Table 1. Sociodemographic characteristics of study participants

| **Characteristics** | **Total n (%)** | **Pain** | | **P-value1** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No n (%)** | **Yes n (%)** |
| **Sex** |  |  |  | 0.089 |
| Male | 249 (100.0%) | 96 (38.7%) | 153 (61.3%) |  |
| Female | 253 (100.0%) | 78 (30.9%) | 175 (69.1%) |  |
| **Age, years** |  |  |  | **<0.0012** |
| Median (IQR) | 38.0 (27.0 - 50.0) | 32.0 (24.0 - 42.6) | 41.0 (30.0 - 53.0) |  |
| **Age group** |  |  |  | **<0.001** |
| 18-40 years | 282 (100.0%) | 121 (43.0%) | 161 (57.0%) |  |
| 41-60 years | 162 (100.0%) | 40 (24.6%) | 122 (75.4%) |  |
| 61+ years | 58 (100.0%) | 13 (22.8%) | 44 (77.2%) |  |
| **Marital Status** |  |  |  | 0.7 |
| Single | 210 (100.0%) | 77 (36.6%) | 133 (63.4%) |  |
| Married/cohabiting | 250 (100.0%) | 85 (34.0%) | 165 (66.0%) |  |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 41 (100.0%) | 12 (30.3%) | 29 (69.7%) |  |
| Missing data | 1 | 0 | 1 |  |
| **Educational level** |  |  |  | 0.2 |
| No study/Primary | 19 (100.0%) | 2 (11.5%) | 17 (88.5%) |  |
| High school | 209 (100.0%) | 72 (34.6%) | 137 (65.4%) |  |
| Technical superior | 124 (100.0%) | 46 (37.2%) | 78 (62.8%) |  |
| University superior | 150 (100.0%) | 54 (35.9%) | 96 (64.1%) |  |
| **Occupational status** |  |  |  | **<0.001** |
| Full time work | 272 (100.0%) | 106 (38.9%) | 166 (61.1%) |  |
| Homeworker | 107 (100.0%) | 34 (31.4%) | 73 (68.6%) |  |
| No studies nor works | 32 (100.0%) | 6 (19.4%) | 25 (80.6%) |  |
| Only studies | 37 (100.0%) | 21 (56.8%) | 16 (43.2%) |  |
| TPart time work | 54 (100.0%) | 8 (14.2%) | 46 (85.8%) |  |
| **Health's insurance** |  |  |  | 0.4 |
| Comprenhensive Health Insurance | 171 (100.0%) | 59 (34.4%) | 112 (65.6%) |  |
| Social Health Security | 146 (100.0%) | 50 (33.9%) | 97 (66.1%) |  |
| Armed Forces and Police health insurance | 18 (100.0%) | 10 (59.1%) | 7 (40.9%) |  |
| Private Health Insurance | 40 (100.0%) | 12 (28.9%) | 28 (71.1%) |  |
| No insurance | 123 (100.0%) | 41 (33.0%) | 83 (67.0%) |  |
| Missing data | 3 | 3 | 0 |  |
| **Socioeconomic level** |  |  |  | 0.4 |
| A/B (richest level) | 95 (100.0%) | 36 (37.3%) | 60 (62.7%) |  |
| C | 281 (100.0%) | 102 (36.4%) | 179 (63.6%) |  |
| D | 113 (100.0%) | 35 (30.4%) | 79 (69.6%) |  |
| E (poorest level) | 11 (100.0%) | 2 (16.9%) | 9 (83.1%) |  |
| **Lima sector** |  |  |  | **0.009** |
| North | 130 (100.0%) | 29 (22.6%) | 101 (77.4%) |  |
| East | 122 (100.0%) | 43 (35.3%) | 79 (64.7%) |  |
| South | 96 (100.0%) | 48 (50.2%) | 48 (49.8%) |  |
| Residential Lima | 57 (100.0%) | 16 (27.3%) | 42 (72.7%) |  |
| Center Lima | 96 (100.0%) | 38 (39.4%) | 58 (60.6%) |  |
| n: Observations estimated by weighting real observations so that sums could differ up to ± 1 due to approximation error; %: column weighted percentage; IQR: interquartile range; NA: Does not apply. | | | | |
| 1Unless otherwise stated, Chi-square test with Rao and Scott second-order correction. | | | | |
| 2Wilcoxon signed-rank test for complex samples. | | | | |

Table 2. Characteristics of the pain of greatest concern in the population that reported having pain in the last 3 months

| **Pain history** | **Total** | | **Sex** | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **n (%)** | **95% CI** | **Male n (%)** | **Female n (%)** | **P-value1** |
| **Onset of pain** |  |  |  |  | 0.2 |
| < 1 week | 29 (9.2%) | 5.82% - 14.1% | 9 (6.0%) | 20 (11.8%) |  |
| Between 2 to 4 weeks | 38 (11.8%) | 8.29% - 16.6% | 14 (9.5%) | 24 (13.8%) |  |
| Between 1 to 3 months | 58 (18.3%) | 14.1% - 23.3% | 25 (17.1%) | 33 (19.3%) |  |
| >3 months | 193 (60.8%) | 54.6% - 66.6% | 99 (67.4%) | 94 (55.1%) |  |
| Missing data | 10 |  | 7 | 3 |  |
| **Type of pain** |  |  |  |  | **0.046** |
| Acute (<=3 meses) | 125 (39.2%) | 33.4% - 45.4% | 48 (32.6%) | 77 (44.9%) |  |
| Chronic (> 3 meses) | 193 (60.8%) | 54.6% - 66.6% | 99 (67.4%) | 94 (55.1%) |  |
| Missing data | 10 |  | 7 | 3 |  |
| **Initial intensity of pain in NRS** |  |  |  |  | **0.0402** |
| Median (IQR) | 5.0 (4.0 - 8.0) |  | 5.0 (4.0 - 8.0) | 6.0 (4.0 - 8.0) |  |
| Range | 0.0 - 10.0 |  | 0.0 - 10.0 | 1.0 - 10.0 |  |
| **Initial intensity level of pain** |  |  |  |  | 0.4 |
| Mild (NRS 1-3) | 63 (19.4%) | 13.6% - 26.8% | 33 (21.8%) | 30 (17.2%) |  |
| Moderate (NRS 4-6) | 138 (42.1%) | 35.6% - 48.8% | 66 (43.2%) | 72 (41.1%) |  |
| Severe (NRS 7-10) | 126 (38.6%) | 31.8% - 45.8% | 53 (35.0%) | 73 (41.7%) |  |
| **Pain frquency** |  |  |  |  | 0.4 |
| Intermitent | 54 (16.7%) | 12.2% - 22.4% | 21 (13.7%) | 34 (19.3%) |  |
| Sporadic | 139 (42.6%) | 37.4% - 48.1% | 73 (47.8%) | 66 (38.1%) |  |
| Frequent | 98 (30.1%) | 24.4% - 36.4% | 44 (28.8%) | 54 (31.2%) |  |
| Constant | 35 (10.6%) | 6.99% - 15.7% | 15 (9.7%) | 20 (11.4%) |  |
| Missing data | 1 |  | 0 | 1 |  |
| n: Observations estimated by weighting real observations so that sums can differ up to ± 1 due to approximation error; %: column weighted percentage; IQR: interquartile range; NRS: Numerical rating scale. | | | | | |
| 1Unless otherwise stated, Chi-square test with Rao and Scott second-order correction. | | | | | |
| 2Wilcoxon signed-rank test for complex samples. | | | | | |

Table 3. Type of the pain of greatest concern in the population that reported having pain in the last 3 months

| **Characteristics** | **Type of the pain1** | | **P-value2** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Acute (<3 mo) n (%)** | **Chronic (>= 3 mo) n (%)** |
| **Sex** |  |  | **0.046** |
| Male | 48 (38.2%) | 99 (51.1%) |  |
| Female | 77 (61.8%) | 94 (48.9%) |  |
| **Age, years** |  |  | **0.0093** |
| Median (IQR) | 36.3 (26.8 - 50.0) | 42.0 (32.0 - 54.0) |  |
| Range | 18.0 - 70.0 | 18.0 - 70.0 |  |
| **Age group** |  |  | 0.2 |
| 18-40 years | 70 (56.0%) | 90 (46.9%) |  |
| 41-60 years | 42 (33.5%) | 71 (36.9%) |  |
| 61+ years | 13 (10.6%) | 31 (16.2%) |  |
| **Marital Status** |  |  | >0.9 |
| Single | 51 (41.4%) | 77 (40.0%) |  |
| Married/cohabiting | 62 (50.0%) | 98 (50.6%) |  |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 11 (8.6%) | 18 (9.3%) |  |
| Missing data | 1 | 0 |  |
| **Educational level** |  |  | 0.5 |
| No study/Primary | 7 (5.9%) | 8 (4.4%) |  |
| High school | 47 (37.7%) | 86 (44.5%) |  |
| Technical superior | 28 (22.9%) | 46 (24.0%) |  |
| University superior | 42 (33.6%) | 52 (27.1%) |  |
| **Occupational status** |  |  | >0.9 |
| Full time work | 61 (49.1%) | 98 (50.8%) |  |
| Homeworker | 28 (22.7%) | 42 (22.0%) |  |
| No studies nor works | 9 (7.5%) | 16 (8.3%) |  |
| Only studies | 5 (4.4%) | 10 (5.4%) |  |
| TPart time work | 20 (16.3%) | 26 (13.5%) |  |
| **Health's insurance** |  |  | 0.6 |
| Comprenhensive Health Insurance | 48 (38.8%) | 61 (31.7%) |  |
| Social Health Security | 37 (29.4%) | 58 (29.8%) |  |
| Armed Forces and Police health insurance | 2 (1.7%) | 5 (2.4%) |  |
| Private Health Insurance | 12 (9.3%) | 17 (8.6%) |  |
| No insurance | 26 (20.8%) | 53 (27.6%) |  |
| **Lima sector** |  |  | 0.2 |
| North | 40 (32.3%) | 57 (29.3%) |  |
| East | 22 (17.6%) | 54 (28.0%) |  |
| South | 16 (13.1%) | 32 (16.4%) |  |
| Residential Lima | 18 (14.6%) | 23 (11.9%) |  |
| Center Lima | 28 (22.4%) | 28 (14.4%) |  |
| **Socioeconomic level** |  |  | 0.6 |
| A/B (richest level) | 28 (22.1%) | 30 (15.5%) |  |
| C | 64 (51.1%) | 112 (58.3%) |  |
| D | 31 (24.5%) | 44 (22.8%) |  |
| E (poorest level) | 3 (2.3%) | 7 (3.4%) |  |
| **Pain frquency** |  |  | **<0.001** |
| Intermitent | 34 (27.4%) | 20 (10.6%) |  |
| Sporadic | 59 (47.2%) | 76 (39.6%) |  |
| Frequent | 20 (16.1%) | 73 (38.3%) |  |
| Constant | 12 (9.3%) | 22 (11.5%) |  |
| Missing data | 0 | 1 |  |
| **Initial intensity level of pain** |  |  | 0.5 |
| Mild (NRS 1-3) | 24 (19.5%) | 35 (18.3%) |  |
| Moderate (NRS 4-6) | 58 (46.6%) | 78 (40.3%) |  |
| Severe (NRS 7-10) | 42 (33.9%) | 80 (41.4%) |  |
| **Type of drug treatment received** |  |  | 0.4 |
| No medication | 48 (38.6%) | 65 (33.6%) |  |
| Only NSAID | 49 (38.9%) | 77 (39.8%) |  |
| Only weak opioid | 1 (0.5%) | 4 (2.0%) |  |
| NSAID + weak opioid | 0 (0.0%) | 5 (2.5%) |  |
| Other drugs, no NSAID neither opioid | 27 (22.0%) | 43 (22.1%) |  |
| n: Observations estimated by weighting real observations so that sums could differ up to ± 1 due to approximation error; %: column weighted percentage; mo: months; IQR: interquartile range; NA: Does not apply. | | | |
| 111 participants (weighted n = 10) did not response data to determine chronicity of pain. | | | |
| 2Unless otherwise stated, Chi-square test with Rao and Scott second-order correction. | | | |
| 3Wilcoxon signed-rank test for complex samples. | | | |

Table 4. Relationship between quality of life level and pain characteristics in participants who had pain in the las 3 month

| **Pain history of greatest concern** | **Quality of Life Level1** | | | **P-value2** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **0-5 (Low) n (%)** | **6-7 (Middle) n (%)** | **8-10 (High) n (%)** |
| **Have current pain** | 40 (24.9%) | 36 (22.2%) | 85 (52.9%) | 0.3 |
| **Number of body sites with pain** |  |  |  | >0.9 |
| Only 1 | 47 (21.6%) | 41 (18.9%) | 129 (59.5%) |  |
| Only 2 | 19 (23.1%) | 19 (23.3%) | 43 (53.7%) |  |
| Three or more | 6 (21.2%) | 7 (24.8%) | 14 (54.0%) |  |
| **Only have one body site with pain** | 47 (21.6%) | 41 (18.9%) | 129 (59.5%) | 0.6 |
| **Have the current pain of greatest concern** | 36 (25.7%) | 32 (22.9%) | 73 (51.4%) | 0.2 |
| **Type of pain** |  |  |  | 0.8 |
| Acute (<=3 meses) | 30 (24.2%) | 25 (19.9%) | 69 (55.8%) |  |
| Chronic (> 3 meses) | 39 (20.4%) | 40 (21.2%) | 111 (58.4%) |  |
| Missing data | 2 | 1 | 6 |  |
| **Onset of pain** |  |  |  | 0.9 |
| < 1 week | 7 (22.7%) | 7 (25.4%) | 15 (51.9%) |  |
| Between 2 to 4 weeks | 11 (29.4%) | 5 (13.7%) | 21 (56.9%) |  |
| Between 1 to 3 months | 12 (21.6%) | 12 (21.2%) | 33 (57.2%) |  |
| >3 months | 39 (20.4%) | 40 (21.2%) | 111 (58.4%) |  |
| Missing data | 2 | 1 | 6 |  |
| **Initial intensity level of pain** |  |  |  | **0.005** |
| Mild (NRS 1-3) | 16 (25.5%) | 7 (10.8%) | 40 (63.7%) |  |
| Moderate (NRS 4-6) | 16 (12.1%) | 33 (24.3%) | 87 (63.6%) |  |
| Severe (NRS 7-10) | 38 (30.9%) | 26 (21.1%) | 60 (47.9%) |  |
| **Pain frquency** |  |  |  | **0.037** |
| Intermitent | 15 (28.6%) | 14 (26.3%) | 24 (45.1%) |  |
| Sporadic | 19 (13.7%) | 26 (18.7%) | 93 (67.6%) |  |
| Frequent | 23 (24.1%) | 22 (22.5%) | 51 (53.4%) |  |
| Constant | 13 (37.8%) | 5 (13.2%) | 17 (48.9%) |  |
| Missing data | 1 | 0 | 1 |  |
| **Current level of pain of greatest concern** |  |  |  | 0.3 |
| Mild (NRS 1-3) | 4 (24.8%) | 1 (6.0%) | 12 (69.2%) |  |
| Moderate (NRS 4-6) | 16 (25.3%) | 17 (26.4%) | 31 (48.3%) |  |
| Severe (NRS 7-10) | 16 (26.3%) | 15 (24.2%) | 30 (49.4%) |  |
| Missing data | 34 | 34 | 113 |  |
| n: Observations estimated by weighting real observations so that sums could differ up to ± 1 due to approximation error; %: column weighted percentage; NRS: Numerical rating scale. | | | | |
| 1Five participants had missing data in quality of life score | | | | |
| 2Unless otherwise stated, Chi-square test with Rao and Scott second-order correction. | | | | |

Table 5. Comparison of management of pain of greatest concern according to level of pain intensity

| **Received treatment** | **Intensity of pain** | | | **P-value1** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Mild (NRS 1-3) n (%)** | **Moderate (NRS 4-6) n (%)** | **Severe (NRS 7-10) n (%)** |
| **Received / used medications / drugs** | 36 (56.2%) | 76 (55.1%) | 88 (70.0%) | 0.087 |
| **Did not receive any treatment** | 16 (25.0%) | 48 (34.7%) | 26 (20.6%) | 0.10 |
| **Received / used Physiotherapy / Rehabilitation** | 10 (15.0%) | 12 (8.8%) | 11 (8.7%) | 0.4 |
| **Received / used surgery** | 0 (0.0%) | 0 (0.0%) | 2 (1.9%) | 0.2 |
| **Received/used home remedy or alternative medicine** | 8 (12.9%) | 9 (6.8%) | 7 (5.6%) | 0.2 |
| **Type of drug treatment received** |  |  |  | 0.3 |
| No medication | 26 (41.7%) | 54 (38.9%) | 35 (27.6%) |  |
| Only NSAID | 25 (40.0%) | 53 (38.8%) | 51 (40.1%) |  |
| Only weak opioid | 0 (0.0%) | 2 (1.5%) | 2 (2.0%) |  |
| NSAID + weak opioid | 0 (0.0%) | 3 (2.2%) | 2 (1.8%) |  |
| Other drugs, no NSAID neither opioid | 12 (18.3%) | 25 (18.5%) | 36 (28.5%) |  |
| n: Observations estimated by weighting real observations so that sums could differ up to ± 1 due to approximation error; %: column weighted percentage; NRS: Numerical rating scale. | | | | |
| 1Unless otherwise stated, Chi-square test with Rao and Scott second-order correction. | | | | |