HALVTIDSKONTROLL

Onsdagen den 5 december kl. 13.00

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Handledare: Professor Ingemar Petersson
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Lokal: Konferensrum Bioforum, Medicon Village,
Scheelevägen 8, Byggnad 406, Lund

VÄLKOMNA!
ABSTRACT HALFTIME SEMINAR

Pain throughout life – in a register perspective

Background: Pain is common among both children and adults. Persistent pain is usually associated with a combination of risk and maintenance factors that interact in complex ways.

Aim: The overall aim is to increase knowledge about pain problems in different phases of life, through an international incidence study and more specifically about prevalence in children, comorbidity with mental illness and pain in the end of life.

Methods and Results:

Paper I. A prospective cohort study where the Skane Healthcare Register (SHR), containing all healthcare consultations, was used to study the risk for mental illness after pain as well as the reversed. We used Poisson regression to calculate incidence rate ratios. We found a bidirectional influence of similar magnitude of pain and mental illness, respectively. Published.

Paper II. A study investigating prevalence and incidence of different pain diagnoses among children, stratifying for sex and age. We used SHR and the Total Population register to identify eligible individuals and also estimating standardised morbidity rate (SMR) to study total care seeking. We found a prevalence of pain of approximately 15%. SMR was between 1.5 to 2.5 times higher among children with pain depending on age and sex. In manuscript.

Paper III. A nationwide observational cohort study, using the Register for Palliative Care and the Swedish Cause of Death Register to investigate risk factors for unrelieved pain at the end of life. Log-binomial regression models were fitted to estimate risk ratios for unrelieved pain. Unrelieved pain was reported in 25% of patients with pain during the final week of life. Dying in hospital, as compared to specialized palliative care or in a community setting, was the most important risk factor for dying with unrelieved pain. In manuscript.

Paper IV. We plan to design an international study to estimate and compare incidence of common pain problems using SHR and a similar data source in the UK in collaboration with Keele University.

Implications: Increased knowledge about occurrence and risk factors of pain in different phases of life would facilitate planning of health care, help clinicians to tailor treatment for each patient and inform further etiological research.