



**PAIN
IN REFUGEES**

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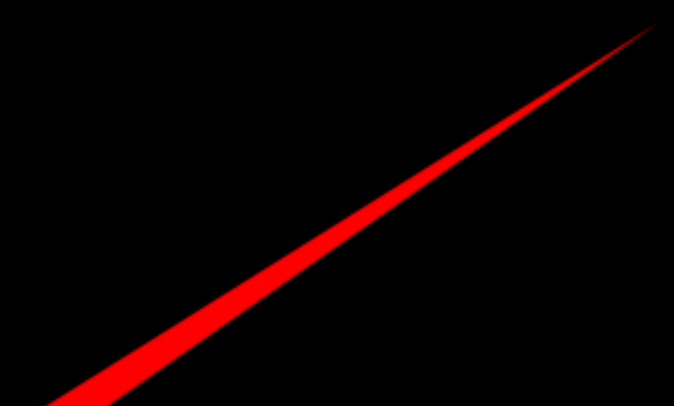


This is independent study elaborated and performed by

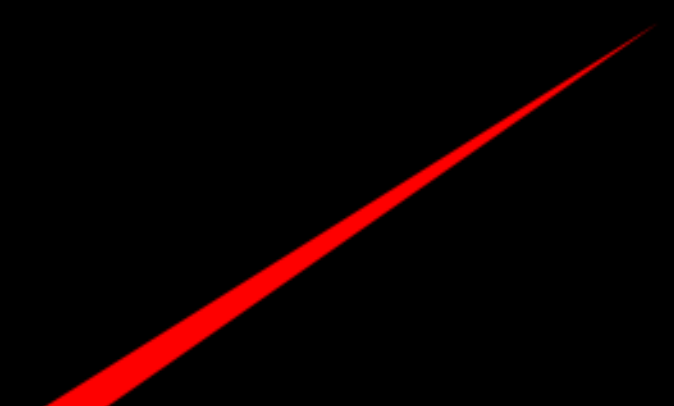


Pain Medicine
Journal


The Moldovan Society for the Study and Management of Pain is a non-governmental organization focused on the development of research, education, and clinical management of pain. The society was founded in 2006.



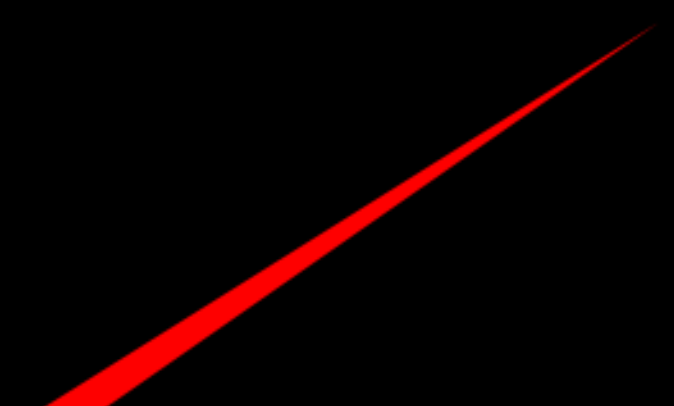
The Moldovan Society for the Study and Management of Pain serves as an authorized scientific foundation for the multidisciplinary approach to pain and the use of the latest techniques and drugs in order to solve this problem.



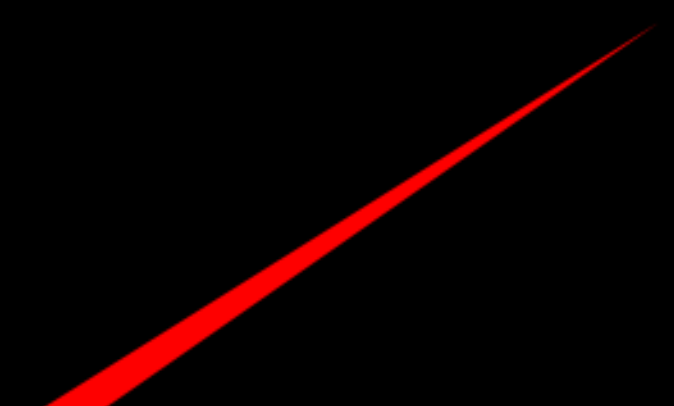
In October 2016 was signed the collaboration agreement between Moldovan Society of Study and Management of Pain and Ukrainian Society of Regional Analgesia and Pain Medicine




The Ukrainian Society of Regional Anesthesia and Pain Therapy was founded in 2015; in 2019, a reorganization was carried out to optimize education.



The Ukrainian Society of Regional Analgesia and Pain Therapy holds several seminars and courses on regional analgesia and pain medicine, as well as online educational content - DoctorThinking.




The data was obtained during research part of scientific project named «Research of Acute and Chronic pain». Participants were recruited from ukrainian refugee population between June 2022 and November 2022.



A total of 264 of respondenst were recruited.
There was 180 women (68.18%) and 84 men
(31.82%) accepted to participate.



Republic of Moldova was transited by more than 650,000 people from Ukraine out of the total number of more than 6.7 million who left their homes to escape the war.



PAIN - an unpleasant sensory and emotional experience associated with, or resembling that associated with, actual or potential tissue damage



Pain is always a personal experience that is influenced to varying degrees by biological, psychological, and social factors.



A person's report of an experience as pain should be respected.


Although pain usually serves an adaptive role, it may have adverse effects on function and social and psychological well-being.



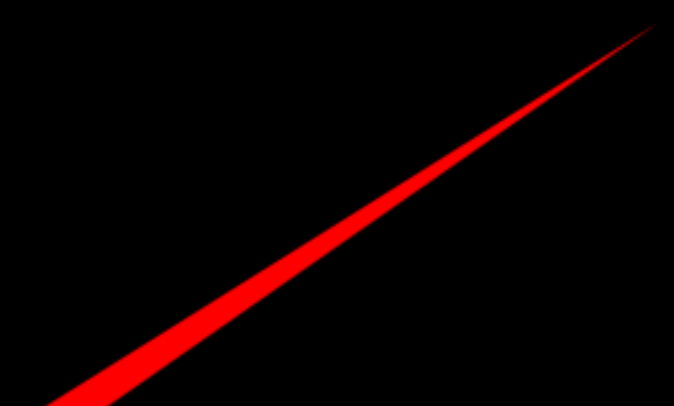
Verbal description is only one of several behaviors to express pain; inability to communicate does not negate the possibility that a human or a nonhuman animal experiences pain.



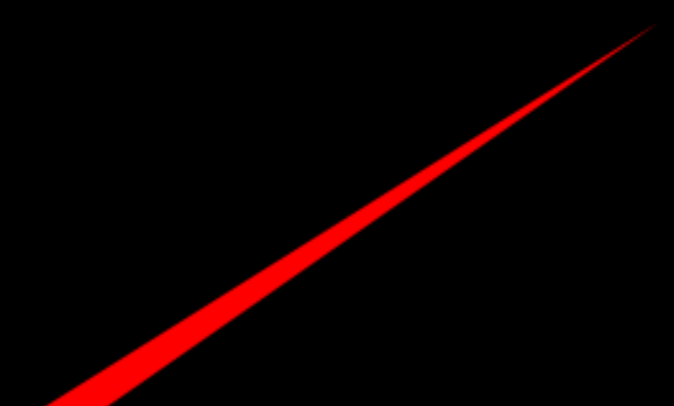
Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) is a disorder that develops in some people who have experienced a shocking, scary, or dangerous event.




A diagnosis of PTSD requires exposure to an upsetting traumatic event. Exposure includes directly experiencing an event, witnessing a traumatic event happening to others, or learning that a traumatic event happened to a close family member or friend.




People with PTSD have intense, disturbing thoughts and feelings related to their experience that last long after the traumatic event has ended.




People with PTSD may relive the event through flashbacks or nightmares; they may feel sadness, fear or anger; and they may feel detached or estranged from other people.



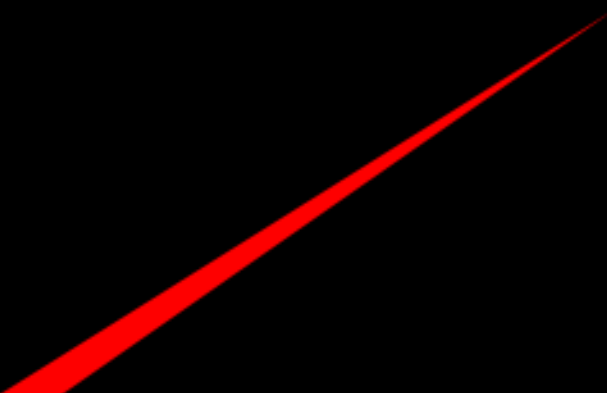
People with PTSD may avoid situations or people that remind them of the traumatic event, and they may have strong negative reactions to something as ordinary as a loud noise or an accidental touch.




Children and teens can have extreme reactions to trauma, but some of their symptoms may not be the same as adults.




Older children and teens are more likely to show symptoms similar to those seen in adults. They may also develop disruptive, disrespectful, or destructive behaviors. Older children and teens may feel guilty for not preventing injury or deaths. They may also have thoughts of revenge.



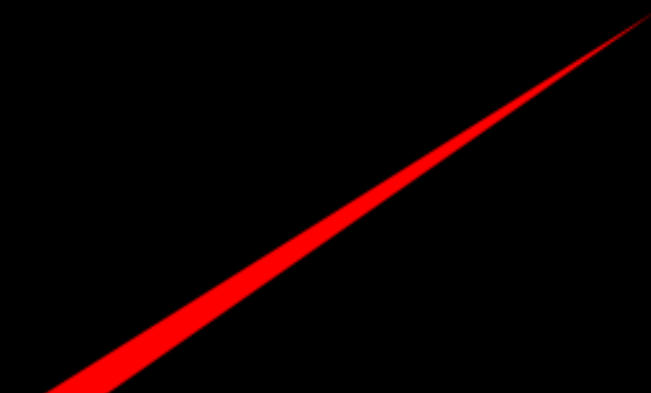
For people with chronic pain, the pain may actually serve as a reminder of the traumatic event, which will tend to make the PTSD even worse. Survivors of physical, psychological, or sexual abuse tend to be more at risk for developing certain types of chronic pain later in their lives.



A growing number of studies have shown that PTSD symptoms tend to be elevated in patients with chronic pain conditions



WAR CAUSES SUFFERING.



Russian missile killed our colleague.





Pavlo Kovalchuk, a pediatric neurologist was injured in a Russian missile attack on Vinnitsa on July 14.





If you want to support our partners in Ukraine,
please, donate directly to

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**Ви знаєте мені вже не так страшно вмирати
Коли дивлюся на те, що дехто називає життям
В мене назавжди перед очима це палаюче небо
І чорна земля, наче той самий стяг**

