

Neighborhood environment and chronic pain among older adults

Swedish Annual Level of Living Survey

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Introduction

- Facts for older adults (ageing population)
 - ▶ World population is ageing.

Introduction (Cont.)

- Quality of life of older adults (endpoint from pain)
 - ▶ Maintain quality of life (independent).
 - ▶ Maintain physical function.
 - ▶ Physical disorders, especially injuries from fall. Mental disorders, especially dementia.
 - ▶ Pain, is one of the biggest factor for falls and mental disorders.

Introduction (Cont.)

- Fact of pain.
 - ▶ Pain is a factor for physical function decline.
 - ▶ Associated healthcare cost with pain.
 - ▶ Current issues with pain, mainly treatment.
 - ▶

Introduction (Cont.)

- Neighborhood environment
 - ▶ Some individual risk factors have been found for pain.



Introduction (Cont.)

- Why neighborhood study
 - ▶ Bring impacts on population.



Objectives

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- To investigate whether neighborhood deprivation is associated with chronic pain among older adults.

Hypothesis

- Older adults living in deprived areas would have higher risk of developing chronic pains.

Implication

- The findings leads to further investigations for what modifiable factors lie in neighborhood deprivation and pain.



Methods

Study areas

- Entire sweden.

Study subjects

- Those who participated in Swedish Annual Level Living Survey in 1988.

Methods (Cont.)

Type	Name	Description
Outcome	Anxiety	Self-reported anxiety asked via interview.
Exposure	Urbanization	Neighborhood size, ex. urban, rural. More details if possible.
	Social interactions	Frequencies of social interactions asked via interview.
	Internet use	Frequencies of internet use for social interactions asked via interview.
Covariates	Basic characteristics	Age, gender, immigration status.
	Socio-economic status	Education, occupation, marital status, income.
	Psychosocial work environment	Job demands, decision making, supports.

