Determination of the distribution and key factors of opioid use among chronic nonmalignant pain patients

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**BACKGROUND**

The incidence of chronic nonmalignant pain (CNP) is 1.8%. The etiology of CNP includes various intensive pain disorders and complications to surgery. It is important to acquire new knowledge in the area of opioid consumption of CNP patients in order to improve and develop existing treatment, prevent long-term use, premature deaths and reduce healthcare costs.

**AIM**

1. To determine the distribution and determinants of opioid use among chronic non-malignant pain (CNP) patients
2. To identify the patient, treatment and socioeconomic characteristics as determinants for potential risk groups

**Hypothesis**: CNP patient who use opioids for ≥6 months differ in demographics and comorbidity from those using opioids for <3 months.

**METHODS**

Participants are included at first redeemed prescription for an opioid product using the ATC codes starting with N02AA01 - N02AX06 (61 opioid products).

**RESULTS**

**CONCLUDING EXPECTATIONS**

It is expected that this study will serve as a significant supplement of existing knowledge in the area of opioid consumption among CNP patients in Denmark.

New knowledge of risk assessment of long-term opioid use. Opioid sales at regional level, age, sex, comorbidities, education and income.

**REFERENCES**

Christensen J, et al. Socio-economic consequences of painful intensive diseases in Denmark. Danish Institute for Health Services Research (DSI), 2011

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