Conclusion:
• An overall significant pain reduction and improvement in quality of life indicators was found at follow up.
• About 39.5% of patients had poor quality of life due to inadequate treatment as observed from PMI Scores.

Introduction
• Cancer pain has a major adverse impact on functional status and quality of life.
• A Survey of 10 Asian countries (Kim YC, 2015) showed that 86% of patients reported that the pain affected their daily living and only 34% reported a good quality of life.
• Effective pain relief may help the patient focus on the positive aspects of life, and also promote better adherence to reasonable treatment plans.

Goal of the Study: To assess the quality of life in cancer pain patients in a tertiary care cancer center in India

Patients & Methods:
• Patients attending the Chronic pain OPD between Dec 2016-Nov 2017 at Tata Memorial Hospital, Mumbai were included in the study.
• Relevant information was extracted from a prospectively gathered database that contained oncologic demographic data including BPI questionnaire responses

Results: A total of 3045 new patients had been seen in the Chronic Pain OPD. Among them, only 20% returned for follow up.
• 129 patients included in analysis as they completed the BPI questionnaire at pain clinic visit and follow up.
• Demography: The median age 53 yrs (range: 18-87), 89 (69%) males and females (31%). 64 patients (49.6%) had advanced disease. Median worst pain score in the past 24 hrs during the first visit was 7.0 on 0-10 NRS (Range 3-10)
• Median worst pain score in the past 24 hrs during the first follow up visit was 4 (Range 1-9).

