



POSTER PRESENTATION

Open Access

Psychosocial profile of children and adolescents followed in a pediatric musculoskeletal pain clinic

Vânia Schinzel, Juliana Molina, Melissa Fraga, Vanessa Miotto e Silva, Maria Teresa Terreri, Claudio A Len*

From 21st European Pediatric Rheumatology (PReS) Congress
Belgrade, Serbia. 17-21 September 2014

Introduction

Amplified pain syndrome preferentially affects girls between the ages of 10-17 years. It is a disease with multiple causes that could be associated with major psychosocial disorders of patients and caregivers, affecting their quality of life. These psychosocial aspects can interfere intensifying the pain.

Objectives

This is a transversal study with the objective of evaluating the quality of life of patients seen in a pediatric musculoskeletal pain clinic, drawing a panorama of the educational, social, and psychological aspects.

Methods

25 patients from our Pediatric Musculoskeletal Pain Clinic were consecutively selected. The patients and their caregivers responded to the following questionnaires: Children's Depression Inventory (CDI), PedsQL™ (Pediatric Quality of Life Inventory™) 4.0, PedsQL Multidimensional Fatigue Scale, family APGAR score, and SF-36 Health Survey.

Results

We included 25 patients between the ages of 8 and 17, with an average of 12.6 years, 68% girls. In relation to the CDI, 95% were below the cutoff point, average=5.72. The highest score was 18 points. In the Family APGAR, the average was 13.4. In the PedsQL 4.0 the score of patients were between 20.8 and 95.1 with an average=62.6 and SD=19.8. The score from the point of views of patients were between 25.15 and 90.1, with an average=59.5 and SD=18.6. Regarding the PedsQL-Fatigue, the variation was between 20.8 and 91.7, with an average=60.9 and SD=17.4, and the caretakers varied between 18.0 and 93.0

with an average=60.6 and SD=22.3. In the SF-36 the patients obtained averages (SD) of 57.7(29.14); 43.2(47.14); 46.5(21.87); 47.4(20.88); 52.2(19.16); 54.4(28.46); 56.3(35.36), and 61.9(24.30) for the domains: Functional capacity, limitation from physical aspects, pain, general health, vitality, social aspects, emotional and mental health aspects, respectively.

Conclusion

The patients did not present high rates of depression. However, we observed problems in family relationship and social life. Psychological problems could establish a causal relationship in some cases or reinforce the sensation of pain.

Disclosure of interest

None declared.

Published: 17 September 2014

doi:10.1186/1546-0096-12-S1-P104

Cite this article as: Schinzel et al.: Psychosocial profile of children and adolescents followed in a pediatric musculoskeletal pain clinic. *Pediatric Rheumatology* 2014 **12**(Suppl 1):P104.