Pain and cognitive function in older Canadians: Examining the role of physical function and activity

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As the population ages, there will be an increase in the prevalence of pain and cognitive impairments. Importantly, those who experience both report their pain less frequently and are at risk to receive inadequate pain management. Physical function and activity may be two factors that influence the relationship between pain and cognitive function, but more research is needed to understand its impact. Using the Canadian Longitudinal Study on Aging (CLSA) data, this study will examine if there are relationships between pain, cognitive function, physical function and activity, and biopsychosocial factors in the relationship between pain and cognitive function in middle-aged and older adults. The findings will further our knowledge of aging, pain, cognitive function, physical function, and physical activity. Importantly, this study will inform the development of interventions to improve the health and well-being of older Canadians.