

Preoperative mental state associated with postoperative pain

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(HealthDay)—Even modest depression, anxiety, and catastrophizing are

predictors of whether a patient later experiences improvements in pain relief following joint replacement surgery, according to a review published online Oct. 20 in the *Journal of Pain*.

Nils Georg Niederstrasser, Ph.D., from the University of Portsmouth, and Stephanie Cook, Ph.D., from De Montfort University in Leicester, both in the United Kingdom, conducted a systematic literature review to identify studies examining the effect of presurgical psychological predictors on outcomes following knee and hip arthroplastic surgery not needing subsequent revision.

Among 26 identified studies, the researchers found evidential value for the effect of depression on pain intensity and function, anxiety on pain intensity and function, and pain catastrophizing on pain intensity. Additionally, the investigators noted a combined effect of all psychological predictors on pain intensity and function. For the effect of optimism on pain intensity, the presence of evidential value was inconclusive.

"It has long been understood that a patient's mental well-being has an effect on their outcome after surgery, but we would go further and argue that someone's [mental state](#) is a useful predictor of how someone will fare postoperation," Niederstrasser said in a statement.

More information: [Abstract/Full Text](#)

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