"Special Needs by Placebo"
Programme to Advise, Normalize And

Control its European Administration











ASSIGNED TASK

To expose the project

To inspire colleagues to undertake a similar experience

What inspired PANACEA

The General Context

The Needs of the General Context

Placebo and Nocebo

How PANACEA has developed over time

What and Where are the "Special" Needs

How to meet the "Special" Needs

Partnership, Associate Partners

Lesson Learned

PANACEA today

Logical framework

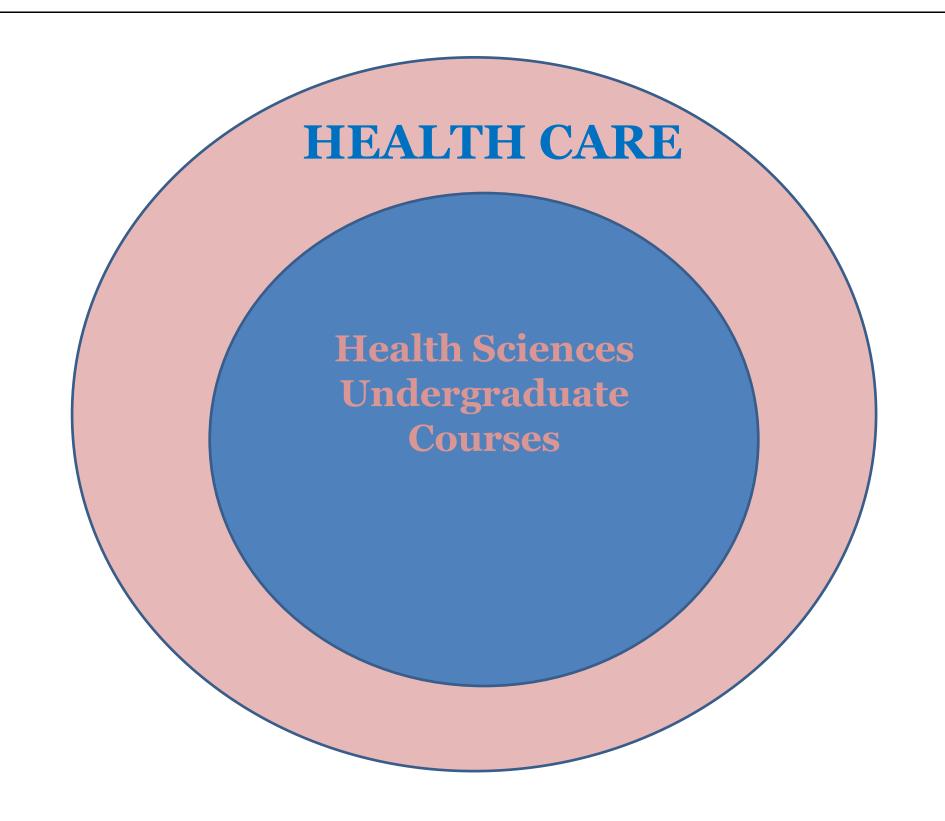
Meets the Needs

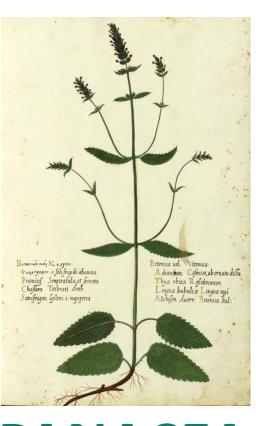






The General Context









The Needs of the General Context

Practice Need on Health-Care



• Educational Need of health sciences undergraduate students



AMEE GUIDE

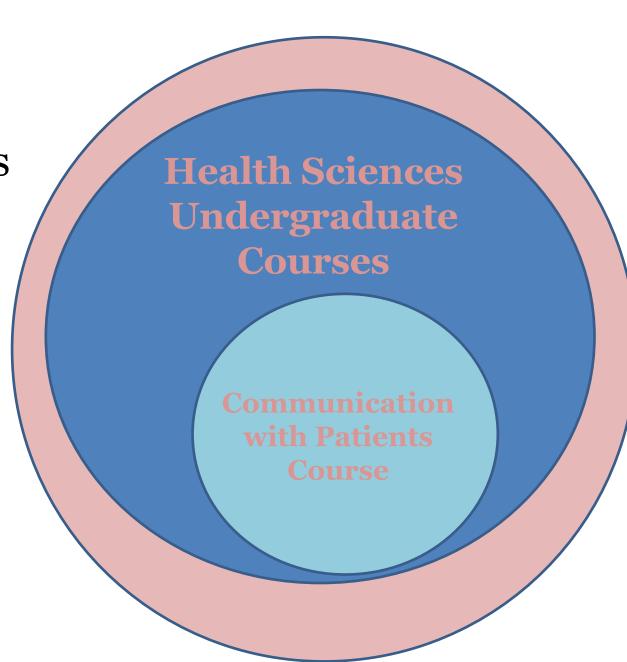
Communication skills: An essential component of medical curricula. Part I: Assessment of clinical communication: AMEE Guide No. 51¹

ANITA LAIDLAW¹ & JO HART²

¹University of St Andrews, UK, ²University of Manchester, UK

Bringing attention on

- communication as an essential tool in taking care
- communication as something able to affect the effectiveness of therapy

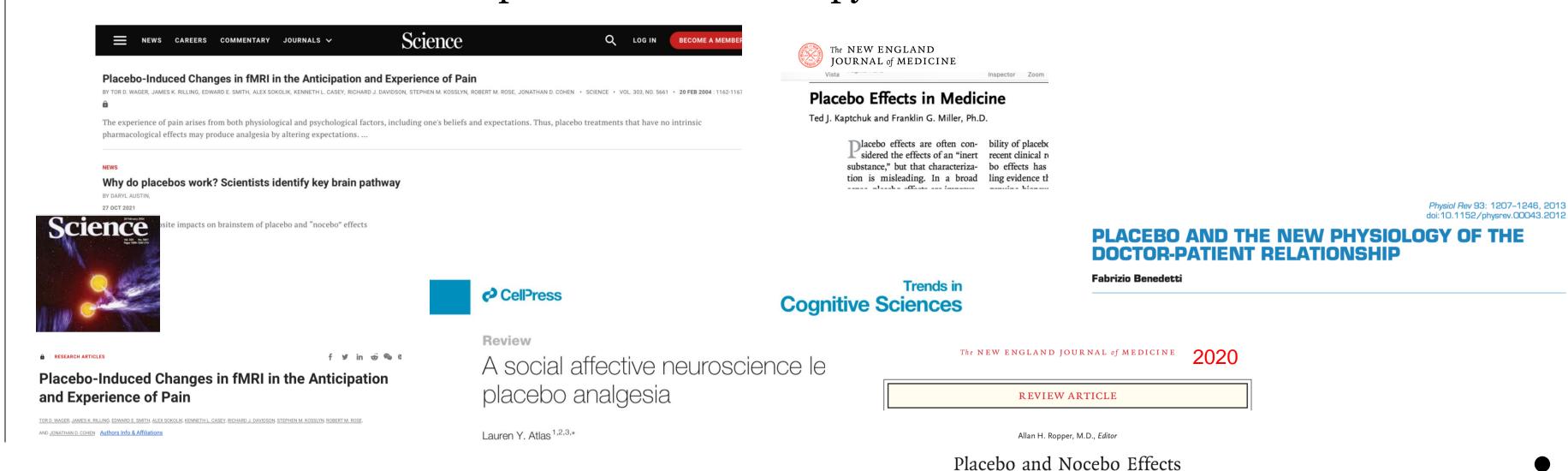




The General Context

Placebo and Nocebo effects

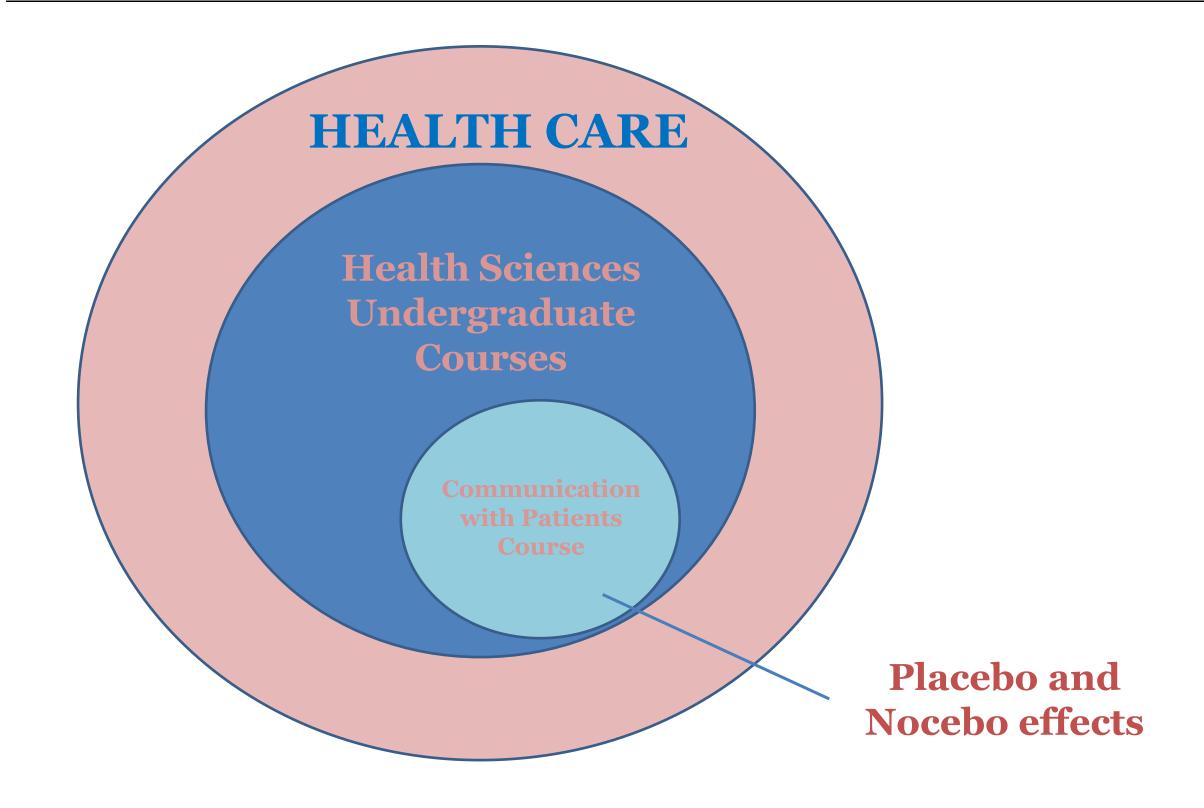
are the most **robust science-based evidence** of the effects of the psychosocial context around the patient and the therapy on clinical outcomes

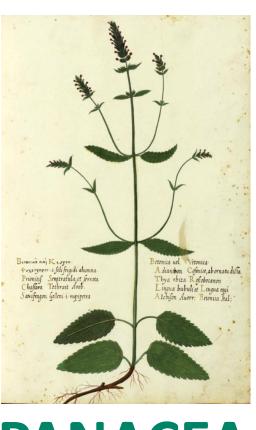


Luana Colloca, M.D., Ph.D., and Arthur J. Barsky, M.D.



The General Context







REVIEW ARTICLE



Allan H. Ropper, M.D., Editor

Placebo and Nocebo Effects

Luana Colloca, M.D., Ph.D., and Arthur J. Barsky, M.D.

WHAT INSPIRED PANACEA

Placebo and Nocebo - What are they?

- Psycho-neuro-biological mechanism **actives any time an individual** is taken care by a health practitioner and **receives a treatment**
- Studies point to the critical role of expectations about clinical outcomes
 that are driven by learning through experience (i.e., associative or
 observational learning), explicit knowledge and beliefs (i.e., verbal
 information), emotion and personality traits

PLACEBO



NOCEBO

Negative Outcome

Positive Outcome

Not explained only by pharmacological or biological agent



Placebo and Nocebo - What The Health Care Practice Tells Us

As stated by general practitioners themselves, placebo, as agent or mechanism, is **frequently used** by doctors (e.g., more than **88** % declare to use placebo), however it is **deliberately administered** without in-depth knowledge of the phenomenon or in accordance with evidence- based recommendations (Louhiala, 2012). Similarly, health care providers are **not prepared to contain** the occurrence of **nocebo** effect.

There is a gap between evidence-based knowledge and their implementation in clinical practice (Kaptchuk & Miller, 2015; Evers et al., 2018)



Placebo and Nocebo - Why are they important?



Harnessing placebo effects and containing nocebo in clinical practice leads to several advantages such as:

- strengthening the benefit of an active drug through the appropriate activation of the psychological component;
- reconsidering the dosage of a drug in all those cases where the placebo component cannot be activated (patients with altered consciousness or severe cognitive impairment);
- using placebo effects in situations where there is no effective treatment (open label placebo);
- using the components of the placebo effect (e.g., expectations, learning) to reduce drug
 use or dosage
- "using" communication as an effective tool in clinical practice

HOW PANACEA HAS DEVELOPED OVER TIME Placebo and Nocebo - What are the "Special" Needs



WHAT

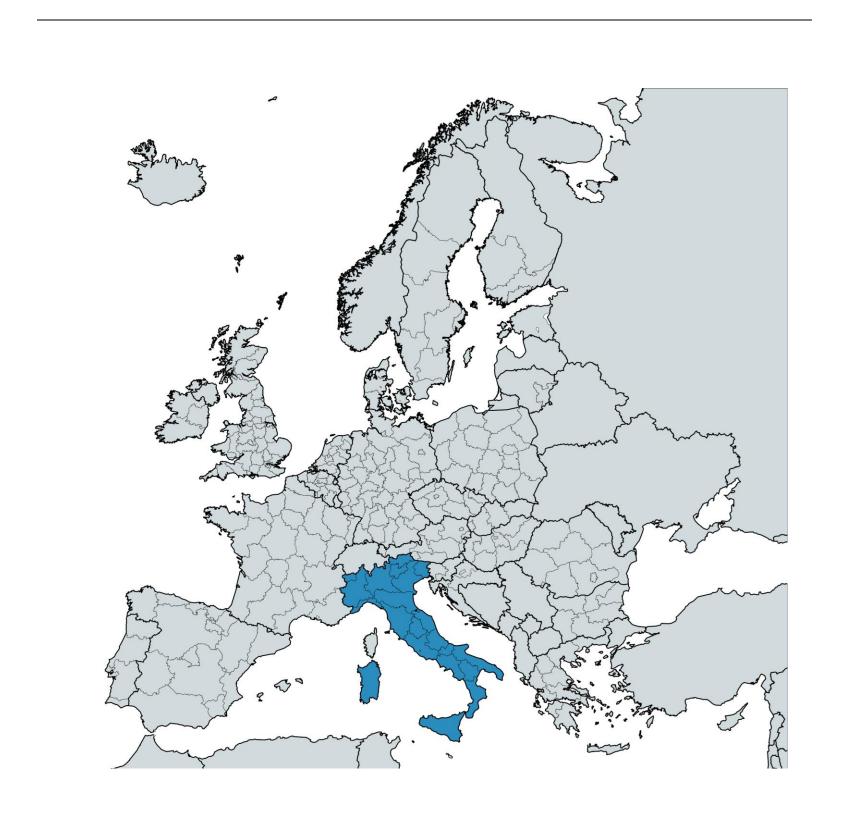
- To provide HE students in medical and nursing school and current healthcare professionals with **knowledge** and **competences** about placebo/nocebo mechanisms and their effects on clinical outcomes and assist practitioners' decisions about appropriate use of placebo/nocebo.
- To support medical HE and VET institutions in enriching student's curricula with a specific course on placebo/nocebo.
- To establish and enhance an effective student-centred active learning method on placebo/nocebo knowledge.

Placebo and Nocebo - Where are the "Special" Needs



2

WHERE



• HOW PANACEA HAS DEVELOPED OVER TIME Placebo and Nocebo - Where are the "Special" Needs



2

WHERE



HOW PANACEA HAS DEVELOPED OVER TIME Placebo and Nocebo - How to meet the "Special" Needs



3

HOW





KA220-HED - Cooperation partnerships in higher education



2

WHERE



Una Europa is an alliance of 11 European universities.



Dr. Francesco Girotti



2

WHERE with WHOM

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Universiteit Leiden

Special Article

Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics

Psychother Psychosom 2018;87:204–210 DOI: 10.1159/000490354 Received: March 14, 2018 Accepted after revision: May 22, 2018 Published online: June 12, 2018

Implications of Placebo and Nocebo Effects for Clinical Practice: Expert Consensus

Andrea W.M. Evers^a Luana Colloca^b Charlotte Blease^c Marco Annoni^d Lauren Y. Atlas^e Fabrizio Benedetti^f Ulrike Bingel^g Christian Büchel^h Claudia Carvalhoⁱ Ben Colagiuri^j

Alia J. Crum^k Paul Enck^l Jens Gaab^m Andrew L. Geersⁿ Irving Kirsch^q Karin Meissner^r Vitaly Napadow^s Kaya J Winfried Rief^u Lene Vase^v Tor D. Wager^w Bruce E. War Katja Wiech^A Ted J. Kaptchuk^q Regine Klinger^B John I



PAIN* 152 (2011) 1486-1494



<u>Prof. Andrea Evers</u>

Induction of nocebo and placebo effects on itch and pain by verbal suggestions

Antoinette I.M. van Laarhoven ^{a,*}, Michiel L. Vogelaar ^a, Oliver H. Wilder-Smith ^b, Piet L.C.M. van Riel ^c, Peter C.M. van de Kerkhof ^d, Floris W. Kraaimaat ^a, Andrea W.M. Evers ^a





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European universities.







Placebo and nocebo effects and operant pain-related avoidance learning

Thomas Janssens^{a,*}, Ann Meulders^{a,b}, Bien Cuyvers^a, Luana Colloca^{c,d,e}, Johan W.S. Vlaeyen^{a,b}

PAIN

Learning to predict and control harmful events: chronic pain and conditioning

Johan W.S. Vlaeyena,b,c,*



Prof. Johan Vlaeyen



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<u>Dr. Marek Oleszczyk</u>

rztoń-Królewiecka et al. BMC Family Practice (2020) 2

BMC Family Practice

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Open Access

Do Polish primary care physicians meet the expectations of their patients? An analysis of Polish QUALICOPC data

Anna Krztoń-Królewiecka^{1,2*} (5), Marek Oleszczyk^{1,2} and Adam Windak^{1,2}



Pain Medicine, 23(1), 2022, 81-88
doi: 10.1093/pm/pnab299
Advance Access Publication Date: 11 October 2021
Original Research Article



SPECIAL POPULATIONS SECTION

The Effect of the Model's Social Status on Placebo Analgesia Induced by Social Observational Learning

Helena Bieniek, MA, and Przemysław Bąbel, PhD



Prof. Przemyslaw Babel





The Journal of Pain, Vol 22, No 12 (December), 2021: pp 1672–1680

Available online at www.jpain.org and www.sciencedirect.com

The Role of the Observers' Perception of a Model's Self-Confidence in Observationally Induced Placebo Analgesia



Justyna Brączyk, and Przemysław Bąbel



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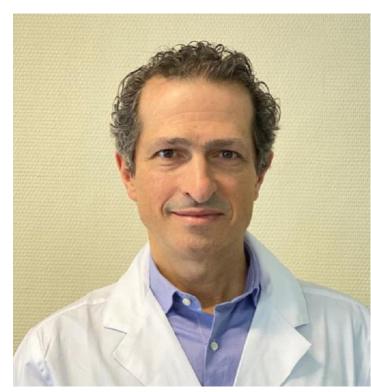


☐ Full Access

Effects of *Hypericum perforatum* on Ivabradine Pharmacokinetics in Healthy Volunteers: An Open-Label, Pharmacokinetic Interaction Clinical Trial

Dr A. Portolés MD, PhD 🔀, Dr A. Terleira MD, PhD, Dr A. Calvo MD, Ms I. Martínez, Dr G. Resplandy MD





Prof. Antonio Portoles

CLINICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Effect of adverse drug reactions on length of stay in surgical intensive care units

Vargas, Emilio MD, PhD; Terleira, Ana MD, PhD; Hernando, Fernando MD, PhD; Perez, Elia PhD; Cordón, Carmen; Moreno, Alfonso MD, PhD; Portolés, Antonio MD, PhD

Author Information ⊗

Critical Care Medicine: March 2003 - Volume 31 - Issue 3 - p 694-698



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WHERE with WHOM





The European Pain Federation EFIC is a non-profit organisation representing healthcare professionals in the fields of pain management and pain science.



Dr. Mary O'Keeffe

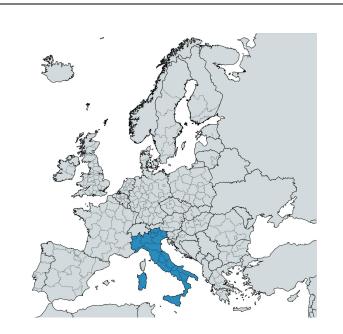


Dr. Sam Kynman

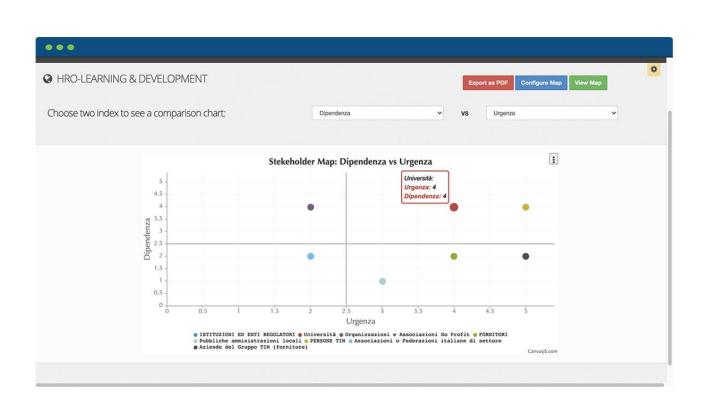


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WHERE with WHOM









Alberico Tremigliozzi

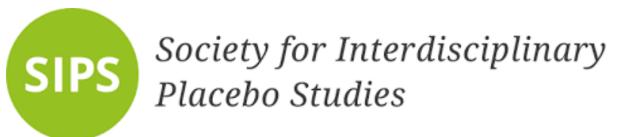
HOW PANACEA HAS DEVELOPED OVER TIME Associate Partners



2

WHERE









College of Family Physicians in Poland



2

WHERE with WHOM



Quality of the partnership and cooperation arrangements

Built on previous cooperation (e.g. Una Europa), the consortium includes five experienced universities from five countries, one association and one SME, showing a good level of complementarity by encompassing qualified cross-sectoral expertise (e.g. psychology, medicine, pharmacology, neuropsychology, pedagogy, nursing, ICT, etc.). The network reflects a credible interdisciplinary approach.

HOW PANACEA HAS DEVELOPED OVER TIME Lesson Learned From Previous Unsuccessful Application



3

HOW

- Be simple
- Be bound by concrete results
- Do not be too ambitious
- Be balanced between educational need and evidence-based knowledge

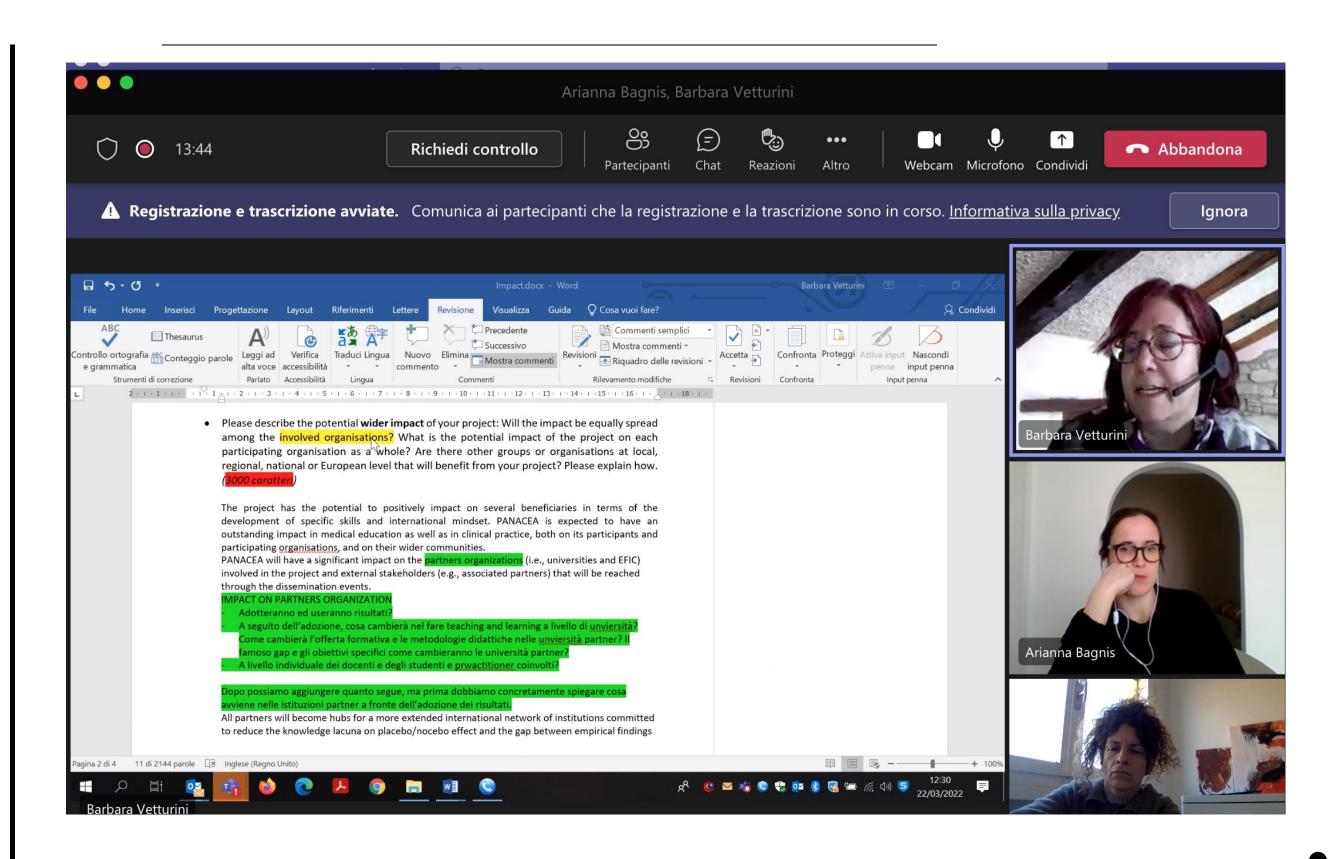
HOW PANACEA HAS DEVELOPED OVER TIME

una europa

LAST but not LEAST

3

HOW



PANACEA today Logical Framework



3

HOW

GENERAL OBJECTIVE

PANACEA aims to contribute to reducing the gap between placebo/nocebo scientific evidence and clinical practice of the future, i.e., HE students in medicine and nursing, and of today healthcare professionals.

SO1_KNOWLEDGE and PRACTICE

To increase knowledge on placebo/nocebo effect on HE students and guide healthcare professionals in clinical practice

WP1: PANACEA learning materials and guidelines on placebo/nocebo effect

Activities:

- 1.1 Planning and organization
- 1.2 Evidence-based content collection: literature review
- 1.3 Practice -based content collection: symposium
- 1.4 Content definition
- 1.5 Drafting of the first version of PLM
- 1.6 Drafting the first version of PGPN
- 1.7 Expert and internal evaluation
- 1.8 Drafting the final version of PLM
- 1.9 Drafting the final version of PGPN

SO2_TEACHING:

To face the limitation in teaching placebo/nocebo effect in medical and nursing curricula.

WP2: PANACEA syllabus for best teaching the placebo/nocebo effect

Activities:

- 2.1 Planning and organization2.2 Content definition:
- learning outcomes
- 2.3 Content definition: teaching and assessment methods
- 2.4 Drafting the first versions of PCS
- 2.5 PCS piloting and evaluation: development of questionnaire
- 2.6 PCS piloting and evaluation: trial semester 2.7 Drafting the final version
- of PCS

SO3_INNOVATE LEARNING:

to establishing and enhance an effective, inclusive and harmonize learning method on placebo/nocebo effect

WP3: PANACEA webApp to improve the learning experience

Activities:

- 3.1 Analysis and requirements definition
- 3.2 Planning and organization
- 3.3 Evidence- based content adaptation
- 3.4 Practice based content adaptation
- 3.5 Assessment content definition
- 3.6 PWA technical analysis
- 3.7 Back end and front-end development
- 3.8 Piloting: preparation phase
- 3.9 Piloting and evaluation: summer school
- 3.10 Rollout and maintenance

SO4 DISSEMINATION:

to disseminate the project results to target groups inside and outside the partnership

WP4: PANACEA project results dissemination

Activities:

- 4.1 Planning and organization
- 4.2 Creation of project branding and social media profiles
- 4.3 Creation of project website
- 4.4 Online Dissemination
- 4.5 Dissemination:
- PANACEA Days
- 4.6 Evaluation: PANACEA Days
- 4.7 Dissemination: Final conference
- 4.8 Evaluation: final conference

PANACEA today Meets the Needs



WHAT

- To provide HE students in medical and nursing school and current healthcare professionals with **knowledge** and **competences** about placebo/nocebo mechanisms and their effects on clinical outcomes and assist practitioners' decisions about appropriate use of placebo/nocebo.
- To produce learning materials and guidelines describing recommendations based on scientific evidence

- To support medical HE and VET institutions in enriching student's curricula with a specific course on placebo/nocebo.
- To establish and enhance an effective student-centred active learning method on placebo/nocebo knowledge.
- To produce a **course syllabus** with recommendations and information about course overview, course content (i.e., learning materials and guidelines).
- To produce an **interactive webApp** consists of three sections: i) learning; ii) engagement; iii) gamification

PANACEA

Special Thanks

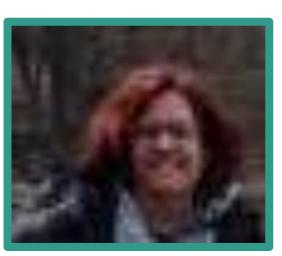






















PANACEA

Cooperation Partnership









Co-funded by the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union



