

Psychogenic Pain: The Role of Mind and Emotions in Chronic Pain Management

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DESCRIPTION

Pain is a common experience that we all endure in our lifetime. It is a signal that our body sends to our brain in order to communicate that there is something wrong. It is usually associated with injury, illness or harmful stimulus. However, sometimes, the pain that we experience might not have a clear physical explanation. In these cases, it's called psychogenic pain. Psychogenic pain is a type of pain that is caused by psychological, emotional or social stressors rather than injury or disease. It is estimated that around one-third of all people with chronic pain have a psychogenic component, and it affects millions of people worldwide.

Causes of psychogenic pain

There are different factors that can cause psychogenic pain. Experts suggest that chronic pain and emotional distress interact with each other and create a vicious cycle.

This cycle leads to a further worsening of both physical symptoms and emotional distress. Some of the common causes of psychogenic pain are:

Stress: Psychological stress is a common cause for psychogenic pain. It can cause muscle tension, which can lead to pain in the neck, back, or shoulders. In more severe cases, it can result in debilitating pelvic or abdominal pain.

Anxiety and depression: Psychological disorders such as anxiety and depression can lead to psychogenic pain. They can lead to changes in the neurotransmitters in the brain which can cause pain as a secondary symptom.

Trauma: Past emotional or physical trauma can also be a cause of psychogenic pain. The pain may be associated with memories or emotional cause from traumatic events.

Chemical imbalances: An imbalance in neurotransmitters such as serotonin or norepinephrine can lower a person's pain threshold, leading to the experience of pain without any physical basis.

Diagnosis of psychogenic pain

The diagnosis of psychogenic pain is not always straightforward. In some cases, people who experience psychogenic pain go years without accurate diagnosis or treatment. This is because there is still limited understanding of the mechanisms that underlie the pain, and there are no concrete physical signs or diagnostic tests that can confirm the diagnosis. Healthcare providers will typically use a combination of diagnostic methods to evaluate the causes of chronic pain. They may perform physical examinations, carry out various tests or scans such as X-rays and MRIs. The patient may also undergo psychological evaluations to assess the presence of anxiety or depression.

Treatment for psychogenic pain

The treatment of psychogenic pain can be challenging. The reason is there is no specific medical treatment that applies in all cases. Instead, the focus of treatment is often on therapies that target the psychological, emotional, and social stressors underlying the

Some of the treatment options for psychogenic pain include:

- CBT is a type of therapy that helps people identify and change negative thoughts and emotions that can contribute to pain.
- : Meditation helps to reduce stress associated with psychogenic pain by focusing the mind on the present moment.
- Acupuncture is an ancient technique that involves placing fine needles in specific points on the body to stimulate healing and pain relief.
- In some cases, healthcare providers may prescribe medication such as antidepressants or muscle relaxants.
- : Joining a support group can help individuals with psychogenic pain connect with others who share their experiences and learn coping strategies.

Implications of psychogenic pain

Psychogenic pain can have a significant impact on a person's life. It can lead to anxiety, depression, sleep disturbances, and a decreased quality of life. It

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can also lead to increased healthcare costs, loss of work productivity and increased dependence on others for activities of daily living.

Moreover, psychogenic pain can be a difficult concept for some people and even healthcare providers to understand. It is often dismissed as being 'all in the head' rather than being treated as a legitimate and important condition. Psychogenic pain is a complex and often misunderstood condition that can significantly impact a person's physical, psychological, and social wellbeing. A comprehensive approach to treatment that addresses the physical, psychological, and social factors underlying the pain can help individuals manage their pain more effectively and improve their quality of life. It is imperative

for individuals with psychogenic pain to seek appropriate medical attention and advocate for accurate diagnosis and treatment. Psychogenic pain is a complex condition that can significantly affect a person's physical, psychological, and social wellbeing. It is caused by psychological, emotional, or social stressors rather than injury or disease. While diagnosing and treating psychogenic pain can be challenging, a comprehensive approach that addresses the underlying physical, psychological, and social factors can help individuals manage their pain more effectively and improve their quality of life. It is essential for individuals with psychogenic pain to seek appropriate medical attention and advocate for accurate diagnosis and treatment.