

## Anxiety independently predicts pain in patients with MS

23 June 2015



"We confirmed high prevalence of pain, affecting approximately more than half of patients during the course of MS," the authors write. "Pain in MS is associated with disability, depression, and especially with anxiety, which has significant implications for treatment."

More information: Abstract

Full Text (subscription or payment may be required)

Copyright © 2015 HealthDay. All rights reserved.

(HealthDay)—Pain is prevalent in more than half of patients with multiple sclerosis (MS), and is independently predicted by anxiety, according to a study published online June 18 in *Pain Medicine*.

Jelena Drulovic, M.D., Ph.D., from the Clinical Center of Serbia in Belgrade, and colleagues conducted a multicenter, international, cross-sectional survey to examine the prevalence, intensity, and associations of pain in MS. A total of 650 consecutive patients, diagnosed according to the Revised McDonald Diagnostic Criteria, were recruited from seven MS centers. During face-to-face interviews with neurologists, a semi-structured questionnaire was administered.

The researchers found that the <u>lifetime prevalence</u> of pain was 66.5 percent (point prevalence, 44.3 percent). Comorbidity of pain and depression exhibited a prevalence of 29.1 percent. There were significant associations between pain and older age, primary-progressive MS, higher Expanded Disability Status Scale score, and higher scores of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression and Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety. Anxiety was found to be an independent predictor of pain in multivariate linear regression analysis (P



APA citation: Anxiety independently predicts pain in patients with MS (2015, June 23) retrieved 12 October 2022 from <a href="https://medicalxpress.com/news/2015-06-anxiety-independently-pain-patients-ms.html">https://medicalxpress.com/news/2015-06-anxiety-independently-pain-patients-ms.html</a>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.