

We found 29 cohort studies with pain and adverse childhood experience (ACE) data.

Some types of ACEs are seldom captured.



Adverse childhood experiences and adult pain: opportunities and limitations of existing cohort data

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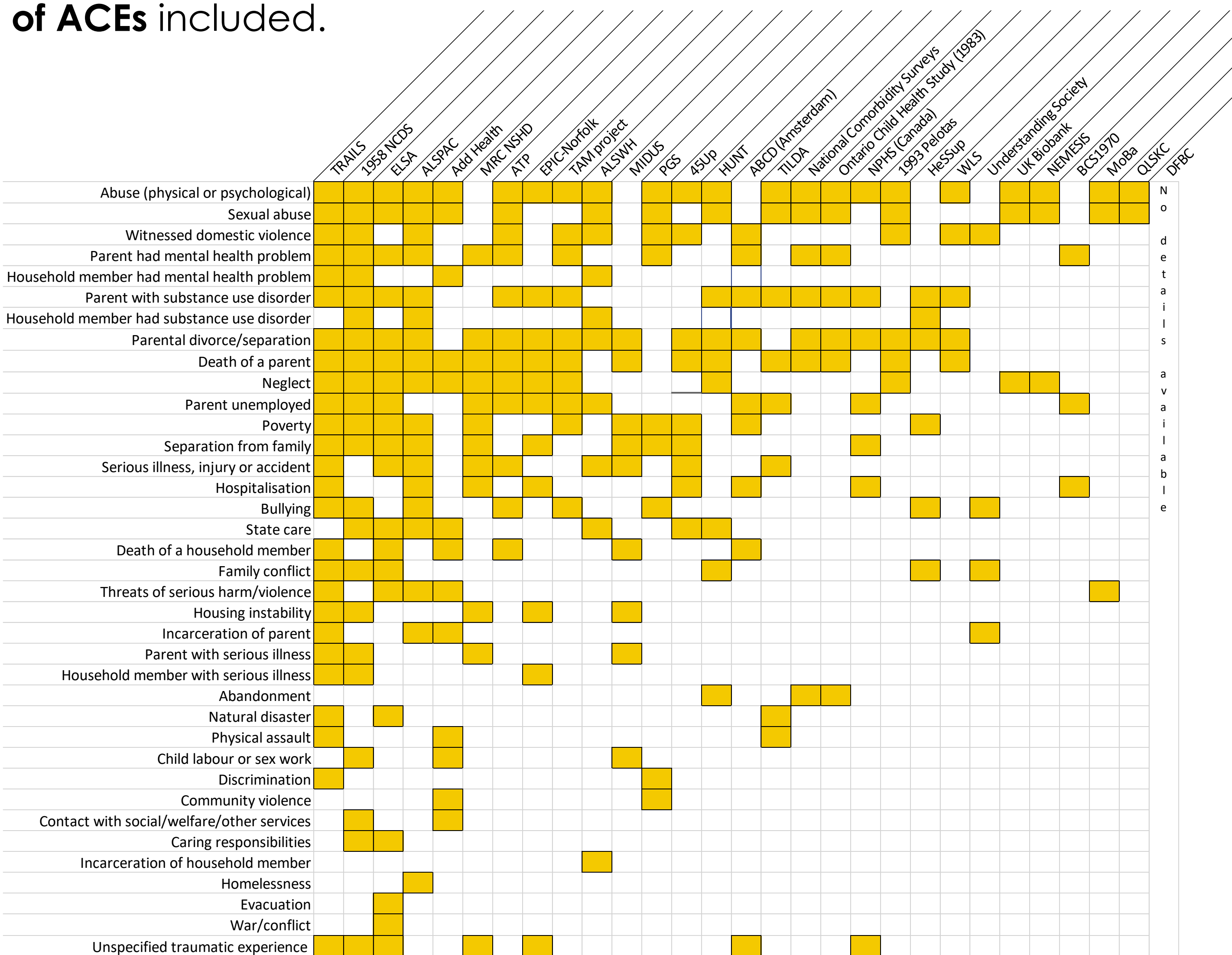
Background: Adults with pain report more ACEs (adverse childhood experiences) than controls. This needs replicating with prospective data, so we searched for **existing longitudinal cohort study** data.

Methods: SCOPING SEARCH: Cohort registries, journal profiles, Ovid MEDLINE, citations

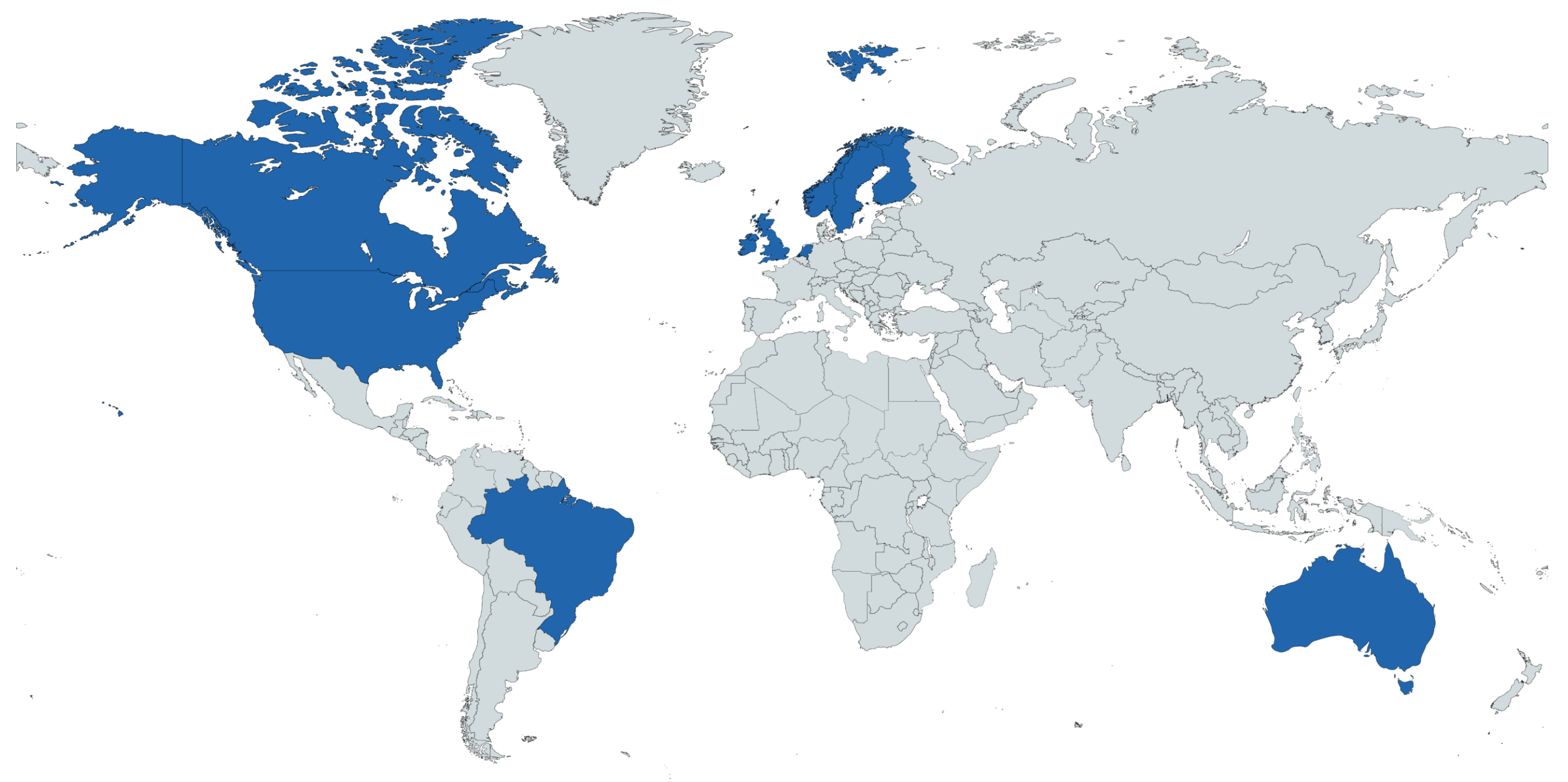
Inclusion criteria:

- Longitudinal
- Pre-defined ACEs
- Pain ≥3 months
- Adult follow-up
- Population-based
- Sharable data in English
- n ≥2000

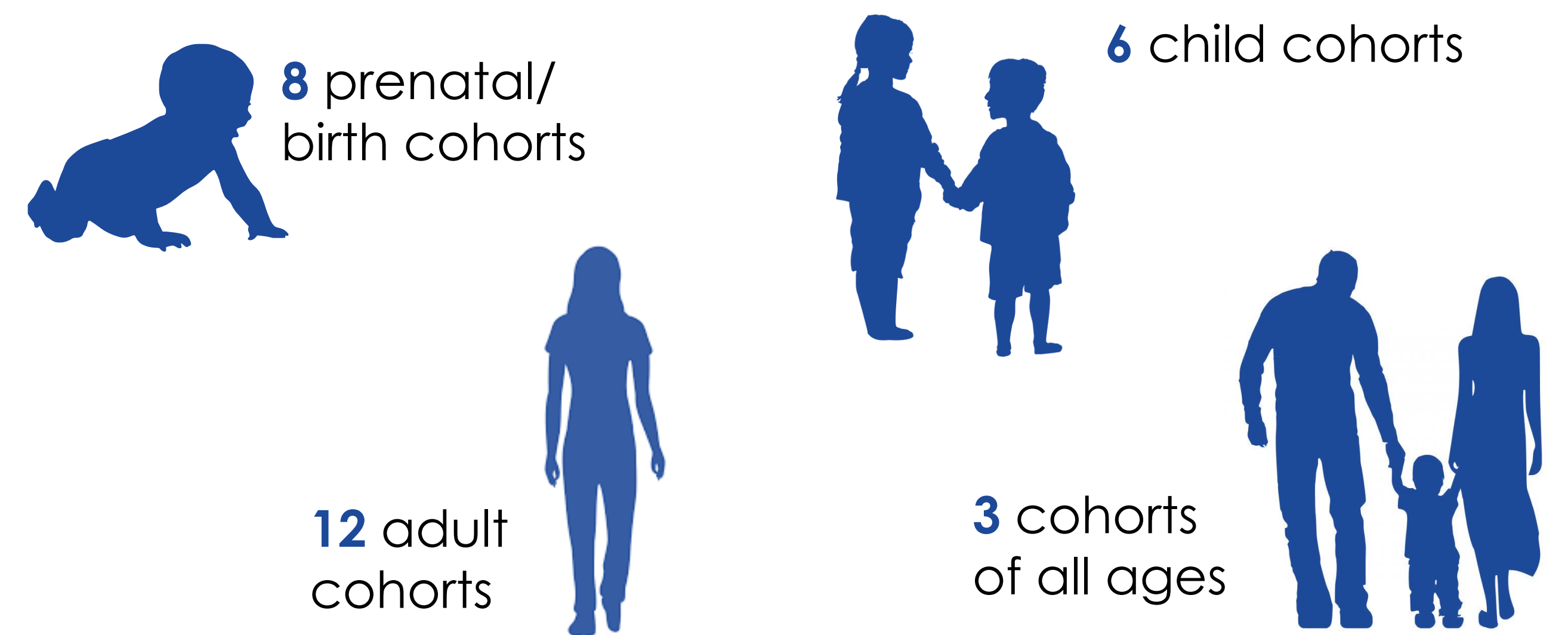
Key finding 1: Cohort data varied in the **types and number of ACEs** included.



Key finding 2: Of 51 cohorts with ACE data, **29 cohort studies** from 10 countries also had data on chronic pain in adulthood.



Key finding 3: 8 cohorts collected ACE data in early adulthood; 6 in mid- or later-life; and 15 collected data in childhood or both childhood and adulthood.



Key points:

- ❖ Participant diversity is limited.
- ❖ The heterogeneous way (and timing) of collecting exposures will make combining data challenging.
- ❖ Collecting only binary (Y/N) data, without contextual details such as age at occurrence, self-rated impact or severity and duration or frequency, could result in poor reproducibility and/or misclassification.

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www.abdn.ac.uk/epidemiology



Consortium Against Pain in Equality

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