

The ICD-11 classification of chronic pain Experience from Norway

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The screenshot shows the homepage of the International Association for the Study of Pain (IASP). The header includes the IASP logo with the tagline "Working together for pain relief" and navigation links for "Global Year", "World Congress", "PAIN®", "DONATE", "Contact", and "Login". The main navigation menu includes "About", "Membership", "SIGs", "Publications & News", "Education", "Advocacy", "Meetings", and "Career Center". The breadcrumb trail reads "HOME > Publications & News > What's New".

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Chronic Pain has arrived in the ICD-11

Jan 17, 2019

Chronic pain affects 20% of people worldwide. Distress, demoralization and functional impairment often accompany chronic pain, making it a major source of suffering and economic burden. Yet, in the current version of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10), chronic pain diagnoses are not represented systematically.

In May 2019, this will change dramatically, when the World Health Organization adopts the new edition, ICD-11. ICD-11 will be the first version to include chronic pain. The chronic pain classification was developed by a Task Force of the International Association for the Study of Pain (IASP) and is based on the current scientific evidence and the biopsychosocial model. Chronic pain is defined as pain that lasts or recurs for more than three months.

Disclosure Statement of conflict of interest in the context of the subject of this presentation

Within the past 12 months, I or my spouse/partner have had following financial interest/arrangement(s) or affiliation(s)

- Support for travelNo.....
- Honoraria for lecturesNo.....
- Honoraria for advisory board activities..... No.....
- Participation in clinical trials ...Yes (Novartis).....
- Research funding ...Yes (Grunenthal, Pfizer)
- Financial shares and optionsNo.....



Predictors for disability pension (Nielsen CS, Scand J Pain 2013; 4: 180-181)

	Risk Ratio (95% CI)
Gender (female)	1,11 (0,96 til 1,52)
Age (pr. 10–y)	2,20 (1,84 til 2,64)
Low education	1,42 (1,11 til 1,82)
Distress HSCL (> 1,75)	1,81 (1,43 til 2,31)
Pain	4,30 (3,16 til 6,21)

Why ICD-11?

Barke et al. *BMC Public Health* (2018) 18:1239
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-018-6135-9>


BMC Public Health

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Open Access



Pilot field testing of the chronic pain classification for ICD-11: the results of ecological coding

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To know more about the consequences of pain

To identify good and poor treatments related to with detailed

Information about the condition

COMMON DIAGNOSTIC SYSTEM IS AN IMPORTANT TOOL



Dept.of Pain Management and Research, Oslo, ICD-11 First level primary diagnosis

Easy to learn,

All patients in our
Pain clinic gets a
PAIN DIAGNOSIS

Category	% of patients
Chronic primary pain	35
Chronic cancer-related pain	2
Chronic postsurgical and posttraumatic pain	24
Chronic neuropathic pain	14
Chronic secondary headache and orofacial pain	5
Chronic secondary visceral pain	3
Chronic secondary musculoskeletal pain	18
Had chronic pain, but did not fit any category	0

Female, 50 y, painful neuropathy after effective immuntreatment for melanoma



ICD 10: G 62.0 Drug-induced polyneuropathy
-not necessarily painful

ICD 10: C 43.9 Malignant melanoma

Female, 50 y, painful neuropathy after effective immuntreatment for melanoma



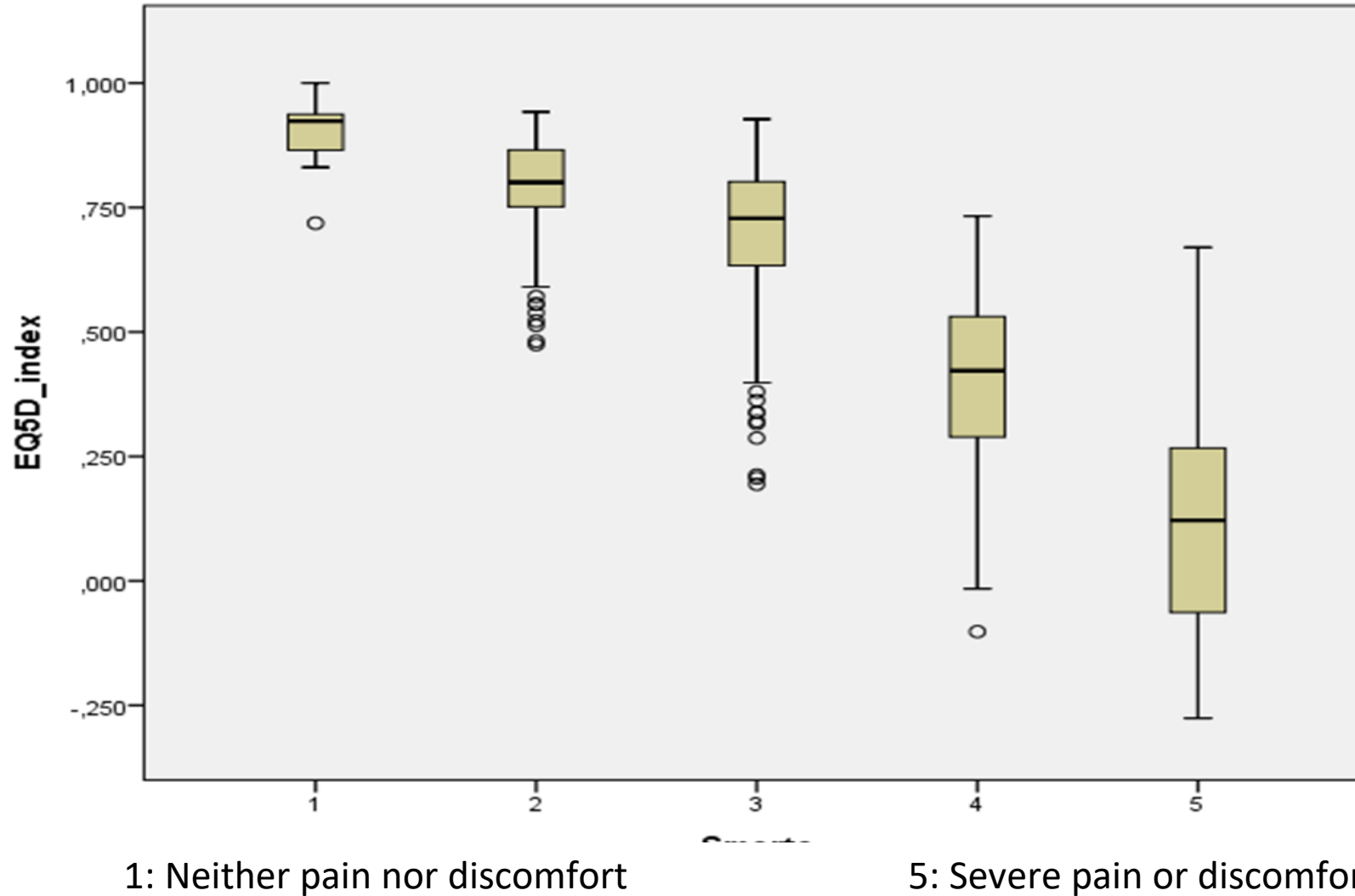
ICD 11: MG 30.1 Chronic cancer-related pain with subclassification

ICD 11: MG 30.1 Chronic neuropathic pain with subclassification

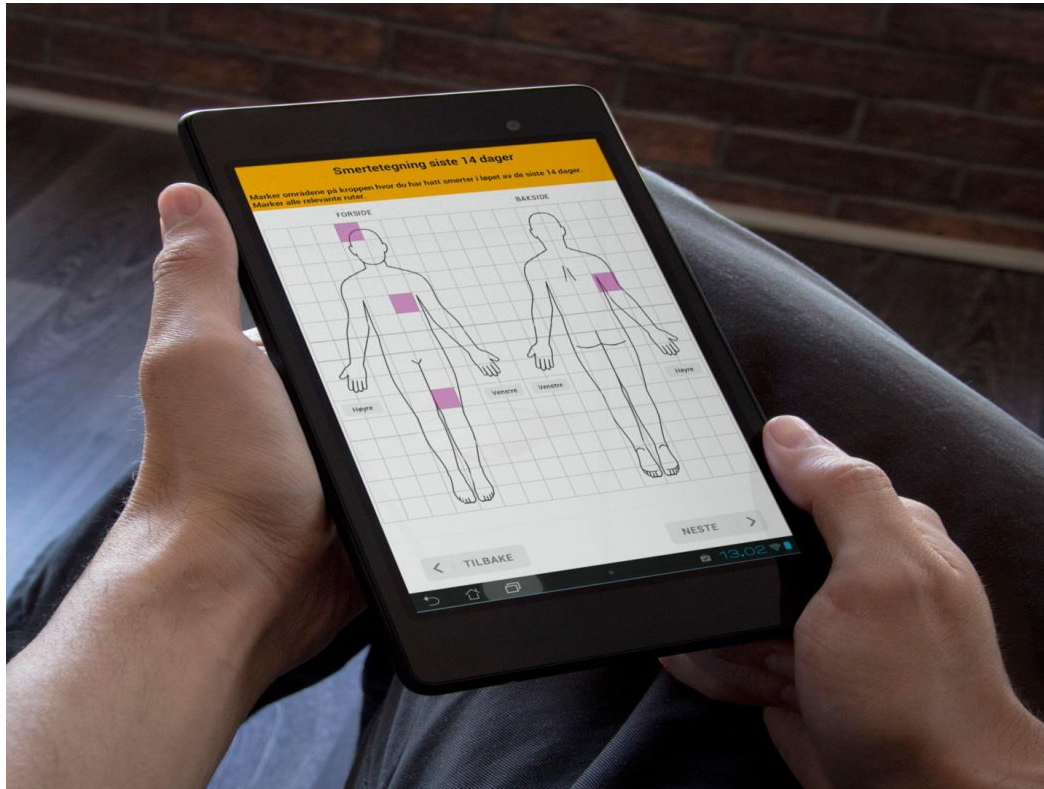
Severity: Pain, distress and functional impairment (333)

ICF

EQ-5D-5L (QOL) and pain- Oslo university hospital



Pasients answer web-based questionnaires at clinic and at home before/during treatment + long-term follow-up



Demography
Pain history and severity
QOL
Anxiety/depression/fatigue
Pain catastrophizing, injustice experience.
Sleep
Coping
Expectations
++
Results are available for the clinician

MD: Diagnoses (ICD10/11)
Treatments

Follow up after 6, 12, 36 months

Register sources for data on pain patients

Pain specific register

MDP clinic register

Follow up

Identify treatment effects

Register sources for data on pain patients

General registers

Primary care register

Specialist care
Diagnoses
Treatments

Prescription register

Sick leave/ pension
database

Death registry

Pain specific register

Population study/register

Longitudinal data

MDP clinic register

Follow up
Identify treatment effects

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Identify treatment effects

Linking
Individual data

Social security number

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Identify treatment effects

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Social security number

QALY

Cost-
effectiveness

Patient trajectories

ICD-11 is crucial

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