

# Association between self-perceived pain sensitivity and pain intensity after cardiac surgery

Ann Kristin Bjørnnes<sup>1,2</sup>  
Irene Lie<sup>3</sup>  
Monica Parry<sup>2</sup>  
Ragnhild Falk<sup>4</sup>  
Marit Leegaard<sup>5</sup>  
Tone Rustøen<sup>1,6</sup>  
Berit Taraldsen Valeberg<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Research and Development, Division of Emergencies and Critical Care, Oslo University Hospital, Oslo, Norway; <sup>2</sup>Lawrence S. Bloomberg Faculty of Nursing, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada; <sup>3</sup>Center for Patient Centered Heart and Lung Research, Department of Cardiothoracic Surgery, Division of Cardiovascular and Pulmonary Diseases, Oslo University Hospital, Oslo, Norway; <sup>4</sup>Oslo Centre for Biostatistics and Epidemiology, Research Support Services, Oslo University Hospital, Oslo, Norway; <sup>5</sup>OsloMet – Oslo Metropolitan University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Institute of Nursing, Oslo, Norway; <sup>6</sup>Institute of Health and Society, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway

Correspondence: Ann Kristin Bjørnnes  
Department of Research and Development, Division of Emergencies and Critical Care, Oslo University Hospital, Ullevål, PO Box 4956 Nydalen, 0424 Oslo, Norway  
Tel +47 901 34 535  
Email [anki@oslomet.no](mailto:anki@oslomet.no)

**Background and purpose:** Cardiac surgical pain remains a clinical challenge affecting about 40% of individuals in the first six months post-cardiac surgery, and continues up to two years after surgery for about 15–20%. Self-perceived sensitivity to pain may help to identify individuals at risk for persistent cardiac surgical pain to optimize health care responses. The purpose of this study was to assess the relationship between self-perceived pain sensitivity assessed by the Pain Sensitivity Questionnaire (PSQ) and postoperative worst pain intensity up to 12 months after cardiac surgery. Sex differences in baseline characteristics and the PSQ scores were also assessed.

**Methods:** This study was performed among 416 individuals (23% women) scheduled for elective coronary artery bypass graft and/or valve surgery between March 2012 and September 2013. A secondary data-analysis was utilized to explore the relationship between preoperative PSQ scores and worst pain intensity rated preoperatively, across postoperative Days 1–4, at 2 weeks, and at 1, 3, 6, and 12 months post-surgery. Linear mixed model analyses were performed to estimate changes in pain intensity during 1-year follow-up.

**Results:** The mean ( $\pm$ standard deviation) PSQ-total score was  $3.3 \pm 1.4$ , with similar scores in men and women. The PSQ-total score was significantly associated with higher worst pain intensity ratings adjusted for participant characteristics ( $p=0.001$ ).

**Conclusion:** Use of the PSQ before surgery may predict cardiac surgical pain intensity. However, previous evidence is limited and not consistent, and more research is needed to substantiate our results.

**Keywords:** postoperative pain, acute pain, persistent pain, pain sensitivity, pain sensitivity questionnaire, cardiac surgery

## Introduction

Individuals undergoing cardiac surgery could be affected by persistent cardiac surgical pain. According to a recent meta-analysis including 11,057 individuals,<sup>1</sup> cardiac surgical pain affects 37% of individuals in the first 6 months post-cardiac surgery, and for 17% the pain continues up to 2 years after surgery. For 50%, the pain persisted in the moderate/severe range at 24 months. Despite high heterogeneity across studies, persistent cardiac surgical pain remains as a significant clinical challenge; it impairs physical functioning and health-related quality of life (HRQoL),<sup>2–4</sup> and estimates suggest that each person developing persistent surgical pain annually costs the North American health care system US\$41,000.<sup>5</sup>

Despite research efforts,<sup>6–8</sup> it has been difficult to identify individuals who are susceptible to more severe postoperative pain than others.<sup>7</sup> Higher ratings of acute pain intensity and risk for persistent cardiac surgical pain have been linked to female sex,<sup>9–11</sup> younger age,<sup>3,12</sup> lower socioeconomic status (e.g., lower education, living alone),<sup>11</sup> comorbidities,<sup>11</sup> preoperative pain,<sup>3</sup> and analgesic consumption in the early postoperative phase.<sup>9,11</sup> However, individuals' pain experiences also revolve around their response to psychological, social, and emotional stimuli,<sup>6</sup> which may explain variability in self-perceived pain sensitivity and why clinical and demographic factors are not consistently found to influence the risk for persistent surgical pain.<sup>6</sup> In this context, preoperative self-perceived sensitivity to pain represents an interesting opportunity to identify individuals at risk for subsequent higher postoperative pain intensity ratings to tailor and optimize postoperative health care responses.<sup>13</sup>

Eighteen studies have assessed self-perceived pain sensitivity with the Pain Sensitivity Questionnaire (PSQ), which is based on ratings of 17 imagined painful situations occurring in daily life;<sup>14</sup> six of these studies were conducted in a surgical population comprising data from 830 participants, including 581 (70%) women. The PSQ, based on self-report, is proposed to be a clinical screening tool which could be an alternative to experimental pain sensitivity assessment.<sup>7</sup> With a quick and cost-effective administration, the PSQ may help to identify individuals at risk for poor outcomes after surgery.<sup>15</sup> From the previous research findings,<sup>7,15</sup> the PSQ scores are associated with experimental pain responses in healthy adults. Individuals with persistent pain have been found to exhibit significantly elevated PSQ scores relative to those without persistent pain.<sup>16</sup> PSQ scores were associated with pain spreading (i.e., pain sites, pain type), pain intensity, female sex, and increasing age in a larger cross-sectional study (N=6,477),<sup>17</sup> and with pain intensity among individuals with lower back problems.<sup>18</sup> Depression and anxiety symptoms,<sup>18</sup> and pain catastrophizing<sup>14,20</sup> are also found to contribute to higher PSQ scores. In the context of surgical pain, two studies have demonstrated an association between PSQ scores and acute postoperative pain after breast cancer surgery.<sup>21,22</sup> PSQ scores were positively associated with more severe postoperative acute pain intensity among individuals undergoing abdominal, lung, or thyroid gland surgery,<sup>23</sup> and up to 1 year after spinal cord surgery.<sup>24</sup> In addition, the PSQ scores predicted functional outcome 2 years after lumbar disc herniation surgery.<sup>25</sup> In contrast, Valeberg et al<sup>26</sup> observed that lower scores on one of the PSQ's subscales were associated with postoperative pain

intensity in responders younger than 70 years 8 weeks after total knee arthroplasty.

There is some evidence to suggest that the PSQ scores are associated with pain responses in healthy adults and acute pain after surgery. However, the evidence is scant and there is a lack of longitudinal studies. No study has explored the associations between self-perceived sensitivity to pain and pain in the cardiac surgery population. Therefore, the aim of this study was to assess the relationship between self-perceived pain sensitivity assessed by the PSQ and postoperative worst pain intensity up to 12 months after cardiac surgery. Sex differences in baseline characteristics and the PSQ scores were also assessed.

## Materials and methods

This study was performed among 416 individuals (23% women, n=94) from two, separate cardiothoracic surgical units at Oslo University Hospital, Norway, between March 2012 and September 2013 (ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier: NCT01976403). A detailed description was previously published.<sup>27</sup>

In short, the respondents were randomly assigned via a computerized program to receive either a post-discharge pain management booklet intervention or usual care. Inclusion criteria included individuals: 1) undergoing elective isolated coronary artery bypass graft (CABG) and/or isolated valve surgery, 2)  $\geq 18$  years old, 3) able to speak and read Norwegian, and 4) able to care for themselves post-discharge. Participants were excluded if they spent more than 12 hours in the intensive care unit. We obtained measures at baseline prior to surgery, across postoperative Days 1–4, at 2 weeks, and at 1, 3, 6, and 12 months post-surgery. In this context, we utilized a secondary data-analysis to expand upon the clinical trial data with a focus on all post-surgery assessments of postoperative pain. As no between-group differences were found in the main trial related to any of the outcomes,<sup>27</sup> the whole sample was included for analysis in the present study. Ethics approval was granted by the Regional Committee for Medical Research Ethics in Eastern Norway, and all participants provided written informed consent.

## Self-reported measures

Participants completed the demographic form prior to surgery, including level of education and marital status.

Pain sensitivity was assessed prior to surgery and was measured using the Norwegian version of the PSQ.<sup>14,15</sup> The PSQ includes 17 items, which assess different types of pain (hot, cold, sharp, and blunt) and different locations

(head, and upper and lower extremities). Respondents rated 17 imagined painful situations occurring in daily life on a numeric rating scale, ranging from 0 (not painful) to 10 (worst pain imaginable). Three of the PSQ items work as a sensory reference by describing situations that are not normally considered as painful by people in general, and these items are not included in the final score. The other 14 items relate to situations that are perceived to be painful by most healthy individuals. The pain sensitivity is measured through PSQ as a mean of all items (PSQ-total) and divided into two subscales, each consisting of seven items: PSQ-minor, which represents less painful situations, and PSQ-moderate, which represents moderately painful situations. The PSQ obtained a test-retest intraclass correlation of 0.72 (PSQ-total) when validated in a persistent pain population.<sup>16</sup> The Norwegian validation study among healthy adults (N=331, 76% women) resulted in a Cronbach's alpha of 0.92 for PSQ-total, 0.90 for PSQ-moderate, and 0.85 for PSQ-minor.<sup>14</sup> In the present study, we obtained a Cronbach's alpha of 0.93 for PSQ-total, 0.91 for PSQ-moderate, and 0.87 for PSQ-minor. The PSQ-total was used in the analyses with higher scores indicating higher pain sensitivity in the present manuscript.

Additional medical conditions prior to surgery were assessed using the Self-administered Comorbidity Questionnaire (SCQ-16),<sup>28</sup> which includes 15 common medical conditions and one optional item. Respondents indicated if they had any of the listed medical conditions, if they had received treatment for it, and if their activities were limited, by answering "yes/no". The total number of comorbidities was used in the current study. The SCQ-16 has obtained a pretest reliability of 0.94 (i.e., intraclass correlation).<sup>28</sup>

Worst pain intensity was rated at all measurement points using an item from the Brief Pain Inventory Short Form (BPI-SF).<sup>29</sup> The BPI-SF showed satisfactory psychometric properties in the Norwegian validation study<sup>30</sup> and is a reliable and valid scale for assessing acute and persistent pain in individuals after cardiac surgery. Worst pain intensity in the last 24 hours was captured using a 0 (no pain) to 10 (pain as bad as you can imagine) numeric rating scale.

## Statistical analysis

Categorical variables were summarized as frequencies and proportions and compared with chi-square test, whereas continuous variables were summarized as means with standard deviations and compared with a Student's *t*-test or Mann-Whitney *U*-test.

Using a linear mixed model, the association between the PSQ-total score and worst pain intensity up to 12 months

post-surgery was examined. The model included fixed effects for time after surgery, sex, age, education (primary school and greater than primary school), marital status (married/cohabitant/partner or living alone [divorced/widowed/single]), and number of comorbidities. Based on our previous findings,<sup>11</sup> an interaction term between sex and marital status was added to the model. Random effects of participants and time after surgery were also included. The correlation structure was selected to be unstructured based on the Aikake information criterion.<sup>31</sup> Worst pain intensity was found to have a curvilinear relationship with time, and the inclusion of a quadratic term for time resulted in a significant improvement in model fit over a simple linear model. After model fit, we estimated values for three scores of PSQ-total at each time point by including an interaction term between time and PSQ. The three values were rounded to the nearest whole number and represented median and range (i.e., minimum and maximum) for PSQ-total obtained in the present study. A margins plot was utilized to graphically illustrate the relationship between worst pain intensity at each measurement point given at these three levels of the PSQ-total.

Associations were considered statistically significant if  $p \leq 0.05$ , and all tests were two-tailed. We used Stata 13SE to perform the statistical analyses.<sup>32</sup>

## Results

Eighty-four per cent (n=349) of the 416 participants assessed at baseline completed the 12-month assessment (Figure 1). Participant age ranged between 32 and 88 years. Women (23%, n=94) were more likely to be widowed or single, and they reported lower levels of educational attainment compared to men. Most women were undergoing isolated valve surgery (61%, n=57), and most men were scheduled for isolated CABG surgery (51%, n=165), which involved internal mammary artery grafts with additional saphenous grafts. Sixty-six per cent (n=59) of women compared to 48% (n=144) of men presented with more than one comorbid condition (Table 1). Prior to surgery, no differences between men and women were observed for worst pain intensity; however, women experienced significantly more severe worst pain intensity at 3, 6, and 12 months compared to men (Table 2).

In the present study, mean PSQ scores were  $3.3 \pm 1.4$  (PSQ-total),  $4.5 \pm 1.7$  (PSQ-moderate), and  $2.1 \pm 1.3$  (PSQ-minor); the only sex difference observed was related to PSQ-minor subscale ( $p=0.01$ , Table 2). PSQ-total ranged from 0.4 to 8.4 (median 3.15). For PSQ-total score 0, the mean worst pain intensity rating changed during follow-up from 1.9

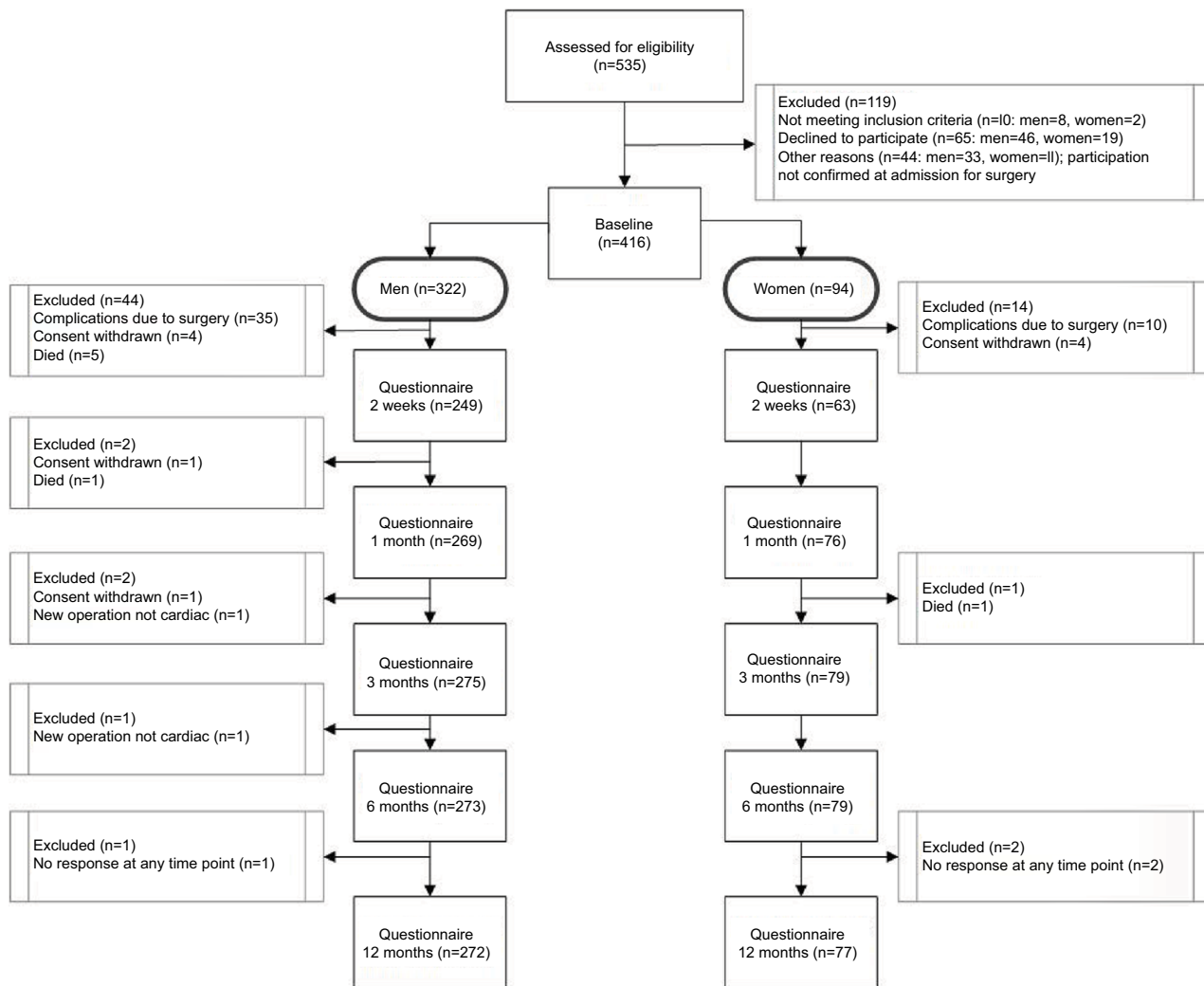


Figure 1 Participant flow through the study.

Table 1 Participant characteristics stratified by sex (N=416)

Characteristics		Men (n=322)	Women (n=94)	p value <sup>a</sup>
Age at inclusion	Years, mean±SD	65±10	70±12	<0.001
Education	Less than high school/secondary, n (%)	46 (16)	24 (27)	0.015
	High school/secondary or higher, n (%)	245 (84)	64 (73)	
Marital status	Married/cohabitant/partner, n (%)	241 (80)	41 (46)	<0.001
	Divorced/widowed/single, n (%)	59 (20)	49 (54)	
Type of surgery	Isolated CABG, n (%)	165 (51)	26 (28)	< 0.001
	Isolated heart valve, n (%)	116 (36)	57 (61)	
	CABG and valve, n (%)	41 (13)	11 (11)	
Comorbidities <sup>b</sup>	Count, median (range)	1 (0–6)	2 (0–6)	0.010

Notes: <sup>a</sup>p values obtained from Student's t-test or Mann-Whitney U-test (continuous variables) and Pearson chi-square tests (categorical variables). <sup>b</sup>Self-administered Comorbidity Questionnaire.

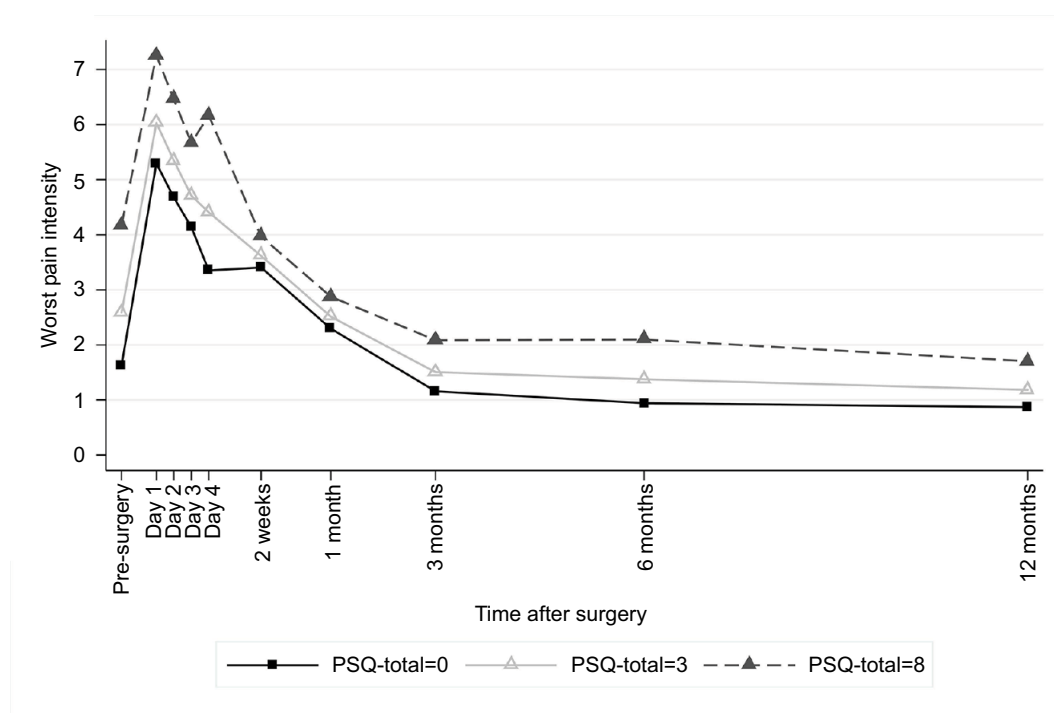
Abbreviations: CABG, coronary artery bypass graft; SD, standard deviation.

**Table 2** Pain sensitivity ratings at inclusion and worst pain intensity during 1-year follow-up stratified by sex

Characteristics		Men (n=322)	Women (n=94)	p value <sup>a</sup>
PSQ <sup>b</sup> at inclusion	Total, mean±SD	3.2±1.3	3.4±1.8	0.178
	Moderate, mean±SD	4.4±1.6	4.5±1.9	0.739
	Minor, mean±SD	2.0±1.1	2.4±1.7	0.012
Worst pain intensity <sup>c</sup>	Pre-surgery, mean±SD	3.0±2.3	3.3±2.4	0.322
	Post-surgery			
	Day 1, mean±SD	6.0±2.2	6.0±2.4	0.942
	Day 2, mean±SD	5.3±2.2	5.7±2.0	0.195
	Day 3, mean±SD	4.6±2.2	4.9±2.2	0.555
	Day 4, mean±SD	4.4±2.4	4.9±2.7	0.451
	2 weeks, mean±SD	3.5±2.3	3.5±3.5	0.921
	1 month, mean±SD	2.5±2.1	2.8±2.3	0.431
	3 months, mean±SD	1.4±1.9	1.8±2.7	0.013
	6 months, mean±SD	1.2±1.7	2.0±2.4	0.031
12 months, mean±SD	1.0±1.9	1.7±2.5	0.034	

**Notes:** <sup>a</sup>p values obtained from Student's *t*-test (continuous variables). <sup>b</sup>PSQ score ranges from 0 (not painful) to 10 (worst pain). <sup>c</sup>Brief Pain Inventory Short Form score ranges from 0 (no pain) to 10 (worst pain imaginable).

**Abbreviations:** PSQ, Pain Sensitivity Questionnaire; SD, standard deviation.

**Figure 2** Association between pain sensitivity and worst pain intensity across time.

**Note:** This figure is based on the mixed model shown in Table 3.

**Abbreviation:** PSQ, Pain Sensitivity Questionnaire.

pre-surgery, to maximum 5.3 at postoperative Day 1, and then to 0.9, 1 year post-surgery (Figure 2). Similar developments were observed for PSQ-total scores 3 and 8, but on a slightly higher level of worst pain intensity.

According to the mixed model, PSQ-total and number of comorbidities were significantly positively associated with more severe worst pain intensity, whereas age was negatively associated with worst pain intensity (Table 3). For women

only, marital status (i.e., divorced/widowed/single) was associated with higher worst pain intensity ratings over the study period ( $p=0.023$ ), whereas no effect of marital status was shown among men.

## Discussion

This is the first longitudinal study assessing the relationship between self-perceived pain sensitivity measured with the

**Table 3** Linear mixed model for worst pain intensity during 1-year follow-up after cardiac surgery

Variables	Coefficient	95% CI	p value
Time <sup>a</sup>	-0.13	-0.24, 0.02	0.017
Time squared	-0.04	-0.05, -0.03	0.646
PSQ-total <sup>b</sup>	0.16	0.06, 0.26	0.001
Sex <sup>c</sup>	0.01	-0.43, 0.45	0.981
Age <sup>d</sup>	-0.03	-0.04, -0.02	<0.001
Educational status <sup>e</sup>	0.22	-0.14, 0.6	0.233
Marital status <sup>f</sup>	-0.29	0.11, 1.53	0.162
Sex × marital status	0.82	0.11, 1.53	0.023
Comorbidities <sup>g</sup>	0.31	0.21, 0.41	<0.001

**Notes:** <sup>a</sup>Time after surgery (time 0=baseline) in months. <sup>b</sup>PSQ-total score ranges from 0 (not painful) to 10 (worst pain). <sup>c</sup>Men=0, women=1. <sup>d</sup>Age at surgery in years. <sup>e</sup>Less than high school/secondary=0, high school/secondary or higher=1. <sup>f</sup>Married/cohabitant/partner=0, divorced/widowed/single=1. <sup>g</sup>Number of comorbidities from the Self-administered Comorbidity Questionnaire.

**Abbreviations:** CI, confidence interval; PSQ, Pain Sensitivity Questionnaire.

PSQ and cardiac surgical pain. The PSQ-total scores were associated with higher worst pain intensity ratings across the study period. Worst pain intensity was also associated with participants' comorbid condition, younger age, and women's marital status. Women who reported living alone at the time of surgery experienced a slower and more challenging functional and emotional recovery related to postoperative pain intensity compared to men, as previously published.<sup>2,11,33</sup>

The PSQ-total was associated with both acute pain (i.e., worst pain intensity at Days 1–4, 2 weeks, and 1 month) and persistent worst pain intensity (i.e., worst pain intensity at 3, 6, and 12 months) in the present study. The positive association between PSQ scores and acute pain replicates and extends findings from previous studies conducted in the surgical population.<sup>21–23</sup> However, previous findings have not been entirely consistent. Ruscheweyh et al<sup>21</sup> (N=74) found a moderate association ( $r=0.57$ ) between PSQ-total and acute pain intensity after breast cancer surgery among women with preoperative persistent pain. In a larger study in the same population, Rehberg et al<sup>22</sup> (N=198) found that one unit increase in the PSQ score was associated with 3% increased odds (95% confidence interval: 1.01, 1.05) for rating pain intensity >3 during the first 24 hours after surgery, independent of preoperative pain status. Likewise, Duchow et al<sup>23</sup> (N=162) reported that patients with higher pain sensitivity (i.e., PSQ scores) experienced significantly higher acute postoperative pain after abdominal, lung, or thyroid gland surgery when resting in bed and when ambulating compared with patients with low pain sensitivity. However, the classification of the PSQ scores in Duchow et al's study<sup>23</sup> was based on the PSQ percentiles and the sample included a

broad range of surgical procedures. In the three latter studies, acute pain intensity was only assessed on postoperative Day 1<sup>21–23</sup> and postoperative Day 2.<sup>23</sup> Our study appears to be the first to report findings about PSQ-total and worst pain intensity across postoperative Days 1–4 and later in the early postoperative period. Therefore, the evidence remains inconclusive about the associations between PSQ scores and acute postoperative pain intensity.

Few studies have investigated the association between the PSQ scores and persistent surgical pain intensity. Kim et al<sup>24</sup> (N=107) observed that improvements in pain intensity in the low-PSQ-score group (i.e., score <5) were superior to those in the high-PSQ-score group (i.e., score ≥7) up to 1 year after spinal cord surgery. However, the verification for the cut-off values in the latter study is unclear, and the minimal clinically important difference for the PSQ is not established.<sup>17</sup> Another study examined the relationship between pain sensitivity measured by the PSQ and postoperative pain 8 weeks after total knee arthroplasty.<sup>26</sup> In contrast to our results, the investigators observed that lower PSQ-minor scores were associated with higher pain intensity in patients younger than 70 years. However, the study was limited by a small sample size and lack of adjustment for other factors, which restricts the generalizability of the results. Azimi and Benzel<sup>25</sup> (N=154) suggested that a PSQ cut-off value of >5.2 could predict surgical success 2 years after lumbar disc herniation surgery. However, the clinical relevance of the results in the latter study is not clear, and no covariate adjustments were performed.

Similar to our previous findings,<sup>11,34</sup> the number of comorbidities was associated with more severe worst pain intensity. Comorbid conditions complicate and cause functional and emotional impairment in the daily life of men and women following cardiac surgery.<sup>3,4</sup> In our sample, both men and women reported associated back/neck problems, depression, and persistent pain intensity with lower HRQoL up to 12 months after surgery.<sup>2</sup> The differences in pain experience in individuals with depression compared to individuals without depression seem to be pronounced. In a cross-sectional study (N=1,191), Hermesdorf et al<sup>19</sup> found that depressed individuals had lower pressure pain thresholds (i.e., obtained from experimental testing) and higher PSQ-minor scores compared to the controls. Anxiety often coexists with depression,<sup>35</sup> and among patients with depression in the Hermesdorf et al study,<sup>19</sup> severity of anxiety symptoms was found to be the strongest predictor of PSQ-minor scores. Interestingly, in the Korean validation study,<sup>20</sup> PSQ had a significant correlation with the pain

catastrophizing scale in patients with degenerative lumbar disease, similar to the results from the original validation study.<sup>14</sup> However, the relationship between self-perceived pain sensitivity, pain intensity, and depression or anxiety can be independent or interrelated, with either one causing the other, and the reason for this is not clear.

We did not observe any sex difference related to PSQ-total in the present study; however, Larsson et al<sup>17</sup> observed that increases in PSQ score were steeper in women for higher self-reported pain intensity and a greater number of pain locations. It is noteworthy that all studies using the PSQ included samples with a higher proportion of women (ranging from 51% to 100%), but only Larsson et al<sup>17</sup> observed/reported on sex differences.

The PSQ score has been shown to correlate with experimental-obtained pain intensity ratings in healthy adults and among individuals with persistent pain. However, Ruscheweyh et al<sup>16</sup> failed to find associations between basal pain sensitivity, both experimental and self-perceived (PSQ), and treatment outcomes of a 4-week multidisciplinary pain treatment program (N=65). Nevertheless, Fillingim<sup>6</sup> suggests that individual differences in pain responses, such as pain sensitivity, represent an important clinical opportunity in the assessment and management of pain, endorsing individual treatment tailoring to improve outcomes.

Our results support the use of PSQ scores to predict surgical pain intensity; however, previous evidence is limited and not consistent. The PSQ is validated in German,<sup>14</sup> English,<sup>18</sup> Chinese,<sup>37</sup> Iranian,<sup>38</sup> Korean,<sup>20</sup> and Norwegian<sup>15</sup> populations; however, our sample was ethnically homogeneous. There is a need to further evaluate the PSQ in more diverse samples with participants from different ethnic/cultural backgrounds. For example, Bell et al<sup>39</sup> found that PSQ scores and pain intensity scores obtained from experimental testing were elevated in individuals self-identifying as African American compared to non-Hispanic white in a sample scheduled for a low-back interventional procedure. Moreover, Meiselles et al<sup>7</sup> suggest that even a single item from the PSQ could be used to evaluate sensitivity to pain, indicating that it is not clear if the PSQ in its current form is the most optimal measure for self-perceived pain sensitivity assessment.

Despite the strength of our study with a larger sample size, longitudinal design, and the higher number of pain assessments, future research is required to substantiate our results. Clearly, more research is needed on the strength and weaknesses of the PSQ, especially in terms of its ability to predict cardiac surgery pain intensity.

## Conclusion

Total score for pain sensitivity (PSQ) was significantly associated with worst pain intensity up to 1 year after cardiac surgery. More interventional studies focusing on pain intensity reduction related to pain sensitivity score are warranted to develop better direct treatment and support strategies for individuals undergoing cardiac surgery.

## Acknowledgment

This work was supported by the South-Eastern Norway Regional Health Authority (grant number 2012030).

## Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

## References

- Guimaraes-Pereira L, Reis P, Abelha F, et al. Persistent postoperative pain after cardiac surgery: a systematic review with meta-analysis regarding incidence and pain intensity. *Pain*. 2017;158:1869–1885.
- Bjornnes AK, Parry M, Falk R, et al. Impact of marital status and comorbid disorders on health-related quality of life after cardiac surgery. *Qual Life Res*. 2017;26:2421–2434.
- Veal FC, Bereznicki LR, Thompson AJ, et al. Pain and functionality following sternotomy: a prospective 12-month observational study. *Pain Med*. 2016;17:1155–1162.
- Kurfurst V, Mokraček A, Krupauerová M, et al. Health-related quality of life after cardiac surgery—the effects of age, preoperative conditions and postoperative complications. *J Cardiothorac Surg*. 2014;9:46.
- Katz J, Weinrib A, Fashler SR, et al. The Toronto General Hospital Transitional Pain Service: development and implementation of a multidisciplinary program to prevent persistent postsurgical pain. *J Pain Res*. 2015;8:695–702.
- Fillingim RB. Individual differences in pain: understanding the mosaic that makes pain personal. *Pain*. 2017;158 Suppl 1:S11–S18.
- Meiselles D, Aviram J, Suzan E, et al. Does self-perception of sensitivity to pain correlate with actual sensitivity to experimental pain? *J Pain Res*. 2017;10:2657.
- Eltumi HG, Tashani OA. Effect of age, sex and gender on pain sensitivity: a narrative review. *Open Pain J*. 2017;10:44–55.
- Choiniere M, Watt-Watson J, Victor JC, et al. Prevalence of and risk factors for persistent postoperative nonanginal pain after cardiac surgery: a 2-year prospective multicentre study. *CMAJ*. 2014;186:E213–E223.
- Marcassa C, Faggiano P, Greco C, et al. A retrospective multicenter study on long-term prevalence of persistent pain after cardiac surgery. *J Cardiovasc Med*. 2015;16:768–774.
- Bjornnes AK, Parry M, Lie I, et al. Pain experiences of men and women after cardiac surgery. *J Clin Nurs*. 2016;25:3058–3068.
- Gjeilo KH, Klepstad P, Wahba A, et al. Persistent pain after cardiac surgery: a prospective study. *Acta Anaesthesiol Scand*. 2010;54:70–78.
- Abrishami A, Chan J, Chung F, et al. Preoperative pain sensitivity and its correlation with postoperative pain and analgesic consumption: a qualitative systematic review. *Anesthesiology*. 2011;114:445–457.
- Ruscheweyh R, Marziniak M, Stumpfenhorst F, et al. Pain sensitivity can be assessed by self-rating: development and validation of the Pain Sensitivity Questionnaire. *Pain*. 2009;146:65–74.
- Valeberg BT, Pedersen LM, Giroto V, et al. Validation of the Norwegian Pain Sensitivity Questionnaire. *J Pain Res*. 2017;10:1137–1142.
- Ruscheweyh R, Verneuer B, Dany K, et al. Validation of the pain sensitivity questionnaire in persistent pain patients. *Pain*. 2012;153:1210–1218.

17. Larsson B, Gerdle B, Bjork J, et al. Pain sensitivity and its relation to spreading on the body, intensity, frequency, and duration of pain: a cross-sectional population-based study (SwePain). *Clin J Pain*. 2017;33:579–587.
18. Sellers AB, Ruscheweyh R, Kelley BJ, et al. Validation of the English language pain sensitivity questionnaire. *Reg Anesth Pain Med*. 2013;38:508–514.
19. Hermesdorf M, Berger K, Baune BT, et al. Pain sensitivity in patients with major depression: differential effect of pain sensitivity measures, somatic cofactors, and disease characteristics. *J Pain*. 2016;17:606–616.
20. Kim HJ, Ruscheweyh R, Yeo JH, et al. Translation, cross-cultural adaptation, and validity of the Korean version of the pain sensitivity questionnaire in persistent pain patients. *Pain Pract*. 2014;14:745–751.
21. Ruscheweyh R, Viehoff A, Tio J, et al. Psychophysical and psychological predictors of acute pain after breast surgery differ in patients with and without pre-existing persistent pain. *Pain*. 2017;158:1030–1038.
22. Rehberg B, Mathivon S, Combescure C, et al. Prediction of acute postoperative pain following breast cancer surgery using the Pain Sensitivity Questionnaire: a cohort study. *Clin J Pain*. 2017;33:57–66.
23. Duchow J, Schlörcke E, Hüppe M. Selbstbeurteilte Schmerzempfindlichkeit und postoperativer Schmerz [Self-rated pain sensitivity and postoperative pain]. *Der Schmerz*. 2013;27:371–379. German [with English abstract].
24. Kim HJ, Lee JI, Kang KT, et al. Influence of pain sensitivity on surgical outcomes after lumbar spine surgery in patients with lumbar spinal stenosis. *Spine*. 2015;40:193–200.
25. Azimi P, Benzel EC. Cut-off value for pain sensitivity questionnaire in predicting surgical success in patients with lumbar disc herniation. *PLoS One*. 2016;11:e0160541.
26. Valeberg BT, Hovik LH, Gjeilo KH. Relationship between self-reported pain sensitivity and pain after total knee arthroplasty: a prospective study of 71 patients 8 weeks after a standardized fast-track program. *J Pain Res*. 2016;9:625–629.
27. Bjornnes AK, Parry M, Lie I, et al. The impact of an educational pain management booklet intervention on postoperative pain control after cardiac surgery. *Eur J Cardiovasc Nurs*. 2017;16:18–27.
28. Sangha O, Stucki G, Liang MH, et al. The Self-Administered Comorbidity Questionnaire: a new method to assess comorbidity for clinical and health services research. *Arthritis Rheum*. 2003;49:156–163.
29. Cleeland CS, Ryan KM. Pain assessment: global use of the Brief Pain Inventory. *Ann Acad Med Singapore*. 1994;23:129–138.
30. Gjeilo KH, Stenseth R, Wahba A, et al. Validation of the brief pain inventory in patients six months after cardiac surgery. *J Pain Symptom Manage*. 2007;34:648–656.
31. Fitzmaurice GM, Laird NM, Ware JH. *Applied Longitudinal Analysis*. 2nd ed. Chichester: Wiley; 2011.
32. StataCorp LP. Stata statistical software: release 13. College Station, TX: StataCorp LP; 2013.
33. Bjornnes AK, Parry M, Lie I, et al. The association between hope, marital status, depression and persistent pain in men and women following cardiac surgery. *BMC Womens Health*. 2018;18:2.
34. Bjornnes AK, Rustoen T, Lie I, et al. Pain characteristics and analgesic intake before and following cardiac surgery. *Eur J Cardiovasc Nurs*. 2016;15:47–54.
35. DeJean D, Giacomini M, Vanstone M, et al. Patient experiences of depression and anxiety with persistent disease: a systematic review and qualitative meta-synthesis. *Ont Health Technol Assess Ser*. 2013;13:1–33.
36. Ruscheweyh R, Dany K, Marziniak M, et al. Basal pain sensitivity does not predict the outcome of multidisciplinary persistent pain treatment. *Pain Med*. 2015;16:1635–1642.
37. Quan X, Fong DYT, Leung AYM, et al. Validation of the Mandarin Chinese Version of the Pain Sensitivity Questionnaire (PSQ). *Pain Pract*. Epub 2017 Jun 6.
38. Azimi P, Azhari S, Shahzadi S, et al. Outcome measure of pain in patients with lumbar disc herniation: validation study of the Iranian version of Pain Sensitivity Questionnaire. *Asian Spine J*. 2016;10:480–487.
39. Bell BA, Ruscheweyh R, Kelley BJ, et al. Ethnic differences identified by Pain Sensitivity Questionnaire correlate with clinical pain responses. *Reg Anesth Pain Med*. 2018;43:200–204.

## Journal of Pain Research

### Publish your work in this journal

The Journal of Pain Research is an international, peer reviewed, open access, online journal that welcomes laboratory and clinical findings in the fields of pain research and the prevention and management of pain. Original research, reviews, symposium reports, hypothesis formation and commentaries are all considered for publication.

Submit your manuscript here: <https://www.dovepress.com/journal-of-pain-research-journal>

Dovepress

The manuscript management system is completely online and includes a very quick and fair peer-review system, which is all easy to use. Visit <http://www.dovepress.com/testimonials.php> to read real quotes from published authors.