Prevalence of depression, anxiety and stress as comorbid factors in patients with chronic pain seeking help by German pain specialists "DEPAS-PAIN"

First published: 26/02/2025

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Study Finalised

Administrative details

PURI

https://redirect.ema.europa.eu/resource/1000000491

EU PAS number

EUPAS1000000491

Study ID

1000000491

DARWIN EU® study

No

Study countries

Germany

Study description

Depression, anxiety and stress are common comorbid factors associated with chronic pain.
Prevalence, severity and relationship to other pain-related disabilities and impairments in daily life vary (amongst others) with the underlying pain syndrome, the duration of disease, age, gender and nationality.
This analysis of depersonalized routine-data derived from the German Pain e-Registry aims to evaluate the relevance of this mood factors for routine care.

Study status

Finalised

Research institutions and networks

Institutions

O.Meany-MDPM

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Institution

Contact details

Study institution contact

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Primary lead investigator

Michael Ueberall

Primary lead investigator

Study timelines

Date when funding contract was signed

Planned: 01/02/2025

Actual: 01/02/2025

Study start date

Planned: 01/02/2025

Actual: 01/02/2025

Data analysis start date

Planned: 02/02/2025

Actual: 02/02/2025

Date of final study report

Planned: 20/02/2025

Actual: 25/02/2025

Sources of funding

- Pharmaceutical company and other private sector

More details on funding

IFNAP private Institute of Neurological Sciences

Nordostpark 51

90411 Nuernberg

Germany

Regulatory

Was the study required by a regulatory body?

No

Is the study required by a Risk Management Plan (RMP)?

Not applicable

Methodological aspects

Study type

Study type list

Study topic:

Disease /health condition

Study type:

Non-interventional study

Data collection methods:

Secondary use of data

Study design:

Retrospective exploratory cross-sectional analysis of the depersonalized as-reported data provided by the German Pain e-Registry.

Main study objective:

Prevalence, severity and relevance of depression, anxiety and mood in patients suffering from chronic and/or difficult-to-treat pain who seek help of pain specialists in Germany.

Study Design

Non-interventional study design

Cohort

Population studied

Short description of the study population

Analysis is done on depersonalized data of patients participating in the German Pain e-Registry who completed their first registry report until December31st, 2024.

All available patient data were used for this analysis.

Age groups

All

In utero

Paediatric Population (< 18 years)

Neonate

Preterm newborn infants (0 – 27 days)

Term newborn infants (0 – 27 days)

Infants and toddlers (28 days – 23 months)

Children (2 to < 12 years)

Adolescents (12 to < 18 years)

Adult and elderly population (≥18 years)

Adults (18 to < 65 years)

Adults (18 to < 46 years)

Adults (46 to < 65 years)

Elderly (≥ 65 years)

Adults (65 to < 75 years)

Adults (75 to < 85 years)

Adults (85 years and over)

Estimated number of subjects

400000

Study design details

Setting

Retrospective analysis of depersonalized real-world/routine data gathered according to national legislative standards by German pain specialists.

Comparators

None

Outcomes

None

Data analysis plan

This is an exploratory descriptive analysis of depersonalized real-world data as it has been reported as part of the routine evaluation during the first contact of the patients with a German pain specialist.
All parameters that were gathered according to national standards, guidance of the national German Pain Associations and recommendation of the German pain patient organizations will be analysed.

Data management

Data sources

Data source(s), other

German Pain e-Registry

Use of a Common Data Model (CDM)

CDM mapping

No

Data quality specifications

Check conformance

Yes

Check completeness

Yes

Check stability

No

Check logical consistency

Yes

Data characterisation

Data characterisation conducted

No