Examining Social Health Outcomes in Young Adults with Chronic Pain
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Introduction
• Over 10 million Americans suffer from chronic pain¹
• Ages 18-30 is a critical time period for forming long-lasting and meaningful relationships²
• Chronic pain in the face may be particularly disruptive for social activities because it is made worse by eating, speaking, and expressing emotions
• This study will compare social health in young adults with temporomandibular joint disorder (TMJD), fibromyalgia, migraine, and healthy controls
• It is hypothesized that patients with TMJD will experience the worst social health

Hypothesized Result
Note: Above graph is hypothetical and based on fictitious data

Methods
• Recruitment
• Complete an online battery of social and psychological questionnaires

Conclusions
• Study has potential to provide knowledge about how chronic pain is addressed and perceived
• If hypothesis is correct, treatment can be changed to target facial pain and improve social health

Learning Outcomes
• Gained knowledge about ethics in a clinical/lab environment
• Learned importance of background research and inquisitiveness
• Can apply new knowledge to major

Citations