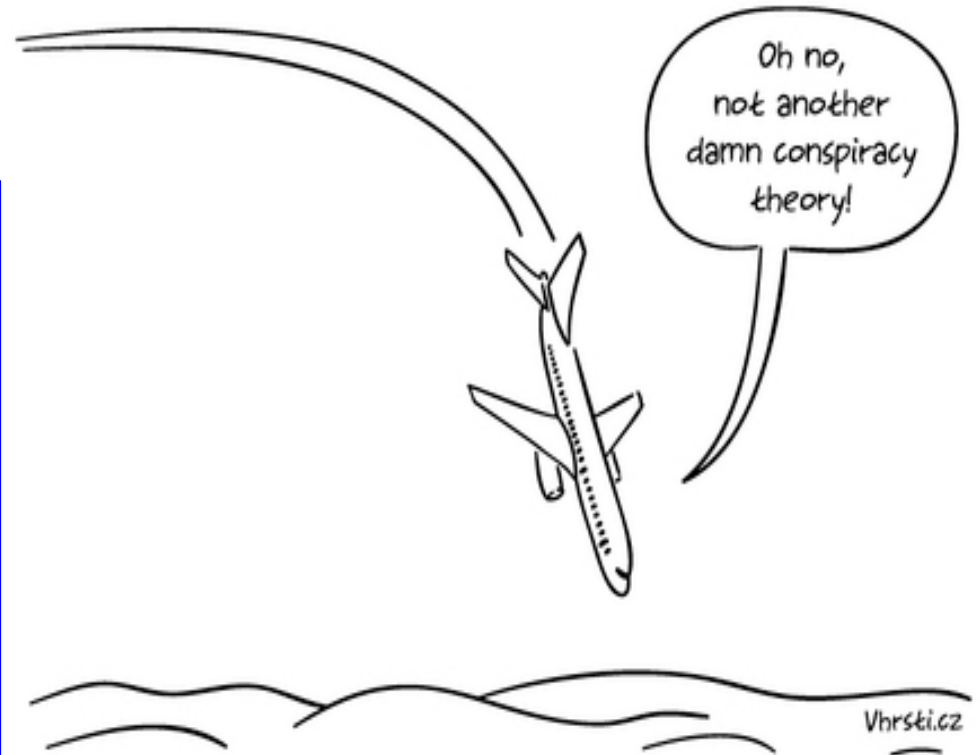




**“What do we expect from policy makers?
The French example in 2017 presidential election”**



***Prof Serge Perrot,
Cochin University Hospital,
INSERM U 987 Paris
President of French Pain Society***



The context

In 2017, in France, presidential election represents a perfect opportunity to promote a new policy of pain.

In this line, we have prepared a position paper on pain in France, and ask all candidates to follow our 7 propositions on pain

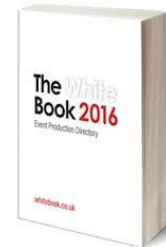


Different steps



- Article from french pain society in national journal
- Position paper for policy makers
- Meetings with candidates
- Elections
- White book on pain
- Parliament meetings

Le Monde



1-Maintain specialized Pain Centers that have been established over the past 15 years and have demonstrated their effectiveness

- In this context, priority should be given to preserving the positions of pain physicians, nurses and psychologists, and ensuring the sustainability of the funding obtained.
- Develop new specialized structures to meet growing needs.



2-Strengthen the training of health professionals in the management of pain:

- Recognize pain medicine as a genuine specialty and create an academic discipline of pain medicine, with postgraduate training in specialty medicine.
- Develop pain education in nursing, psychology, physiotherapy, and train dedicated professionals.



3-Valuing the care pathway for patients with chronic pain

- Pain, and especially chronic pain, is a real disease that warrants multi-professional care coordination in the city, in the hospital and in between.



4-Improve pain management in emergency and outpatient settings



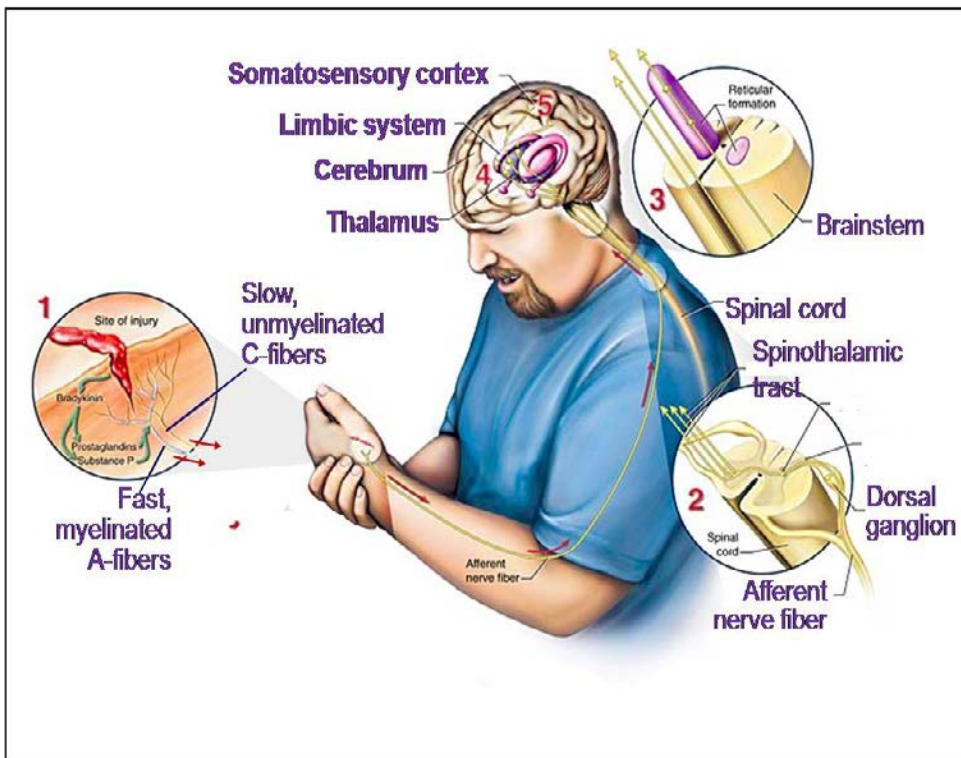
- In particular, it is necessary to ensure that the management of pain is integrated into the new healthcare system organization, which is undergoing major changes today, in particular the ambulatory shift.

5-Develop pain prevention campaigns at workplace, in surgery setting or during care procedures

- Better prevention of chronic pain and its impact by proposing early detection and management of chronic factors, as well as prevention plans at workplace.



6-Develop recognition and support for non-drug and complementary approaches to pain



7-Improve pain management for the most vulnerable populations

- In particular, there is a need to improve the management of pain in mental pathology in psychiatric institutions as well as for the elderly population.



Conclusion



- Fight against pain should represent the bases of medicine and care in the 21st century
- Implementation of 7 measures will make the ambition of making it a priority for health policy.
- It is the duty of our future leaders to write a new chapter of pain management
- We should help them to develop a medicine that is accessible to all, democratic and ethical, and of great quality, represented by pain management.