pain medicine "as needed" to manage pain.					
	■ You limit some activities because of pain.					
Warning	■ Pain makes it hard to sleep or concentrate.					
	■ You can't do activities as expected from the hospital.					
	■ You are taking more pain medicine "as needed" over 24 hours.					
	■ You reach the maximum dose of medicines in one day.					
	Action:					
	☐ Identify and control your pain triggers.					
	☐ Try non-medicine ways to control pain. (See page 2.)					
	☐ Consider increasing your pain medicine dose or how often you take it. Do not take more pills than you are prescribed.					
	☐ If you have stronger pain medicine, try it.					
This is urgent. Your pain is not under control.						
Red:	You have pain despite taking medicine and trying non-medicine ways to control pain.					
Urgent	■ You have fallen or been injured due to the pain.					
U	■ You can't sleep.					
	■ You have side effects from your pain medicine.					
	Action:					
	☐ Call your doctor or clinic!					
	— Name:					
	— Number:					

Non-medicine Ways to Treat Pain				
Pain medicine isn't the only way to ease your pain. You may try:				
■ walking	■ music	■ massage		
■ back rub	■ relaxation	prayer or spiritual care		
■ emotional support	■ rest	change in positions		
■ heat or cold therapy	■ aromatherapy	change in temperature		
■ noise reduction	change in lighting			
Talk with your doctor if you would like to try:				
■ acupuncture	■ biofeedback	■ physical therapy		
■ chiropractic				

Common Medicines						
Pain:	☐ Miralax® (polyethylene	Anxiety:				
☐ Tylenol® (acetaminophen)	glycol 3350	☐ Ativan® (lorazepam)				
☐ Motrin® (ibuprofen)	☐ Senokot-S® (senna)	☐ Buspar® (busiprone)				
☐ Naprosyn® (naproxen)	Constipation (being unable to have a regular bowel	☐ Cymbalta® (duloxetine)				
☐ Ultram® (tramadol)	movement) is a common side	☐ Lexapro® (escitalopram)				
☐ Tylenol #3® (acetaminophen/codeine)	effect of many pain medicines. To prevent constipation:	☐ Paxil® (paroxetin)				
☐ Vicodin® (acetaminophen/	■ Drink plenty of liquids.	☐ Xanax® (alprazolam)				
hydrocodone)	 Eat foods high in fiber diet, such as beans, whole grains, and fresh fruits and vegetables. Get regular exercise. 	Muscle Relaxers:				
☐ Norco® (hydrocodone bitartrate/acetaminophen)		☐ Lioresal® (baclofen)				
☐ Percocet® (acetaminophen/oxycodone)		☐ Soma® (carisoprodol) ☐ Flexeril® (cyclobenzaprine)				
☐ Oxycontin® (oxycodone)	Consider taking over-the- counter medicines listed above if food and exercise don't help.	☐ Robaxin® (methocarbamol)				
☐ Dilaudid® (hydromorphine)		Other:				
Constipation:	1	☐ Atarax® (hydroxyzine)				
☐ Dulcolax® (bisacodyl)	Nausea (Upset Stomach):	☐ Benadryl®				
☐ Citrucel® (methylcellulose)	☐ Anzemet® (dolasetron)	(diphenhydramine)				
☐ Colace® (docusate sodium)	☐ Compazine®	☐ Elavil® (amitriptyline)				
☐ Fibercon® (calcium	(prochlorperazine)	☐ Pamelor® (nortriptyline)				
polycarbophil)	☐ Phenergan® (promethazine)	☐ Lyrica® (pregabalin)				
☐ Metamucil® (psyllium)	☐ Reglan® (metoclopramide)	☐ Tegretol® (carbamazepine)				
☐ Milk of Magnesia (magnesium hydroxide)	☐ Zofran® (ondansetron)	☐ Neurontin® (gabapentin)				