

Prevalence of neuropathic pain in Poland

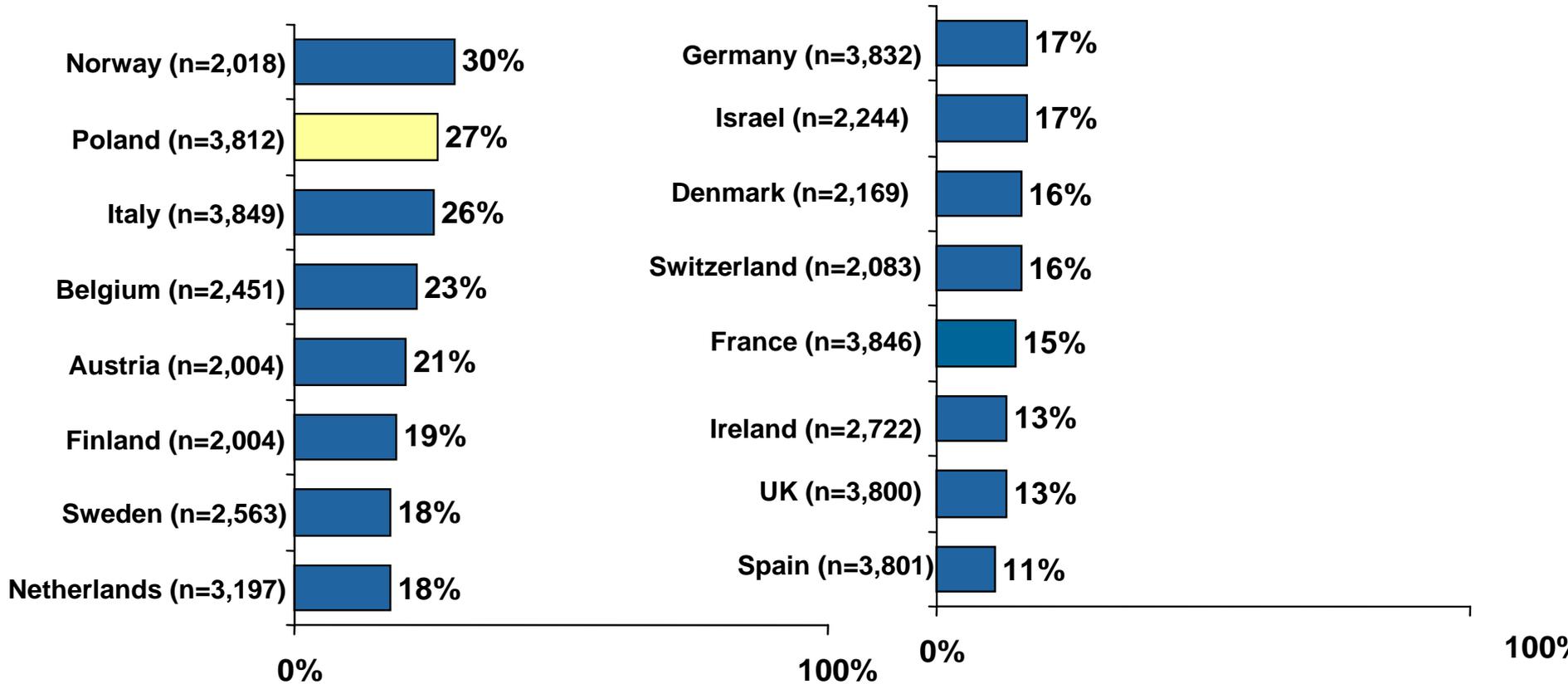
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Prevalence

- Tells us how many patients in a given population *currently* suffer from a condition.
- Sometimes referred to as *point prevalence*.
- **Often wrongly termed *Incidence*.**
- May refer to a specific population who have a certain condition

Prevalence of Chronic Pain by Country
– European Summary Based on Complete Screener Data –
(Unweighted)

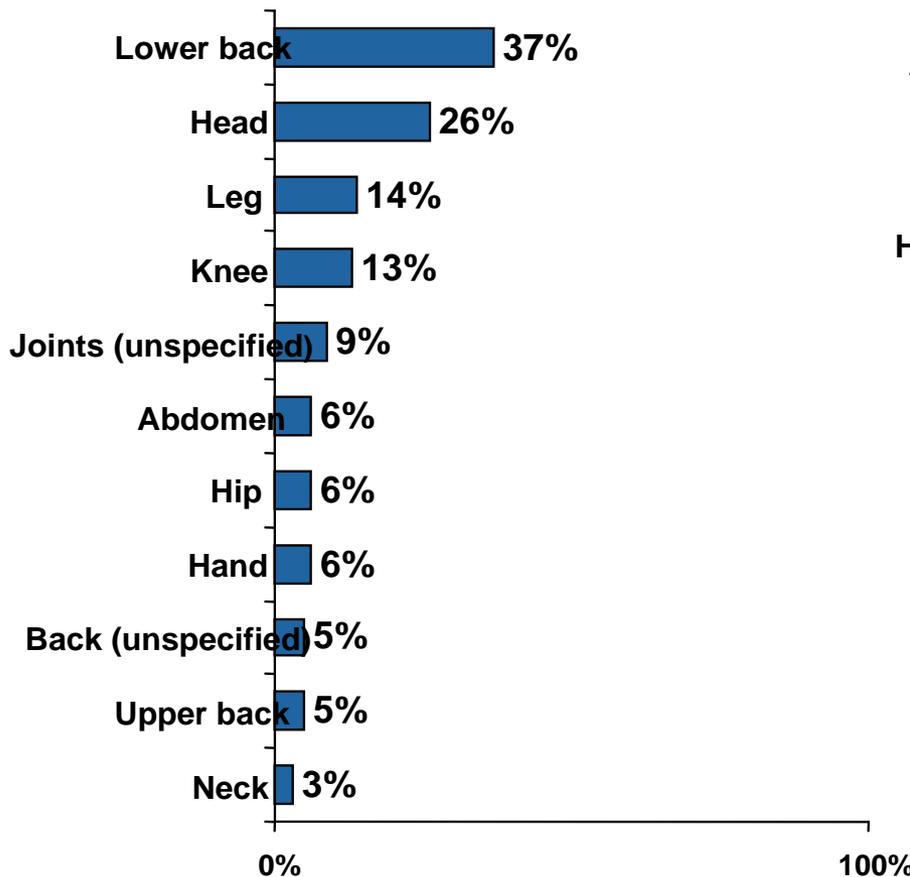


Stat testing at the 95% confidence level where: U = greater than United Kingdom, F = greater than France, G = greater than Germany, T = greater than Italy, S = greater than Spain, P = greater than Poland, W = greater than Sweden, Y = greater than Norway, D = greater than Denmark, L = greater than Finland, I = greater than Ireland, N = greater than Netherlands, B = greater than Belgium, A = greater than Austria, Z = greater than Switzerland, and E = greater than Israel
 Source: All screening criteria.

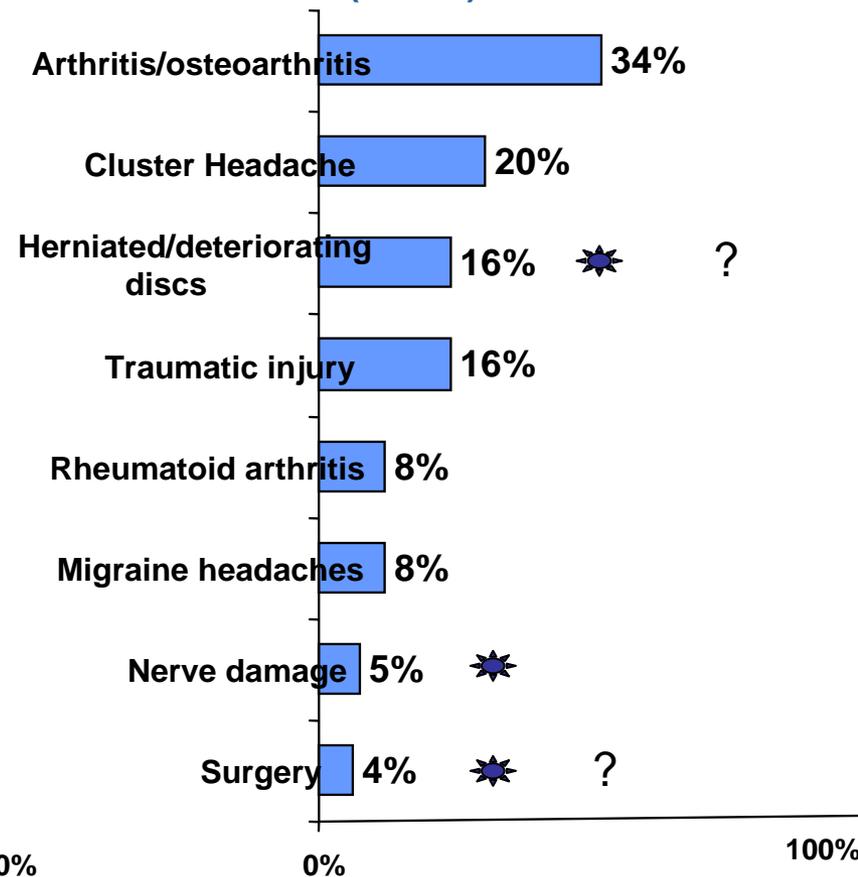
III. Profile of Pain

Locations and Causes of Chronic Pain

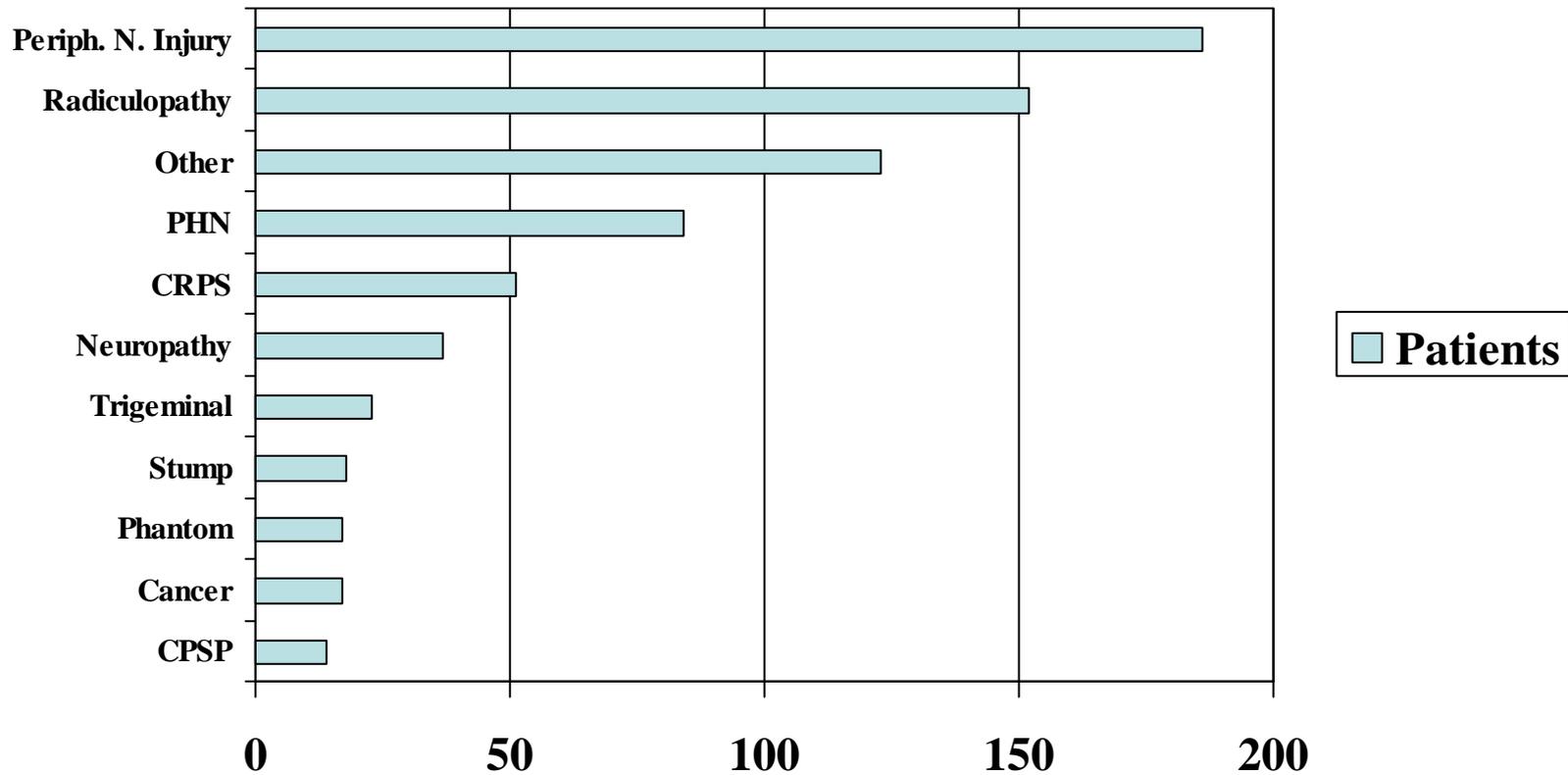
Most Common Body Locations of Pain Reported by Chronic Pain Sufferers
 – Poland –
 (n=300)



Most Common Causes of Pain Reported by Chronic Pain Sufferers (Unaided + Aided)
 – Poland –
 (n=253)

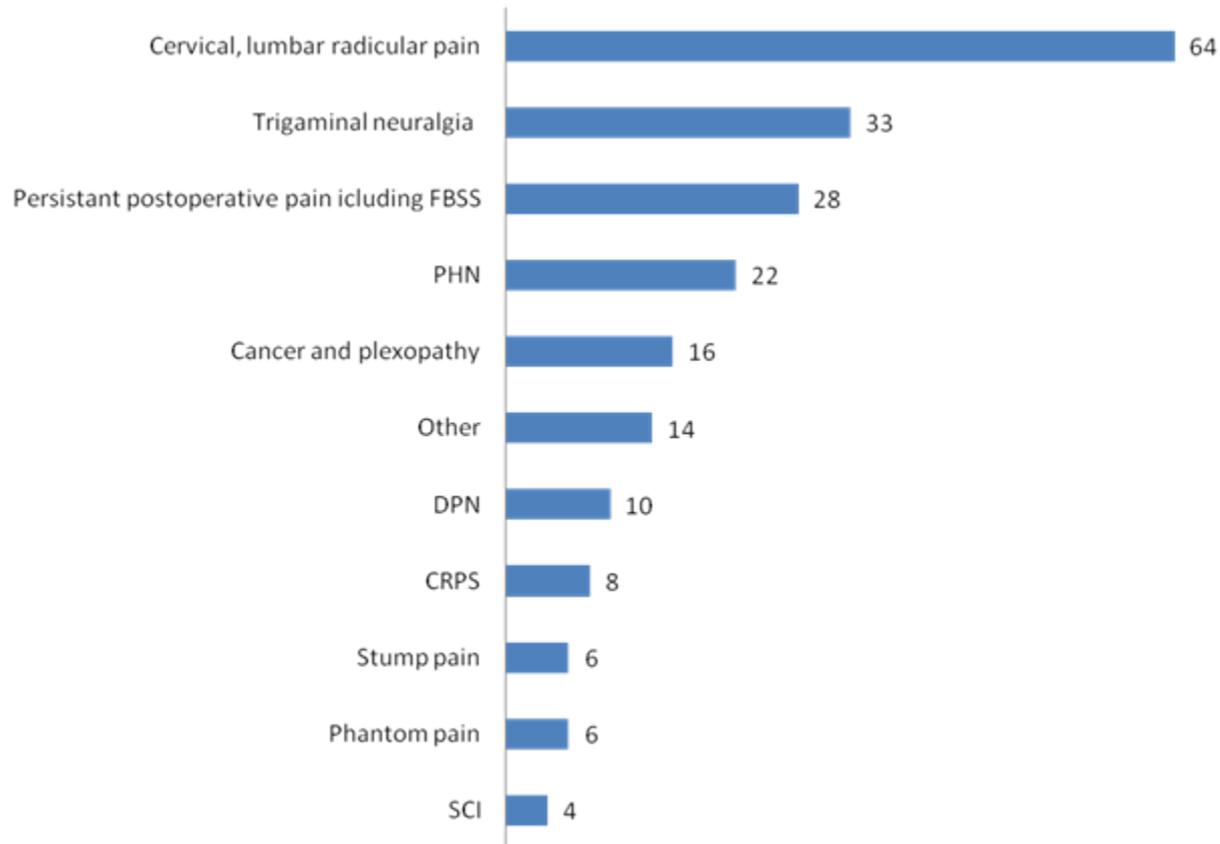


Neuropathic Pain at the Pain Clinic



*Mick Serpell
Gartnavel General Hospital
Glasgow*

Prevalence of Neuropathic Pain in a Pain Clinic Population Krakow



221 outpatients with neuropathic pain admitted to Pain Clinic of Jagiellonian University in Krakow
among 1000 new patients 01.01.2008 – 31.12.2008

Neuropathic pain – pain initiated or caused by a primary lesion, dysfunction, or transitory perturbation in the peripheral or central nervous system

Neuropathic pain – pain arising as a direct consequence of a lesion or disease affecting the somatosensory system (IASP definition 2008)

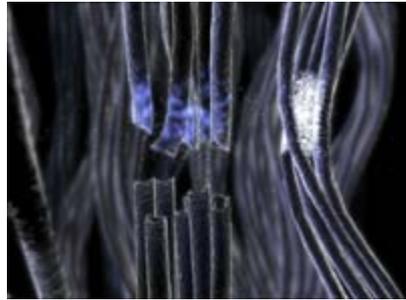
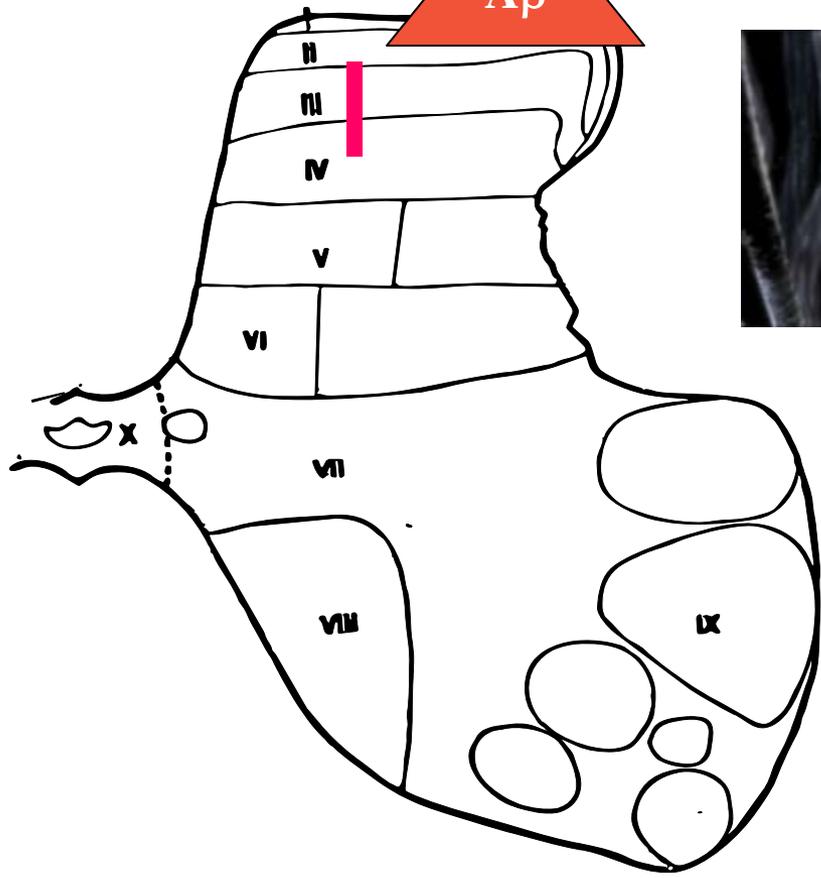
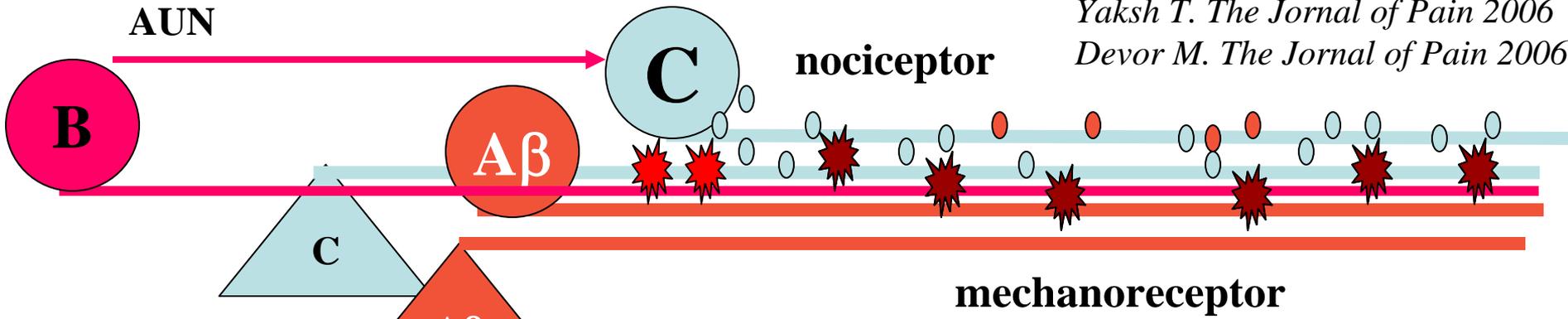
Non-nociceptive, pathological pain

- **it is often experienced in parts of the body that otherwise appear normal**
- **it is generally chronic, severe and resistant to analgesic**
- **it is rarely if ever an indication of progressive damage**

There is often cited that 1.5% of the general population is affected by neuropathic pain, however a UK study found that the prevalence was about 8,2% (17% of patient with chronic pain). That difference indicates the difficulty of diagnosing and estimating precisely the prevalence and incidence of neuropathic pain

Post-amputation pain
PDPN
MS
PHN
Myelopathy
Post-stroke pain
Spinal cord injury pain
Trigeminal neuralgia
CRPS

Yaksh T. The Journal of Pain 2006
Devor M. The Journal of Pain 2006



Ectopic burst discharges

ongoing pain

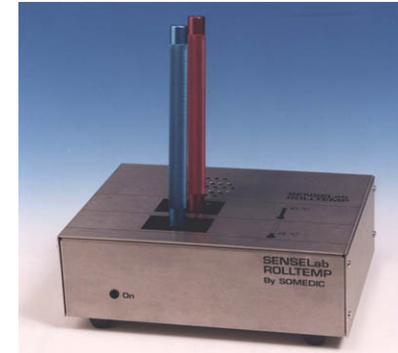
**Pathological connection Aβ and C fibres
and morphological changes in DHN
allodynia**

**Pathological connection B and C fibres
proliferation B fibres to DRG**

Sympathetically maintained pain

Lack of agreed definitions and specific diagnostic tool for neuropathic pain - hamper epidemiological studies and grading system for neuropathic pain was proposed:

- definite
- probable
- possible neuropathic pain



Loeser&Treede 2008



Neuropathic pain scales:

- NPS
- Leeds Assessment of Neuropathic Symptoms and Signs (LANSS) Scale
- Self-report LANSS (S-LANSS)
- DN4
- Pain DETECT

Definite neuropathic pain

Postherpetic neuralgia



71 y.o. patient with postherpetic neuralgia, C6-C7 dermatomes

Edema, changes in skin blood flow, abnormal sudomotor activity in the region of pain(PHN + CRPS)

Definite peripheral neuropathic pain

- Diabetic neuropathy
- Trigeminal neuralgia
- Postamputation pain

Phantom limb pain

Stump pain

- Postsurgical/posttraumatic neuropathic pain
- Nerve compression neuropathies, e.g. CTS, meralgia paresthetica
- CRPS II
- CRPS I (?)
- Radiculopathy
- Radicular pain

Probable neuropathic pain

- Hereditary neuropathies
- Guillain-Barre syndrome
- Toxic neuropathies
- Hypothyroid neuropathy
- Temporomandibular disorder pain

Possible neuropathic pain

- Mixed pain
- Cancer pain
- Failed back surgery syndrome
- Transient radicular pain
- Posterior ramus and medial branch neuropathy (??)

Central neuropathic pain

- Central post-stroke pain
- Multiple sclerosis pain
- Spinal cord injury pain

Causes and patomechanisms of pain in spinal diseases

Neuropathic: Definite ? Probable ? Possible ?

Discogenic pain

Radicular pain/ Radiculopathy

FBSS

Referred pain

Spinal stenosis

Musculoskeletal pain

Nonspecific LBP



Fractures
Infections
Neoplasms

nociceptive

idiopathic

neuropathic

The aim of the study was to determine occurrence of selected kinds of neuropathic pain in the general population in Poland, in which pathophysiology of the somatosensory nervous system lesion was obvious.

Polish Pain Society asked Polish National Health Fund to provide data concerning diagnosis of neuropathic pain syndromes among out-patients on the basis of ICD-10 between 1 June 2008- 31 May 2009.

Data provided by NHF revealed, that in 2008-2009 different neuropathic pain syndromes were diagnosed and treated in 111 041 patients (0,3% of general Polish population and 1,46% of chronic pain patients).

The most common neuropathic pain syndromes diagnosed by primary care physicians and other specialists were:

- mononeuropathy of upper extremity (G56) - 63 433 patients (57% of all neuropathic pain patients),
- mononeuropathy of lower extremity (G57) - 22 225 patients (20%)
- trigeminal neuralgia (G50) - 18 092 patients (16,3%)
- painful polyneuropathy (G63) - 7 291 patients (6,6%)

The occurrence of neuropathic pain in Polish population is slightly lower than expected, however not all types of neuropathic pain were taken into consideration in this estimation