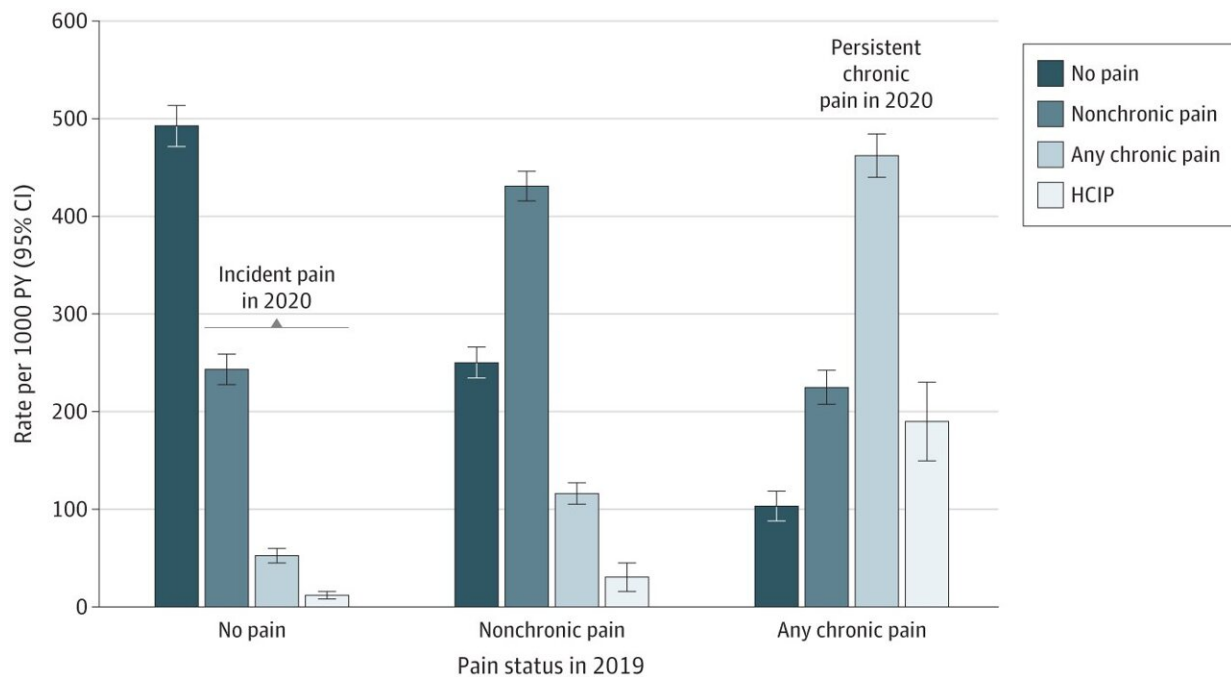


Study finds high rates of persistent chronic pain among US adults

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Rates of Pain in 2020 by Pain Status in 2019. No pain was defined as no pain in the past 3 months, nonchronic pain as pain on some days in the past 3 months, and chronic pain as pain on most days or every day in the past 3 months. High-impact chronic pain (HICP) was defined as chronic pain that limited life or work activities on most days or every day during the past 3 months. Rates were estimated using longitudinal survey weights supplied by the National Center for Health Statistics (10 415 participants included in the analysis; total weighted population of 250.9 million adults who were age standardized to the age distribution of the US population in 2010). The whiskers represent 95% CIs. PY indicates person-years. Credit: *JAMA Network Open* (2023). DOI: 10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2023.13563

A study from the National Institutes of Health shows that new cases of chronic pain occur more often among U.S. adults than new cases of several other common conditions, including diabetes, depression, and high blood pressure. Among people who have chronic pain, almost two-thirds still suffer from it a year later.

These findings come from a new analysis of National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) data by investigators from the National Center for Complementary and Integrative Health (NCCIH) at the NIH, Seattle Children's Research Institute, and University of Washington, Seattle, and are published in *JAMA Network Open*.

"Understanding incidence, beyond overall prevalence, is critical to understanding how [chronic pain](#) manifests and evolves over time. These data on [pain](#) progression stress the need for increased use of multimodal, multidisciplinary interventions able to change the course of pain and improve outcomes for people," said Richard Nahin, Ph.D., lead author and lead epidemiologist at NCCIH.

Overall, the study found that the rate of chronic pain and high-impact chronic pain (HICP) among adults is approximately 21% and 8%, respectively. Chronic pain is pain that is experienced on most days or every day in the past three months; and HICP is pain that limits life or work activities on most days or every day during the past three months. The links between the widespread burden of chronic pain and the country's opioid epidemic underscore the urgency to understand and address the issue of pain.

The study assessed reports of pain among survey participants and compared their experiences in 2020 to their baseline status in 2019. The study offers several key findings:

- The incidence of new chronic pain cases was high, at 52.4 cases per 1,000 persons per year. This is compared to other common chronic conditions, such as diabetes (7.1 cases/1,000 per year), depression (15.9 cases/ 1,000 per year), and hypertension (45.3 cases/1,000 per year).
- Among those who had reported non-chronic pain in 2019, about 1 in 6 (14.9%) said they had chronic pain in 2020, pointing to the importance of early management of pain.
- Chronic pain is highly persistent, with almost two-thirds (61.4%) of those who reported chronic pain in 2019 still reporting chronic pain a year later. Chronic pain developed into HICP at a rate of 190 cases/1,000 per year, and 361 cases/1,000 per year of people who had initially reported HICP were still suffering a year later.
- About 1 in 10 (10.4%) of people with chronic pain in 2019 recovered and were pain free in 2020.

"This study doesn't just demonstrate the terrible burden of pain in this country. While 10% of people who recover from chronic pain give us hope, we have an urgent scientific imperative to expand our tools to fight pain so we can restore many more to a pain-free life," said Helene M. Langevin, M.D., director of NCCIH. "The onset of any chronic condition is a pivotal moment and [early intervention](#) can make a significant difference in the toll that the condition takes on the individual."

More information: Richard L. Nahin et al, Estimated Rates of Incident and Persistent Chronic Pain Among US Adults, 2019-2020, *JAMA Network Open* (2023). [DOI: 10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2023.13563](https://doi.org/10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2023.13563)

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