

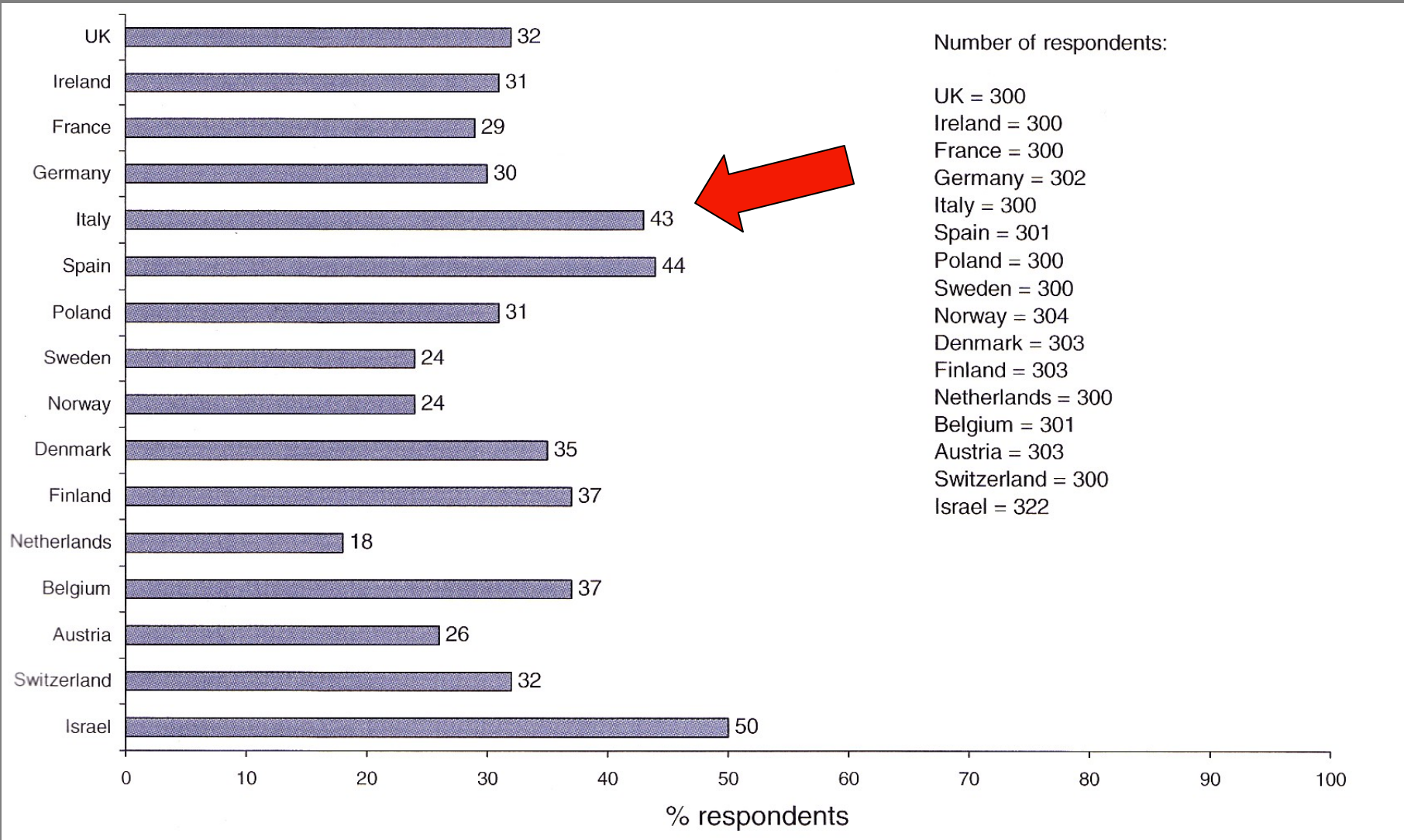
**First EFIC® Symposium
Societal Impact of Pain
May 4th & 5th 2010, Brussels**



***Societal impact of pain in a
rehabilitation setting: chronic pain as a
disabling disease***



**Roberto Casale, MD
Dept. of Clinical Neurophysiology &
Rehabilitation Pain Unit
Rehabilitation Institute of Montescano,
Foundation "Salvatore Maugeri", I.R.C.C.S.
Montescano, Italy**



Percentage of the general population reporting severe pain intensity in 16 European countries.

In Italy (60 millions) roughly 25 millions of people are suffering from some form chronic pain (Breivik et al, Eur J Pain, 2004)

Pain management centers in Italy:	World Institute of Pain (2004):	19
	www.dolorenograzie.com (2008)	199
100 up to 3000 new patients per year per center:		
<u>maximum</u> number of patients treated per year:	199 X 3.000 =	597.000
500 up to 5000 follow up per year per center :		+
<u>maximum</u> number of patients followed per year:	199 X 5.000 =	995.000
<u>Maximum number of patients (new+follow up) per year:</u>		=
		1.592.000

Hypothesis: triple centers in Italy x 3
=
maximum number of patient per year: 4.776.000

Patients suffering from severe pain 25.000.000

Treated patients

WHERE ARE THEY?

Missing patients

20.224.000

=

Patients are not aware of the actual possibility in pain therapy

GPs poorly understand what chronic pain means

Lack of perception of the dimension of the problem by stakeholders

Inadequacy of Chronic pain management even in the patients' perception

Many specialists many different approaches but the same poor result

Doctor shopping

The quest

Unsustainable familial, personal and societal burden of chronic pain



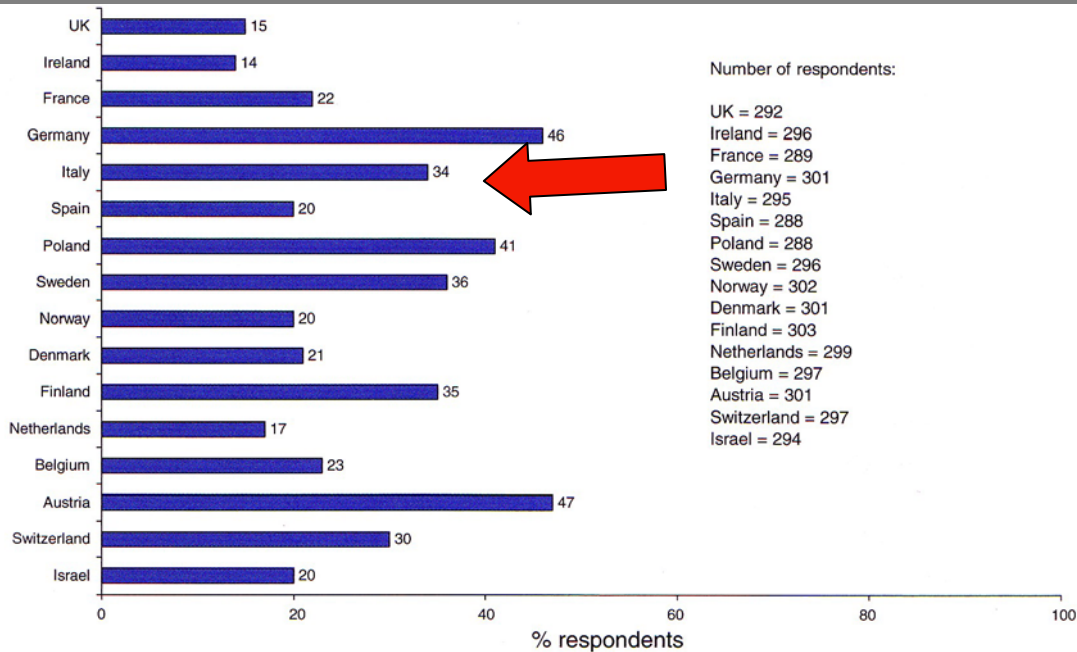


Fig. 19. Percentage of chronic pain sufferers who had tried massage f

In Italy 34% of responders did massages and 15% used any form of physical therapy for pain relief

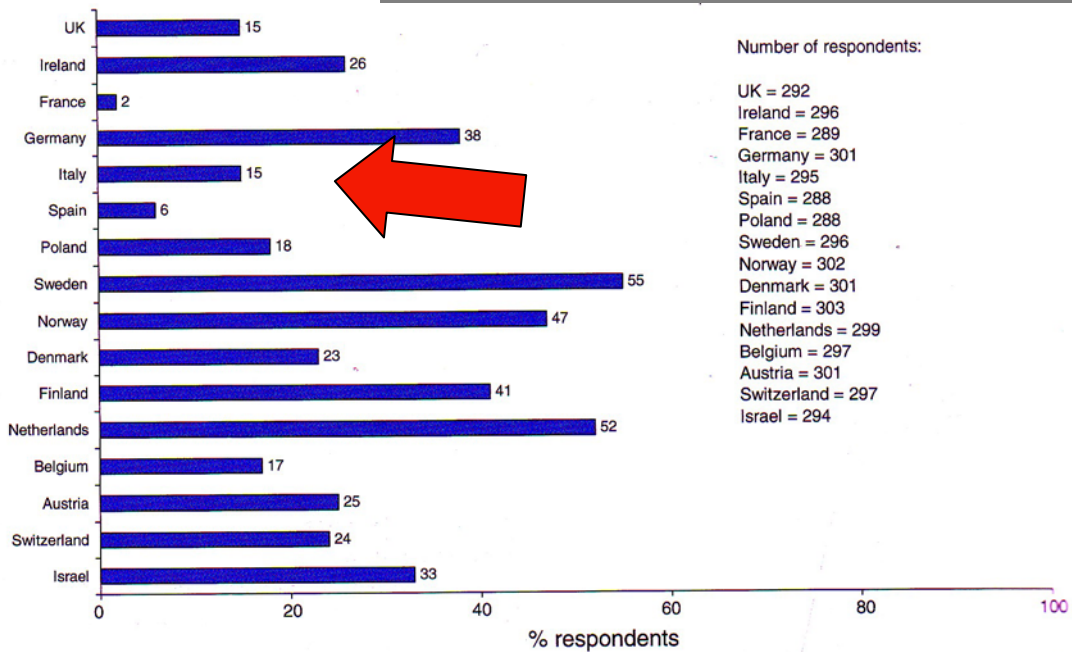
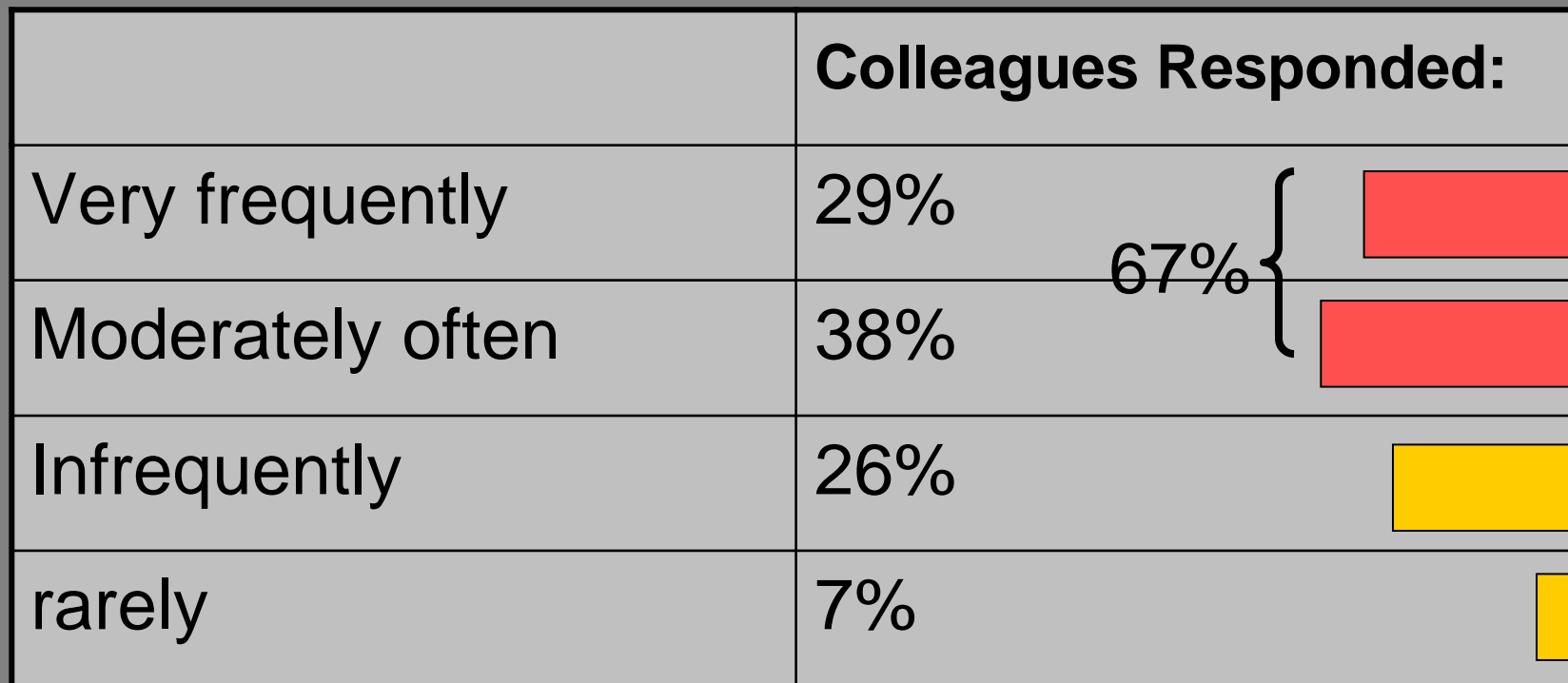


Fig. 18. Percentage of chronic pain sufferers who had tried physical therapy in the 16 countries.

This means that 15 up to 34 % of chronic pain sufferers used rehabilitation facilities

How frequently do you use non pharmacologic therapy in your patients with chronic pain? (updated 24-4-2010)

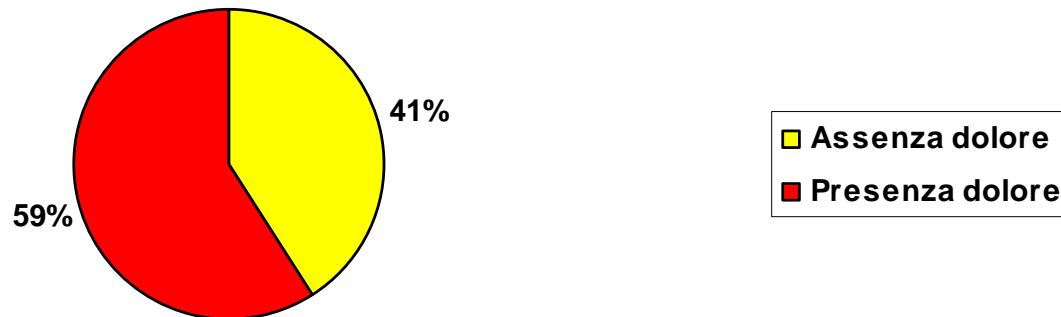
	Colleagues Responded:	
Very frequently	29%	67% {
Moderately often	38%	
Infrequently	26%	
rarely	7%	



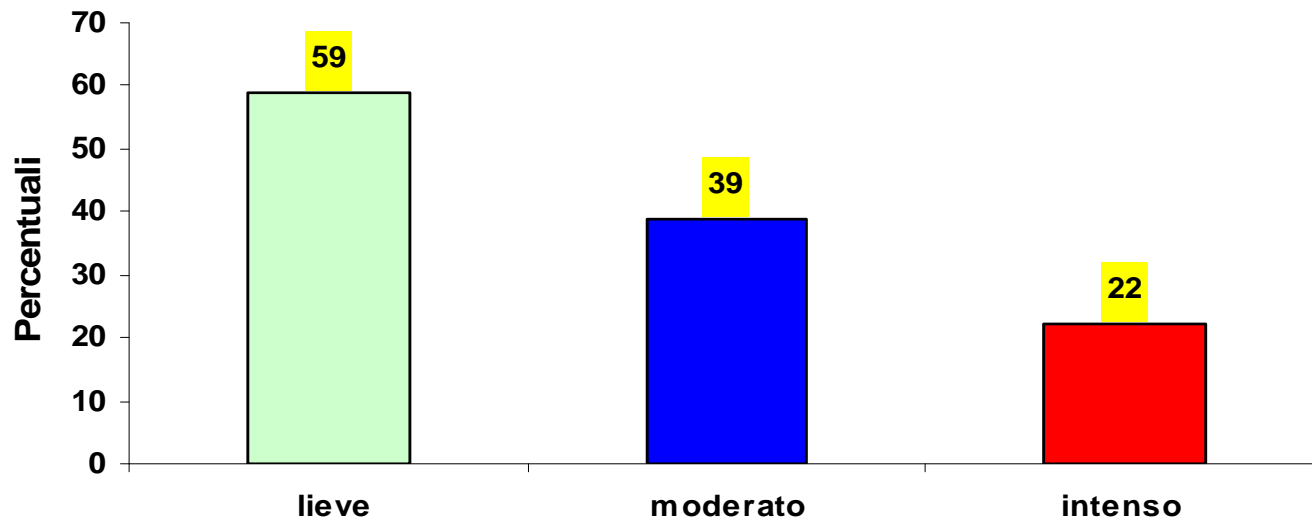
From [MedscapeCME Family Medicine](#)

Emerging Concepts of the Pathophysiology of Chronic Pain and Implications for Treatment

Pain in a rehabilitation setting, (Bettinardi, Maini, Casale, 2008) N 541

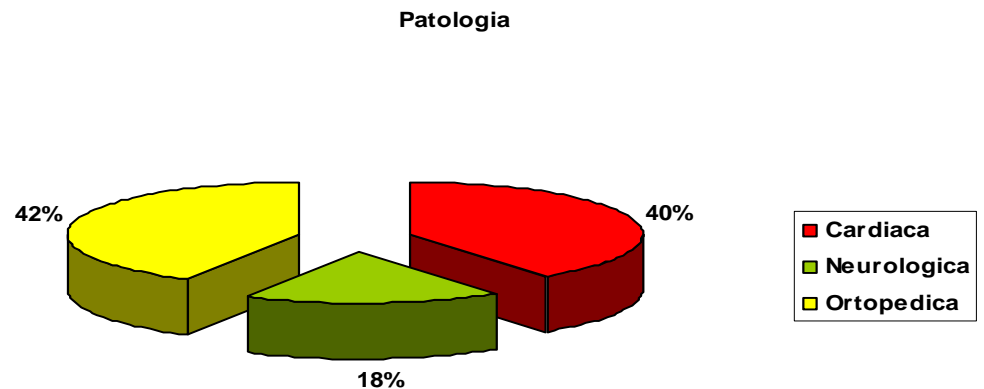
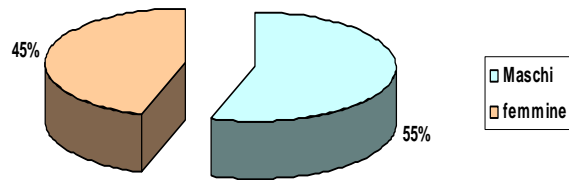


Distribuzione intensità dolore



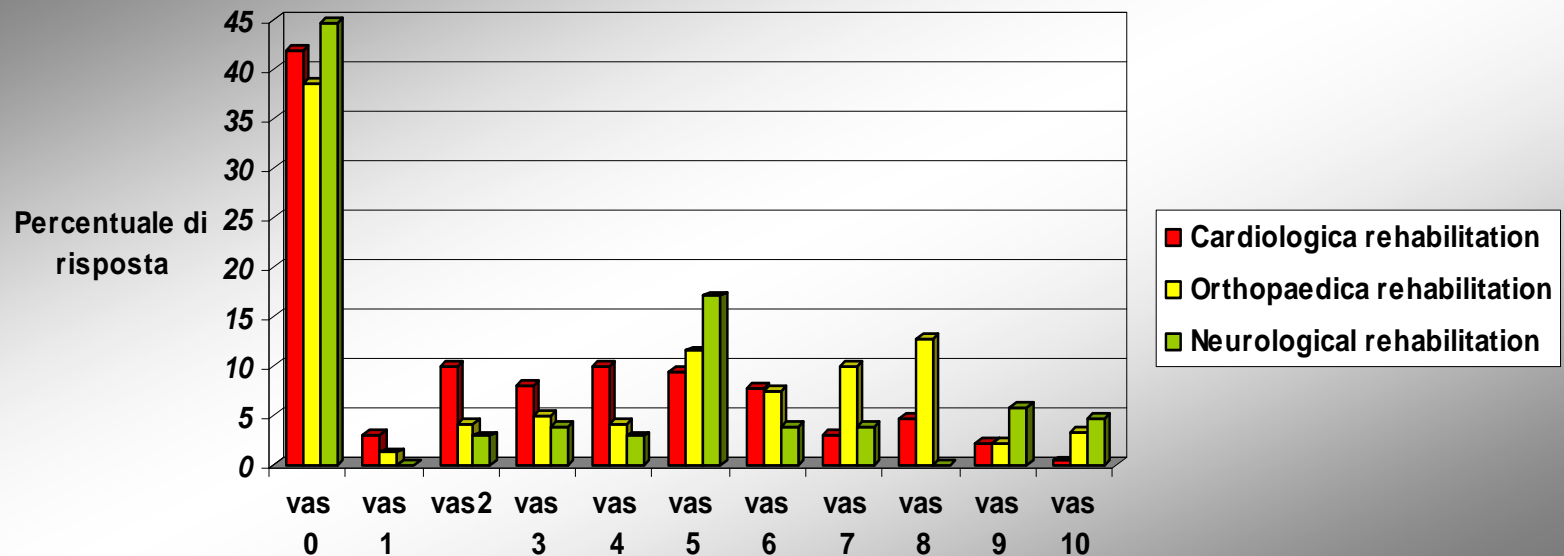
Pain in a rehabilitation setting (Bettinardi, Maini, Casale 2009)

N=581



Età media 69 ± 12

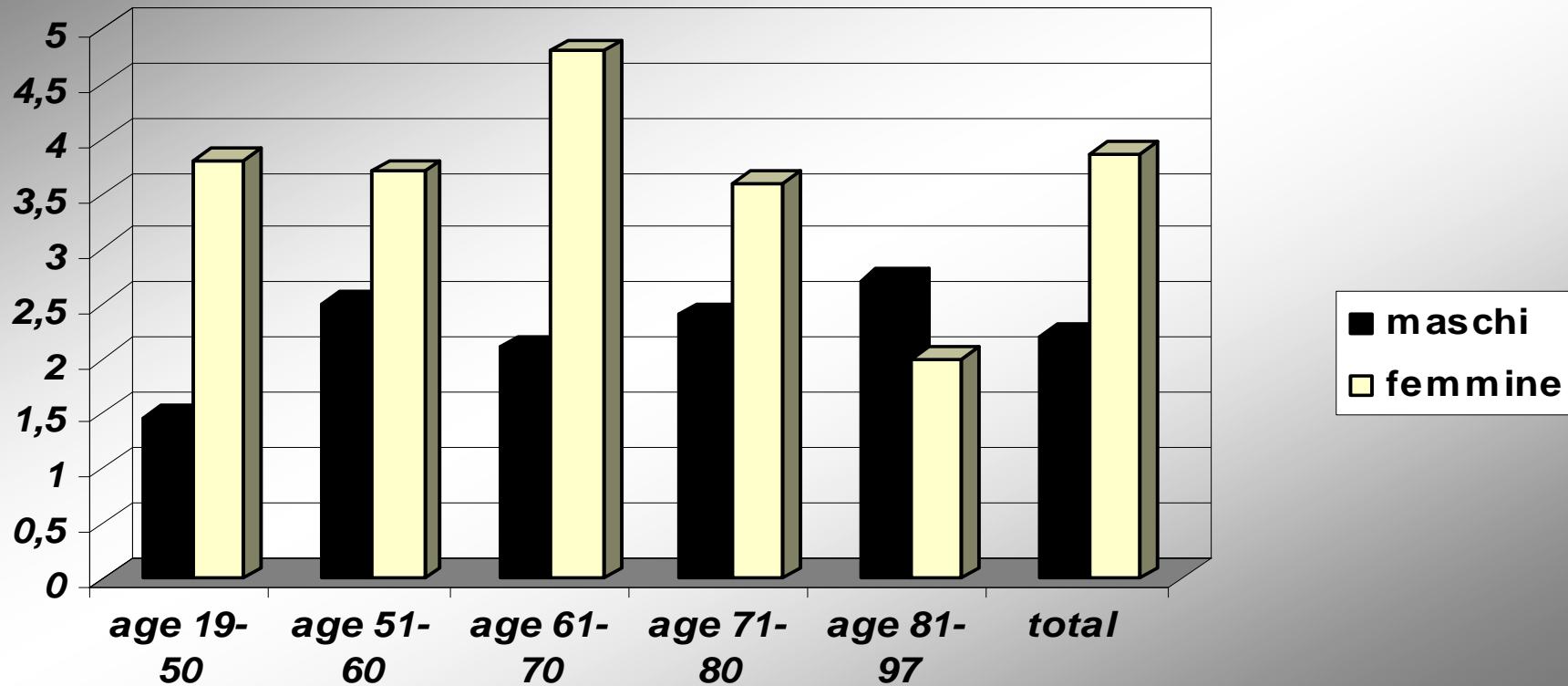
Distribuzione punteggi VAS suddivisi per patologia



Pain in a rehabilitation setting (Bettinardi, Maini, Casale 2009)

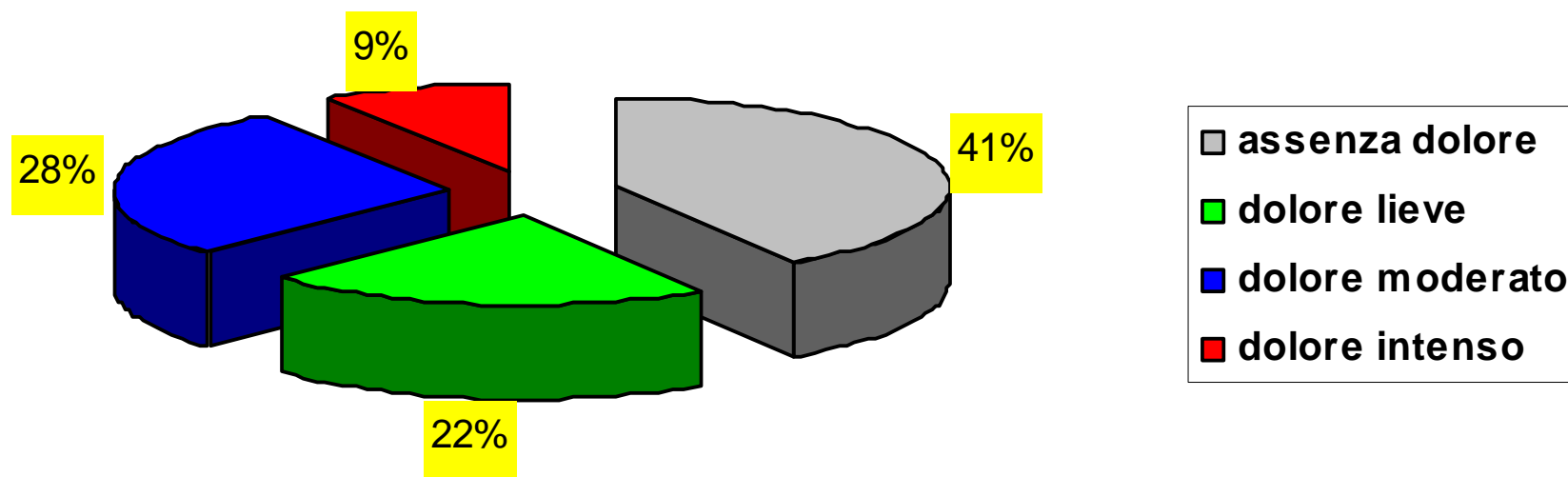
N=581

Punteggi VAS suddivisi per sesso ed età



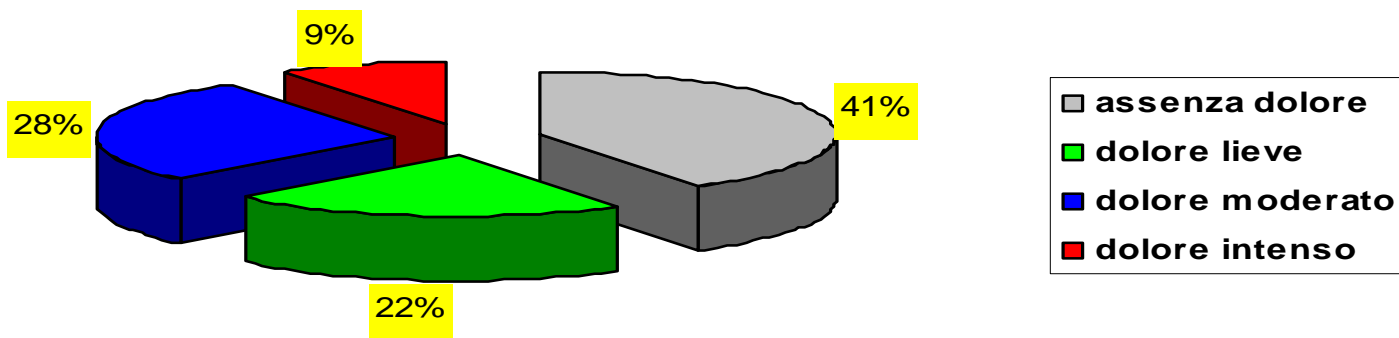
ANOVA per genere $F= 7,521$ $p=0,026$
ANOVA per età $F=1,89$ $p= n.s.$
ANOVA per genere ed età $F=0,557$ $p=n.s.$

Incidenza dolore all'ingresso di 1477 pazienti ricoverati in riabilitazione

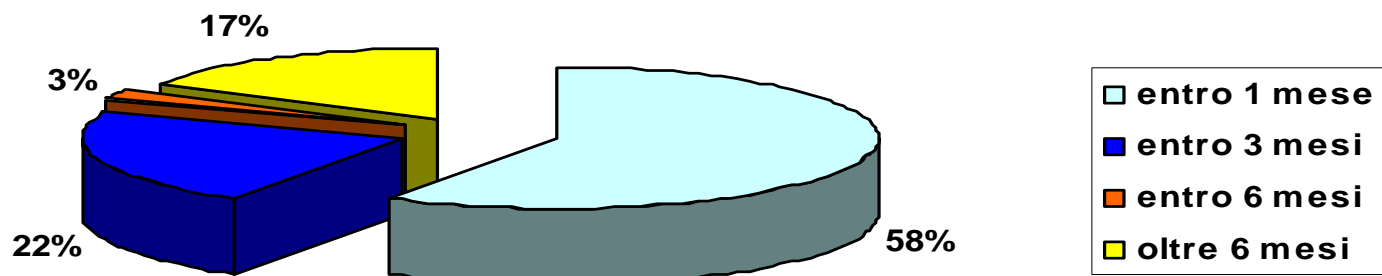


Pain in a rehabilitation setting (Bettinardi, Maini, Casale 2010)

Incidenza dolore all'ingresso di 1477 pazienti ricoverati in riabilitazione

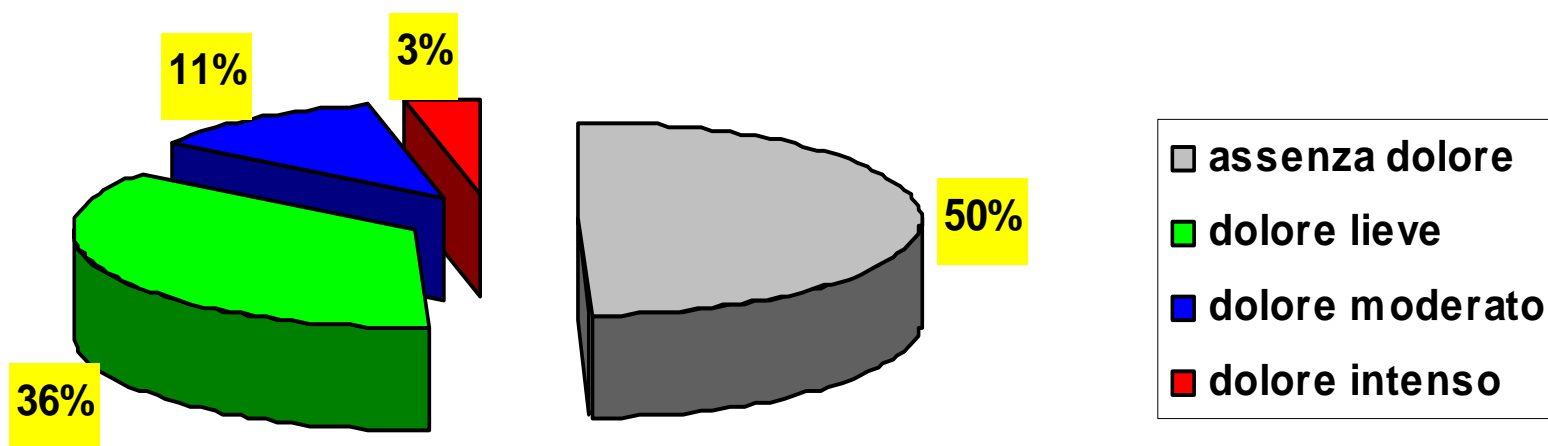


Durata dolore



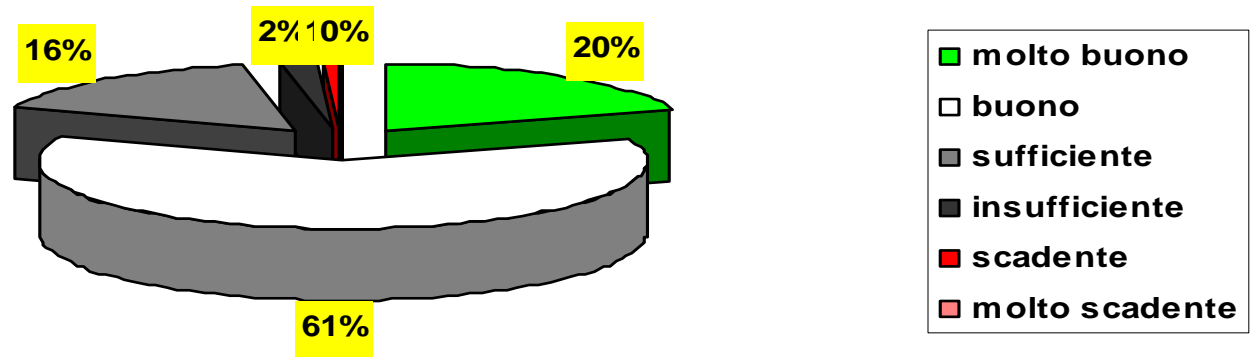
Pain in a rehabilitation setting (Bettinardi, Maini, Casale 2010)

Incidenza dolore alla dimissione



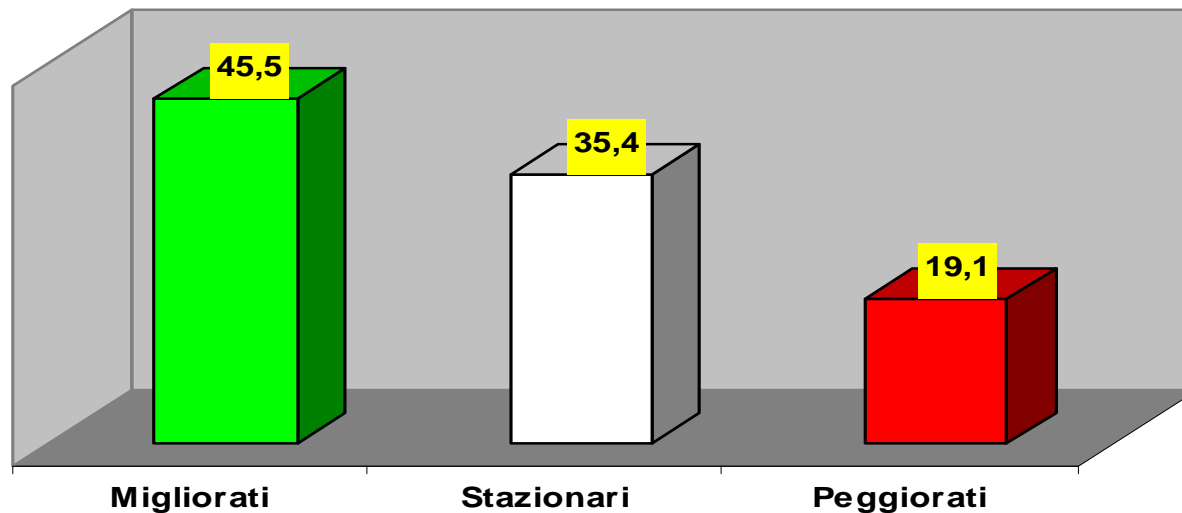
Pain in a rehabilitation setting (Bettinardi, Maini, Casale 2010)

Giudizio di 846 pazienti sul trattamento



81% soddisfatti,
16% sufficiente
3% critico

Trend dolore di 1400 pazienti alla dimissione



Where are they?

- Prevalence of chronic pain in a rehabilitation setting is three fold (59%) the prevalence reported in the 2006 european survey in the general population (19%)
- 42% of patients had pain for more than three months before the admission
- Neurological as well as orthopedic patients rank the highest incidence of chronic pain. However also patients in cardiological rehabilitation reported to have some degree of pain
- Chronic pain in a rehabilitation setting does not consider cancer pain patients

Where are they?

- We urge to consider the presence of chronic pain also in different settings from the “classical” pain centers.
- Chronic pain is always related to disability and the data herein reported are stressing this bi-directional relationship
- These data are referred only to patients within the NHS farms and they do not completely fill the gap as may sufferers use alternative or complementary therapies
- Pain control in a rehabilitation setting is optimistically inadequate

"Are patients with chronic pain (at least those intercepted) satisfied with their treatments?"

The answer is
"no"



According with a 2002 survey almost half (47%) of people sought medical care for moderate-to-severe chronic pain changed clinicians at least once.