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Analyzing the Variable Pain

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Analyzing the Variable Pain

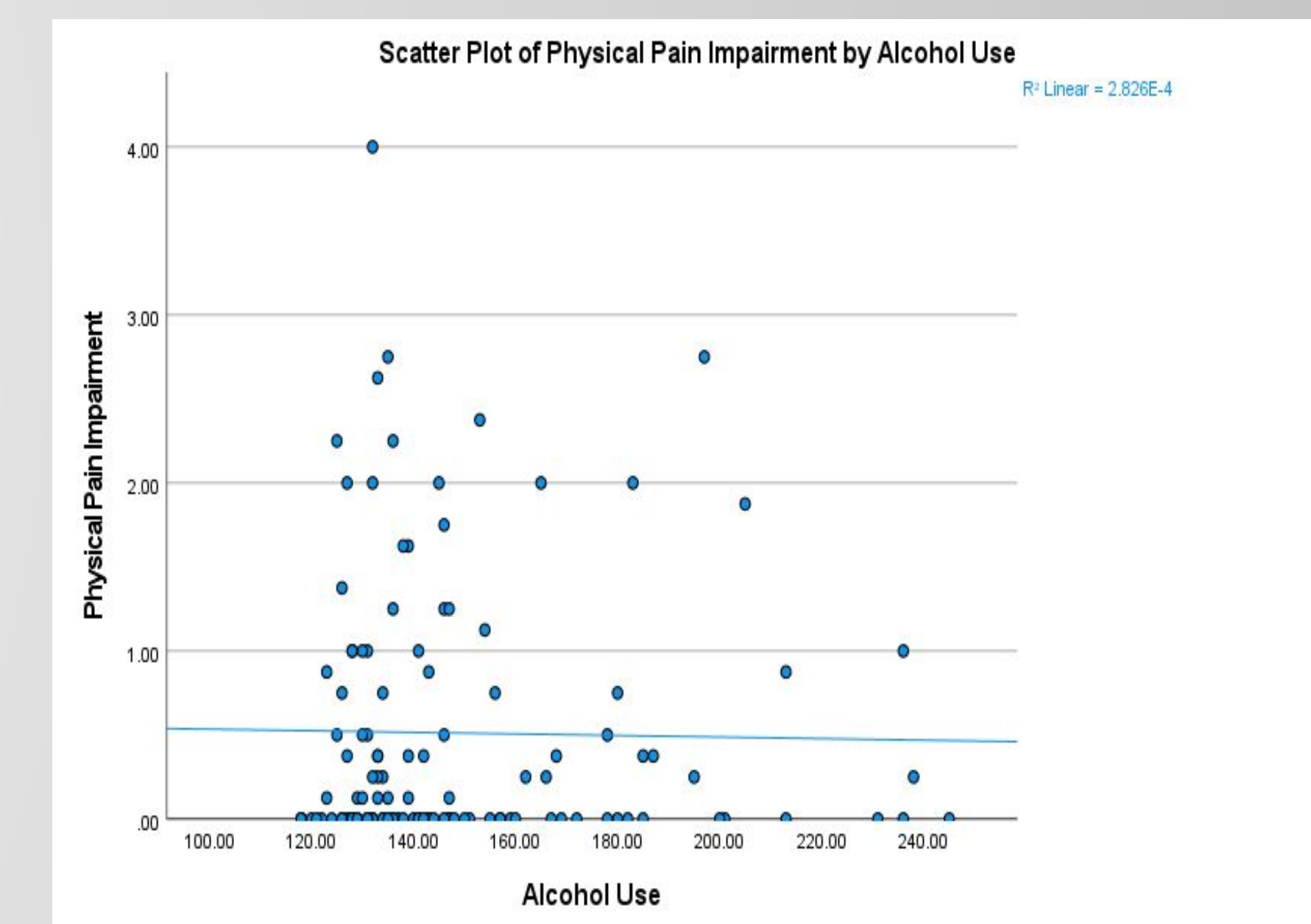
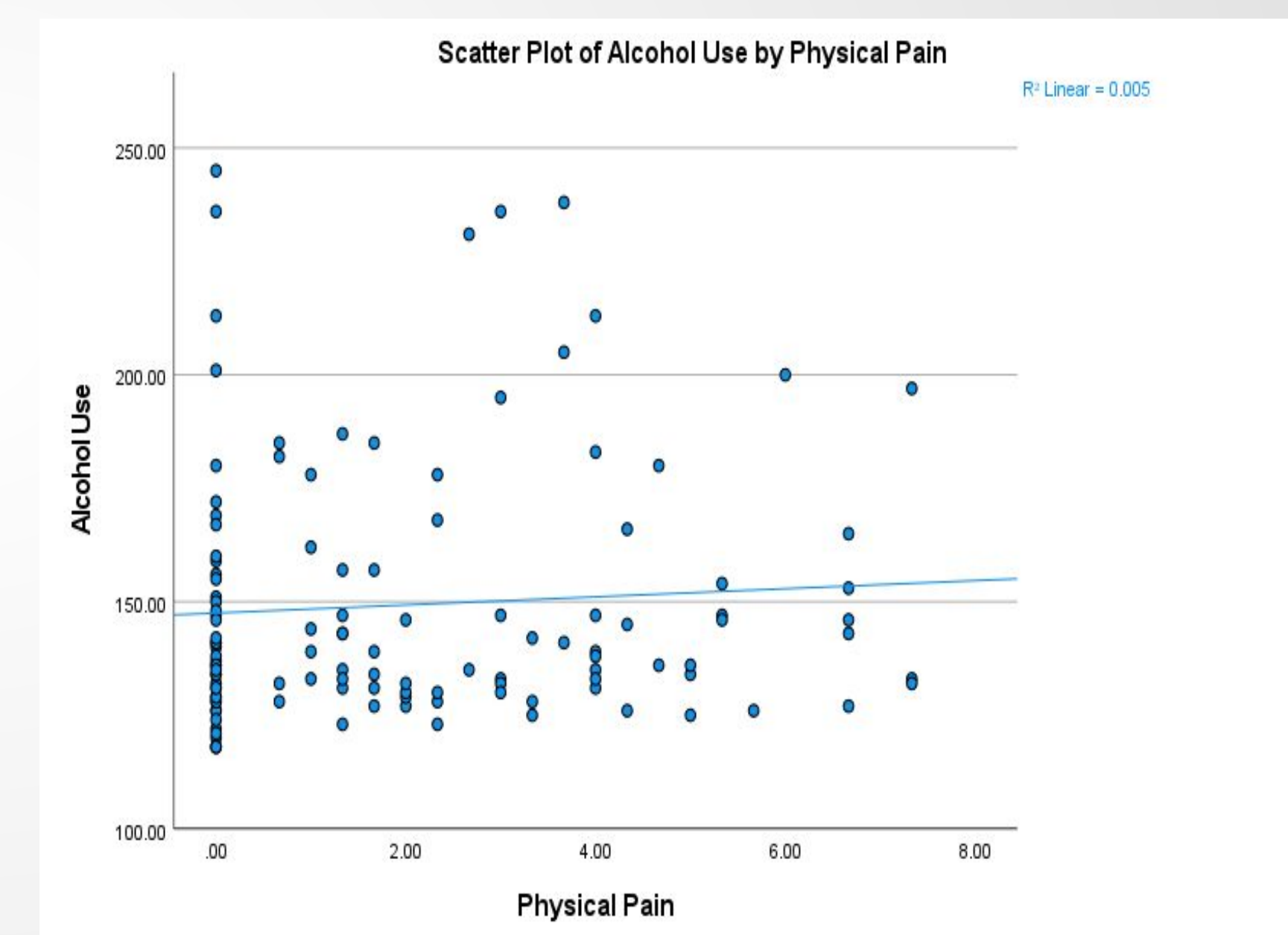
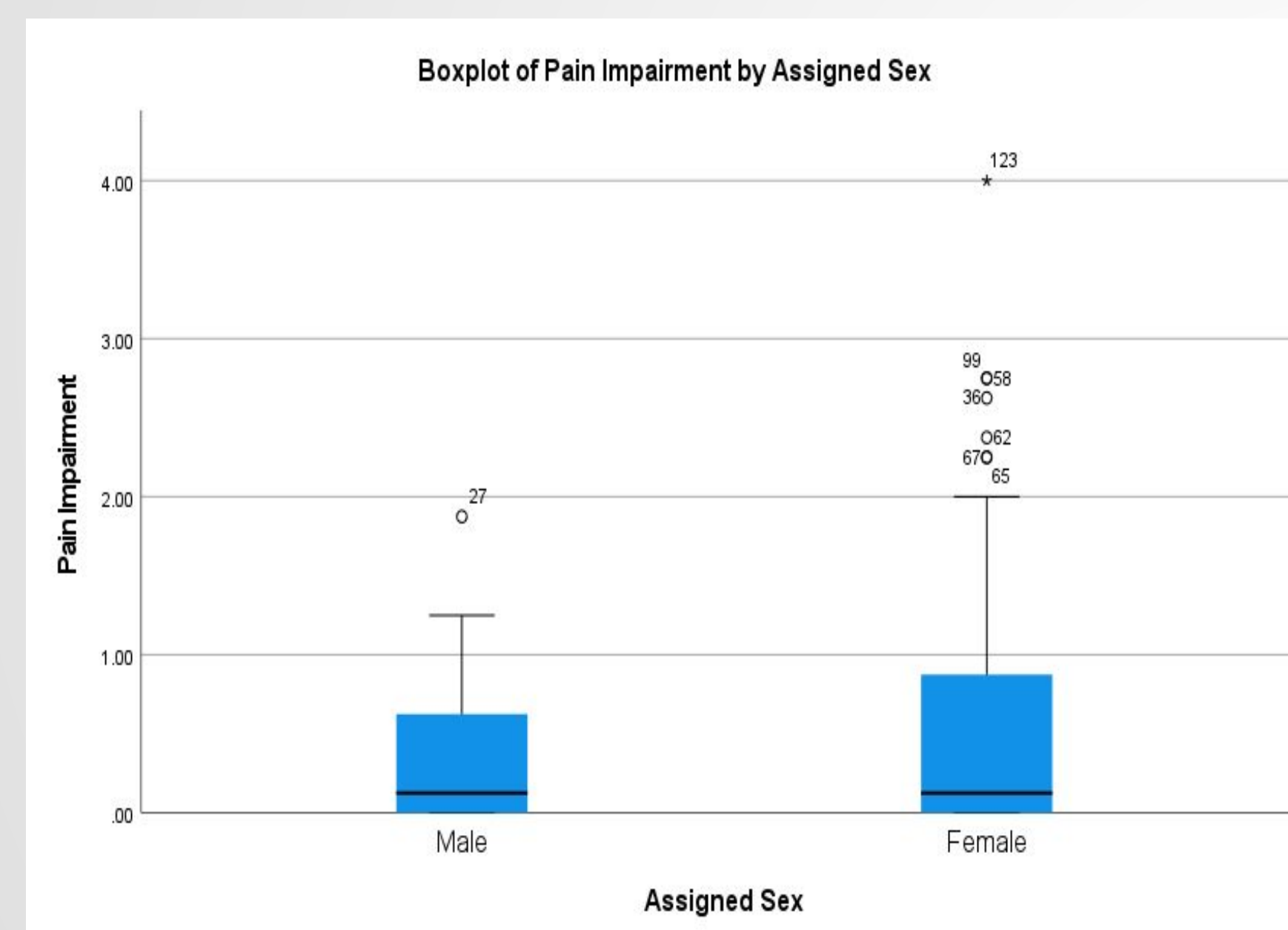
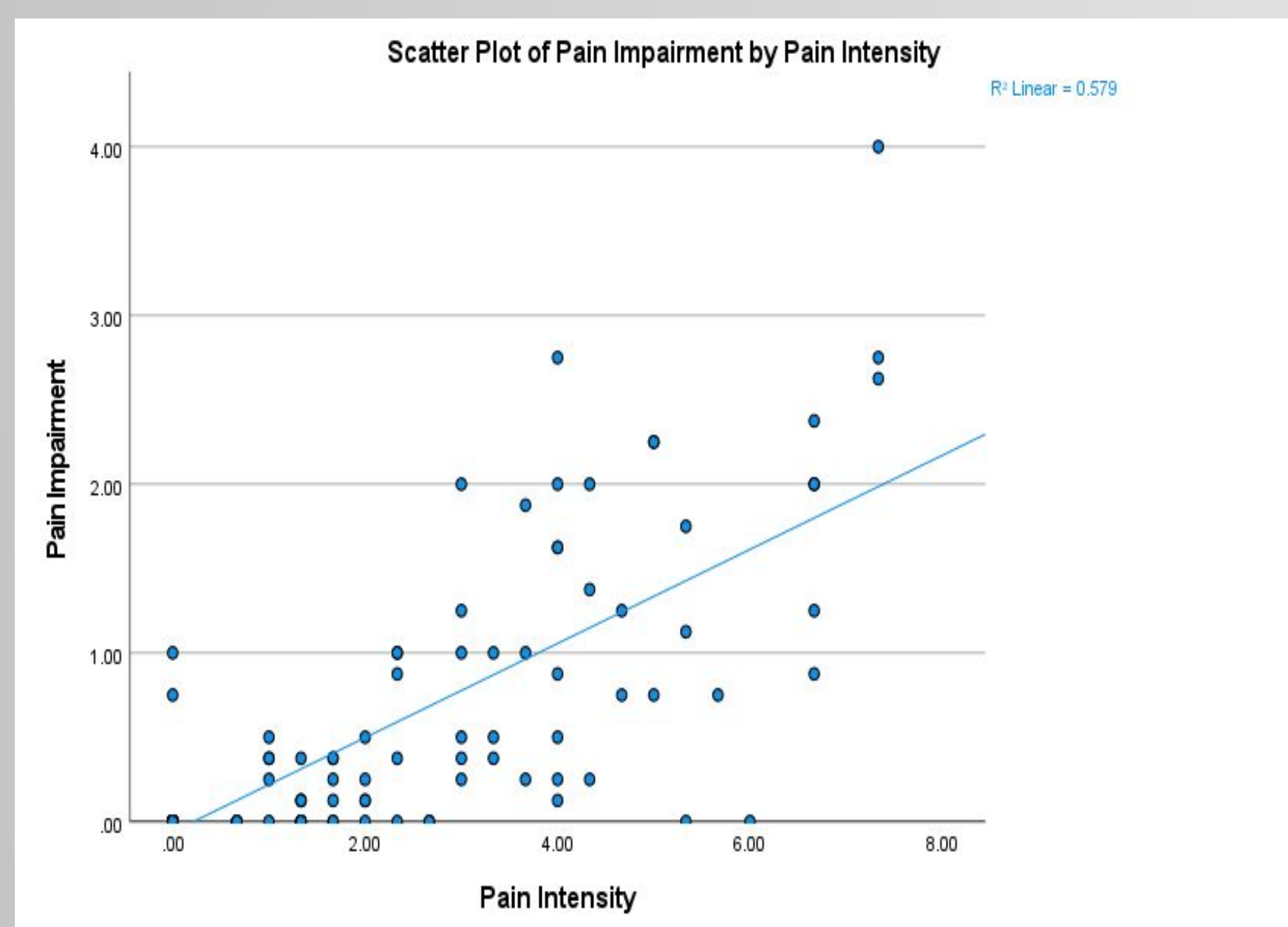
Payton Ruediger, Ryan W. Carpenter, Melissa Nance

Introduction:

- Previous Studies:
 - Zale et al. (2015) study: Moderate drinking associated with greater quality of life. Excessive drinking associated with greater pain
 - Witkiewitz et al. (2015) study: Correlation between negative affect and pain. Correlation between negative affect and drinking. Negative affect attributed to the association between pain and drinking alcohol
- Hypothesis:
 - Those who experience pain, will drink more frequently
 - Participants experience more pain when they report drinking to reduce negative affect
 - Males report experiencing more pain

Results:

- Males: Average pain: M=2.38
- Females: Average pain: M=2.01
- Average pain: M= 2
- Max pain reported: M=7 (reported by female)
- Average pain impairment: 0.5
- Max pain impairment: 4 (reported by female)
- Correlations
 - Pain intensity and pain impairment $r=0.761$
 - Correlation between serving in the military and those who are impaired by their pain: $r=0.224$
 - Those with more pain drink more to cope with anxiety $r=0.156$ ($p= 0.087$)
 - Age: more pain impairment with increased age but not quite significant $r=0.174$ ($p= 0.057$)



Method:

- A survey was given to college students by using the online apps Qualtrics and TigerAware. Participants were recruited by giving SONA extra credit for their class.
- Descriptives:
 - Participants: N=141
 - Ages: 19-59 (M=25)
 - Assigned Sex:
 - Male: N=13, Female: N=113
 - Race
 - Asian: N=5, Black: N=26, White: N=91, Multiple: N=4

Conclusion:

- The more pain someone experiences, the more impairment they will have
- Those who serve in the military have a greater chance of being impaired by their pain
- The more pain reported, the more someone will drink (Not sig.)
- The more someone drinks, the less physical impairment they have (Not sig.)
- Those with more pain may experience more drinking to cope with anxiety (Not sig.)
- Men experience more pain on average, women report higher effects when in pain (Not sig.)

Future:

- Analyze acute vs chronic pain (pain impairment)
 - What is causing pain/the most pain
- Redesign questions for intensity and impairment when drinking
 - More males in future study
- Analyze anxiety with pain and impairment in depth