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## Introduction

Chronic pain is a global health problem, affecting approximately 20% of the population. Morphine is a commonly used analgesic for chronic pain, but its use is limited by side effects such as constipation, nausea, and respiratory depression. NSAIDs are also commonly used for chronic pain, but they are limited by their potential for gastrointestinal and cardiovascular side effects. SNRIs are antidepressants that have been shown to have analgesic properties. The combination of SNRIs and NSAIDs may provide a more effective and safer treatment for chronic pain.

## Understanding chronic pain

Chronic pain is a complex condition that involves both physical and psychological factors. It is characterized by persistent or recurrent pain that lasts for more than 12 weeks. The pain is often described as burning, shooting, or throbbing. It can significantly impact a person's quality of life and ability to perform daily activities.

## Pharmacological intervention

Pharmacological intervention is the primary treatment for chronic pain. NSAIDs are the first-line treatment for chronic pain. They work by inhibiting the production of prostaglandins, which are chemicals that cause pain and inflammation. SNRIs are also used for chronic pain. They work by increasing the levels of serotonin and norepinephrine in the brain, which can help to reduce pain.

## Targeted therapy

Targeted therapy involves the use of drugs that specifically target the underlying mechanisms of chronic pain. SNRIs/NSAID combination is a targeted therapy for chronic pain. It combines the analgesic properties of NSAIDs with the antidepressant and analgesic properties of SNRIs. This combination may provide a more effective and safer treatment for chronic pain.

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