50 million adults in the United States have chronic daily pain.

19.6 million adults experience high-impact chronic pain that interferes with daily life or work activities. And many of these patients face significant barriers accessing care.

The use of an individualized, multidisciplinary approach for chronic pain across various disciplines, using one or more treatment approaches helps to improve outcomes.

Addressing barriers to access to care is essential in improving the management of acute and chronic pain, enabling patients and clinicians to use clinically indicated treatment modalities, including medication (opioid and non-opioid), restorative therapies, interventional approaches, behavioral approaches, and complementary and integrative health.

Several factors act as barriers to care:

- Lack of or poor insurance coverage for pain management services
- Shortages of medical and behavioral pain management specialists
- Drug supply system interruptions
- Stigma at patient, clinician, and societal levels

Continued research initiatives are needed to translate promising scientific advances into new and effective diagnostic, preventive, and therapeutic approaches for patients, and to implement novel approaches effectively in health systems.