Background: Attitudes about pain among Jordanian patients, their family members and different health care professionals can be barriers to pain management.

The purpose of the study: was to evaluate the attitudinal barriers to cancer-pain management among cancer patients, their family caregivers, and different clinicians in Jordan.

Methods: Data collection was conducted with different self-administered questionnaires like Arabic version of Barrier Questionnaire II (ABQII), Nurses Knowledge and Attitude Questionnaire (NKAS), and Arabic version of Brief Pain Inventory (ABPI) questionnaire.

Results: Of 1773 invited, 1019 (57.5%) completed the survey. This sample included 300 (29.4%) patients, 246 (24.1%) family caregivers, 160 (15.7%) physicians, 113 (11.1%) pharmacists, and 200 (19.6%) nurses. Over half of the respondents were male (52.6%), and about 667 (65.5%) of them were between 18 and 40 years old. 559 (59.1%) of the respondents were below secondary education. This means that the length of education for 59.1% of the respondents was about 9 years. Of 252 patients who completed (ABPI) 127 have pain on the day of data collection. Factor analysis of ABQII in patients and family caregivers sample supported five factors. These factors contribute to ineffective cancer pain management among them and include fear of addiction, fear of side effects, fear of body immunity effect, improper communication channels, and fatalism. On the other hand, factor analysis of health care professionals’ data produced six factors contributing to this problem. These factors include communication problem, lack of knowledge, fear of side effects, fatalism, and fear of addiction. The reliability (alpha) for ABPI, ABQII, NKAS, questionnaires were 0.9022, 0.9251, 0.7626 respectively.

Conclusion: The findings of the study will provide baseline information that can draw attention to the importance of designing a national cancer plan to address this phenomenon from different aspects to improve the quality of life for those patients and to decrease their suffering. Furthermore, conducting this study will identify the gap of knowledge among various health professionals.

Key words: Attitude Barriers, cancer pain management, Jordan