Pain is valued in healthcare as a primary indicator of a patient’s health status. The U.S. consumes approximately 700mg of morphine equivalence per capita. Comparatively, Ghana uses approximately 0.152mg per capita. With such a difference of opioid usage, we sought to better understand the perception and management of pain in Ghana.

**OBJECTIVES**

- Describe pain perception and management for residents of the Barekese subdistrict of Kumasi, Ghana.
- Describe types of pain experienced
- How pain interfered with daily life
- How daily pain was managed

**RESULTS**

- Of the 618 participants interviewed, 63.84% reported experiencing acute or chronic pain in the past 24 hours.
- Smaller communities reported more pain
- More females reported pain at 42.98%
- Those aged between 18-29 claimed to experience the most pain

**CONCLUSIONS**

- Pain is being experienced in Ghana with little access for relief.
- Published research has contributed little to assessing realistic access to pain management.
- More research need to be done.