Patient Information

CADD®-Solis
Ambulatory Infusion System

Version 3.0 or higher
What is pain?
Pain is an unpleasant physical and/or emotional sensation. You first become aware of pain as your nerves send the message to your brain that something is wrong. Experiencing pain can be unpleasant and frightening. The more you know about pain and how you can help relieve it, the less frightening your pain experience will be.

Why is pain management important?
Pain can make it difficult to breathe deeply and to walk as often as you should for healing. Pain can also cause physical stress, anxiety, fear and a feeling of hopelessness.

It is important to treat your pain before it becomes severe. Pain that is well managed allows you to do what you need to do to heal more quickly. Even though it is often not possible to take pain away completely, it is possible to reduce your pain so that you can be reasonably comfortable.

Pain medication can be given in many different ways. Your pain medication is being given through the route marked below:

- **IV (Intravenous)** pain medication is given through a small plastic tube, or catheter, directly into your vein.
- **Epidural** pain medication or anesthetics are given through a catheter into your epidural space, an area in the spine where the medication will bathe the nerves that are involved with sensing your pain.
- **Peripheral nerve block** pain medication or anesthetics are given through a catheter usually in an area directly around the nerves that are involved with sensing your pain.
- **Subcutaneous** pain medication is given through a tiny catheter or needle just under your skin in the fatty tissues, which is then slowly absorbed by your body.

You are the “Pain Expert”

There are no tests that measure the intensity of your pain. Only you can tell your healthcare team how much pain you are having.

Many hospitals use a pain scale (0-10) to help patients communicate their level of pain. Zero (0) means no pain, while ten (10) means the worst pain you could ever imagine. Talk with your healthcare team to get specific details about how to rate or describe your pain to them.

What is “PCA” and “PCEA”?

PCA stands for Patient-Controlled Analgesia. PCEA stands for Patient-Controlled Epidural Analgesia. With PCA/PCEA therapy a computer controlled pump delivers precise amounts of pain medication programmed to your specific needs. When your pain increases, the pump can deliver medication continuously and/or intermittently when you press a dose button on a cord connected to the pump.
The pump is programmed by your healthcare team with appropriate settings including the dose of medication, the minimum time interval between doses, and the maximum doses allowed.

Using the CADD®-Solis infusion system for PCA

The CADD®-Solis infusion system for pain management is intended to be easy and effective. The CADD®-Solis ambulatory infusion pump can be programmed to deliver many kinds of pain medication your doctor orders through any of these routes: IV, epidural, peripheral nerve block, or subcutaneous. The pump can also be programmed to deliver the pain medication in several different ways to provide you with appropriate pain management.

- **PCA/PCEA dose only:** You receive pain medication only when you press the PCA dose button on the pump or on the remote dose cord.

- **Continuous only:** You receive pain medication continuously in small amounts. You will not have a remote dose cord and the PCA dose button on the pump will not function.

- **PCA/PCEA dose + Continuous:** You receive pain medication continuously and you can press the PCA dose button on the pump or on the remote dose cord when you have additional “break-through” pain and prior to painful activities such as walking, coughing, deep breathing or dressing changes.

- **PCA/PCEA dose + Intermittent Bolus:** You receive pain medication at intervals and you can press the PCA/PCEA dose button on the pump or on the remote dose cord when you have additional “breakthrough” pain.

Requesting a PCA/PCEA dose

To request a PCA/PCEA dose of medication, press and then release button on the remote dose cord or the PCA/PCEA dose button on the pump. The pump lets you know that you are going to get a dose by sounding several beeps, and a message displays on the pump screen. The blinking green light on the remote dose cord becomes steady for a moment until the pump starts to deliver the dose and then it turns off.

It’s that simple. If a remote dose cord is not attached, press the PCA/PCEA dose button on the keypad.

The pump has a “lockout” time limit that your healthcare team programs so you do not receive too much pain medication. If you request a dose too soon, the pump will not deliver a dose and you will not hear any beeping sounds. When this happens, just wait a few minutes and try again.

This “lockout” safety feature allows you the freedom to just push the PCA/PCEA dose button when you are in pain. You don’t have to watch the clock; the CADD®-Solis infusion pump measures the time between available doses for you. There is also a green light on the remote dose cord that blinks whenever the “lockout” time is over and another dose can be given.
What does it mean when my CADD®-Solis infusion pump alarms?

The CADD®-Solis infusion pump has several alarms that will sound when the pump needs to be checked by a member of your healthcare team. Call a member of your healthcare team right away to help avoid delays in your pain management therapy.

Take control of your pain management

Remember, you have the right to receive information about your pain management and to have your pain treated appropriately. Your responsibility is to talk with your healthcare team about your pain and your concerns.

If your pain is not being adequately relieved, speak to a member of your healthcare team so that your prescription can be reviewed. If your pain management is difficult or complex, there are pain specialists that may be available to see you and assist your healthcare team with your pain management.