

# Pediatric Pain and Mental Health in a Pandemic

**Dr. Katie Birnie, PhD RPsych**

Assistant Professor, Department of Anesthesiology, Perioperative and Pain Medicine,  
and Department of Community Health Sciences, University of Calgary

Assistant Scientific Director, Solutions for Kids in Pain

Psychologist, Alberta Children's Hospital

Calgary, Alberta, Canada

Paediatric Project ECHO – Pain Management

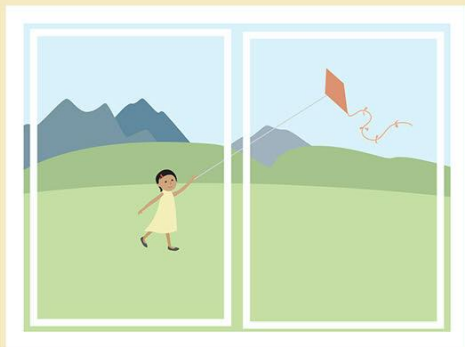
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@katebirnie

[www.partneringforpain.com](http://www.partneringforpain.com)

#PartneringForPain



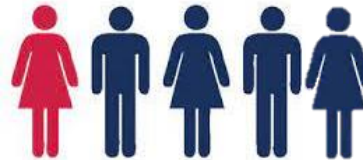
New onset and worsening pain and mental health symptoms in youth during the COVID-19 pandemic.  
Chronic pain in youth is already a **health emergency**.

Law et al., 2021; Killackey et al., 2021; Racine et al., 2020; Canadian Pain Task Force, 2020; 2021; Cui et al., 2020

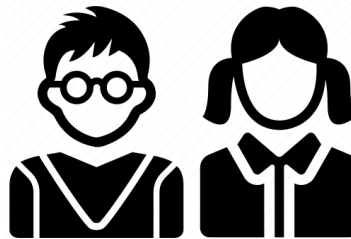
# Depression and anxiety symptoms have doubled among youth during pandemic: study



1 in 4 youth had  
clinically elevated depressive symptoms  
*\*worse in older youth*



1 in 5 youth had  
clinically elevated anxiety symptoms



Youth mental health worse later in the  
pandemic and for girls.

Racine et al. *JAMA Pediatr.* 2021;175(11):1142-1150.

# Pediatric Pain and Mental Health During COVID-19



How is COVID-19 affecting youth with chronic pain?

Canadians aged 8 to 18 who live with pain are invited to share their experiences with researchers. Family members are also invited to participate.

<https://is.gd/COVIDPainSurvey>



## National Survey

- **357 youth with chronic pain**  
58.9% female; 8-18 years old;  $M=15.8$
- **234 parents**  
82.4% female; 35-44 year old
- **156 siblings**  
63.2% female; 8-18 years old;  $M=15.7$

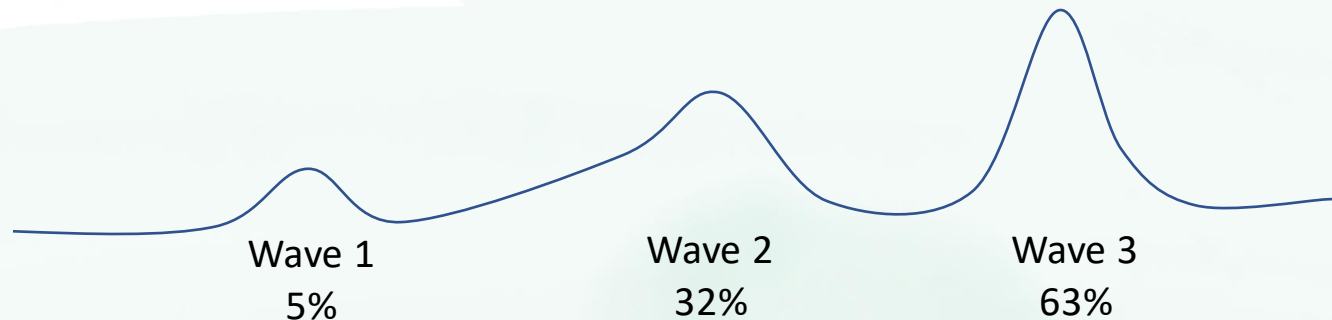


Dr. Jen Stinson



Dr. Melanie Noel

% of survey responses



Soltani et al., submitted  
**COVIDChildPain**  
**Team**

# Youth, siblings, and parents more impacted by the pandemic had worse symptoms of anxiety, depression, PTSD, and quality of life.



Youth with chronic pain had greater average pain intensity, but no relation with pain inference.

Soltani et al., submitted  
**COVIDChildPain**  
Team

# Healthcare utilization was high.

## In the past 2 weeks for youth with chronic pain... In the past 2 weeks siblings ...

- **54.1%** consulted family doctor for pain
  - **22.3%** consulted a pharmacist for pain
  - **17.6%** visited a walk in clinic for pain
  - **14.1%** visited an Emergency department for pain
  - **10.4%** called a health information line for pain
- **27.9%** consulted family doctor for pain
  - **7.3%** consulted a pharmacist for pain
  - **12.5%** visited a walk in clinic for pain
  - **12.6%** visited an Emergency department for pain
  - **7.8%** called a health information line for pain

## In the past 2 weeks for parents of youth with chronic pain...

- **48.9%** consulted family doctor for youths' pain
- **33.8%** consulted a pharmacist for youths' pain
- **15.1%** visited a walk in clinic for youths' pain
- **15.1%** visited an Emergency department for pain
- **9.0%** called a health information line for pain



Soltani et al., submitted  
**COVIDChildPain**  
**Team**

# Change in mental health from before the pandemic

Two cohorts of youth (with pain or at-risk for mental health) + their parents



N = 156 youth (67% female)  
(12-18 years old;  $M=14.12$ )

N = 156 parents (90% female)



Pre-pandemic  
pre March 2020



During pandemic  
July-September 2020

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During pandemic  
July-September 2020

Poorer mental health and pain  
anxiety, depression, insomnia



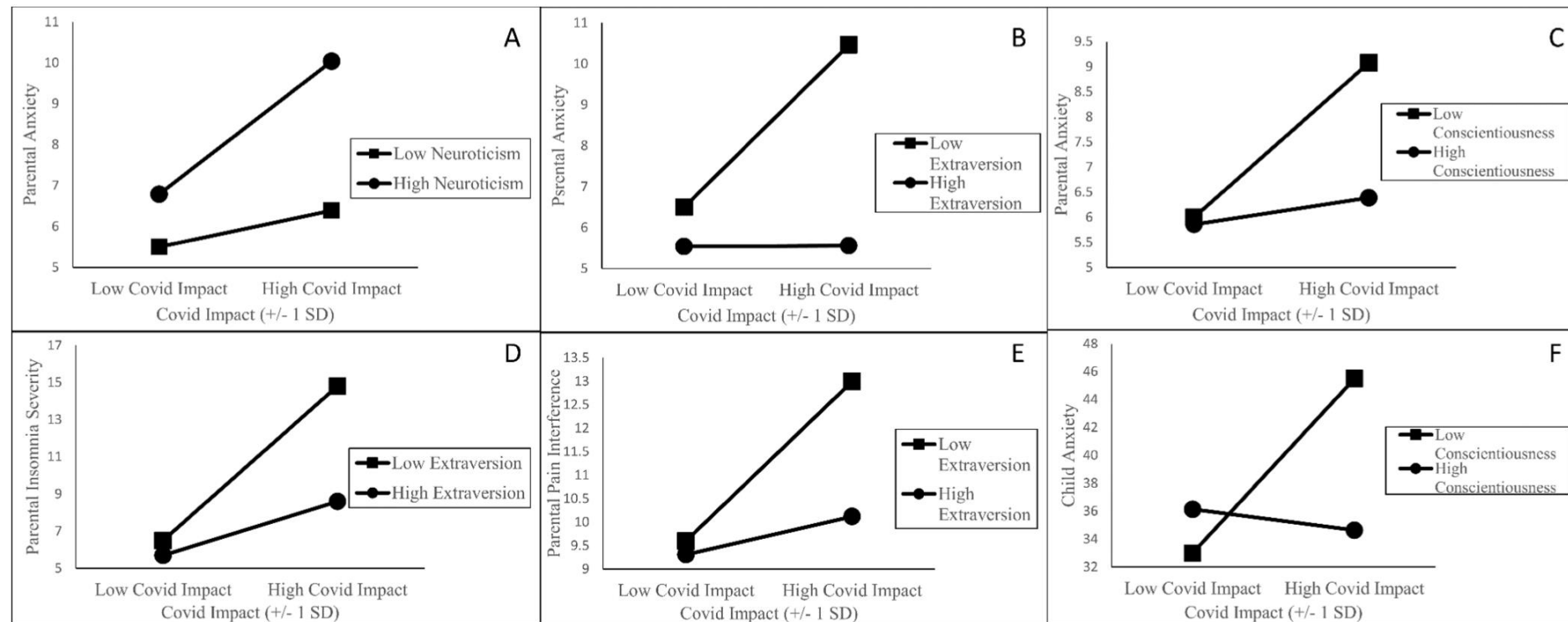
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Youth      Decreased anxiety and pain interference  
Parents    Increased depressive symptoms

Worse with greater  
personal COVID-19 impact

# Change in mental health from before the pandemic

## The impact of COVID-19 on mental health depended on personality characteristics.



Higher extroversion and conscientiousness, and lower neuroticism was protective.



During pandemic

Qualitative interviews with  
20 parent-child dyads

Neville et al. *J Pain*. 2021

## Temporality, mental health and pain

*At the beginning...I felt a correlation between when my stress would increase and how much the pain was bothering me. Usually, I'm very good at just pushing it to the side and just moving on with my day, but all of the sudden I'm stuck at home and there's nothing to move on with.*



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## Coping with pain during a global pandemic

*I mean for me I was distracting myself so, I haven't been able to do that as well. I don't hang out with my friends- it [pain] was getting bad and I just wanted to take my mind off of it and I couldn't really do that. Just frustrating cause I kind of lost my support system... I think it's been harder for me to deal with like a spike or flare*

*If anything, actually my pain's been a fair bit better, because I haven't been aggravated by moving around to go to a bunch of different places and everything.*

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## Impact on care

*I think that is something that's super important and that especially during a pandemic, these children that have so much engagement and involvement with community resources, hospital resources, and then to have that sort of gone, and just be expected for it to be delivered in an online or telephone or telehealth way is super unrealistic.*

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## Re-appraisal in the context of adolescent development and pandemic life

*I see COVID more as like a delay than a change. I feel like it won't change what'll happen. I feel like it just paused my life, stuck something, and I'm going to continue my life once it's over.*

*It's strange that you adapt, and you think you can't, and you can, and I think it probably showed, I'm stronger than I thought I was. . . it [the pandemic] made us stronger as a family unit, but it's um, it's had its challenges that's for sure, but, um, and we're still in it*



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**Improving access, delivery, and coordination of care**  
with a view to **reduce disparities** is a top  
patient-oriented priority for pediatric chronic pain.

**Virtual care is a necessity.**

*Birnie et al., 2019; <http://cmajopen.ca/content/7/4/E654.full>*

# Taking Action Together – Equitable and inclusive engagement



Canadian Foundation for **Healthcare Improvement**

Fondation canadienne pour **l'amélioration des services de santé**



CCKO  
Complex Care Kids Ontario



**Phase 1:** To identify virtual care solutions and create an evidence and gap map (EGM) to guide multisectoral stakeholders regarding virtual stepped care solutions for youth with pain and their families during the COVID-19 pandemic and beyond.

**Phase 2:** To identify recommendations for virtual care best practices for youth with pain and their families.

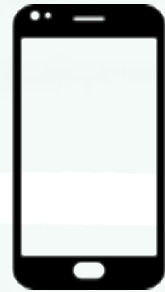
**Phase 3:** To ensure equity and inclusion in virtual care best practices to support vulnerable populations of youth with chronic pain (Black youth with sickle cell disease, Indigenous youth, youth with complex medical needs)

# Evidence and Gap Map of **Virtual Care Solutions** for Youth with Pain and their Families



Peer-reviewed literature

+



+

App stores (iOS & Android) & websites



Call for Innovations

Birnie et al., 2021 PAIN

# Evidence and Gap Map of **Virtual Care Solutions** for Youth with Pain and their Families



Birnie et al., 2021 PAIN

[www.partneringforpain.com/portfolio/virtual-care](http://www.partneringforpain.com/portfolio/virtual-care) **#PartneringForPain**  
**#PartenairesPourLaDouleur**

Partnering for Pain  
Shaping pain research & care for kids. *Shaping*

skip  
solutions for kids in pain  
pour la douleur chez les enfants

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CALGARY

PAIN & BC™

CIHR IRSC  
Canadian Institutes of Health Research  
Institut de recherche en santé

Canadian Foundation for Healthcare Improvement  
Fondation canadienne pour l'amélioration des services de santé

# Stepped Care Continuum

(complex needs; e.g., tertiary interdisciplinary)

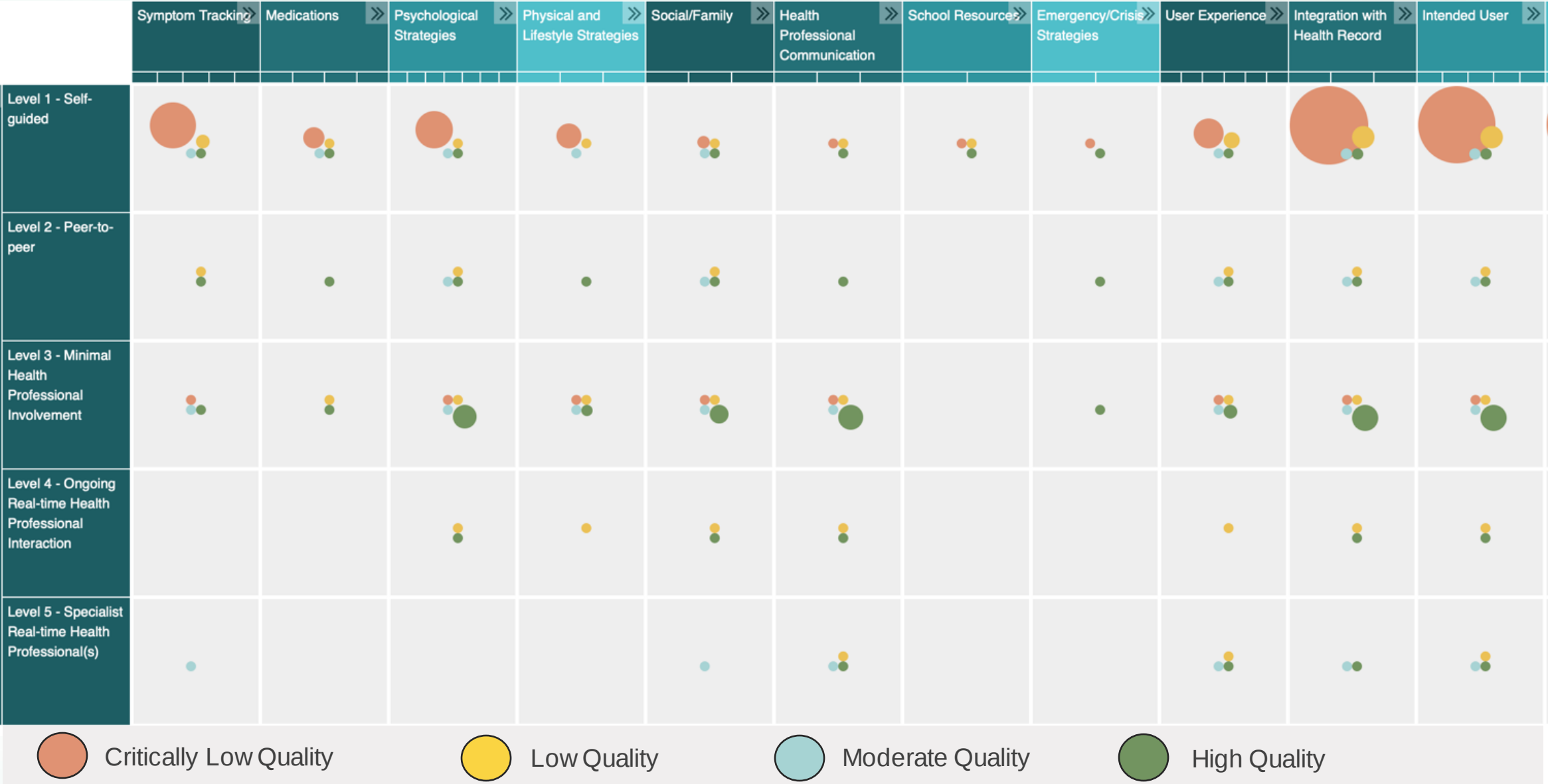
**Step 4:** Ongoing Real-Time Health Professional Interaction  
(high needs; e.g., online individual or group therapy)

**Step 3:** Minimal Health Professional Involvement  
(moderate needs; e.g., real-time workshop, health professional-assisted)

**Step 2:** Peer-to-Peer (low needs; e.g., real-time peer support)

**Step 1:** Self-Guided (whole population; e.g., apps, websites)

# Evidence and Gap Map of Virtual Care Solutions for Youth with Pain and their Families



# Take Aways

## Where is there evidence?

- Most virtual care solutions were widely applicable to youth with any chronic pain condition
- >100 self-guided apps and websites (level 1 stepped care)
- Apps report the most customizability
- Psychological strategies are numerous and highest quality evidence (mostly levels 1 and 3 stepped care)

## Where are the gaps?

- Most self-guided apps and websites lack scientific evidence (critically low or low quality of evidence)
- Lacking at higher levels of stepped care (levels 4 and 5).
- Rarely integrated into an electronic medical record or communication with health professionals.
- Moderate number engage parents, with very little peer or sibling support-
- Dearth addressing medication side effects and tracking, sleep, diet, substance use, school resources, information for teachers, and dealing with acute pain flares or crises (e.g., suicidality).
- <5% addressed web content accessibility

Birnie et al., 2021 PAIN

# Virtual care solutions

## ✓ OUR GOAL

To identify recommendations for virtual care for youth <18 years old with pain and their families, like using apps, websites, or therapy over video call.

<https://cihr-irsc.gc.ca/e/52051.html>

Birnie et al., 2021 PAIN REPORTS

Birnie et al, in press Healthcare Quarterly



# Best practices for virtual care for youth with pain and their families

## Leveraging for Access and Care

- can increase healthcare access in home or community (*rural or remote areas*)
- less travel and associated costs
- under-used (*e.g. for real-time symptom assessment, psychological treatment*)
- can increase positive healthcare experiences, reducing stigma, bias, and discrimination
- opportunity for culturally inclusive practice (*e.g. in a youth's own space*)
- acceptable, reasonable and effective

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## Improving Implementation

- freely available (*e.g., across telephone, apps, websites, videoconference*)
- training, terms of use, and guidelines for all users
- secure, encrypted, password protected platform
- developmentally appropriate for youth's abilities
- meet ethical standards of care
- transparent communication (*e.g., real vs. automated*)
- appointment time and duration honoured by all users
- clinical environments that are private with limited distraction

# Best practices for virtual care

## for youth with pain and their families

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### Selecting Best Platforms

- backed by science, user-friendly and acceptable to all users
- provide technical support
- involve all users in development of virtual care platform
- meet accessibility standards and is customizable
- use multimedia content
- integrate peer support
- facilitate medical education for families
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## Our knowledge and momentum is building

*but there is still  
work to be done...*

- standardized guidelines for implementation and evaluation
- confirm effectiveness for concerns identified by youth
- increasing equity (*e.g., access to Internet and technology*)
- how to integrate all aspects of care (*e.g., physical exam or manual therapies*)
- strategies to build and maintain the therapeutic relationship
- strategies to enhance engagement
- integration into electronic medical record
- shared decision-making between families and healthcare professionals (*for in-person vs. virtual care*)

# Acknowledgments & Gratitude



## Partnering for Pain

Shaping pain research & care for kids, together.



### Researchers & Health Professionals

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Christine Harris  
Jenna Swidrovich  
Frank Gavin



Canadian Foundation for **Healthcare Improvement**

Fondation canadienne pour **l'amélioration des services de santé**

[kathryn.birnie@ucalgary.ca](mailto:kathryn.birnie@ucalgary.ca)



# Thank you!

@katebirnie

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