

AB195. SOH22ABS022. Greater trochanteric pain syndrome in a chronic pain clinic: a cohort study

Barbara Nolan, Aidan Walsh, Dominic Harmon

Department of Anaesthesia, University Hospital Limerick, Limerick, Ireland

Background: Greater trochanteric pain syndrome (GTPS) is a common cause of disabling lateral hip pain. It often coexists with other pain sources. Failure to recognise and treat results in poorer treatment outcomes. Its prevalence in a chronic pain clinic population has not been reported. The aim is to evaluate the prevalence of GTPS in a chronic pain clinic in Ireland.

Methods: To determine GTPS prevalence, medical records of adult patients attending the pain clinic were examined from the previous year (2020). Extracted data included demographics, symptoms, imaging results, physical examination results and treatments which met diagnostic criteria for GTPS. Data were analysed using SPSS statistics (significance = $P < 0.05$). Subgroup analyses included gender, length of symptoms, age and treatment outcomes.

Results: Medical records of adult patients were examined. The following data will be reported; GTPS prevalence, gender and age distribution related to the condition. Other outcomes will include the median age of presentation, the median length of symptoms, the number of patients who received treatment specific to GTPS and what percentage of those with GTPS also had another source of musculoskeletal pain.

Conclusions: In a chronic pain clinic, GTPS is a common condition and is more prevalent in female patients. Of those

diagnosed with GTPS, a statistically significant portion responded to treatment. It often coexisted with other pain sources. Timely consideration and diagnosis of GTPS could therefore improve outcomes in chronic pain clinic populations. This study should promote the recognition of this condition in chronic pain clinics.

Keywords: Chronic pain; clinic; prevalence; greater trochanter pain syndrome; cohort

Acknowledgments

Funding: None.

Footnote

Conflicts of Interest: The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare.

Ethical Statement: The authors are accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved.

Open Access Statement: This is an Open Access article distributed in accordance with the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivs 4.0 International License (CC BY-NC-ND 4.0), which permits the non-commercial replication and distribution of the article with the strict proviso that no changes or edits are made and the original work is properly cited (including links to both the formal publication through the relevant DOI and the license). See: <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>.

doi: 10.21037/map-22-ab195

Cite this abstract as: Nolan B, Walsh A, Harmon D. AB195. SOH22ABS022. Greater trochanteric pain syndrome in a chronic pain clinic: a cohort study. *Mesentery Peritoneum* 2022;6:AB195.