

WSAVA GLOBAL PAIN SURVEY

Cover letter (on WSAVA letter head)

Dear Colleague,

As veterinarians, our training is focused on ensuring the health and well-being of the animals we treat. The occurrence of pain in our patients, whether due to surgical, medical, cancer, or chronic degenerative disease reasons, is common yet treatment doesn't meet need. While all veterinarians have the power to diagnose pain, our ability to effectively treat may be hampered by various factors that include current attitudes (both veterinary and animal owner), available products, and associated costs. The World Small Animal Veterinary Association is dedicated to the advancement of small animal care and we primarily accomplish this by generating disease or issue-specific guidance documents that form the foundation for much of our Continuing Education Programme, whether implemented regionally or globally through our annual Congress. The Global Pain Council was struck to narrow the gap between pain occurrence and treatment through the development of pain assessment and treatment guidelines, and their broader dissemination through education. To be achieve this goal, the GPC is asking for your assistance by to filling out the attached questionnaire, which will be a tremendous help to the GPC to achieve its goals to the betterment of small animal care globally.

For further information on the WSAVA and the GPC, visit www.wsava.org

If you have any questions regarding the survey, please contact the WSAVA Secretariat at wsavasecretariat@gmail.com

The completes survey can either be submitted electronically to the WSAVA Secretariat or via fax at +1-905-627-8425.

Thank you for your contribution to the betterment of small animal care globally!

Regards,

Professor Karol Mathews DVM, DVSc, DACVECC
Cahir, WSAVA Global Pain Council

WSAVA GLOBAL PAIN SURVEY

Thank you for taking the time to participate in the World Small Animal Veterinary Association global pain survey.

We ask that you select an individual to provide a single response that is representative of your entire country and/or association as the intent is to generate aggregate and not individual use data.

Your responses will be important in assessing and prioritizing educational needs and lobbying efforts for the betterment of small animal veterinary care globally.

Results of this survey will be published on the WSAVA website (www.wsava.org) once complete and a copy will be sent to all those who respond.

The survey is divided into 3 parts:

- Respondent information
- General information on pain assessment and treatment
- Specific information on various pain treatment modalities

If you have any questions regarding the survey, please contact the WSAVA Secretariat at wsavasecretariat@gmail.com

[comments specific to the actual survey program, if being done online? – e.g., can stop anytime, etc]

Respondent information:

1. Name and degrees
2. Address and affiliation (e.g., country, association, etc)
3. Contact information
 - 3.1. Phone
 - 3.2. Fax
 - 3.3. E-mail
4. Can we contact you if further information is required?
 - 4.1. Alternate contact:
5. National association a member of WSAVA?
 - 5.1. If not, would you like to receive information on membership?

General information on pain assessment and treatment:

1. Approximately how many veterinarians in your country/association?
 - 1.1. How many are primarily involved in small animal care?
2. Please list the national or regional associations involved in small animal veterinary continuing education (please list)
3. To what extent is there recognition of the occurrence and need to treat pain in animals by veterinarians? (choices: choose between 1 and 5 where 5 represents high recognition and 1 represents poor recognition)
 - 3.1. By animal owners? (choices: choose between 1 and 5 where 5 represents high recognition and 1 represents poor recognition)
4. What general issues interfere with the treatment of pain (click all that apply):
 - lack of developed companion animal care options
 - lack of available products
 - regulatory restrictions on product use
 - lack of product use information
 - fear of adverse effects
 - lack of recognition of the occurrence of pain
 - lack of recognition about the consequences of unmanaged pain
 - cost
 - other (open box for response)
5. Are there regulations governing the availability and use of pharmaceuticals, dictating only licensed products or restricting [e.g., controlled substances, such as opioids] product use? Yes/no
 - 5.1. If so, briefly describe (open box for response)
6. Are there entrenched attitudes that restrict pain treatment: in veterinarians? In pet owners? If so, briefly describe.
7. Please rank use from greatest (1) to lowest (10) use of the following pain management categories:
 - Opioids/narcotics
 - Non-steroidal antiinflammatories
 - Local anesthetics
 - Alpha-2 agonists
 - Dissociatives and anesthetics
 - Integrative modalities (e.g., acupuncture, etc)
 - Neutraceuticals
 - Adjunctive pharmaceutical modalities

Specific information on various pain treatment modalities:

1. Opioids/narcotics (e.g., morphine, codeine, hydromorphone, oxymorphone, etc)

1.1. Are opioids available for medical use in your country: yes/no

1.1.1. If yes – products licensed for human use: yes/no

1.1.1.1. If yes, select all that apply:

- Alfentanil
- Butorphanol
- Buprenorphine
- Fentanyl
- Hydromorphone
- Meperidine
- Methadone
- Morphine
- Nalbuphine
- Oxymorphone
- Pantazocine
- Remifentanil
- Sufentanil

1.1.2. If yes – products licensed for veterinary use: yes/no

1.1.2.1. If yes, select all that apply

- Alfentanil
- Butorphanol
- Buprenorphine
- Fentanyl
- Hydromorphone
- Meperidine
- Methadone
- Morphine
- Nalbuphine
- Oxymorphone
- Pantazocine
- Remifentanil
- Sufentanil

1.1.2.2. If no but human licensed products available:

- do veterinarians have the legal ability to use for patient treatment: yes/no
- are they readily accessible to veterinarians: yes/no
 - if no, why (open box for response)

1.2. If opioids available for use, are reversal agents available for use? Yes/no

1.2.1. If yes, select all that apply:

- Naloxone
- Naltexone

1.3. If opioids available for use, for which purpose are they commonly used (please select all that apply)?

- Peri-operative analgesia

- Sedation
- Acute traumatic pain
- Chronic pain (e.g., osteoarthritis)
- Cancer pain
- Medical pain

1.4. Do any of these factors affect veterinary use of opioids for veterinary medicine in your country (please select all that apply)?

- Concerns over safety
- Concerns over efficacy
- Knowledge of use protocols
- Cost
- Regulatory requirements (e.g., storage, record keeping, etc)
- Other (open box for response)

1.5. Additional comments welcome (open box for response)

2. **Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs; e.g., ASA, meloxicam, etc)**

2.1. Are NSAIDs available for medical use in your country: yes/no

2.1.1. If yes – products licensed for human use: yes/no

2.1.1.1. If yes, select all that apply:

- Acetaminophen
- ASA
- Diclofenac
- Ibuprofen
- Indomethacin
- Ketoprofen
- Ketorolac
- Meloxicam
- Naprocin
- Piroxicam

2.1.2. If yes – products licensed for veterinary use: yes/no

2.1.2.1. If yes, select all that apply

- Carprofen
- Deracoxib
- Dipyron
- Etodalac
- Firocoxib
- Flunixin
- Ketoprofen
- Phenylbutazone
- Robenacoxib
- Mavacoxib
- Tepoxalin

2.1.2.2. If no but human licensed products available:

- do veterinarians have the legal ability to use for patient treatment: yes/no
- are they readily accessible to veterinarians: yes/no

- if no, why (open box for response)
- 2.2. If NSAIDs available for use, for which purpose are they commonly used (please select all that apply)?
 - Peri-operative analgesia
 - Acute traumatic pain
 - Chronic pain (e.g., osteoarthritis)
 - Cancer pain
 - Medical pain
- 2.3. Do any of these factors affect veterinary use of NSAIDs for veterinary medicine in your country (please select all that apply)?
 - Concerns over safety
 - Concerns over efficacy
 - Knowledge of use protocols
 - Cost
 - Regulatory requirements (e.g., storage, record keeping, etc)
 - Other (open box for response)
- 2.4. Additional comments welcome (open box for response)

3. **Local anesthetics** (e.g., lidocaine, etc)

3.1. Are local anesthetics available for medical use in your country: yes/no

3.1.1. If yes – products licensed for human use: yes/no

3.1.1.1. If yes, select all that apply:

- Articaine
- Bupivacaine
- Lidocaine
- Lidocaine patch
- Mepivacaine
- Procaine
- Ropivacaine
- Tetracaine

3.1.2. If yes – products licensed for veterinary use: yes/no

3.1.2.1. If yes, select all that apply

- Articaine
- Bupivacaine
- Lidocaine
- Lidocaine patch
- Mepivacaine
- Procaine
- Ropivacaine
- Tetracaine

3.1.2.2. If no but human licensed products available:

- do veterinarians have the legal ability to use for patient treatment: yes/no
- are they readily accessible to veterinarians: yes/no
 - if no, why (open box for response)

3.2. If local anesthetics are available for use, for which purpose are they commonly used (please select all that apply)?

- Peri-operative analgesia
- Acute traumatic pain
- Chronic pain (e.g., osteoarthritis)
- Cancer pain
- Medical pain

3.3. Do any of these factors affect veterinary use of local anesthetics for veterinary medicine in your country (please select all that apply)?

- Concerns over safety
- Concerns over efficacy
- Knowledge of use protocols
- Cost
- Regulatory requirements (e.g., storage, record keeping, etc)
- Other (open box for response)

3.4. Additional comments welcome (open box for response)

4. **Alpha-2 agonists** (e.g., medetomidine, xylazine, etc)

4.1. Are alpha-2 agonists available for medical use in your country: yes/no

4.1.1. If yes – products licensed for human use: yes/no

4.1.1.1. If yes, select all that apply:

- Clonidine
- Detomidine
- Dexmedetomidine
- Medetomidien
- Romifidine
- Xylazine

4.1.2. If yes – products licensed for veterinary use: yes/no

4.1.2.1. If yes, select all that apply

- Clonidine
- Detomidine
- Dexmedetomidine
- Medetomidien
- Romifidine
- Xylazine

4.1.2.2. If no but human licensed products available:

- do veterinarians have the legal ability to use for patient treatment: yes/no
- are they readily accessible to veterinarians: yes/no
 - if no, why (open box for response)

4.2. If alpha-2 agonists are available for use, are reversal agents available for use? Yes/no

4.2.1. If yes, select all that apply:

- Atepamezole
- Tolazoline
- Yohimbine

4.3. If alpha-2 agonists are available for use, for which purpose are they commonly used (please select all that apply)?

- Peri-operative analgesia
- Sedation
- Acute traumatic pain
- Chronic pain (e.g., osteoarthritis)
- Cancer pain
- Medical pain

4.4. Do any of these factors affect veterinary use of alpha-2 agonists for veterinary medicine in your country (please select all that apply)?

- Concerns over safety
- Concerns over efficacy
- Knowledge of use protocols
- Cost
- Regulatory requirements (e.g., storage, record keeping, etc)
- Other (open box for response)

4.5. Additional comments welcome (open box for response)

5. **Dissociatives and anesthetics** (e.g., isoflurane, ketamine, , pentobarbital, etc)

5.1. Are dissociatives and anesthetics available for medical use in your country: yes/no

5.1.1. If yes – products licensed for human use: yes/no

5.1.1.1. If yes, select all that apply:

- Alfaxan
- Benzodiazepines
- Etomidate
- Halothane
- Isoflurane
- Ketamine
- Pentothal
- Propofol
- Thiopental/thiamylol
- Tiletamine-zolazepam

5.1.2. If yes – products licensed for veterinary use: yes/no

5.1.2.1. If yes, select all that apply

- Alfaxan
- Benzodiazepines
- Etomidate
- Halothane
- Isoflurane
- Ketamine
- Pentothal
- Propofol
- Thiopental/thiamylol
- Tiletamine-zolazepam

5.1.2.2. If no but human licensed products available:

- do veterinarians have the legal ability to use for patient treatment: yes/no
- are they readily accessible to veterinarians: yes/no

- if no, why (open box for response)
- 5.2. If dissociatives and anesthetics are available for use, for which purpose are they commonly used (please select all that apply)?
 - Peri-operative analgesia
 - Sedation
 - Acute traumatic pain
 - Chronic pain (e.g., osteoarthritis)
 - Cancer pain
 - Medical pain
- 5.3. Do any of these factors affect veterinary use of dissociatives and anesthetics for veterinary medicine in your country (please select all that apply)?
 - Concerns over safety
 - Concerns over efficacy
 - Knowledge of use protocols
 - Cost
 - Regulatory requirements (e.g., storage, record keeping, etc)
 - Other (open box for response)
- 5.4. Additional comments welcome (open box for response)

6. Integrative modalities

- 6.1. Are integrative modalities available for medical use in your country: yes/no
 - 6.1.1. If yes – modalities (select all that apply):
 - Acupuncture
 - Chiropractic
 - Electrical stimulation
 - Physical therapy
 - Shock wave therapy
 - Therapeutic laser
 - Therapeutic ultrasound
 - Other (open box for response)
- 6.2. If integrative modalities are available for use, for which purpose are they commonly used (please select all that apply)?
 - Peri-operative analgesia
 - Acute traumatic pain
 - Chronic pain (e.g., osteoarthritis)
 - Cancer pain
 - Medical pain
- 6.3. Do any of these factors affect veterinary use of integrative modalities for veterinary medicine in your country (please select all that apply)?
 - Concerns over safety
 - Concerns over efficacy
 - Knowledge of use protocols
 - Cost
 - Regulatory requirements (e.g., storage, record keeping, etc)
 - Other (open box for response)
- 6.4. Additional comments welcome (open box for response)

7. Nutraceuticals

7.1. Are nutraceuticals available for medical use in your country: yes/no

7.1.1. If yes – modalities (select all that apply):

- Avocado-soy unsaponifiables
- Glucosamine
- Green-lipped mussels
- Herbal remedies
- Medical diets
- Microlactin
- Omega-3 fatty acids
- Vitamin C
- Other (open box for response)

7.2. If nutraceuticals are available for use, for which purpose are they commonly used (please select all that apply)?

- Peri-operative analgesia
- Acute traumatic pain
- Chronic pain (e.g., osteoarthritis)
- Cancer pain
- Medical pain

7.3. Do any of these factors affect veterinary use of nutraceuticals for veterinary medicine in your country (please select all that apply)?

- Concerns over safety
- Concerns over efficacy
- Knowledge of use protocols
- Cost
- Regulatory requirements (e.g., storage, record keeping, etc)
- Other (open box for response)

7.4. Additional comments welcome (open box for response)

8. Adjunctive pharmaceutical therapies

8.1. Are adjunctive pharmaceutical therapies available for medical use in your country: yes/no

8.1.1. If yes – products licensed for human use: yes/no

8.1.1.1. If yes, select all that apply:

- Amantadine
- Gabapentin
- Glucocorticoids (e.g., dexamethasone, prednisone, etc)
- Muscle relaxants (e.g., methocarbamol, etc)
- Pregabalin
- Tricyclic antidepressants (amitriptyline, etc)
- Other (open box for response)

8.1.2. If yes – products licensed for veterinary use: yes/no

8.1.2.1. If yes, select all that apply

- Amantadine
- Gabapentin
- Glucocorticoids (e.g., dexamethasone, prednisone, etc)

- Muscle relaxants (e.g., methocarbamol, etc)
- Pregabalin
- Tricyclic antidepressants (amitriptyline, etc)
- Other (open box for response)

8.1.2.2. If no but human licensed products available:

- do veterinarians have the legal ability to use for patient treatment: yes/no
- are they readily accessible to veterinarians: yes/no
 - if no, why (open box for response)

8.2. If adjunctive pharmaceutical therapies are available for use, for which purpose are they commonly used (please select all that apply)?

- Peri-operative analgesia
- Sedation
- Acute traumatic pain
- Chronic pain (e.g., osteoarthritis)
- Cancer pain
- Medical pain

8.3. Do any of these factors affect veterinary use of adjunctive pharmaceutical therapies for veterinary medicine in your country (please select all that apply)?

- Concerns over safety
- Concerns over efficacy
- Knowledge of use protocols
- Cost
- Regulatory requirements (e.g., storage, record keeping, etc)
- Other (open box for response)

8.4. Additional comments welcome (open box for response)

9. Humane Euthanasia

9.1. Which of the following methods are available for humane euthanasia

- Carbon monoxide
- Gun shot
- Pentobarbital
- Potassium chloride
- Other (open box for response)

9.2. Which of the following methods is the most commonly used

- Carbon monoxide
- Gun shot
- Pentobarbital
- Potassium chloride
- Other (open box for response)

9.3. Do any of these factors affect veterinary use of adjunctive pharmaceutical therapies for veterinary medicine in your country (please select all that apply)?

- Concerns over safety
- Concerns over efficacy
- Knowledge of use protocols
- Cost

- Regulatory requirements (e.g., storage, record keeping, etc)
- Other (open box for response)

9.4. Additional comments welcome (open box for response)