

Prevalence of Chronic Non-Specific Musculoskeletal Pain in Household Females, and its Impact on their Quality of Life

ABSTRACT

Background and Aim

One of the most intractable clinical problems clinicians face is chronic musculoskeletal pain. The study aimed to determine the prevalence, nature, and treatment of chronic non-specific musculoskeletal regional pain among household females.

Methodology

In a descriptive cross-sectional study, 1100 participants aged 30-45 years were interviewed. Purposive sampling technique and Face to face interview method were integrated for data collection. The respondents were females who suffered from musculoskeletal pain >6 months and experienced pain many times during the last month. Participants who suffered from musculoskeletal pain associated with malignancy or systemic pathologies were excluded from the study. A structured questionnaire was designed that included a Modified SF-36 scale to determine the quality of life and a visual analogue scale to measure pain intensity.

Results

Prevalence of chronic Knee pain was 34.5%, low Back 31.4%, neck 20.4%, and shoulder pain was 13.7%. The intensity of back pain was (2.94±.43), knee (3.01±.54), neck (2.62±.58), and shoulder pain (2.76±.57). Only 21% of females were on prescribed treatment by Pain management specialists, and the rest were relayed on non-prescribed remedies.

Conclusion

Musculoskeletal Chronic pain of moderate to severe intensity was more prevalent in the knee joint among household females. Both back and knee pain seriously affect the quality of their physical and social life.

Keywords

knee, low back, neck, shoulder, pain, quality of life.

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INTRODUCTION

Work-related musculoskeletal disorders (WRMDs), also called non-specific pain disorders, or repetitive trauma syndromes, causes hindrance to physical activities¹. Pain is called “non-specific origin” because it usually occurred without any known cause². Females are considered to suffer from such repetitive traumas more than males, as they played a vital role in fulfilling personal and social responsibilities³. In most households, men do not share much of the housework, and women are more responsible than men, and this workload is burdened in work-related injuries to different body musculoskeletal regions of the body⁴. Work-related musculoskeletal disorders are a group of painful disorders of the body’s soft tissues and were due to the repetition of different physical activities up to fatigue levels. These traumas usually heal after rest, but those who used to perform activities beyond their fatigue level cannot heal their micro-traumas even after rest^{5,6}. Evidence suggested that disturbed biomechanics during various daily activities and prolonged postures are another cause of physical damage to the body⁷. Pain in such cases might be mild to severe in intensity, sharp or diffuse in quality, acute or chronic in nature. Chronic musculoskeletal is affect not only physical health but also upshot psychological and social wellbeing⁸. The prevalence of overwork induced pain was common in age 18-65 years, higher among women 39.92% than men 31.17%, and increased with age⁹. Musculoskeletal chronic pain was divided into different regions: upper body, trunk, and lower body⁶, and most communal complaints were head, neck, shoulder, low back, and knee pain¹⁰. Management guidelines endorse identifying the rare cases of chronic musculoskeletal pain caused by medically serious pathology that requires diagnostic workup or specialist referral. As most non-specific pain does not have a known pathoanatomical cause, treatment focuses on reducing pain and its consequences¹¹. The treatment options include Pharmacological treatment using NSAIDs, opioid analgesics, intra-articular injections¹², Surgical treatment¹³, and regenerative therapy¹⁴. Physical therapy is now getting attention in conservative management of different pain of mechanical origin^{15,16}. Previous surveys in European and Asian’s countries focused on care, conditions, and treatments of chronic musculoskeletal pain providing limited data on prevalence and health complications of these pain. A study was conducted to rule out whether this household work caused chronic musculoskeletal pain in different body regions at the specific age group, sought to explore the intensity of pain and to what extent it affects their quality of life.

METHODOLOGY

A cross-sectional survey was conducted to explore the prevalence, severity, treatment, and impact of chronic pain on quality of life. A collaboration between the general population and physical therapist was established during an interview to shed light on different musculoskeletal pain aspects. The target population was household females with a sample size of 1100, and data was collected from participants using the purposive sampling technique. The calculated sample size using the z-score method of sample calculation was 1067. The questionnaire was divided into three parts; the first part consisted of demographic data, including some key questions to fill inclusion as age (30 to 45) years, duration of pain >6 months. Participants’ exclusion was based on the patient’s musculoskeletal pain associated with malignancy or systemic pathologies. The quality of pain was also asked whether its continuous or intermittent. The second part of the questionnaire consisted of the Visual Analogue Scale (0=no pain, 10=worst unbearable pain imaginable) measured pain intensity and an internationally accepted scale¹⁷. Another advantage of this scale is that patients’ options are not limited to a few verbal descriptors or numbers. Also, it had an advantage over other scales, as it elucidates the intensity of pain in facial expressions up to the ease of illiterate participants. The third portion contained a Modified SF-36 questionnaire comprising physical, social, and mental health-related questions. Each question helped to determine the limitations of activities numerically with a total score of 47. Obtained higher scores depicted good health

while lower scores showed deterioration of general health status. Informed consent was obtained from all females after clarifying the whole research procedure. Data was compiled via SPSS (statistical package for the social sciences) version 21, descriptive statics was applied to analyzed data, and presented in table and graphs.

Ethical concerns: Whole research procedure was carried out with honesty and truthfulness. Data was collected, analyzed and interpreted by maintaining the confidentiality of patient’s data. The study was carried after the approval of the ethical review committee of Sargodha Medical College, University of Sargodha

RESULTS

The mean age of participants was 39±2. This study reported a prevalence of chronic knee pain highest in household females, but pain intensity was high in the low back region. Pain specialists currently treated only 21% females, 64 were taking non prescribed remedies (out of which 26% found to use NSAIDs and muscle relaxants, 60 % preferred to take Panadol along with heating of the affected area, 14 % used muscle relaxant with the heat on effected area), 15% favoured massage with olive oil, and herbal balm. According to an estimate, almost 79% had inadequate management of their pain.

Fig i: Prevalence of non-specific pain in different regions in household females

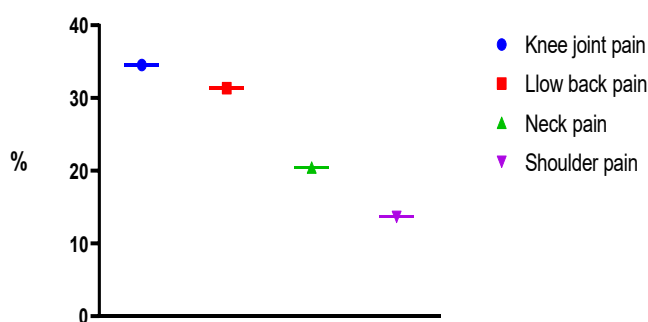


Table I: Intensity of chronic pain in the neck, shoulder, back, and knee in household females

	Neck	Shoulder	Back	Knee
Intensity of pain (VAS)	%	%	%	%
Mild	44	31	13	14
Moderate	51	61	81	69
Severe	5	8	6	17

Fig II: Duration of chronic non-specific pain in household females

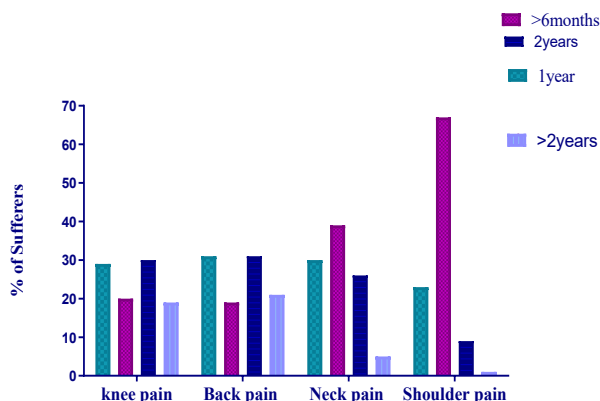


Fig III: Quality of pain in household females

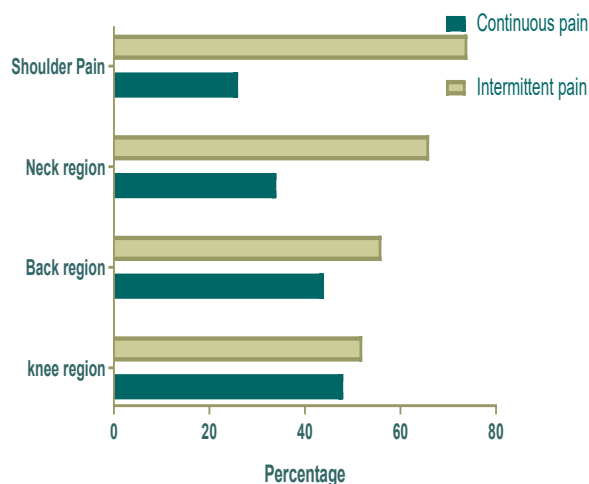
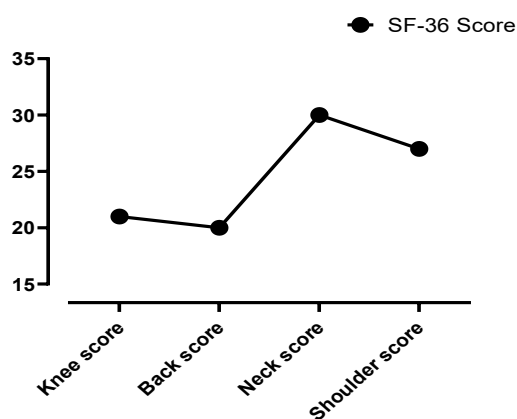


Fig IV: SF-36 score in different regions in household females



Outcome measures: Prevalence, intensity, and quality of non-specific chronic neck, shoulder, low back and knee pain. Quality of life affected by chronic pain.

DISCUSSION

Nevertheless, our understanding of the epidemiology of chronic pain remains limited, as several studies about the prevalence of chronic pain have been based on patient's data attending pain clinics, which may represent the extreme of the population with chronic pain and not likely to present the general population. The current study ruled out the prevalence of pain in the general population of females. Current literature provided deep insight into the proportion of the population affected by chronic pain and its impact on general health status when left untreated. The study also helped clinicians to consider pain and associated complications more precisely and provided awareness among females to ponder chronic musculoskeletal pain a serious medical condition, and seek treatment timely to prevent adverse effects on health. Non-specific pain affects people of all ages; however, the prevalence of chronic idiopathic pain was high among adolescent⁹, young adults¹⁸, and degenerative pain common in old age¹⁹. It is reconnoitered that chronic skeletal pain in old age was higher in the knee region, reducing their functional capacity and increased morbidity with increased age²⁰. This was held in a systematic

review that reported a higher incidence of knee osteoarthritis in the elderly, more in females²¹. According to the literature, knee joint osteoarthritis befell after 40 to 50 years, and greater in developed than developing countries considered a major source of disability in older adults²². Current study results were synchronous with previous data as the high prevalence of chronic knee pain compromises their household chores. But the contrast was also found when compared with affected age, as all previous data disclosed that chronic pain mostly affects the older adults almost after the age of 50 or above, but in Pakistan, chronic knee pain was seen in young adults with a peak age of 39 years showed early sign of ageing in this region. Low Back Pain is a global problem that has been associated with disability for years. More than 80% of the population will report an episode of LBP at some point during their life, and 15% to 20% of adults experienced low back pain once in a year²³. Low back pain ranked highest in terms of disability of daily livings and ranked 6th in terms of overall health burden. With increasing age, both prevalence and burden increases²⁴. Mostly affect the woman, and majority of them suffered from moderate to severe intensity chronic low back pain²⁵. Overall prevalence of low back pain was quite high in previous studies, but contrast was seen in the current where knee pain occurrence was more than any other body regions. But outcomes are the same in the perspective of quality and complications of low back pain, as most respondents were suffering from continuous moderate to severe intensity of chronic low back pain, which caused functional limitations and disability in females. Although the number of low back pain patients was lower than knee pain, the quality of life was equally compromised in both patients suffering from knee or back pain. Prevalence of musculoskeletal pain, including neck in medical students, was estimated as one-fourth of medical student's suffered from muscles and skeletal problems, out of which Neck pain was described 45%²⁶. Shoulder pain is most common in all musculoskeletal complaints in the young population before 30 years²⁷. In primary care settings, shoulder pain incidence was 15/1000 patients annually, and the pain was idiopathic most of the time²⁸. Shoulder and neck pain showed low prevalence when compared with previous researches, especially in young adults. Though most females' pain quality was mild, it still affected their work performance, cut down the work, and took extra time to accomplish their daily tasks. Compared to previous information about proper treatment regimen of chronic non-specific pain used in developed countries^{11,12,13,14,15} low number of participants used prescribed treatment reflecting differences in local traditions, economic background, and awareness about mechanical musculoskeletal pain its complications. The clinical course of mechanical pain is often favorable; thus, many patients require little formal medical care and recover soon if they consult early for proper pain treatment, but most of them ignored their pain, resulting in reduced functional capacity.

CONCLUSION

Chronic non-specific pain was common in all musculoskeletal regions among young females, but the pain was most prevalent in the knee region. The intensity of pain in the low back and knee region was moderate to severe, seriously affecting their social and working life quality. The low to moderate intensity pain knockout the neck and shoulder region and interfere with their functional capacity. Medical specialists managed a limited number of patients, and more than half of sufferers received inadequate treatment due to unawareness about health complication of chronic pain. It was documented that chronic pain is a major health problem that needs to be taken more seriously.

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