



Revised Neurophysiology of Pain Questionnaire		T	F	U
1	It is possible to have pain and not know about it.			
2	When part of your body is injured, special pain receptors convey the pain message to your brain.			
3	Pain only occurs when you are injured or at risk of being injured.			
4	When you are injured, special receptors convey the danger message to your spinal cord.			
5	Special nerves in your spinal cord convey 'danger' messages to your brain.			
6	Nerves adapt by increasing their resting level of excitement.			
7	Chronic pain means that an injury hasn't healed properly.			
8	The body tells the brain when it is in pain.			
9	Nerves adapt by making ion channels stay open longer.			
10	Descending neurons are always inhibitory.			
11	Pain occurs whenever you are injured.			
12	When you injure yourself, the environment that you are in will not affect the amount of pain you experience, as long as the injury is exactly the same.			
13	The brain decides when you will experience pain.			

Answers

Item		T	F	U
1	It is possible to have pain and not know about it.		#	
2	When part of your body is injured, special pain receptors convey the pain message to your brain.		#	
3	Pain only occurs when you are injured or at risk of being injured.		#	
4	Special nerves in your spinal cord convey 'danger' messages to your brain.	#		
5	When you are injured, special receptors convey the danger message to your spinal cord.	#		
6	Nerves adapt by increasing their resting level of excitement.	#		
7	Chronic pain means that an injury hasn't healed properly.		#	
8	The body tells the brain when it is in pain.		#	
9	Nerves adapt by making ion channels stay open longer.	#		
10	Descending neurons are always inhibitory.		#	
11	Pain occurs whenever you are injured.		#	
12	When you injure yourself, the environment that you are in will not affect the amount of pain you experience, as long as the injury is exactly the same.		#	
13	The brain decides when you will experience pain.	#		