

ORIGINAL RESEARCH

Chronic Non-Cancer Pain: A Siren for Primary Care – A Report From the PRImary care MultiEthnic Network (PRIME Net)

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Introduction: Patients with chronic non-cancer pain (CNCP) are common and have a high degree of morbidity. Previous studies document clinician frustration and variability in CNCP management. We conducted this study to gather in-depth clinicians' views about factors that affect management of CNCP.

Methods: We conducted a survey in the Primary Care MultiEthnic Network, a consortium of PBRNs of primary care clinicians practicing in low-income, medically underserved communities, and in a network of private primary care offices.

Results: Of 792 clinicians surveyed, 497 (63%) participated. Responses and accompanying narrative comments clustered around 5 themes: (1) barriers to and uncertainties in optimal management; (2) the complex biopsychosocial nature of CNCP; (3) seriousness of prescription opioid abuse; (4) effort and burden required to properly manage CNCP; and (5) clinician commitment to provide care for CNCP patients and benefits of expanded care model for CNCP. One-third reported a severe outcome (death or life-threatening event) in a CNCP patient for whom they had prescribed opioids. Roughly one-third do not initiate prescribing of opioids.

Conclusions: Guidelines and increased continuing medical education alone are unlikely to be the solutions to the challenges of CNCP management. Increased evidence for recommendations and resources for more comprehensive care management are needed. (J Am Board Fam Med 2011;24: 551–561.)

Keywords: Pain, Practice-based Research, Primary Health Care, Underserved Populations

More than 60 million Americans have some type of persistent or recurrent pain (chronic non-cancer pain) sufficient to substantially affect their lives.^{1,2} At least 40% of patients with chronic pain treated

in a routine practice setting fail to achieve adequate pain relief.^{1,3} Chronic non-cancer pain (CNCP) causes significant morbidity, interfering with a patient's ability to perform activities of daily living, family life, and employment, and is associated with significant psychological stress.^{4–10} It is defined by

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the American Society of the Interventional Pain Physicians as:

- Pain that persists beyond the usual course of an acute disease or a reasonable time for any injury to heal that is associated with chronic pathologic processes that cause continuous pain or pain at intervals for months or years
- Persistent pain that is not amenable to routine pain control methods¹¹

Several studies have shown that there is substantial variability in the way clinicians approach and treat chronic pain.^{12,13} Multiple surveys have described the views and management habits of primary care clinicians in the treatment of CNCP, though none has focused on clinicians who provide care to largely medically underserved patients.^{14–25} Primary care physicians are likely to report the management of CNCP as burdensome,^{14,16,24} and they frequently report concerns over abuse, diversion of prescribed opioids, addiction, inadequate training, and regulatory scrutiny, all which appear to create significant barriers to optimum treatment of chronic pain.^{14–19,21,23,24} Side effects of opioids and psychological factors in patients, such as poor coping, anxiety, and depression, have also been identified as barriers to effective treatment.^{14,15,18,21} One study reported that 35% of physicians were never willing to prescribe long-acting opioids for CNCP.²⁴ The lack of access to trained specialists in Pain or Addiction Medicine may also be a barrier to management of patients with chronic pain.²⁰

The goal of this study was to gain a greater understanding about primary care clinicians' perspectives of the factors that affect clinicians' decisions related to CNCP management. The primary aims were to (1) describe views about CNCP among a sample of primary care clinicians caring mainly for medically underserved populations; (2) characterize these clinicians' reported CNCP management practices; and (3) describe primary care clinician perceptions of the context of care—those relationships, circumstances, resources, and surroundings that affect the care of patients with CNCP.

Methods

Study Design

A cross-sectional survey design was used to investigate the context of care for chronic pain in pri-

mary care settings. The survey was conducted among primary care clinicians mostly practicing in low-income, medically underserved communities.

Sample

Clinicians from six primary care practice-based research networks were surveyed. Five of these networks are part of the PRIME Net, a consortium of eight practice-based research networks: Research Involving Outpatient Settings Network: RIOS Net (New Mexico); the Colorado Research Network: CaReNet (Colorado); the Southeast Regional Clinicians' Network: SERCN (11 Southeastern states); the Southern Primary Care Urban Research Network: SPUR-Net (Houston); the San Francisco Bay Area Collaborative Research Network: SF Bay CRN (northern California); the Southwestern Ohio Ambulatory Research Network: SOAR-Net (southwestern Ohio); MetroNet (Detroit); and LA Net (Los Angeles) (<http://hsc.unm.edu/som/primenet/>). Clinicians in RIOS Net, CaReNet, SERCN, SPUR Net, and SF Bay CRN participated in this study. In addition, primary care clinicians from a sixth research network—BIGHORN (Colorado)—were surveyed. The majority of clinicians in these six networks practice in community health centers, Indian Health Service clinics, or academic practices serving low-income/underserved communities. Recruited clinicians are located in urban, suburban, and rural settings and the patient populations seen in these practices present with patterns of diagnoses typical of primary care.²⁶ Each of the six network institutional review boards approved this study.

Survey Instrument

The questionnaire focused on contextual factors that might influence clinician approaches in the management of CNCP and included both closed- and open-ended items. Most closed-ended questions had categorical responses (e.g., strongly agree/agree/unsure/disagree/strongly disagree; never/rarely/sometimes/frequently). The survey was developed through a review of the existing literature, consultation with the lead author of a prior CNCP clinician survey, and iterative discussions with PRIME Net clinicians.²⁴ We piloted the original long version, containing 26 questions and branching subquestions, among University of New Mexico Family Medicine and Internal Medicine faculty and residents, resulting in minor revisions. Average completion time was 13 minutes,

based on timestamps for survey log-in. A second, shorter version of the questionnaire with four fewer main questions and more reduced subquestions was developed to enhance response rates among initial nonresponders. The remaining 22 questions were identical in both versions. Average completion time for this short form was 5 minutes. PDF copies of both versions are available on-line; readers are encouraged to refer to these for more detail about specific questions.²⁷

Data Collection

E-mail announcements from leaders of each of the six research networks preceded an e-mail solicitation to network members directing them to a web-based long form version of the survey. This was followed by five e-mail solicitations with links to the long form questionnaire sent to nonresponders at weekly intervals. We mailed paper copies of the long form version to nonresponders. All solicitations offered drawings for gift certificates as response incentives. After these five e-mails and one postal solicitations, to enhance response rates, the shorter version of the on-line questionnaire was then made available and a series of four weekly e-mail solicitations were sent to remaining nonresponders.

The web-based versions of the survey were administered through the use of Opinio, a commercial product for designing and administering secure on-line surveys.²⁸ Respondent identifiers (used for tracking nonresponders) were separated from the survey data. This design, while preserving respondent anonymity, eliminated the possibility of characterizing nonrespondents. We exported the anonymous data for statistical and qualitative analysis. Paper-based responses were doubly entered by RIOS Net staff into the database.

Data Analysis

Analysis of all quantitative data were done using SAS (version 9.1.3. SAS, Inc., Cary, NC). Categorical variables were collapsed (e.g., strongly agree/agree versus disagree/strongly disagree) for some analyses. χ^2 tests were used to test for differences in (1) short-form/long-form respondents; (2) selected outcomes of clinicians who had/had not participated in recent chronic pain continuing education; (3) selected outcomes of use of recommended office management systems (see below). The latter two comparisons were done to test whether these guideline recommended actions were associated with selected improvements.

We considered results statistically significant if the *P* value was $<.05$. Narrative comments provided by clinicians to open-ended questions were analyzed by two investigators (RL, RW) who each independently reviewed the data, identifying common themes. The analysts then met to compare and resolve difference in the themes.

An "Office Score" was created to assess relationships of office systems for CNCP management to clinicians' perceptions of opioid efficacy and to perceived CNCP management burden. Clinicians were assigned one point for use of each of five recommended office systems, for a maximum of five points: pain assessment tool, controlled substance agreement (narcotic contract), refill policy, prescription log, and urine drug screening. Each clinician's Office Score was then compared with their responses to the questions "How many CNCP patients in your practice have benefited from long-term treatment with opioids in regard to significant improvement in functional outcome?" and "How much of a burden is the management of CNCP to you?"

Results

Clinician Demographics

The clinicians and their practice settings are described in Table 1. A total of 822 clinicians from 6 PBRNs (BIGHORN 25; CaReNet 174; RIOS Net 167; SERCN 68; SF Bay CRN 185; SPUR-Net 203) were invited to participate in the survey. Thirty invited clinicians were later determined to be ineligible (e.g., pediatrician seeing no patients with CNCP) and were dropped from the sample. Of the remaining 792 clinicians, 497 total completed the questionnaire (response rate 63%). Most of the respondents were from Colorado, New Mexico, Northern California, and Texas. Roughly one-third of the practices were located in inner cities, roughly one quarter in cities/suburbs and one quarter in medium ($<100,000$ population) or small ($\leq 25,000$ population) towns. Most of the respondents were physicians and most had more than 10 years' clinical experience. Of the clinicians, 78.8%(372) reported that they practiced family medicine and 20.8%(98) reported that they practiced general internal medicine. Four hundred twenty-seven (86%) of the respondents used the long form, whereas 70 (14%) respondents used the short form. Respondents to the short version of the survey were more likely to be affiliated with SPUR-Net, compared with those responding

Table 1. Characteristics of Clinicians Participating in the Survey (N = 497), Including Comparison of Those Responding to Either the Long-Version Survey or the Short Version*

	Participants			P Value
	Total	Form		
		Long	Short	
Network				
SF Bay CRN	134 (27.0%)	118 (27.6%)	16 (22.9%)	<.001
SERCN	24 (4.8%)	17 (4.0%)	7 (10.0%)	
BIGHORN	42 (8.5%)	38 (8.9%)	4 (5.7%)	
CaReNet	93 (18.7%)	87 (20.4%)	6 (8.6%)	
RIOS Net	125 (25.2%)	117 (27.4%)	8 (11.4%)	
SPUR-Net	79 (15.9%)	50 (11.7%)	29 (41.4%)	
Geographic setting				
Small town, ≤ 25K pop.	79 (16.8%)	74 (18.4%)	5 (7.2%)	.05
Medium town, > 25K pop.	40 (8.5%)	36 (9.0%)	4 (5.8%)	
City 100K–500K pop.	54 (11.5%)	45 (11.2%)	9 (13.0%)	
Urban/Suburban > 500K pop.	134 (28.5%)	116 (28.9%)	18 (26.1%)	
Urban inner city > 500K pop.	164 (34.8%)	131 (32.6%)	33 (47.8%)	
Clinic type				
Community health center	200 (42.2%)	169 (41.7%)	31 (44.9%)	.03
Indian health service	34 (7.2%)	34 (8.4%)	0 (0.0%)	
Solo practitioner	23 (4.9%)	21 (5.2%)	2 (2.9%)	
University practice	125 (26.4%)	101 (24.9%)	24 (34.8%)	
Other group practice	92 (19.4%)	80 (19.8%)	12 (17.4%)	
Clinician training				
MD	402 (85.0%)	339 (83.9%)	63 (91.3%)	.75
DO	14 (3.0%)	13 (3.2%)	1 (1.4%)	
NP	24 (5.1%)	22 (5.4%)	2 (2.9%)	
PA	31 (6.6%)	28 (6.9%)	3 (4.3%)	
Other degree	2 (0.4%)	2 (0.5%)	0 (0.0%)	
Years since completed training				
N/A	29 (6.2%)	25 (6.2%)	4 (5.8%)	.85
<5 years	77 (16.3%)	65 (16.2%)	12 (17.4%)	
5 to 10 years	101 (21.4%)	83 (20.6%)	18 (26.1%)	
11 to 20 years	145 (30.8%)	125 (31.1%)	20 (29.0%)	
>20 years	119 (25.3%)	104 (25.9%)	15 (21.7%)	

*Totals for some demographic characteristics do not equal 497 because of missing data.

SF Bay CRN, San Francisco Bay Area Collaborative Research Network; SERCN, Southeast Regional Clinicians' Network; BIGHORN, Health Outcomes Research Network; CaReNet Colorado Research Network; RIOS Net, Research Involving Outpatient Setting Network; SPUR-Net, Southern Primary Care Urban Research Network; MD, doctor of medicine; DO, doctor of osteopathy; NP, nurse practitioner; PA, physician assistant.

to the long form, and consistent with SPUR-Net membership they were more likely to be practicing in inner-city, university-affiliated practices. Short-version respondents were significantly less likely to ever prescribe opioids (29% vs. 13%, $P = .003$), and therefore were less likely to use controlled substances agreements or to report having had patients divert opioids. In all other ways, their responses were neither statistically nor clinically different from long form respondents.

Major Data Themes

1. Many Barriers Exist to the Treatment of CNCP, Including Many Uncertainties in Optimal Management

Forty-seven percent of clinicians in this sample reported mental health services were not financially available to their patients, and 34% reported substance abuse counselors were not available. Other consultants, such as pain management specialists, were equally unavailable (Table 2).

Table 2. Major Data Themes in Clinician Responses to Survey

	Total Number of Respondents	Total Positive Responses, n (%)
1. Many barriers exist to the treatment of CNCP, including many uncertainties in optimal management		
Behavioral health care not financially accessible to CNCP patients* (% yes)	426	199 (47%)
Substance abuse counselor not financially accessible to CNCP patients* (% yes)	421	143 (34%)
Pain specialist not financially accessible to CNCP patients* (% yes)	422	172 (41%)
Complementary/alternative medicine providers (e.g., acupuncture, herbalists) not financially accessible to CNCP patients* (% yes)	421	190 (45%)
Need for more CNCP continuing medical education (% agree/strongly agree)	468	204 (44%)
Long-acting opioids are over-utilized for many CNCP patients in my community (% agree/strongly agree)	489	212 (43%)
Long-acting opioids are under-utilized for many CNCP patients in my community (% agree/strongly agree)	489	152 (31%)
2. For many patients, CNCP is a complex biopsychosocial condition for which a multidisciplinary approach is needed		
Experience discomfort in managing CNCP because of: (% some/moderate/much discomfort)		
Patient behavioral health issues*	400	383 (96%)
Lack of a defined mechanism of pain*	406	371 (91%)
Lack of full work-up for cause of pain*	406	377 (93%)
Observe common reasons for uncontrolled pain in CNCP patients: (% agree/strongly agree)		
Depression, anxiety, other mental health disorders	469	439 (94%)
Alcohol or other substance use disorders	467	354 (76%)
Poor coping skills for pain	469	402 (86%)
Poor coping skills for other life stressors*	401	371 (93%)
Use massage therapy (% ever used)	486	379 (78%)
Use acupuncture (% ever used)	486	354 (73%)
Find cognitive behavioral therapy helpful (% somewhat/very helpful)	490	330 (67%)
Find biofeedback, meditation, or relaxation therapy helpful (% somewhat/very helpful)	491	306 (62%)
3. Prescription opioid abuse is a serious problem		
Report patients ever divert opioids (% yes)	489	341 (70%)
Report having had patients with severe adverse event due to CNCP opioid use (unintentional life-threatening event or death, or suicide) (% yes)	489	161 (33%)
Prescribing opioids limited by (% sometimes/frequently)		
Concern over opioid side effects*	412	329 (80%)
Concern over development of dependence*	415	292 (70%)
Concern over development of addiction*	415	356 (86%)
Concern over malingering/secondary gain*	416	320 (77%)
Prescribe long-acting opioids		
No	484	75 (15%)
Don't initiate but continue Rx prescribed by others	484	80 (17%)
Initiate and continue	484	329 (68%)
4. Significant effort is required to properly assess for efficacy, side effects, and aberrant drug related behavior related to chronic opioid treatment		
Report burden to self in managing CNCP (% fair/large/biggest burden)	497	400 (80%)
Report burden to practice in managing CNCP (% fair/large/biggest burden)	496	436 (88%)
Report being "troubled" prescribing long-acting opioids for: (% yes)		
Chronic neck/back pain without defined mechanism*	400	236 (59%)
Chronic headaches*	400	238 (60%)
Chronic pelvic pain*	400	201 (50%)
Chronic abdominal pain*	400	221 (55%)

Continued

Table 2. Continued

	Total Number of Respondents	Total Positive Responses, n (%)
Use practice systems for CNCP management: (% yes)		
Use controlled substance agreements	472	407 (86%)
Use urine drug screens	470	307 (65%)
Use CNCP monitoring tool	474	104 (22%)
5. Perceived benefits of opioids to some patients and commitment to their patients influences clinicians to continue		
View CNCP as important clinical problem (% agree/strongly agree)	495	471 (95%)
Concerned about poor quality of life for CNCP patients due to pain* (% agree/strongly agree)	414	401 (97%)
Concerned that many CNCP patients receive inadequate pain control* (% agree/strongly agree)	412	266 (65%)
Concerned about uncontrolled pain due to lack of access to resources (% agree/strongly agree)	469	343 (73%)
Report benefit from patient education (e.g., handouts, web links) (% yes)	493	359 (73%)
Report some CNCP patients benefit from opioid treatment* (% yes)	405	316 (78%)

*Question included on long-form version of survey only.

†Number of respondents does not match total sample because of missing data. CNCP, chronic non-cancer pain.

“... many who really need psychiatric care/counseling but do not have access end up on opioids for the complicated interface of physical pain and unremitting psychosocial stressors/emotional pain.”

Clinicians expressed concern about the limited evidence to guide safe and effective prescribing of opioids.

“[What influences me not to prescribe opioids is the] lack of randomized controlled trials showing benefit of opioids for CNCP.”

The uncertainties about optimal pain management were reflected in the fact that 44% of participants agreed with the statement that “long-acting opioids are over-utilized in my community,” whereas 31% agree that “long-acting opioids are under-utilized in my community.” Similarly, 41% felt a colleague in their practice prescribes too many opioids for CNCP, and 33% felt that a colleague in their practice prescribes too few opioids.

“[My discomfort is from the] inconsistent use of narcotics within our large group practice with no set way of managing process of care for patients with CNCP.”

2. For Many Patients, CNCP Is a Complex Biopsychosocial Condition for Which a Multidisciplinary Approach Is Needed

Clinicians in this sample expressed discomfort about many aspects of CNCP management. Contributing factors chosen most often were behavioral/mental

health issues (96% clinicians reported this as a factor), lack of full work-up for the cause of the chronic pain (93%), lack of defined mechanism for the pain (91%), lack of demonstrated pain behaviors (85%), lack of available consultants to assist with management (77%), lack of support services (72%), and their own lack of training (64%).

Underlying behavioral health issues was selected as the most important source of discomfort for 43% of clinicians when managing patients with CNCP.

“I do not find treating these patients very fulfilling. They tend to come with behavioral, mental health issues that suck time and energy away from other patients.”

“A high percentage of patients who have severe lifelong trauma are actually unable to distinguish physical and emotional pain—I am quite hesitant about starting down the road of opiates.”

“I think opioids are often used by patients for overall life dissatisfaction, ennui, boredom and depression.”

Understanding this complex biopsychosocial nature of CNCP for many patients, clinicians readily used or referred for a variety of treatment modalities for their patients. Massage therapy was used by 78% of clinicians, acupuncture by 73%, and some other type of alternative treatment by 65% of clinicians (for example, yoga, meditation, biofeedback, trigger point, chiropractic or osteopathic manipulation). Clinicians who reported participation

in CNCP continuing medical education (CME) within the last 5 years also reported higher use of cognitive behavioral therapy (41% vs. 29%, $P = .04$), and biofeedback/meditation/relaxation training (38% vs. 21%, $P < .001$).

3. Prescription Opioid Abuse Is a Serious Problem

Concern over addiction and diversion were the most frequently cited factors by these clinicians for influencing them not to prescribe opioids. Moreover, 70% of respondents reported having had a patient probably or definitely divert opioids (Table 2). Thirty-three percent of clinicians reported having a patient with a probable or definite life-threatening event, death, or suicide related to an opioid they had prescribed.

“I [prescribed narcotics] more in past. Ran into variety of problems [including]diversion. . . I am moving out of the business of working with these patients as much as I possibly can.”

“One of the challenges of treating CNCP that I have come across is that I get to be known to the whole community as a physician who prescribes narcotics. This attracts a larger number of difficult and challenging patients with comorbid psychiatric disorders and prescription medication abusers.”

And, perhaps most simply put: “My area of greatest concern is concurrent substance abuse.”

4. Significant Effort Is Required to Properly Assess for Efficacy, Side Effects, and Aberrant Drug-Related Behavior Related to Chronic Opioid Treatment

Eighty-one percent of the clinicians in this sample reported the management of CNCP as a burden to them, and 88% reported it as a burden to their practice. Fifteen percent of the respondents did not prescribe long-acting opioids under any circumstance and another 17% will not initiate opioids (but will continue them when prescribed by another clinician). Controlled substance agreements (“opioid contracts”) were used by 86% of clinicians (sometimes/always), and urine drug screens were used by 65% (sometimes/always). Only 22% of clinicians, however, regularly used a CNCP monitoring tool (pain assessment tool, controlled substance agreement/narcotic contract, refill policy, prescription log, urine drug screening). The time required for CNCP management was mentioned by some clinicians.

“[My discomfort comes from the] lack of time for a full evaluation and lack of timely referral services for full evaluation of pain. . .”

For those clinicians who managed to incorporate chronic pain monitoring and assessment tools into their practice, they did perceive improved efficacy of care, yet at the cost of some increase in provider/practice burden. This is especially true for clinicians who prescribed opioids and is illustrated in Figure 1. A graded effect is noted when the Office Systems Score is compared with the perception of opioid efficacy ($P < .0001$) as well as to practice burden ($P = .03$).

Better access to support services and consultants was associated with a reduced sense of burden for these clinicians, as was limiting the prescribing of opioids. Clinicians with access to a pain clinic were significantly less likely to report CNCP as a large burden (6% vs. 27%, $P < .001$).

Clinicians who reported participation in CNCP CME within the last 5 years (73% of the participants) reported higher use of a pain assessment tool (27% vs. 12%, $P < .001$), narcotic contract (88% vs. 78%, $P = .02$), and refill policy (92 vs. 85%, $P = .02$). They also reported a higher degree of functional improvement with opioids (82 vs. 65%, $P = .005$) and more familiarity with state guidelines (50 vs. 22%, $P < .0001$). However, participation in CNCP CME in the last 5 years had no effect on perceived burden.

5. Perceived Benefits of Opioids to Some Patients and Commitment to Their Patients Influence Clinicians to Continue

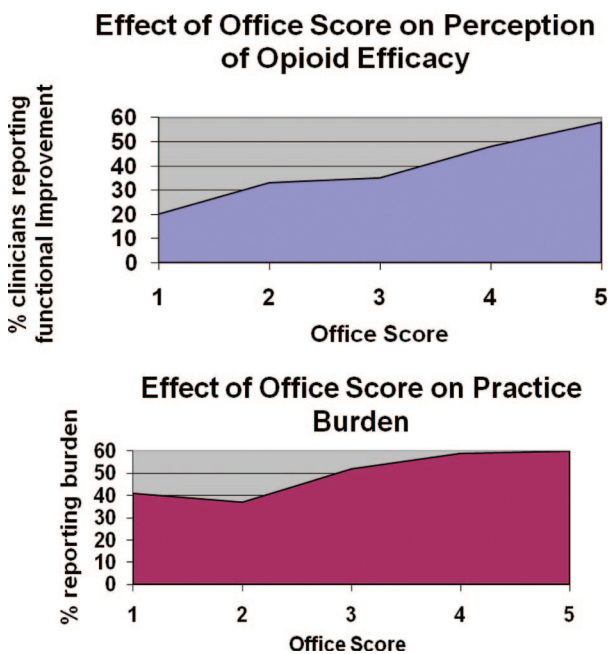
Not all aspects of CNCP care were negative. The majority of clinicians in the sample recognized the importance of CNCP care in primary care practice, and some could achieve a sense of success and fulfillment in working with these patients.

Ninety-five percent of clinicians reported CNCP is important relative to the other problems they see. Seventy-eight percent of respondents believed that at least some of their patients have benefited from chronic opioid treatment. In response to the question “What factors influence you to prescribe opioids,” one clinician responded:

“[It is the] long-standing relationships with many of my patients, level of trust, and [their] desire to improve function.”

Likewise, other clinicians express satisfying experiences with CNCP care:

Figure 1. Effects of Office Score on perceived opioid efficacy and burden for opioid prescribing clinicians. Clinicians were assigned one point for use of each of five office systems: Pain Assessment Tool, Controlled Substance Agreement (Narcotic Contract), Refill Policy, Prescription log, and Urine Drug Screening.



“The population I serve has, in general, little problem with drug seeking behavior and so many patients are stoic.”

“There is a group of CNCP patients that I treat/ manage in association with others with good results/ improvement in functioning and overall feel quite good with management plans.”

Despite the burdens described above, only 31% of the participants agreed with the statement, “my practice is not set up to accommodate patients needing the regular follow-up care required by CNCP patients,” and 64% did not agree with the statement that “there are too many competing demands for me to be able to attend to the regular follow-up care required by CNCP patients.”

Discussion

Chronic non-cancer pain is a complex and challenging problem affecting multiple domains of well-being and quality of life. When patients with CNCP seek care, clinicians should carefully weigh the anatomic, pathophysiologic, behavioral, social, and spiritual contributions to their suffering. In the current construct of most primary care practices,

this is not an easy goal to accomplish. These challenges were compounded for the clinicians in this study, who primarily cared for medically underserved communities, due to a lack of behavioral and consultative resources to assist with care.

In their survey responses and accompanying narrative comments, the clinicians in this sample clearly emphasized the challenges that patients with chronic non-cancer pain present. An alarming 33% of these clinicians report having had a patient who had a severe outcome from opioids they had prescribed (suicide or other death, or life-threatening event). Some 70% reported likely diversion of prescribed opioids. The often difficult nature of interactions with patients with CNCP, lack of precision in the diagnosis of causes of their patients’ chronic pain, the lack of evidence basis for management recommendations, and limited availability of pain management services all likely contributed to the finding that more than 80% of the clinicians reported care of CNCP patients is a burden to them and/or their practices. The prominent role of comorbid behavioral health issues in many CNCP patients, coupled with the reported lack of resources to assist with behavioral health also increases burden. Yet, despite this, many clinicians reported experiencing satisfaction with caring for CNCP patients.

This study underlines the difficulty in treating the subjective nature of chronic pain, often in the absence of clear objective diagnostic findings. This leads to further divergence in practice patterns when each individual physician must evaluate a patient’s subjective pain and arrive at a treatment plan. Clinical decisions are based on interpretation of subjective symptoms, prior experiences, and judgment on the risk/benefits of initiation/continuation of opioid treatment. This leads to very different decisions among physicians for the same clinical presentation.

Guidelines and Previous Research

The results of this survey are generally concordant with major themes and principles described in the American Pain Society and American Academy of Pain Medicine Opioid Treatment Guideline and highlight important barriers to effective treatment of CNCP in primary care.²⁹ The guidelines stress the importance of careful assessment and monitoring of patients on chronic opioid therapy, the difficulties of aberrant drug-related behavior, the

value of consultation with mental health or addiction specialists, the potential value of psychotherapeutic intervention, and the uncertainty associated with patient selection and value of chronic opioid therapy. As the authors of these guidelines note, unfortunately little evidence exists to assist clinicians in this endeavor—they rated only 4 of their 25 recommendations as supported by even moderate quality evidence.²⁹ Furthermore, effective application of the guidelines would require a level of resources that these clinicians report are unavailable.

Provider education and training may have an important role in encouraging the adoption of “best practices” for the management of CNCP, as recent participation in CNCP CME was associated with higher use of guideline-recommended office systems to manage CNCP. However, while use of an increasing number of office management tools for CNCP care was associated with increased perceived efficacy of opioids in CNCP among these clinicians, their reported effects on burden leaves open the question of their feasibility.

The findings of this study are also consistent with those of earlier surveys reporting clinicians’ views about the burden of management of CNCP, concerns about side effects of chronic opioid therapy, issues of psychiatric co-morbidities in CNCP patients, and limited access to consultation services.^{14,16,21,23–25} In contrast to earlier surveys, this study provides a more in-depth perspective of these views, including the frequent occurrence of life-ending or life threatening consequences of chronic opioid therapy, and the lack of mental health, addiction, or pain consultation. Despite this, the persistence of most clinicians in attempting to help their patients with CNCP came through clearly in this study. On the other hand, the substantial percentage of clinicians who reported not prescribing opioids—as has been previously noted in one study²⁴—may represent a workforce casualty of the burden of CNCP management.

Although regulatory oversight emerged in other surveys as an important factor driving clinician CNCP decision making, it was not seen as a common concern among clinicians in this study. This may reflect the fact that this study was conducted in a context of widespread concern about inadequate treatment of pain. More

recent publicity and proposed regulation related to overprescribing of opioids with resulting fatalities could reinsert this issue into clinicians’ CNCP decision making.³⁰

Direction Forward

The results of this study support those of a small study of family physicians using a Delphi approach to identify 4 approaches to improved care of CNCP: (1) practice guidelines; (2) changes in opioid refill processes; (3) self-management support and access to alternative treatments; and (4) nurse case management.³¹ These results as well as those from the current study both suggest applicability of the Chronic Care Model³² to management of CNCP. The Chronic Care Model, with its emphasis on 6 components of care—self-management support, clinical information systems, delivery system redesign, decision support, health care organization, and community resources—appears well suited for CNCP, and may be the best answer to improved CNCP care, should resources be aligned to make the necessary system of care changes.

Limitations

The findings of this study are limited by the fact that the PRIME Net consortium within which it was conducted is composed largely of clinicians in medically underserved communities. This may have resulted in greater emphasis on the lack of available relevant consultation. However, similar concerns have been seen in previous surveys on this topic. Furthermore, the wide geographic coverage of the PRIME Net consortium suggests this problem is widespread. The study design did not include validation of clinicians’ reported experiences. For example, clinicians taking the extra effort to follow guidelines or use care management systems may have been inclined to report greater efficacy of opioids as a result of “wishful thinking.” It is important to recall as well that associations, such as those reported here between office systems and perceived efficacy of opioids, do not prove causation. Finally, the cross-sectional survey design may have resulted in biased responses, for example by greater participation in the survey by clinicians frustrated at the time with CNCP care.

Conclusions

This study has provided further understanding of CNCP management in primary care, depicting the frustration, unease, lack of evidence, lack of resources, and bad outcomes, yet, persistence in attempting to provide care. The challenge now is to explore how new models of care for CNCP can enhance its management both for patients and clinicians. Can the Chronic Care Model and its close relative, the Patient-Centered Medical Home, make resources available to provide the comprehensive care and the systematic approach that many CNCP patients need to address their pain? The nature of chronic pain and the anguish and urgency it compels serve as a siren for the need for better chronic care infrastructure in primary care.

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