Chronic pain epidemiology and associated factors in population-based studies

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Abstract (600 words)

Chronic pain is a prevalent, complicated, and painful disease that has far-reaching consequences for society and people. It frequently manifests as a result of an accident or sickness; nonetheless, it is a distinct disorder in its own right, not only a symptom of other conditions. As a result, chronic pain has its own taxonomy as well as a medical description.

The Global Burden of Disease Study 2018 reiterated that pain and pain-related disorders are the largest cause of disability and disease burden worldwide. 5 The global burden of chronic pain is increasing: Recurrent tension-type headaches, the most frequent symptomatic chronic disease, were shown to impact 1.9 billion people. When measured in terms of years lived with disability, low back and neck pain have consistently been the leading causes of disability worldwide, with other chronic pain conditions prominently featured in the top ten causes of disability.
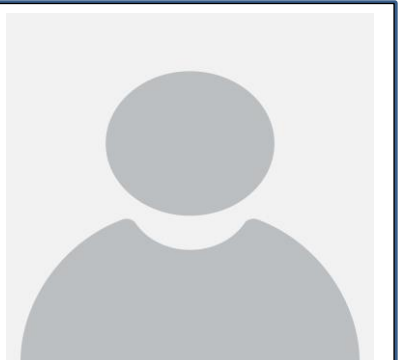
Chronic pain must be understood in the context of social, biological, psychological, and physical factors in order to develop treatment plans and prevention strategies. This is a narrative synthesis of the epidemiology of chronic pain, focusing on risk factors and demographic associations.

Findings: Epidemiology, defined as the "study of the distribution and determinants of health-related states or events in specified populations, as well as the applications of this study to control health problems," is critical to understanding chronic pain. According to the International Association for the Study of Pain, chronic pain is defined as "pain that has persisted beyond normal tissue healing time," which is generally assumed to be three months in the absence of other factors. Chronic pain is caused by a variety of risk factors, including socio-demographic, psychological, clinical, and biological variables. 8 Understanding these risk variables will enable for the development of particular preventative and management strategies that take into consideration these risk factors as well as the impact of pain on individuals affected.

Conclusion & Significance: Chronic pain, like other diseases, is typically the result of a sequence or combination of events. Even though there is a single triggering event (e.g., injury) in the origin of chronic pain, a sequence of events determine the length, severity, and effects (physical, psychological, social, and emotional) of chronic pain. The most significant modifiable risk factors in the genesis, duration, and effect of chronic pain are health-related behaviors and their results.

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Biography (200 Words)

Population Health and Genomics Division. He is a cancer molecular epidemiologist specialising on environmental variables, the human microbiome, and biomarkers for cancer development and progression. of my work has involved novel study of the human oral microbiome, epidemiology, microbiome, cancer, diet, environmental carcinogen, biomarkers.

Importance of Research: (200 Words)

It is difficult to make conclusions on chronic pain epidemiology due to the variability of the research in this subject, which includes differences in how chronic pain is characterized in each study as well as differences in the populations investigated. This latter factor may have an influence on the generalizability of study findings in different populations, regions, or nations. Individual research findings are also limited in their application due to differences in study design. Because of these discrepancies, rigorous data synthesis, including meta-analysis, is particularly difficult in this subject. Cross-sectional studies, in particular, make it difficult to demonstrate causation and, as a result, separate risk variables from chronic pain results.

About Institution: (200 Words)

The Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health (JHSPH) is the public health graduate school of Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, Maryland. As the first independent, degree-granting institution for research in epidemiology and training in public health, and the largest public health training facility in the United States. It school is ranked first in public health in the U.S. News and World Report rankings and has held that ranking since 1994. The school is ranked second for public health in the world by Shanghai Rankings.

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NOTE: This is a sample abstracts. Conference/Journal name will be changed while publishing respective abstract in supporting journal website.