

EDITORIAL

Essential Pain Medicine A Clinical and Ethical Imperative for Healthcare Professionals

Amjad Iqbal

Pain is not just a symptom; it is a signal, a story, and often, a silent cry for help and is one of the most common reasons patients seek medical care, yet its management remains one of the most neglected areas in clinical practice. Millions suffer unnecessarily due to under-recognition and under-treatment of pain. The ability to recognize, assess, and effectively manage pain is not merely a clinical skill — it is a moral imperative. Whether acute or chronic, its management directly impacts recovery, quality of life, and trust in the healthcare system. For healthcare professionals, especially in South-East Asia and Pakistan, the integration of essential pain medicine into routine care is not just a clinical necessity — it is a moral obligation.

The Scope of the Problem

Chronic pain affects more people than diabetes, heart disease, and cancer combined. In Pakistan, the burden of chronic pain is substantial, with studies indicating that it surpasses the prevalence of commonly encountered disorders such as diabetes mellitus and hypertension. Despite this, pain management services are limited, and access to essential medications — particularly opioids for severe pain — remains restricted due to regulatory, logistical, and educational barriers.

Gaps in Access and Education

- **Essential Medicine Lists:**
- While Pakistan has a National Essential Medicine List, the availability of essential pain medicines, especially opioids for severe pain and palliative care is inconsistent across healthcare facilities due to regulatory, economic, or educational barriers.
- **Training Deficits.**
- Medical curricula at the undergraduate as well as post graduate level in the country lacks even basic training in pain assessment and management, leaving doctors ill-equipped to

Correspondence:

Maj. Gen (Retd) Amjad Iqbal HI (M)
HOD Anesthesia & Pain
Islamic International Medical College,
Riphah International University, Islamabad
E-mail: genamjad68@gmail.com

Received: October 29, 2025; Accepted: December 04, 2025

<https://doi.org/10.57234/jiimc.december25.2880>

address this critical aspect of patient care.

- **Regulatory Challenges:**

- WHO reports highlight that access to essential opioids in South-East Asia is hindered by overly restrictive drug policies, despite their necessity for palliative and cancer care.

The Role of Healthcare Professionals

- Doctors are uniquely positioned in health care system and they must lead the transformation in pain care by:
- **Advocating for Policy Reform:** Supporting balanced regulations that ensure access and affordability of essential pain medicines while preventing misuse.
- **Integrating Pain Education:** Encouraging medical institutions to include pain medicine as a core component of undergraduate and postgraduate training.
- **Expanding Services:** Promoting multidisciplinary pain clinics and rehabilitation services, as exemplified by emerging interventional pain management practices in Pakistan.

A Call to Action

- Pain relief is a human right. The World Health Organization emphasizes that essential medicines should be available at all times, in adequate amounts, and at prices individuals and communities can afford. For doctors in Pakistan and across South-East Asia, embracing pain medicine is not just about improving outcomes — it's about restoring dignity to those who suffer.
- Let us ensure that pain is no longer invisible in our healthcare systems. Let us treat it with the urgency, compassion, and expertise it demands.

REFERENCES

1. Akhlaque, U., Razaq, S., Gunduz, H., & Rathore, F.A. (2024). *Interventional pain management practices in Pakistan: The role of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation*. Journal of the Pakistan Medical Association.
2. Drug Regulatory Authority of Pakistan. (2022). *National Essential Medicine Lists*. WHO South-East Asia Regional Office. (2018). *Access to pain relief and essential opioids in the WHO South-East Asia Region*.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

Authors declared no conflicts of Interest.

GRANT SUPPORT AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

Authors have declared no specific grant for this research from any funding agency in public, commercial or nonprofit sector.

This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution- Non-Commercial 2.0 Generic License.

.....