Pacing Yourself to Increase Valued Activities

When people first injure themselves pain serves as a signal that harm has been caused to the body. The natural and healthy response is to stop doing whatever is causing the pain (e.g., walking on a sprained ankle, lifting with a strained back). In this case, harm is being done to the body and the body's warning system (pain) is working properly. However, with chronic pain, healing has usually occurred but pain remains. Thus, the body's warning system is no longer working properly. In other words, the pain no longer indicates harm is being done to the body. Using the body in moderate physical activity, even if pain occurs, is not harmful.

People with chronic pain are often very inactive during episodes of severe pain. Through the course of the natural pain cycle, they eventually experience some pain relief. In response to this decreased pain, people start to feel better and then often try to make up for all the things they were unable to do during the severe pain episode. Unfortunately, people in this situation often overdo something and end up hurting themselves worse. Since their body has lost strength and endurance during these extended periods of inactivity, even resumption of normal life activity can result in increased pain. As a result, a cyclical pattern of 'under-doing' it followed by 'overdoing' it is created. Moderating, or "pacing" activities enables pain patients to break this cycle.

How to pace

- ◆Stop or change an activity when your pain level goes two points (on a 10 point scale) above your normal pain level.
- ◆Do something less active until your pain returns to your normal level.
- ◆If this rule is followed throughout the day, then pain will be no worse at the end of the day then at the beginning.

What to expect when pacing

- •It will be challenging to learn the right combinations of up and down times. You may find it works best to tackle small portions of your daily routine at a time rather than changing your entire day at once. Start with activities that are most important to you or that increased pain causes the greatest challenge to you.
- Avoiding over activity that can result in severe pain episodes and longer downtimes will increase your success at engaging in effective pacing.
- •Expect to reassess your pacing plan on a regular basis (increasing uptime and decreasing downtime as appropriate). When you first start pacing, you may find that your uptimes are shorter than you would like and your down times are longer than you would like. What you should find is that your uptimes gradually increase and your downtimes gradually decrease.
- •Setting realistic goals for yourself may help keep you from getting frustrated and disappointed with the slow rate of improvement as you gradually recondition your body.













Rank the following areas of your life from 1 to 6 (with1 being the most important and 6 the least important).

Important Areas Life		
General Area	Value Ranking	
Marriage/Significant Other Relationship		
Enjoyable or Relaxing Activities		
Spirituality		
Personal Improvement		
Work		
Relationships With Immediate or Extended Family		
Other:		
Other:		
Other:		

Goal Setting Example

Making a Behavioral Health Plan for Valued Activities		
Steps	Plan	
1. What is the valued activity (be specific)?	Reading a book	
2. How many times a week do you want to do this activity?	3 Times	
3. Where will you do the activity?	In the living room	
4. When will you do the activity (day of the week and time)?	Tuesday, Wednesday, Saturday at 7pm	
5. How long will you do the activity?	30 minutes	
6. Anything that might stop you from completing your plan?	TV too loud on Saturday	
7. If yes to #6, can you change part of your plan so that you are more likely to complete it. If so what needs to change?	Read in bedroom on Saturday	

Potential Valued Activities

Review items below and see if you can find valued activities that are in your top two important areas that you would like to start doing or use the list below to help you think of other things you would like to start doing.

Listening to music	Driving	Complimenting or praising someone
Taking a walk	Being with animals	Going to a "drive in"
Knitting/sewing	Going to social/church functions	Thinking about people I like
Playing golf	Making snacks	Being with my parents
Fishing	Skiing	Having daydreams
Reading stories, novels, poems	Being in a city	Kicking leaves, sand, pebbles
Playing with the kids	Making food or crafts to give away	Playing lawn sports
Talking on the phone	Playing pool or billiards	Going to school reunions
Writing a letter	Being with grandchildren	Seeing famous people
Cleaning the house	Playing chess or checkers	Kissing
Straightening the office	Putting on makeup, fixing hair	Being alone
Playing cards	Visiting people who are	Cooking meals
Painting	sick/isolated	Budgeting my time
Playing tennis	Watching wild animals	Doing "odd jobs" around home
Gardening	Gardening, landscaping, yard work	Being at a family get-together
Doing a crossword	Sitting in the sun	Giving a party or get-together
Watching a movie	Just sitting and thinking	Washing my hair
Going to church	Talking about philosophy or religion	Coaching someone
Visiting friends	Listing to the sounds of nature	Using cologne, perfume, aftershave
Playing board games	Dating to the sounds of fatters	Talking about old times
Going out to eat	Having a lively talk	Having peace and quiet
Dancing	Listening to the radio	Visiting friends
Woodworking	Having friends come to visit	Writing in a diary
Exercising	Giving gifts	Saying prayers
Going for a drive	Going to school/government meetings	Giving massages or backrubs
Riding a bike	Getting massages or backrubs	Meditating or doing yoga
Swimming	Getting letters, cards, or notes	Talking with people on the job
Playing an instrument	Watching the sky, clouds, or a storm	Being relaxed
Camping	Going on outings (park, picnic, BBQ)	Reading the newspaper
Bird watching	Buying something for family	Walking barefoot
Going to a sports event	Gathering natural objects	Playing Frisbee or catch
Shopping	Helping someone	Doing housework or laundry
Working with computer	Working on my finances	Being with my roommate
Daydreaming	Being in the mountains	Talking about sex
Singing	Hearing jokes	Going to a barber or beautician
Watching t.v.	Talking about my children/grandkids	Going to the library
Ceramics	Meeting someone new	Preparing a new or special food
Photography	Eating good meals	Watching people
Being in the country	Improving my health	Building or watching a fire
Talking about sports	Wrestling or boxing	Confessing or apologizing
Going to a concert	Organizing a closet	Having coffee or tea
Planning trips or vacations	Hunting or shooting	Going to auctions/garage sales
Buying things for myself	Playing in a musical group	Playing with pets
Being at the beach	Hiking	Organizing my kitchen
Reading the scriptures	Going to a museum	Visiting a pet store
Rearranging/redecorating house	Writing papers, essays, poems	visiting a per store
Breathing clean air	Fishing	Othors
Working on machines	Doing a job well	Others:
Playing cards	Loaning something	
Laughing	Pleasing employers or teachers	
Shaving	Counseling someone	
Having lunch with friends	Going to a health club or sauna	
Taking a bath or shower	Learning to do something new	

Goal Setting Worksheet

Making a Behavioral Health Plan for Valued Activities		
Steps	Plan	
1. What is the valued activity (be specific)?		
2. How many times a week do you want to do this activity?		
3. Where will you do the activity?		
4. When will you do the activity (day of the week and time)?		
5. How long will you do the activity?		
6. Anything that might stop you from completing your plan?		
7. If yes to #6, can you change part of your plan so that you are more likely to complete it. If so what needs to change?		