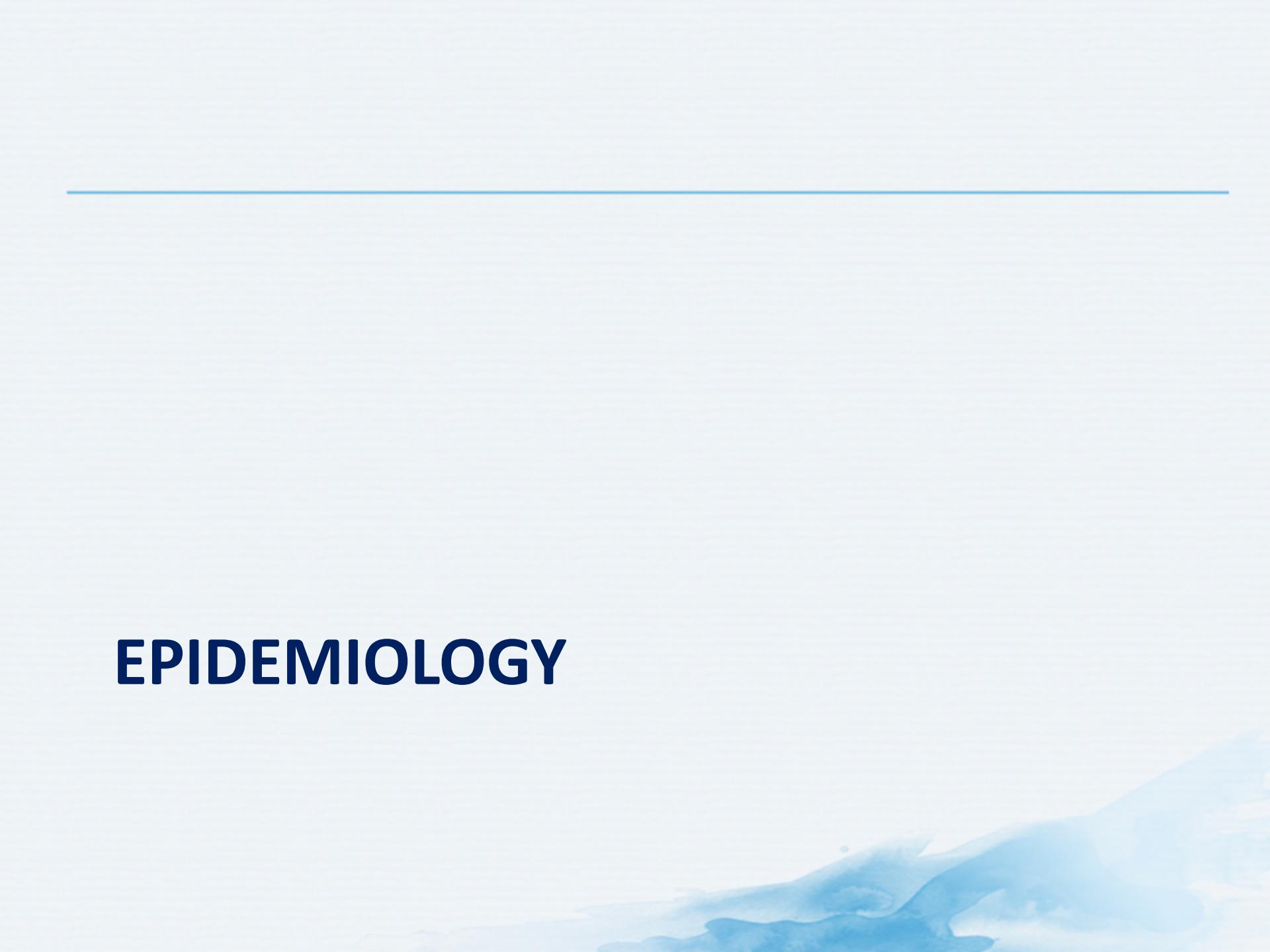


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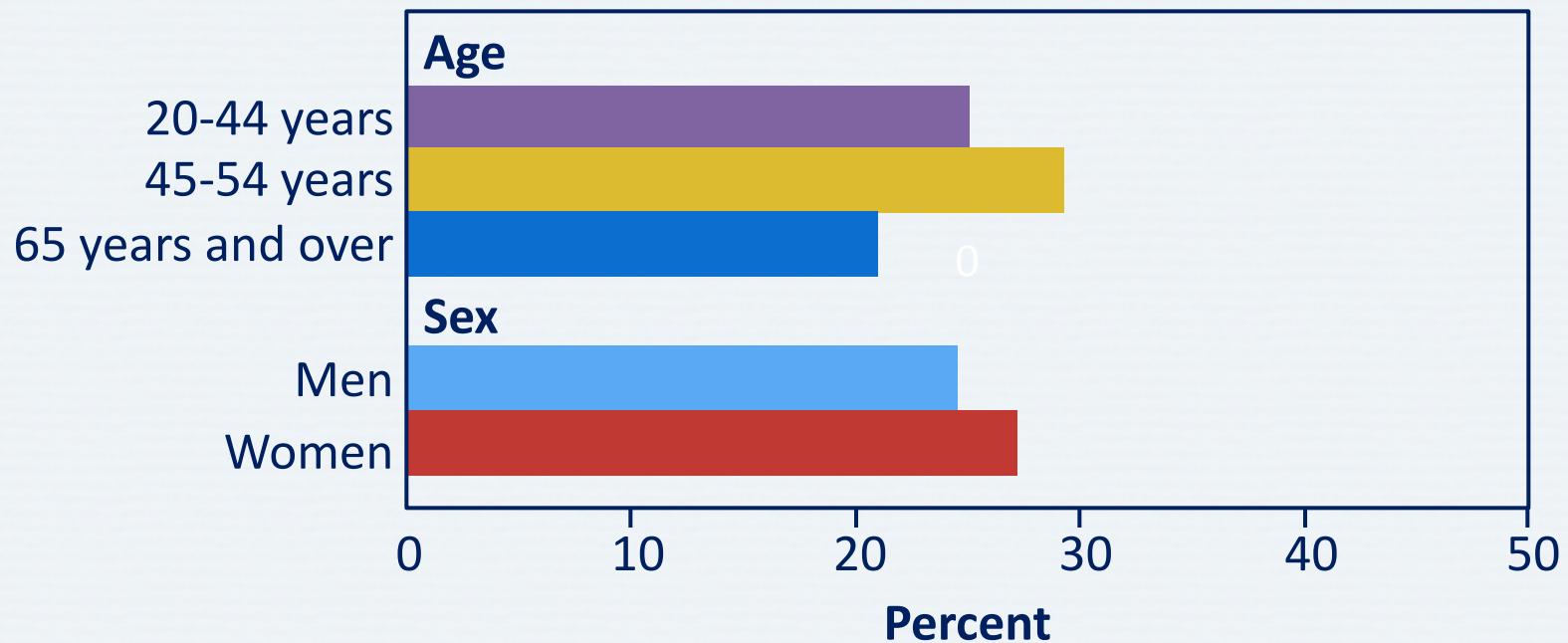
# **EPIDEMIOLOGY**

A faint, abstract graphic in the bottom right corner consists of a light blue shape that tapers to a point, set against a white background with subtle horizontal lines.

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General

# Pain in Past Month Among Adults 20+, 1999–2002



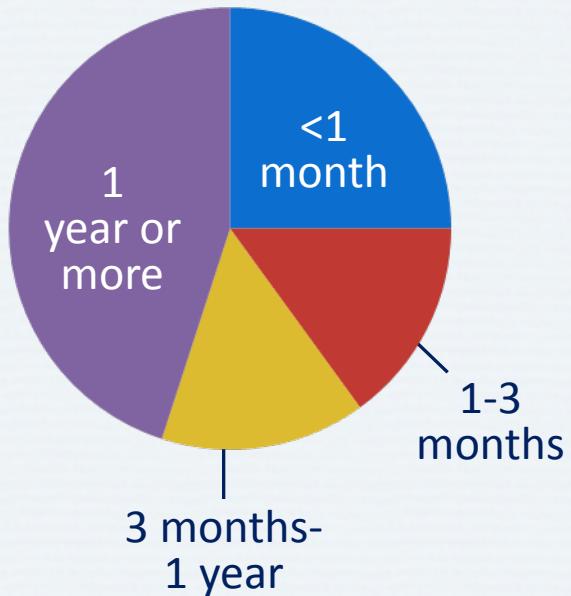
Data from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey.

National Center for Health Statistics. *Health, United States, 2006 with Chartbook on Trends in the Health of Americans*. Hyattsville, MD: 2006.

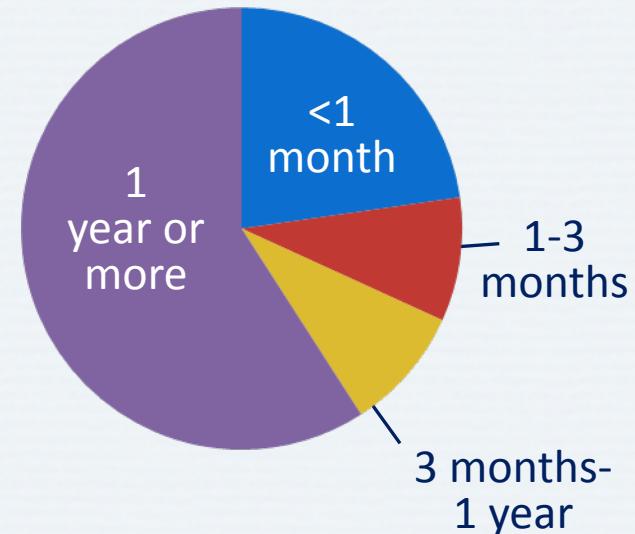
# Pain Duration Among Adults\*



**20-44 years**



**45-64 years**



**65 years and over**

\*Adults aged 20 years and older, 1999–2002 data

National Center for Health Statistics. *Health, United States, 2006 with Chartbook on Trends in the Health of Americans*. Hyattsville, MD: 2006.

# Prevalence of Acute Pain

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- **Lifetime** prevalence in general population:
  - Approaches **100%** for acute pain leading to use of analgesics<sup>1</sup>
- **Emergency room** patients:
  - Pain accounts for **>2/3** of emergency room visits<sup>2</sup>
- **Hospitalized** patients:
  - **>50%** report pain<sup>3</sup>

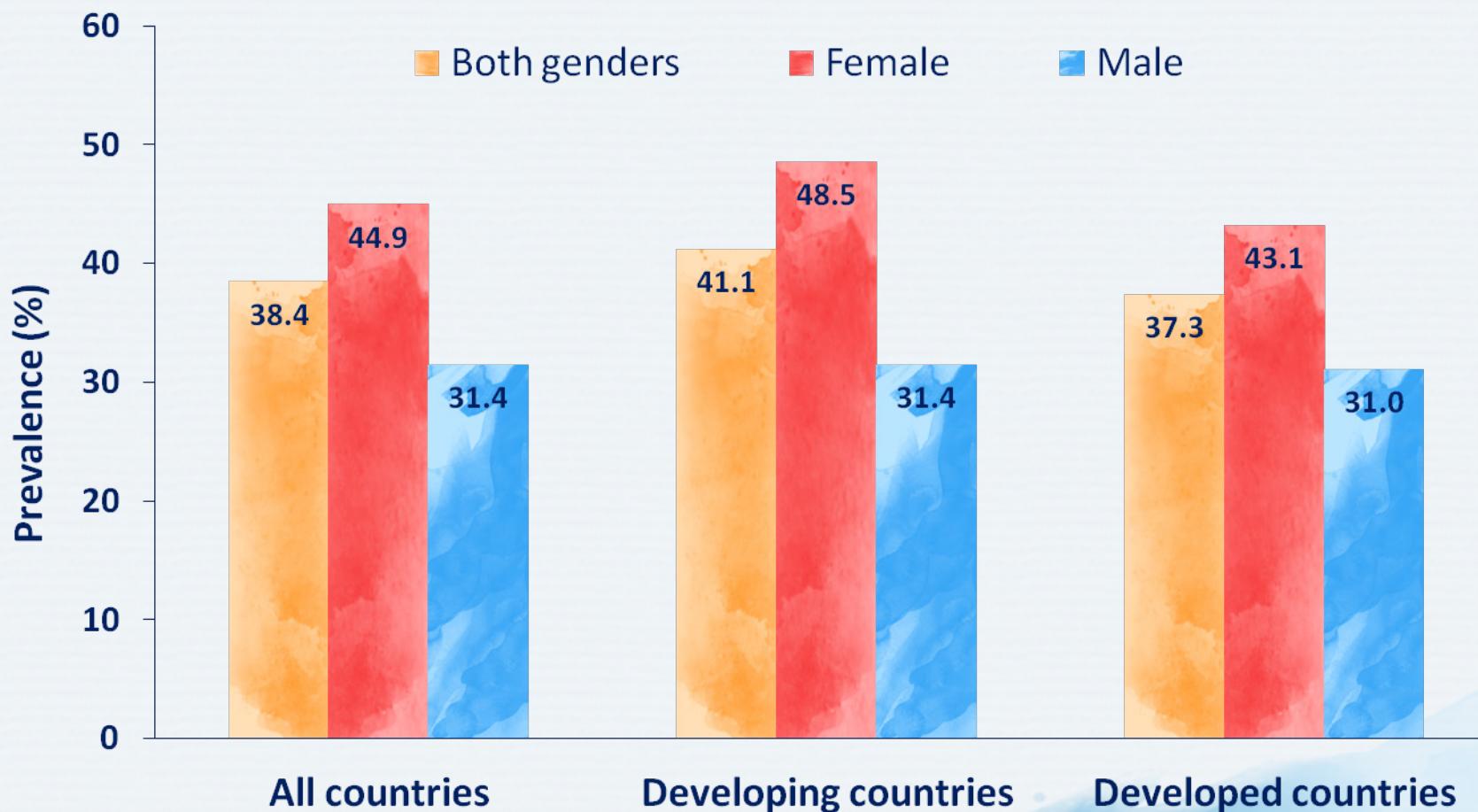
1. Diener HC et al. *J Headache Pain* 2008; 9(4):225-31; 2. Todd KH, Miner JR. In: Fishman SM et al (eds). *Bonica's Management of Pain*. 4th ed. Lippincott, Williams and Wilkins; Philadelphia, PA: 2010; 3. Dix P et al. *Br J Anaesth* 2004; 92(2):235-7.

# Prevalence of Chronic Pain in the General Population

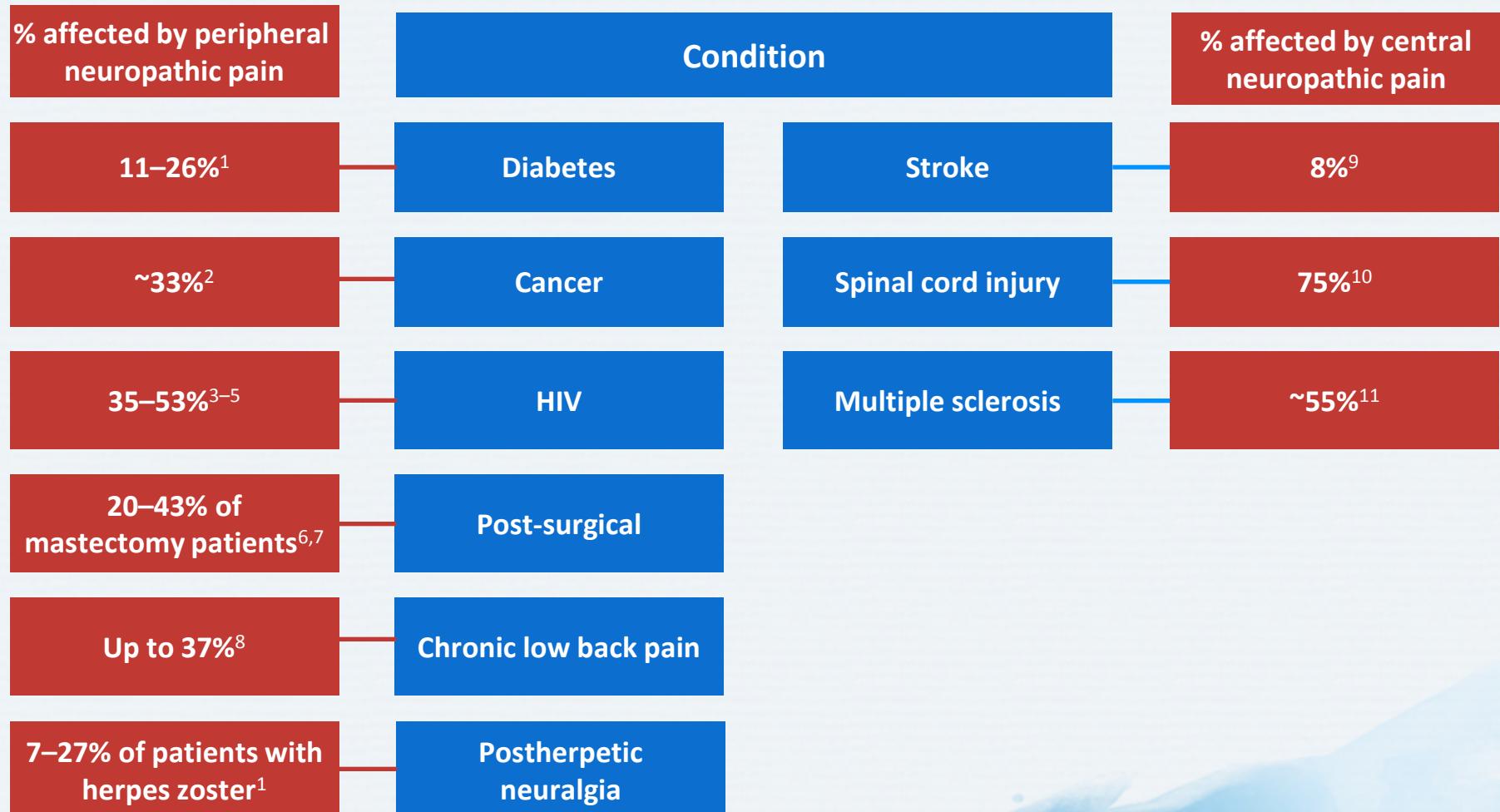
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17–46%

# Prevalence of Chronic Pain



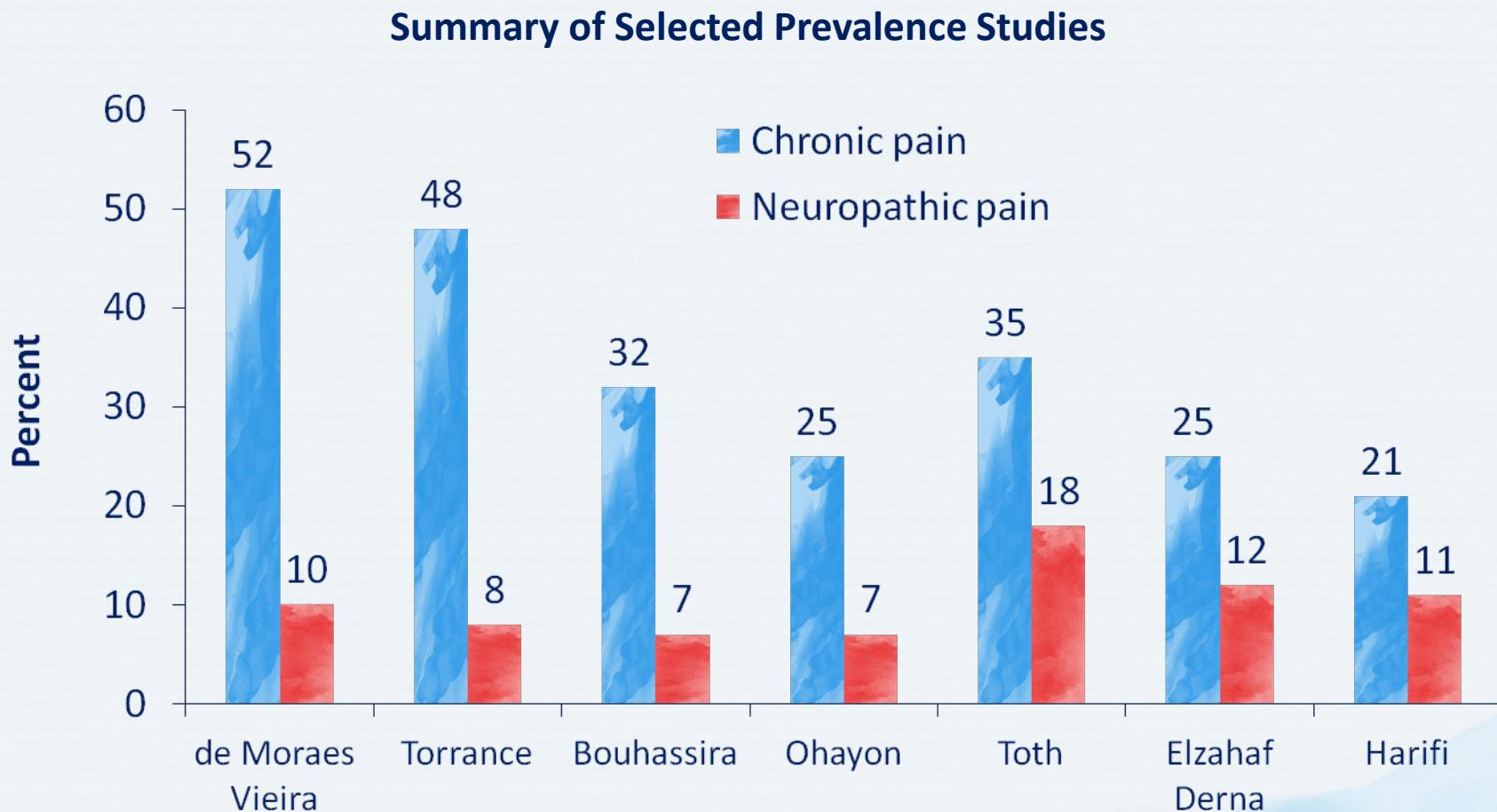
# Neuropathic Pain is Prevalent Across a Range of Different Conditions



HIV = human immunodeficiency virus

1. Sadosky A et al. *Pain Pract* 2008; 8(1):45–56; 2. Davis MP, Walsh D. *Am J Hosp Palliat Care* 2004; 21(2):137–42; 3. So YT et al. *Arch Neurol* 1988; 45(9):945–8; 4. Schifitto G et al. *Neurology* 2002; 58(12):1764–8; 5. Morgello S et al. *Arch Neurol* 2004; 61(4):546–51; 6. Stevens PE et al. *Pain* 1995; 61(1):61–8; 7. Smith WC et al. *Pain* 1999; 83(1):91–5; 8. Freyhagen R et al. *Curr Med Res Opin* 2006; 22(10):1911–20; 9. Andersen G et al. *Pain* 1995; 61(2):187–93; 10. Siddall PJ et al. *Pain*. 2003; 103(3):249–57; 11. Rae-Grant AD et al. *Mult Scler* 1999; 5(3):179–83.

# 5–20% of the General Population May Suffer from Neuropathic Pain



Adapted from: Bouhassira D et al. *Pain* 2008; 136(3):380-7; de Moraes Vieira EB et al. *J Pain Symptom Manage* 2012; 44(2):239-51; Elzahaf RA et al. *Pain Pract* 2013; 13(3):198-205; Harifi G et al. *Pain Med* 2013; 14(2):287-92; Ohayon MM, Stingl C. *Psychiatr Res* 2012; 46(4):444-50; Torrance N et al. *J Pain* 2006; 7(4):281-9; Toth C et al. *Pain Med* 2009; 10(5):918-29;

# How common is central sensitization/ dysfunctional pain?

~40%

of adults suffer from  
***chronic pain***<sup>1</sup>



17–35%

of chronic pain patients suffer from  
***generalized hypersensitivity and  
conditioned pain modulation***<sup>2</sup>

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# Summary

# Epidemiology: Summary

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- Acute and chronic pain are extremely common worldwide
- Prevalence of chronic pain is generally higher in women
- Mean duration of pain is longer in older individuals