ORIGINAL RESEARCH

Associations Between High Pain Catastrophizing and Opioid-Related Awareness and Beliefs Among Patients in Primary Care

Eriko Onishi, MD, MCR, Jennifer A. Lucas, PhD, Tetsuhiro Maeno, MD, PhD, and Steffani R. Bailey, PhD

Background: **Limited studies are available on patients' perspectives regarding opioid-related awareness, beliefs, and pain management in primary care settings in the US. Pain catastrophizing (PC) is a cascade of negative thoughts and emotions in response to actual or anticipated pain. High PC is 1 of the strongest predictors of negative pain outcomes.**

Method: **A cross-sectional survey was administered at Family Medicine clinics in the Pacific Northwest, November 2018-January 2019. Logistic regression was used to model the adjusted odds of participants' awareness and beliefs on opioid epidemic issues, side effects/risks, and general beliefs by opioid prescription expectations and PC.**

Results: **108 participants completed the survey. Compared with participants with low PC, high PC participants were 74% less likely to be aware of opioid epidemic issues (OR = 0.26, *P* = *.005*, 95% CI:0.10-0.67), 62% less likely to be aware of opioid side effects/risks (OR = 0.38 *P* = *.040*, 95% CI: 0.15-0.96) and had 2.4 times increased odds of holding more positive beliefs about opioids and/or stronger beliefs regarding pain control, yet the latter did not reach statistical significance (OR = 2.40 *P* = *.083*, 95% CI: 0.89-6.47).**

Conclusion: **Significant gaps existed among our participants with high PC in their awareness of opioid epidemic issues and side effects/risks compared with their low PC counterparts. They may also carry positive beliefs regarding opioids and pain-control in general. In any pain care, it seems important to identify patients with high pain catastrophizing. Doing so may facilitates exploration of their beliefs and expectations regarding pain management and aids in tailoring individualized treatment and prevent adverse side effects. (J Am Board Fam Med 2023;36:267–276.)**

Keywords: **Catastrophization, Cross-Sectional Studies, Family Medicine, Logistic Regression, Motivation, Opioids, Pain, Patient Education**

Introduction

As the US continues to cope with overdose deaths due to heroin, synthetic opioids, and prescription drugs,[1] pain control for acute and chronic pain remains challenging.[2] There is strong evidence recently that opioid therapy seems to be associated with decreased or similar effectiveness as NSAIDs for some acute conditions, and with increased adverse events.[3] There has already been a significant decline in opioid prescribing over the past several years, partially from increased opioid prescribing regulations and rules.[4,5] While there has been a dramatic decline in opioid prescribing in recent years due to increased policies and regulations,[6] patients' perspectives regarding pain management have not been sufficiently explored.[7] Literature has examined patients' perspectives and experiences regarding acute pain management in emergency departments and[7,8] postoperative care,[9–11] as well as patients' perspectives and experiences on cancer pain[12] and chronic pain.[13,14] However, there are limited studies examining patients' perspectives, general awareness, and beliefs regarding opioids, their risks and side

This article was externally peer reviewed.
Submitted 12 September 2022; revised 5 December 2022; 11 December 2022; accepted 13 December 2022.
From the Department of Family Medicine, Oregon Health & Science University, Portland, OR (EO, JAL, SRB); Department of Primary Care and Medical Education, University of Tsukuba, Japan (TM).
Funding: none.
Conflict of interest: none.
Corresponding author: Eriko Onishi, MD, MCR, Department of Family Medicine, Oregon Health & Science University, 3181 SW Sam Jackson Park Road, Portland, OR 97239 (E-mail: onishi@ohsu.edu).

J Am Board Fam Med: first published as 10.3122/jabfm.2022.220311R2 on 22 March 2023. Downloaded from http://www.jabfm.org/ on 8 October 2026 by guest. Protected by copyright.

effects, and their use for pain management in outpatient clinic settings in the US.[15] This setting is important to study as acute pain complaints are most often encountered by primary care practices,[16] and primary care clinicians alone account for a third of opioid prescriptions in the US.[17–19]

In our previously published study, we examined patients' expectations of receipt of an opioid prescription for acute pain control and patient characteristics associated with these expectations in an ambulatory clinic setting.[20] The majority of patients indicated that they would expect an opioid prescription in at least 1 of 4 dispositional ambulatory acute pain setting scenarios. High pain catastrophizing was significantly associated with higher opioid expectations.[20]

Pain catastrophizing is described as a cascade of negative thoughts and emotions (helplessness, rumination, and magnification) in response to actual or anticipated pain,[21–23] occurring in up to 30% of chronic pain patients.[22,24,25] In chronic pain patients, pain catastrophizing has been associated with opioid misuse[26] and opioid craving,[27] as well as increased pain intensity, especially in women.[21] Furthermore, it can be predictive of delayed opioid cessation after surgery,[28] acute postoperative pain, and chronic postsurgical pain.[29–33] Opioid use disorder and mental illness often co-occur,[34] and opioid misuse[26] and mental illness[25] are often associated with pain catastrophizing. Dependence, depression, and worsening of underling mental illnesses are all known potential opioid side effects.[35,36]

In 2000, the Joint Commission introduced standards for addressing pain, using systematic quantitative assessments (eg, 11-point pain score).[37] These standards led to an increase in opioid prescriptions in the US,[5,37] likely resulting in patients expecting prescribed opioids for any type of pain.[20] Outcomes of acute pain involving musculoskeletal pain may be influenced by patients' expectation of treatment, rather than the specific treatment itself.[38,39] A systematic review of studies of patients with chronic pain revealed that health care clinicians' awareness of patient expectations is important and that for shared decision-making, physicians should discuss these expectations with patients.[40] Assessing and exploring patients' pain treatment expectations should be an essential part of any pain management regimen.[40,41]

In this study, we explored how pain catastrophizing and opioid expectations in acute pain scenarios are associated with an individual's 1) awareness of the opioid epidemic, 2) awareness of opioid side effects and risks, and 3) general beliefs about opioids and pain control. Considering the complexity of pain catastrophizing and based on findings from our prior study,[20] we hypothesize below that individuals with high pain catastrophizing, and those who expect more opioids, are 1) less likely to be aware of opioid epidemic issues, 2) less likely to be aware of opioid side effects and risks, and 3) more likely to hold positive beliefs regarding opioids and/or stronger beliefs regarding pain control. A better understanding of these relationships could foster the individualized education and management needed to reduce unnecessary opioid exposure, toward the goals of reducing opioid-abuse risks[7,42] and improving pain care experiences.

Methods

Study Design and Settings

This cross-sectional study utilized a 1-time survey with a convenience sample of patients in clinic waiting rooms at 2 family medicine clinics in Portland, Oregon. After providing verbal consent, participants completed a 21-question written survey (Online Appendix). Details of the recruitment methods, inclusion criteria, and survey creation process can be referenced in the published article.[20] Briefly, English-speaking adult patients were recruited in the study clinic waiting rooms during random visits by the principal investigator. A survey was created by the study team and piloted with 10 randomly recruited individuals (not necessarily patients) who were in the lobby of the health center where 1 of the study clinics was located. The final version of the survey was developed after verbal feedback was obtained and reviewed by the study team. The study followed the Strengthening the Reporting of Observational Studies in Epidemiology (STROBE) statement for cross-sectional studies.[43] This research was approved by the Institutional Review Board of the participating institution.

Outcomes

Opioid epidemic awareness:

We asked about specific current opioid epidemic issues reported in the media and on official web sites.[1,44–46] Participants checked off issues that they were aware of, including increases in opioid addiction, increases in opioid overdoses, increased opioid

J Am Board Fam Med: first published as 10.3122/jabfm.2022.220311R2 on 22 March 2023. Downloaded from http://www.jabfm.org/ on 8 October 2026 by guest. Protected by copyright.

deaths, opioids being over-/underprescribed, and the ease of obtaining opioids on the street. We then created an Opioid Epidemic Awareness Score, computed by tabulating each checked opioid epidemic issue as 1 point, and each unchecked issue as zero points. A total score of zero was possible if a patient was unaware of any of the opioid epidemic issues presented or if this section was left blank. Scores consisted of a minimum of 0, maximum of 7, and a median score calculated for the sample as 4. We then created a binary variable with a score of 4 and above as the "high" score (vs the "low" score), indicating participants with a higher awareness of epidemic issues.

Opioid side-effect and risk awareness:

We asked about awareness of potential opioid side effects and risks, with items adapted from a previously published questionnaire on public beliefs (yes, no, or not sure) regarding the risks of marijuana: addiction, legal problems, increased use of illicit drugs, impaired memory, personal or relationship problems, decreased intelligence, decreased energy, new or worsening health problems, increase in stress/anxiety/depression, disrupted sleep, and other side effects.[47] We then created our Opioid Side-Effect and Risk Awareness Score, with each side-effect/risk item counted as 1 point if answered "yes" and zero points if answered "no," "not sure," or if not answered, summed for a final score. A total score of 0 indicates a participant who was unaware of any side effects/risks, or who did not answer any of these questions. The scores have a maximum of 11, minimum of zero, with a median sample score calculated as 6. We then created a binary variable using a score of 6 and above as the "high" score (vs the "low" score), indicating participants with a greater awareness of potential opioid side effects and risks.

Opioids and pain-control beliefs:

These statements were created based on the first author (EO) and other collaborators' (TM, RD) clinical experiences of what patients may believe about opioids and pain-control. Examples of these statements include, "I am afraid to use opioids because of their side effects," "I believe opioid use is safe when used for short-term pain (up to several weeks)." Level of agreement with each statement were rated on a 5-point Likert scale ("strongly disagree," "disagree," "not sure," "agree," and "strongly agree)." We then calculated an Opioid and Pain-Control Belief Score using eleven statements (Online Appendix Table 3). Statements 'a', 'd', and 'e' were reverse-scored, and 'l' was removed from the analysis as it was considered to be neutral. The Likert Scale was dichotomized into: "strongly disagree/disagree/not sure" versus "agree/strongly agree," and each statement received either a 0 or 1 score, depending on the content. Under this approach, higher scores indicate having more positive beliefs about opioids and/or stronger beliefs on pain control. The score ranged from a maximum of eleven and minimum of zero, with a median score of 3. A score of 3 and above was set as the "high" score (vs the "low" score) for a binary variable. We reported opioid and pain-control beliefs descriptively in the trichotomized categories: "agree/strongly agree," "strongly disagree/disagree" or "not sure." (Online Appendix Table 3)

Independent variables:

Independent variables included the pain catastrophizing score and opioid expectations in at least 3 of 4 acute pain scenarios.[20]

Pain catastrophizing:

The Pain Catastrophizing Scale, a validated scale, consists of thirteen questions.[22] To simplify the survey and decrease participant burden, we used a 2-item measure, as had been done in prior literature.[48,49] Each item was measured using a Likert scale from 1 ("Never feel this way") to 5 ("Always feel this way"), averaged by dividing by 2. We used a cutoff of 3 and greater to identify "high pain catastrophizing."[48,49]

Opioid expectations in dispositional acute pain situations:

We created dispositional acute pain situations using 4 scenarios often seen in primary care and/or dental care settings (also described in our previous article[20]): 1) a sprained ankle, 2) a root canal procedure, 3) a cast placement for a broken arm, and 4) acute back pain. We asked participants at what level they would expect to be prescribed opioids for acute pain control in each scenario. A 5-point Likert scale was used to describe the level of agreement, with "strongly disagree," "disagree," "not sure," "agree," and "strongly agree." Expectations of opioid prescriptions for each scenario were dichotomized into "strongly disagree/disagree/not sure" versus "agree/strongly agree." We defined participants with "high" opioid prescription expectations as those who "agree/strongly agree" in at least 3 out of 4 scenarios (compared with "low" expectations).

J Am Board Fam Med: first published as 10.3122/jabfm.2022.220311R2 on 22 March 2023. Downloaded from http://www.jabfm.org/ on 8 October 2026 by guest. Protected by copyright.

Covariates:

We included the following survey respondent demographics: age, gender, and education level. Given the small sample size, ethnicity and race were not included in our analyses and categories were collapsed for most variables.

Data Storage

Paper survey data were manually transferred and stored using the Research Electronic Data Capture (REDCap) electronic data capture tools[50] hosted at the institution involved. REDCap is a secure, web-based software platform designed to support research data collection and management system.[50] The data were then transferred to Stata/IC15.1 for analysis.

Data Analysis

We conducted descriptive statistics for all variables. For each binary outcome, separate multiple logistic regression models were used to estimate covariate-adjusted odds ratios, by both pain catastrophizing and high opioid expectations. Model diagnostics were conducted to ensure that the regression model met assumptions and had acceptable discrimination and fit. All statistical tests were 2-sided and significance was defined as a P value of <0.05. All statistical analyses were performed using StataCorp. 2017 (Stata Statistical Software: Release 15, College Station, TX: StataCorp LLC).

Results

Study Sample Characteristics

A total of 108 surveys were completed between November 2018 and January 2019, from both clinics. Females accounted for 62% of participants and nearly half (48%) of the participant samples were aged 30 to 49. Most survey respondents were non-Hispanic (91%) and/or White (75%) and most either completed high school, or earned their General Educational Development (40%), or completed a college degree (40%) (Table 1).

Table 1. Patient Demographics (n = 108)

n (%)	Total*
Gender	108
Women	67 (62.04)
Men	40 (37.04)
Other	1 (0.93)
Age	108
18 to 29	11 (10.19)
30 to 39	28 (25.93)
40 to 49	24 (22.22)
50 to 59	17 (15.74)
60 to 69	19 (17.59)
70 to 79	6 (5.56)
≥ 80	3 (2.78)
Ethnicity	104
Hispanic	6 (5.77)
Non-Hispanic	95 (91.35)
Prefer not to answer	3 (2.88)
Race	107
Black	9 (8.41)
White	80 (74.77)
Asian	7 (6.54)
Native American	2 (1.87)
Pacific Islander	0
Other	7 (6.54)
Prefer not to answer	2 (1.87)
Education	107
No High School	10 (9.35)
Completed High School or General Educational Development	42 (39.25)
Completed College	42 (39.25)
Completed Graduate Degree	13 (12.15)

*Total number of patients may not equal 100% due to missing answers.

Opioid Epidemic Awareness (Online Appendix Table 1)

The top 3 epidemic issues of which participants were aware were increase in opioid addiction (n = 80, 74.1%), increase in opioid overdoses (n = 75, 69.4%), and increase in opioid deaths (n = 72, 66.7%). Eighteen (16.7%) of the study participants were not aware of or did not check off any issues related to the US opioid epidemic. High pain catastrophizing participants were 74% less likely to be aware of opioid epidemic issues, compared with low pain-catastrophizing participants (OR 0.26, *P=.005*, 95% CI:0.10-0.67). Participants who expected opioids in most dispositional scenarios were 67% less likely to be aware of opioid epidemic issues, compared with participants with low opioid prescription expectation (OR 0.33 *P=.027*, 95% CI: 0.12-0.88) (Table 2).

Opioid Side-Effect and Risk Awareness (Online Appendix Table 2)

The 3 side effects/risks of which participants were most aware were addiction (n = 64, 79.0%); decreased energy (n = 57, 70.4%); and an

J Am Board Fam Med: first published as 10.3122/jabfm.2022.220311R2 on 22 March 2023. Downloaded from http://www.jabfm.org/ on 8 October 2026 by guest. Protected by copyright.

Table 2. Adjusted Odds of Opioid Epidemic Awareness Scores/Opioid Side effect and Risk Awareness Scores/ Opioid and Pain-Control Belief Scores by Patient Characteristics (n = 107)

	Opioid-Related Awareness and Beliefs		
Patient Characteristics	Opioid Epidemic Awareness Score: 4 or above OR (95% CI)	Opioid Side effect Awareness Score: 6 or above OR (95% CI)	Opioid and Pain-Control Belief Scores: 3 or above OR (95% CI)
Pain Catastrophizing Score			
1 to 2 (ref)			
≥ 3	0.26 (0.10–0.67)	0.38 (0.15–0.96)	2.40 (0.89–6.47)
Opioid Rx Expectation*			
0 to 2 scenarios (ref)			
≥ 3 scenarios	0.33 (0.12–0.88)	0.86 (0.33–2.20)	1.90 (0.78–6.08)
Education			
Completed High School or lower (ref)			
Completed College or higher	1.66 (0.70–3.93)	1.39 (0.61–3.17)	0.46 (0.20–1.06)
Age			
18 to 39 (ref)			
40 to 59	1.16 (0.41–3.26)	1.03 (0.39–2.75)	1.55 (0.56–4.22)
≥ 60	1.18 (0.39–3.58)	0.82 (0.29–2.34)	1.14 (0.39–3.31)
Gender			
Men (ref)			
Women	0.97 (0.39–2.42)	2.14 (0.89–5.14)	1.67 (0.66–4.13)

*Patients expecting opioid prescriptions out of 4 different acute pain scenarios.
Abbreviations: OR, odds ratio; CI, confidence interval.

increase in stress, anxiety, or depression (n = 56, 69.1%). Thirty-five participants (32.4%) either believed that opioids have no side effects/risks, or were unaware of any of the included side effects/risks, or did not answer the question. High pain catastrophizing participants were 62% less likely to be aware of opioid side-effect/risk items, compared with low pain catastrophizing participants (OR = 0.38 *P* = *.040*, 95% CI: 0.15-0.96). No other covariates were significantly associated with side-effect/risk awareness (Table 2).

Opioids and Pain-Control Beliefs (Online Appendix Table 3)

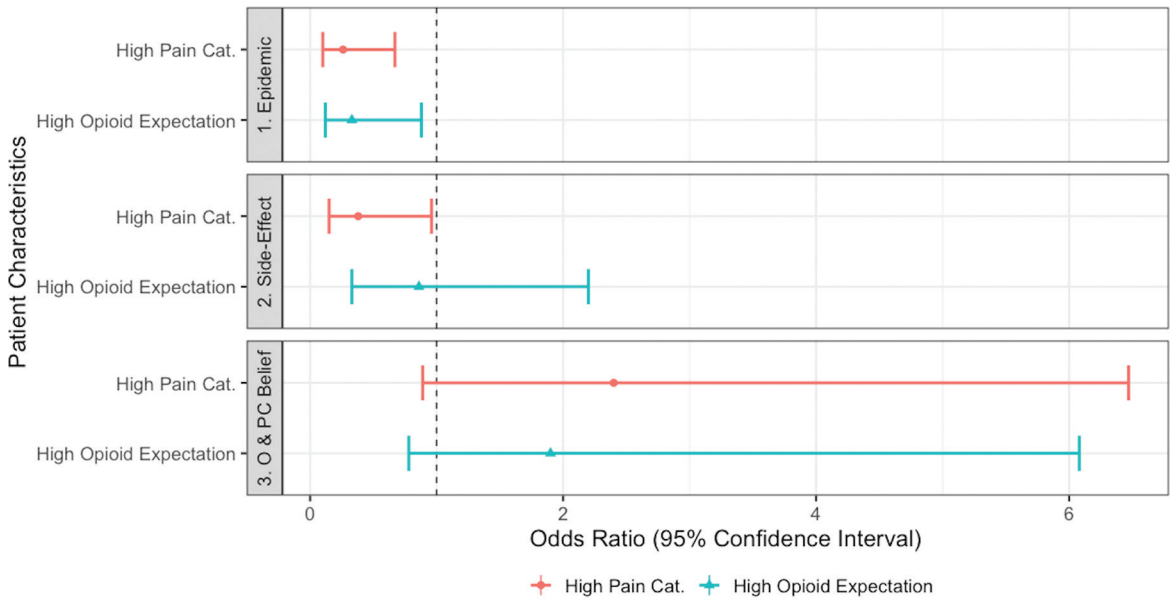
A majority (n = 70, 67.3%) of participants believed that opioids for pain control are safe when used short term (several weeks). Nearly half of the participants (n = 47, 45.6%) believed that opioids are safe when prescribed by doctors or dentists. Many believed that there is a potential risk of addiction (n = 58, 56.9%) and dependence (n = 56, 54.4%) when opioids are used regularly, and a majority did not believe that opioid overdose was always intentional (n = 70, 67.3%). Many agreed that doctors and dentists should do a better job of thoroughly explaining potential opioid side effects (n = 67, 64.4%). High pain catastrophizing (vs low; OR = 2.40 *P* = *.083*, 95% CI: 0.89-6.47) and high opioid expecting participants (vs low; OR = 2.18 *P* = *.136*, 95% CI: 0.78-6.08) had increased odds of holding more positive beliefs about opioids and/or stronger beliefs regarding pain control, though these did not reach statistical significance (Table 2). Figure 1 describes the odds ratios between high pain catastrophizing/high opioid expectation and opioid related awareness and beliefs.

Discussion

In our study population, participants with high pain catastrophizing and high opioid prescription expectations for acute pain were less likely to be aware of current opioid epidemic issues. They may be more likely to hold positive beliefs regarding opioids and/or stronger beliefs regarding pain control; however, these scores were not statistically significant. High pain catastrophizing participants also were less likely to be aware of opioid side effects/risks.

J Am Board Fam Med: first published as 10.3122/jabfm.2022.220311R2 on 22 March 2023. Downloaded from http://www.jabfm.org/ on 8 October 2026 by guest. Protected by copyright.

Figure 1. Odds ratios between high pain catastrophizing/high opioid expectation and opioid related awareness and beliefs.



Note: Logistic regression models adjusted by education, age, and gender. Pain Cat = Pain catastrophizing, 1. Epidemic = Opioid Epidemic Awareness, 2. Side-Effect = Opioid Side-Effect Awareness, 3. O & PC Belief = Opioid and Pain Control Beliefs. Plots whose ranges do not cross the dotted line are statistically significant findings. Those ranging to the left of the dotted line indicate less likely odds of opioid awareness and beliefs, while those ranging to right of the line indicate more likely odds

Pain catastrophizing is one of the strongest psychological predictors of pain outcomes and is associated with adverse health outcomes, including greater disability, work absenteeism, and healthcare utilization.[22,23,51] Our previous study revealed an association between high pain catastrophizing and high opioid prescribing expectations in acute pain ambulatory settings.[20] In our current analysis, high pain catastrophizing participants were less aware of opioid epidemic issues, potential opioid side effects, and opioid-related risks overall. This gap in awareness may explain why high pain catastrophizing patients crave and/or expect more opioids.[27] They also might be more likely to hold positive beliefs regarding opioids. Although this association was not statistically significant in our analyses, likely due to our small sample size, the odds were higher among those who had high pain catastrophizing, as well as those with high opioid prescription expectations.

A study of primary care settings seeing chronic pain patients on opioids and their relationship to side effects showed high pain catastrophizing patients reporting a higher incidence of opioid side effects.[52] Our study explored opioid-related *awareness* regarding epidemic/side effect/risks and found that high pain catastrophizing patients tended to lack this *awareness*. And yet, high pain catastrophizing patients may be at higher risk of actually *experiencing* opioid side effects.[52] Opioid side effects can include depression and anxiety, conditions from which high pain catastrophizing patients often suffer,[53] as compared with patients without high pain catastrophizing. Chronic pain patients with high pain catastrophizing and mental health conditions (depression, anxiety, posttraumatic stress disorder [PTSD], attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder [ADHD]) have also been shown to have more severe pain, poorer outcomes, and lower quality of life than those without mental health conditions.[25] Another study of patients with chronic neck pain found high pain intensity, clinical insomnia, and a high level of depression/anxiety to be strongly associated with high pain catastrophizing.[54]

In acute pain management, similar to chronic pain management, it may be warranted that clinicians begin identifying patients most likely to benefit from being assessed for pain catastrophizing (eg, patients with chronic pain; and/or psychiatric diagnoses and/

J Am Board Fam Med: first published as 10.3122/jabfm.2022.220311R2 on 22 March 2023. Downloaded from http://www.jabfm.org/ on 8 October 2026 by guest. Protected by copyright.

or insomnia;[25,54,55] and/or opioid use disorder[26]). This is important as it would be almost practically impossible to screen every patient with acute pain for pain catastrophizing in busy outpatient settings. Once identified, high pain catastrophizing patients can be helped to better understand pain management in terms of their specific beliefs and expectations, and engaged in tailored treatment to meet their individual needs.[55] If opioids are indeed a part of the treatment plan, information on opioid side effects/risks should be covered thoroughly, as there could be a gap in their awareness and beliefs about them. Considering the potential negative interaction between mental illnesses and opioid use, patients known to suffer from both should be monitored closely for any triggering of opioid misuse.[56] A systematic review and meta-analysis on the best methods for reducing pain catastrophizing in adults with chronic noncancer pain found that cognitive-behavioral therapy, multimodal treatment, and acceptance and commitment therapy produced moderate-high quality results.[51] In chronic pain patients, addressing pain catastrophizing early in treatment has been shown to have a positive impact on pain intensity, interference, and predictive of a reduction of subsequent catastrophizing.[57] If early intervention for pain catastrophizing could improve the pain experience trajectory, it might be incumbent to assess patients for high pain catastrophizing early in the onset of pain symptoms, such as during acute pain care. Identifying risk factors for high pain catastrophizing can lead to early detection, thus early intervention. However, current opioid prescribing guidelines do not include pain catastrophizing screening.[58] There are several validated, abbreviated versions of assessing pain catastrophizing scores, which could easily be administered in busy clinical outpatient settings.[48,49,59]

Participants with high opioid prescription expectations for acute pain were less likely to be aware of current opioid epidemic issues, while their awareness regarding opioid side effects/risks were not as statistically significant as with participants with high pain catastrophizing. However, in our study, high pain catastrophizing was an associated factor for having high opioid prescription expectations.[20] One explanation for these observations could be that expectations of opioid prescriptions have become normalized for many patients in the US over the past few decades, during which time opioids have seen increasingly frequent use. Expectations of opioid prescriptions are likely formed by previous experience and shared knowledge. Thus, as opioid exposure declines,[4,5] coupled with the availability of clear acute pain management guidelines,[3,58] patients overall should begin to become more realistic in their expectations of opioid use in acute pain management, thus decreasing prescribers' need to meet patient expectations of receiving opioids. Individualized pain management will always be essential, such as in assessing pain catastrophizing for appropriate patients as described above.

A majority of our participants believed that doctors and dentists should do a better job of explaining opioid side effects to their patients. Close to one-third of our participants believed that opioids did not have side effects or declined to answer the question. Most also believed that opioids were safe when used short term, and nearly half believed that opioids were safe when prescribed by doctors and dentists. This further reinforces the need to better educate patients regarding opioid side effects and risks.

There are several limitations to this study. First, our survey participants were primarily White and our sample size was not large, thus we did not include race or ethnicity in our analysis. Participants were recruited using convenience sampling within a single academic institution. Thus, our findings might not be generalizable to other populations or settings. However, in our study, 74.1% of participants were aware of increased opioid addiction in the US, which compares closely to the a survey of 1,105 US adults reported by a PBS-Marist poll in 2017 where 80% of participants answered that opioid abuse was a problem in their community.[60] While these questions are not identical, they speak to similar trends in opioid abuse awareness, further supporting the validity of our results when compared with a larger sample study. Second, due to limited resources, our survey design did not facilitate conducting conventional psychometric testing. And third, our questions regarding opioid side effects and risks were adapted from a previously published questionnaire regarding public beliefs on the risks of marijuana, rather than being specifically tailored for opioids.[47]

Future studies among patients with high pain catastrophizing and acute pain are needed to determine whether exploring patient beliefs regarding opioids and pain management can reduce opioid prescribing while also effectively managing pain. We also need to further assess the effectiveness of interventions

J Am Board Fam Med: first published as 10.3122/jabfm.2022.220311R2 on 22 March 2023. Downloaded from http://www.jabfm.org/ on 8 October 2026 by guest. Protected by copyright.

specifically tailored to address high pain catastrophizing in acute pain care settings. And finally, we need to examine, in detail and in a larger sample, which side effects and risks high pain catastrophizing patients are less aware of, to facilitate further tailoring of specific education for those patients.

Conclusion

Our study shows that significant gaps exist among participants with high pain catastrophizing, regarding their awareness and beliefs concerning opioid epidemic issues and side effects/risks, and likely regarding opioids and pain-control in general, as compared with their low pain catastrophizing counterparts. This may partially explain why participants with high pain catastrophizing tended to expect more opioids. In acute pain care, as well as chronic pain care, it is warranted both to identify patients with high pain catastrophizing, and for clinicians to be aware of the risk factors associated with high pain catastrophizing. This may facilitate better exploring those patients' understandings, beliefs, and expectations regarding pain management, as well as tailoring their pain treatment and education appropriately to prevent adverse side effects.

Authors would like to thank Rick Deyo, MD, MPH, and Patty Carney, PhD, for assisting in survey development. Authors also would like to acknowledge the patients who graciously completed surveys for the study.

To see this article online, please go to: http://jabfm.org/content/36/2/267.full.

References

1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Vital statistics rapid release provisional drug overdose death counts. Updated Accessed November 24, 2022. Available from: https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/vsrr/drug-overdose-data.htm?msclkid=2b7b3776ba6b11ecb422b2e19aa35845.
2. AHRQ. Improving pain management in the context of America's opioid and substance use disorders crisis. Accessed May 17, 2021. Available from: https://effectivehealthcare.ahrq.gov/products/improving-pain-management/rapid-evidence.
3. Chou R, Wagner J, Ahmed AY, et al. AHRQ comparative effectiveness reviews. *Treatments for Acute Pain: A Systematic Review*. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (US); 2020.
4. Stein BD, Taylor EA, Sheng F, Dick AW, Vaiana M, Sorbero M. Change in per capita opioid prescriptions filled at retail pharmacies, 2008-2009 to 2017-2018. Ann Intern Med. Dec 28 2021.
5. Encinosa W, Bernard D, Selden TM. Opioid and non-opioid analgesic prescribing before and after the CDC's 2016 opioid guideline. Int J Health Econ Manag. May 8 2021:1–52.
6. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. CDC Guideline for Prescribing Opioids for Chronic Pain—United States, 2016. Accessed September 11, 2022. Available from: https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/65/rr/rr6501e1.htm.
7. Smith RJ, Rhodes K, Paciotti B, Kelly S, Perrone J, Meisel ZF. Patient perspectives of acute pain management in the era of the opioid epidemic. Ann Emerg Med 2015;66:246–52.
8. Daoust R, Paquet J, Cournoyer A, et al. Acute pain resolution after an emergency department visit: a 14-day trajectory analysis. Ann Emerg Med 2019;74:224–32.
9. Sipilä RM, Haasio L, Meretoja TJ, Ripatti S, Estlander AM, Kalso EA. Does expecting more pain make it more intense? Factors associated with the first week pain trajectories after breast cancer surgery. Pain 2017;158:922–30.
10. Carr EC, Nicky Thomas V, Wilson-Barnet J. Patient experiences of anxiety, depression and acute pain after surgery: a longitudinal perspective. Int J Nurs Stud 2005;42:521–30.
11. Taenzer P, Melzack R, Jeans ME. Influence of psychological factors on postoperative pain, mood and analgesic requirements. Pain 1986;24:331–42.
12. Lai YH, Dalton JA, Belyea M, Chen ML, Tsai LY, Chen SC. Development and testing of the pain opioid analgesics beliefs scale in Taiwanese cancer patients. J Pain Symptom Manage 2003;25:376–85.
13. Vallerand A, Nowak L. Chronic opioid therapy for nonmalignant pain: the patient's perspective. Part I–life before and after opioid therapy. Pain Manag Nurs 2009;10:165–72.
14. Vallerand A, Nowak L. Chronic opioid therapy for nonmalignant pain: the patient's perspective. Part II–Barriers to chronic opioid therapy. Pain Manag Nurs 2010;11:126–31. Jun.
15. de Sola H, Salazar A, Dueñas M, Failde I. Opioids in the treatment of pain. beliefs, knowledge, and attitudes of the general Spanish population. identification of subgroups through cluster analysis. J Pain Symptom Manage 2018;55:1095–104.
16. McCarberg BH. Pain management in primary care: strategies to mitigate opioid misuse, abuse, and diversion. Postgrad Med. Mar 2011;123:119–30.
17. Levy B, Paulozzi L, Mack KA, Jones CM. Trends in Opioid analgesic-prescribing rates by specialty, U.S., 2007-2012. Am J Prev Med 2015;49:409–13.
18. Guy GP, Jr., Zhang K. Opioid prescribing by specialty and volume in the U.S. Am J Prev Med 2018;55:e153–e155.

J Am Board Fam Med: first published as 10.3122/jabfm.2022.220311R2 on 22 March 2023. Downloaded from http://www.jabfm.org/ on 8 October 2026 by guest. Protected by copyright.

19. Ellenbogen MI, Segal JB. Differences in opioid prescribing among generalist physicians, nurse practitioners, and physician assistants. Pain Med 2020;21: 76–83.
20. Onishi E, Lucas J, Maeno T, Bailey SR. Patient "catastrophizing" associated with expectations of opioid prescriptions for acute pain control. J Am Board Fam Med 2020;33:858–70.
21. Sharifzadeh Y, Kao MC, Sturgeon JA, Rico TJ, Mackey S, Darnall BD. Pain catastrophizing moderates relationships between pain intensity and opioid prescription: nonlinear sex differences revealed using a learning health system. Anesthesiology 2017;127: 136–46.
22. Quartana PJ, Campbell CM, Edwards RR. Pain catastrophizing: a critical review. Expert Rev Neurother May 2009;9:745–58.
23. Leung L. Pain catastrophizing: an updated review. Indian J Psychol Med 2012;34:204–17.
24. Dong HJ, Gerdle B, Bernfort L, Levin L, Dragioti E. Pain catastrophizing in older adults with chronic pain: the mediator effect of mood using a path analysis approach. J Clin Med. Jul 1 2020;9.
25. Slawek DE, Syed M, Cunningham CO, et al. Pain catastrophizing and mental health phenotypes in adults with refractory chronic pain: a latent class analysis. J Psychiatr Res. Dec 22021;145:102–10.
26. Martinez-Calderon J, Flores-Cortes M, Morales-Asencio JM, Luque-Suarez A. Pain catastrophizing, opioid misuse, opioid use, and opioid dose in people with chronic musculoskeletal pain: a systematic review. J Pain 2021;22:879–91.
27. Martel MO, Jamison RN, Wasan AD, Edwards RR. The association between catastrophizing and craving in patients with chronic pain prescribed opioid therapy: a preliminary analysis. Pain Med 2014;15: 1757–64.
28. Helmerhorst GT, Vranceanu AM, Vrahas M, Smith M, Ring D. Risk factors for continued opioid use one to two months after surgery for musculoskeletal trauma. J Bone Joint Surg Am 2014;96: 495–9.
29. Theunissen M, Peters ML, Bruce J, Gramke HF, Marcus MA. Preoperative anxiety and catastrophizing: a systematic review and meta-analysis of the association with chronic postsurgical pain. Clin J Pain 2012;28:819–41.
30. Darnall BD, Colloca L. Optimizing placebo and minimizing nocebo to reduce pain, catastrophizing, and opioid use: a review of the science and an evidence-informed clinical toolkit. Int Rev Neurobiol 2018;139:129–57.
31. Pavlin DJ, Sullivan MJ, Freund PR, Roesen K. Catastrophizing: a risk factor for postsurgical pain. Clin J Pain 2005;21:83–90.
32. Papaioannou M, Skapinakis P, Damigos D, Mavreas V, Broumas G, Palgimesi A. The role of catastrophizing in the prediction of postoperative pain. Pain Med 2009;10: 1452–9.
33. Granot M, Ferber SG. The roles of pain catastrophizing and anxiety in the prediction of postoperative pain intensity: a prospective study. Clin J Pain . 2005;21:439–45
34. Compton WM, Valentino RJ, DuPont RL. Polysubstance use in the U.S. opioid crisis. Mol Psychiatry 2021;26:41–50.
35. Baldini A, Von Korff M, Lin EH. A review of potential adverse effects of long-term opioid therapy: a practitioner's guide. Prim Care Companion CNS Disord 2012;14.
36. Benyamin R, Trescot AM, Datta S, et al. Opioid complications and side effects. Pain Physician 2008;11:S105–20.
37. Baker DW. History of The Joint Commission's Pain Standards: lessons for today's prescription opioid epidemic. JAMA 2017;317:1117–8.
38. Kalauokalani D, Cherkin DC, Sherman KJ, Koepsell TD, Deyo RA. Lessons from a trial of acupuncture and massage for low back pain: patient expectations and treatment effects. Spine (Phila Pa 1976) 2001;26:1418–24.
39. Bialosky JE, Bishop MD, Cleland JA. Individual expectation: an overlooked, but pertinent, factor in the treatment of individuals experiencing musculoskeletal pain. Phys Ther 2010;90:1345–55.
40. Geurts JW, Willems PC, Lockwood C, van Kleef M, Kleijnen J, Dirksen C. Patient expectations for management of chronic non-cancer pain: A systematic review. Health Expect 2017;20:1201–17.
41. Cormier S, Lavigne GL, Choinière M, Rainville P. Expectations predict chronic pain treatment outcomes. Pain 2016;157:329–38. Feb.
42. Manchikanti L, Abdi S, Atluri S, American Society of Interventional Pain Physicians, et al. American Society of Interventional Pain Physicians (ASIPP) guidelines for responsible opioid prescribing in chronic non-cancer pain: Part I–evidence assessment. Pain Physician 2012;15:S1–65.
43. von Elm E, Altman DG, Egger M, Pocock SJ, Gøtzsche PC, Vandenbroucke JP, STROBE Initiative. The Strengthening the Reporting of Observational Studies in Epidemiology (STROBE) statement: guidelines for reporting observational studies. Int J Surg 2014;12:1495–9.
44. HHS.GOV/OPIOID. Opioid crisis statistics. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Accessed September 11, 2022. Available from: https://www.hhs.gov/opioids/about-the-epidemic/opioid-crisis-statistics/index.html?msclkid=ca53df3dba6811ec911a47ad70ef7ea5.
45. Scott D. This is how easy it is to order dealy opioids over the internet. Vox. Accessed September 11, 2022. Available from: https://www.vox.com/policy-and-politics/2018/1/24/16928986/fentanyl-online-orders-

J Am Board Fam Med: first published as 10.3122/jabfm.2022.220311R2 on 22 March 2023. Downloaded from http://www.jabfm.org/ on 8 October 2026 by guest. Protected by copyright.

postal-service?msclkid=f349d4f9ba6911ecbb4c0488c7eca1b8.

46. Sullivan MD. Opioid overprescribing or underprescribing after surgery? Mayo Clin Proc 2021;96:1108–10.
47. Keyhani S, Steigerwald S, Ishida J, et al. Risks and benefits of marijuana use: a national survey of U.S. Adults. Ann Intern Med 2018;169:282–90.
48. Lutz J, Gross R, Long D, Cox S. Predicting risk for opioid misuse in chronic pain with a single-item measure of catastrophic thinking. J Am Board Fam Med 2017;30:828–31.
49. Jensen MP, Keefe FJ, Lefebvre JC, Romano JM, Turner JA. One- and two-item measures of pain beliefs and coping strategies. Pain 2003;104:453–69.
50. Harris PA, Taylor R, Thielke R, Payne J, Gonzalez N, Conde JG. Research electronic data capture (REDCap)–a metadata-driven methodology and workflow process for providing translational research informatics support. J Biomed Inform 2009;42:377–81.
51. Schütze R, Rees C, Smith A, Slater H, Campbell JM, O'Sullivan P. How can we best reduce pain catastrophizing in adults with chronic noncancer pain? a systematic review and meta-analysis. J Pain 2018;19:233–56.
52. Jamison RN, Dorado K, Mei A, Edwards RR, Martel MO. Influence of opioid-related side effects on disability, mood, and opioid misuse risk among patients with chronic pain in primary care. Pain Rep 2017;2:e589.
53. Scott EL, Kroenke K, Wu J, Yu Z. Beneficial effects of improvement in depression, pain catastrophizing, and anxiety on pain outcomes: a 12-month longitudinal analysis. J Pain 2016;17:215–22.
54. Park SJ, Lee R, Yoon DM, Yoon KB, Kim K, Kim SH. Factors associated with increased risk for pain catastrophizing in patients with chronic neck pain: A retrospective cross-sectional study. Medicine (Baltimore) 2016;95:e4698.
55. Kapoor S, White J, Thorn BE, Block P. Patients presenting to the emergency department with acute pain: the significant role of pain catastrophizing and state anxiety. Pain Med 2016;17:1069–78.
56. Martins SS, Fenton MC, Keyes KM, Blanco C, Zhu H, Storr CL. Mood and anxiety disorders and their association with non-medical prescription opioid use and prescription opioid-use disorder: longitudinal evidence from the National Epidemiologic Study on Alcohol and Related Conditions. Psychol Med 2012;42:1261–72.
57. Racine M, Moulin DE, Nielson WR, et al. The reciprocal associations between catastrophizing and pain outcomes in patients being treated for neuropathic pain: a cross-lagged panel analysis study. Pain 2016;157:1946–53.
58. Dowell D, Ragan KR, Jones CM, Baldwin GT, Chou R. CDC Clinical Practice Guideline for Prescribing Opioids for Pain—United States, 2022. MMWR Recomm Rep 2022;71:1–95.
59. Walton DM, Mehta S, Seo W, MacDermid JC. Creation and validation of the 4-item BriefPCS-chronic through methodological triangulation. Health Qual Life Outcomes 2020;18:124.
60. Blendon RJ, Benson JM. The public and the opioid-abuse epidemic. N Engl J Med. 2018;378:407–11.

J Am Board Fam Med: first published as 10.3122/jabfm.2022.220311R2 on 22 March 2023. Downloaded from http://www.jabfm.org/ on 8 October 2026 by guest. Protected by copyright.

Appendix.

ID#_____

Patient Survey About Opioids and Pain
STUDY00018431

We are conducting a study to learn more about patients' general understanding about opioids. Some questions ask you about things like your age and race. This information will help us understand the characteristics of those who complete the survey. It will take about 10 minutes to complete this.
This is an anonymous survey and your responses will only be available to the study team; they will not be shared with anyone else, including your doctor.
We appreciate your participation!!

1. **Why are you visiting the clinic today?**
   - ☐ I am here for an acute problem, such as a cold or injury
   - ☐ I am here for a follow-up visit
   - ☐ I am here for an annual visit
   - ☐ Other (please describe: _____)

2. **What is your age?**

   a. 18-29 b. 30-39 c. 40-49 d. 50-59 e. 60-69 f. 70-79 g. Over 80

3. **What is your gender?**
   - ☐ Male
   - ☐ Female
   - ☐ I prefer to describe: _____
   - ☐ I prefer not to answer.

4. **What is your ethnicity?**
   - ☐ Hispanic
   - ☐ Non-Hispanic
   - ☐ I prefer not to answer.

5. **What is your race? (Please select all that apply)**
   - ☐ Black or African American
   - ☐ White
   - ☐ Asian
   - ☐ Native American (ie. American Indian)
   - ☐ Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander
   - ☐ Other, please specify: _____
   - ☐ I prefer not to answer.

6. **What is the highest level of education that you have completed?**
   - ☐ I have not completed high school
   - ☐ I completed high school and/or earned my GED
   - ☐ I completed a college degree
   - ☐ I completed a graduate degree (ie. masters or doctorate)
   - ☐ I prefer not to answer.

J Am Board Fam Med: first published as 10.3122/jabfm.2022.220311R2 on 22 March 2023. Downloaded from http://www.jabfm.org/ on 8 October 2026 by guest. Protected by copyright.

ID#_____

The next questions ask you about how you have been feeling:

7. In the past 7days…	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Always
a) I felt fearful	1	2	3	4	5
b) I found it hard to focus on anything other than my anxiety	1	2	3	4	5
c) My worries overwhelmed me	1	2	3	4	5
d) I felt uneasy	1	2	3	4	5

8. In the past 7 days, how would you rate your pain on average?

☐ 0 **No pain** ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6 ☐ 7 ☐ 8 ☐ 9 ☐ 10 **Worst imaginable pain**

9. If you are currently in pain, how long have you had this pain?

- ☐ Less than 1 week
- ☐ Longer than 1 week but less than 4 weeks
- ☐ 1–- 3 months
- ☐ More than 3 months
- ☐ I am not sure
- ☐ I am not currently in pain.

The next questions ask you how you feel when you experience pain:

10. When I feel pain….	Never feel this way	Rarely feel this way	Sometimes feel this way	Often feel this way	Always feel this way
a) It is terrible and I feel it is never going to get any better.	1	2	3	4	5
b) I feel I can't t stand it anymore.	1	2	3	4	5

The next questions ask you about opioids*.

**Opioids include: Tramadol(Ultram®), Codeine (Tylenol with Codeine®), Hydrocodone(Norco®, Vicodin®), Oxycodone (e.g. Percocet®, OxyContin®), Morphine (e.g. Roxanol®, MS Contin®), Hydromorphone (e.g. Dilaudid®), Fentanyl (e.g. Duragesic ®), Methadone (e.g. Dolophine®) and Buprenorphine (e.g. Butrans®)*

J Am Board Fam Med: first published as 10.3122/jabfm.2022.220311R2 on 22 March 2023. Downloaded from http://www.jabfm.org/ on 8 October 2026 by guest. Protected by copyright.

ID#_____

11. Please tell us what you believe are the side-effects of opioids? Please circle one word for each question.			
a) Opioids have no side-effects	Yes	No	Not sure
b) I decline to answer	Yes	No	Not Sure
If you answered Yes to either 11 a) or b), please skip to quesiton #12.			
c) Addiction to opioids	Yes	No	Not Sure
d) Legal problems	Yes	No	Not Sure
e) Increased use of ilicit drugs	Yes	No	Not Sure
f) Impaired memory	Yes	No	Not Sure
g) Personal or relationship problems	Yes	No	Not Sure
h) Decrease in intelligence	Yes	No	Not Sure
i) Decrease in energy	Yes	No	Not Sure
j) New or worsening health problems	Yes	No	Not Sure
k) Increase in stress, anxiety, or depression	Yes	No	Not Sure
l) Disrupted sleep	Yes	No	Not Sure
m) Other side-effects	Yes	No	Not Sure

12. Please rate your level of agreement about the following. Please circle one word for each question.	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Not Sure	Agree	Strongly Agree
a) I am afraid to use opioids because of their side-effects.	1	2	3	4	5
b) I believe opioid use is safe when used for short-term pain (up to several weeks).	1	2	3	4	5
c) I believe opioid use is safe when used for long-term pain (duration over 3 months).	1	2	3	4	5
d) I could become addicted to opioids, if I take them regularly.	1	2	3	4	5
e) I could become dependent on opioids if I take them regularly. (I will have withdrawal symptoms if I try to stop the opioid.)	1	2	3	4	5
f) I believe opioids are safe when prescribed by doctors or dentists.	1	2	3	4	5
g) I believe opioid overdose is always on purpose.	1	2	3	4	5
h) I believe all pain should be treated with opioids if non-opioids medications are not effective for short term pain (up to several weeks).	1	2	3	4	5

J Am Board Fam Med: first published as 10.3122/jabfm.2022.220311R2 on 22 March 2023. Downloaded from http://www.jabfm.org/ on 8 October 2026 by guest. Protected by copyright.

ID#_____

i) I believe all pain should be treated with opioids if non-opioids medications are not effective for long term pain (duration over 3 months).	1	2	3	4	5
j) I believe that doctors and dentists often do not treat pain adequately.	1	2	3	4	5
k) I believe that doctors and dentists often do not provide enough pills when prescribing opioids.	1	2	3	4	5
l) I believe that doctors and dentists should do a better job of thoroughly explaining opioid side-effects before prescribing them.	1	2	3	4	5

13. We would like to understand what you would expect your doctor or dentist to do in terms of prescribing opioids for you. Please rate your level of agreement with the following.

I would expect my doctor or dentist to prescribe an opioid if…	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Not Sure	Agree	Strongly Agree
a) ...I sprained my ankle and it has become very swollen and painful, making it difficult to sleep. Over-the-counter pain medicines have not been helping very much.	1	2	3	4	5
b) ...I just had a root canal and my pain is not that bad at the moment, but I am not sure if the pain is going to come back. Over-the-counter pain medicine was not very helpful prior to the procedure.	1	2	3	4	5
c) ...I broke my arm and it was placed in a cast. Over-the-counter pain medicine was not very helpful prior to the cast placement. Pain is better now.	1	2	3	4	5
d) ...I suddenly have back pain, making it difficult to move and perform daily activities. Over-the-counter pain medicine has not been helping very much.	1	2	3	4	5

14. Are you aware of any current opioid issues in the United States?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Not sure

15. <u>If Yes</u>, which of the following do you consider to be among those issues (Check all that apply)?

- ☐ Increase in opioid addiction
- ☐ Increase in opioid overdoses
- ☐ Increase in opioid deaths
- ☐ Opioids are being over-prescribed
- ☐ Opioids are being under-prescribed
- ☐ Opioids are easily obtained on the street
- ☐ Other (Please describe: _____)

J Am Board Fam Med: first published as 10.3122/jabfm.2022.220311R2 on 22 March 2023. Downloaded from http://www.jabfm.org/ on 8 October 2026 by guest. Protected by copyright.

ID#_____

16. Have you ever been prescribed opioids?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Not sure

17. About how many times?

- ☐ Once
- ☐ 2-3
- ☐ 4-5
- ☐ 6-7
- ☐ 8-9
- ☐ 10 or more
- ☐ I have never taken or been prescribed opioids.
- ☐ I do not remember.
- ☐ Not sure

18. If and when opioids were prescribed for you, did you:

- ☐ Take **all** of them each time as prescribed.
- ☐ Take **some** but not all that were prescribed.
- ☐ Decide not to take any of them.
- ☐ I have never been prescribed opioids.
- ☐ Other: _____

19. The last time you were prescribed opioids, how long did you take them?

- ☐ Less than 1 week
- ☐ Longer than 1 week but less than 4 weeks
- ☐ 1 - 3 months
- ☐ More than 3 months
- ☐ I take opioids regularly for my chronic medical problem(s)
- ☐ I take opioids only when I need them for my chronic medical problem(s)
- ☐ I have never taken or been prescribed opioids.
- ☐ Other:_____

20. Have you ever taken opioids that were not prescribed for you?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Prefer not to answer

21. Please provide anything else you would like us to know about your thoughts on opioids and pain issues.

_____

_____

_____

_____

Thank you very much for your participation!

J Am Board Fam Med: first published as 10.3122/jabfm.2022.220311R2 on 22 March 2023. Downloaded from http://www.jabfm.org/ on 8 October 2026 by guest. Protected by copyright.

Appendix Table 1. Distribution of Opioid Epidemic Awareness and Score

Opioid Epidemic Issue Awareness	N (%) Aware
Increase in opioid addiction	80 (74.07)
Increase in opioid overdoses	75 (69.44)
Increase in opioid deaths	72 (66.67)
Opioids are being over-prescribed	53 (49.07)
Opioids are being under-prescribed	16 (14.81)
Opioids are easily obtained on the street	52 (48.15)
Other issues	17 (15.74)
No answers marked/missing	18 (16.67)
Median Score (min-max)	4 (0 to 7)

Appendix Table 2. Distribution of Potential Opioid Side effects and Risks Awareness and Scores

Potential Opioid Side effects and Risks Awareness	Yes N (%)	No N (%)	Not Sure N (%)
Addiction	64 (79.01)	15 (18.52)	2 (2.47)
Legal Problems	47 (58.75)	26 (32.50)	7 (8.75)
Increased use of illicit drugs	47 (58.02)	22 (27.16)	12 (14.81)
Impaired Memory	43 (53.09)	20 (24.69)	18 (22.22)
Personal or relationship problems	55 (67.90)	18 (22.22)	8 (9.88)
Decreased in intelligence	32 (40.00)	26 (32.50)	22 (27.50)
Decreased in energy	57 (70.37)	13 (16.05)	11 (13.58)
New or worsening health problems	50 (61.73)	19 (23.46)	12 (14.81)
Increase in stress, anxiety, or depression	56 (69.14)	17 (20.99)	8 (9.88)
Disrupted sleep	49 (60.49)	21 (25.93)	11 (13.58)
Other side effects	53 (68.83)	10 (12.99)	14 (18.18)
Missing/Not answered		35 (32.41)	
Median score (min-max)		6 (0 to 11)	

J Am Board Fam Med: first published as 10.3122/jabfm.2022.220311R2 on 22 March 2023. Downloaded from http://www.jabfm.org/ on 8 October 2026 by guest. Protected by copyright.

Appendix Table 3. Opioids and Pain-Control Beliefs and Scores

Rate Your Level of agreement about the following. Please circle one word for each question. *†	Strongly Disagree + Disagree N (%)	Agree + Strongly Agree N (%)	Not Sure N (%)
a) I am afraid to use opioids because of their side effects.	52 (50.00)	40 (38.46)	12 (11.54)
b) I believe opioid use is safe when used for short-term pain (up to several weeks).	14 (13.46)	70 (67.31)	20 (19.23)
c) I believe opioid use is safe when used for long-term pain (duration over 3 months).	52(50.49)	24 (23.30)	27 (26.21)
d) I could become addicted to opioids if I take them regularly.	15 (24.51)	58 (56.86)	19 (18.63)
e) I could become dependent on opioids if I take them regularly. (I will have withdrawal symptoms if I try to stop the opioid.)	25 (24.27)	56 (54.37)	22 (21.36)
f) I believe opioids are safe when prescribed by doctors or dentists.	34 (33.01)	47 (45.63)	22 (21.36)
g) I believe opioid overdose is always on purpose.	70 (67.31)	15 (14.42)	19 (18.27)
h) I believe all pain should be treated with opioids if non-opioids medications are not effective for short term pain (up to several weeks).	37 (35.58)	27 (25.96)	40 (38.46)
i) I believe all pain should be treated with opioids if non-opioids medications are not effective for long term pain (duration over 3 months).	39 (37.50)	17 (16.35)	48 (46.15)
j) I believe that doctors and dentists often do not treat pain adequately.	29 (27.88)	39 (37.53)	36 (34.62)
k) I believe that doctors and dentists often do not provide enough pills when prescribing opioids.	59 (56.19)	17 (16.19)	29 (27.62)
l) I believe that doctors and dentists should do a better job of thoroughly explaining opioid side effects before prescribing them.	13 (12.50)	67 (64.40)	24 (23.08)
Median Score (min-max)		3 (0 to 11)	

*Total number of patients surveyed (108) may not match due to some sections missing answers.
†Questions 'a', 'd', and 'e' were reverse-scored, and question 'l' was removed from the analysis, as it was considered to be neutral.

J Am Board Fam Med: first published as 10.3122/jabfm.2022.220311R2 on 22 March 2023. Downloaded from http://www.jabfm.org/ on 8 October 2026 by guest. Protected by copyright.