

The overlooked burden of persistent physical symptoms: a call for action in European healthcare

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Summary

Regardless of their cause, persistent physical symptoms are distressing somatic complaints that occur on most days for at least several months. They are common in patients with somatic diseases, functional somatic disorders, mental disorders, and undiagnosed medical conditions and are often associated with significant impairment and medical costs. Despite their prevalence and impact, persistent physical symptoms are often overlooked in medical care. This Personal View stresses the importance of recognising persistent physical symptoms as a European health issue. It advocates improvements in research, clinical management, public health, and policy. Efforts should prioritise integrating models of symptom perception and biopsychosocial perspectives into medical care and education, fostering interdisciplinary collaboration, and developing standardised guidelines to enhance patient care, reduce stigma, and improve clinical outcomes. Increased research funding can accelerate progress in understanding and effectively managing persistent physical symptoms. Addressing these priorities will support patients and healthcare professionals, ensuring adequate care and a higher quality of life for affected individuals.

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Introduction

Persistent physical symptoms (synonymous with persistent somatic symptoms) is used as an umbrella term to describe distressing somatic complaints, regardless of their cause, that are present on most days for at least several months. Persistent physical symptoms occur in somatic diseases, functional somatic disorders, mental disorders, and undiagnosed medical conditions, making them a major health problem in Europe and beyond.¹

A recent review in The Lancet by an international author group provides an evidence-driven summary of the definition, genesis, and clinical management of persistent physical symptoms. This review summarizes current findings regarding symptom perception, disease-specific and common mechanisms that lead to symptom persistence within a comprehensive biopsychosocial aetiological model and describes evidence-based treatment approaches.²

This Personal View complements the Lancet review by addressing misconceptions and unresolved challenges in the healthcare and research of persistent physical symptoms, with a particular focus on the European

perspective. It is issued by the 'European Research Network to Improve Diagnosis, Treatment, and Healthcare for Patients with Persistent Somatic Symptoms' (EURONET-SOMA), which promotes collaboration across countries, specialties, and sectors, including European regions with fewer research and healthcare resources. EURONET-SOMA does not focus on individual symptoms such as pain or fatigue, but instead aims to conduct overarching research on a variety of persistent physical symptoms to identify commonalities and country-specific differences in their understanding and management across populations and medical specialties, learn from best practice examples, and disseminate research findings and educational material.

Alongside other working groups and consortia, EURONET-SOMA endeavoured to continuously improve the care of patients with persistent physical symptoms in recent decades. The network has advanced terminology and diagnostic criteria for persistent physical symptoms,^{2,3} published recommendations on core outcome domains for clinical trials,^{4,5} and proposed a contemporary understanding of symptom development and perception.^{6,7} EURONET-SOMA established an EU-funded Marie Skłodowska Curie Innovative Training Network (ETUDE) to train early career researchers,⁸ who contributed to key studies on epidemiology,^{9–12} symptom perception and explanatory models,^{13–15} risk factors,¹⁶

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collaborative healthcare models,¹⁷ barriers to diagnoses and healthcare,¹⁸ stigmatisation,^{19–21} and impairment.²²

This Personal View highlights the progress made in recent years in the management of persistent physical symptoms, while also outlining unmet needs in care and research from an overarching perspective across symptoms and medical specialties. It calls for further progress and urges action from health authorities and policymakers.

By clarifying misunderstandings, identifying challenges, and suggesting concerted actions, it aims to advance the understanding and care for patients with persistent physical symptoms across health sectors and engage in dialogue about these symptoms with specialists from various medical fields and societies, as well as with patients and their associations. Fig. 1 illustrates the key points identified in this Personal View of improving care for patients with persistent physical symptoms.

Current state and need for action

Persistent physical symptoms are a core feature of many medical conditions

Medicine has traditionally focused on diagnosing and treating diseases rather than symptoms. Until now, relatively little attention has been paid to understanding

how information from disease processes in the body is processed by the brain and translated into the experience of symptoms. This is remarkable considering that symptoms such as pain, gastroenterological, cardiovascular, genito-urinary, or neurological symptoms are regularly experienced by 80% of the adult general population.²³ These symptoms are most often the reason for patients to consult healthcare, they generate 30–60% of family practitioners' workload²³ and are frequent in specialised healthcare.²⁴ Most patients experience not one but multiple symptoms, with physical and mental symptoms, such as depressive and anxiety symptoms, often co-occurring.²⁵ In about 16–25% of the cases, the physical symptoms become persistent.^{26,27} Persistent physical symptoms also affect children, adolescents, and the elderly. About 25% of children and adolescents experience pain-related symptoms such as chronic abdominal pain,²⁸ migraines or headaches,²⁹ but also persistent fatigue,³⁰ irritable bowel symptoms, or dyspepsia.³¹ In the elderly population, chronic pain affects 25–50% of those living in the community and up to 80% of those in nursing homes.³² Persistent fatigue affects 10–30%,³³ sleep problems 40–70%,³⁴ and gastrointestinal issues affect 26% of females and 16% of males aged 65 years and older.³⁵ Persistent physical symptoms impact the quality of life of those affected and their families²² and cause great distress, work- or school-

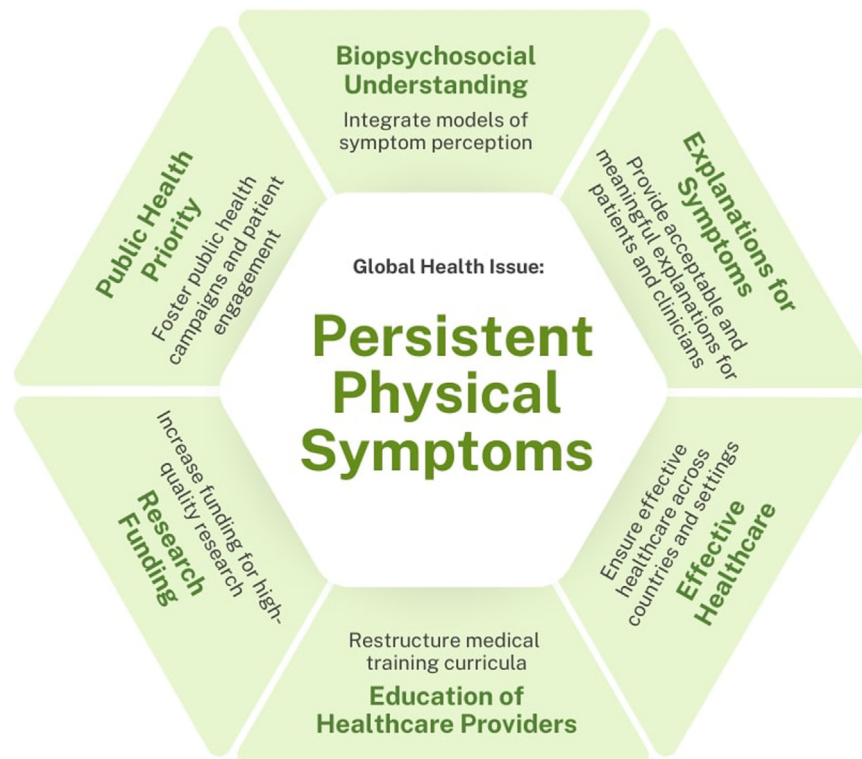


Fig. 1: Key points to advance care for persistent somatic symptoms.

related disability, mortality, and increased risk for suicidality.³⁶ The economic burden on healthcare systems is high.³⁷ Despite their overwhelming prevalence and associated burden, persistent physical symptoms frequently receive little attention and are not systematically assessed or discussed with patients during medical consultations, especially if a disease diagnosis has already been established.³⁸

Persistent physical symptoms are not a medical condition or diagnosis, but they are a core feature of many medical conditions, including somatic diseases, functional somatic disorders, mental disorders, and undiagnosed medical conditions. They should not be equated with functional symptoms, medically unexplained or somatoform symptoms. Current evidence emphasises the need for a transdiagnostic perspective on persistent physical symptoms. In this context, transdiagnostic means that different persistent physical symptoms share similar physiological and psychological processes that influence the development, course and perception of symptoms in somatic and mental illness.³⁹ This transdiagnostic perspective not only facilitates communication between clinicians from different medical fields, but also enables an understanding of why people experience multiple and overlapping symptoms and why symptoms may persist or recur over time.⁴⁰ Sometimes, physical symptoms occur as indicators of somatic disease and can persist even after the original cause has subsided, e.g., pain after an injury or post-infectious fatigue.^{41,42} Distressing symptoms can also accompany chronic somatic diseases (e.g., gastrointestinal complaints in ulcerative colitis²) and may not be alleviated by treatments targeting the pathophysiology or structural sequelae of the underlying disease. For instance, fatigue is a common and debilitating symptom in autoimmune liver diseases that does not respond to standard pharmacological treatment.⁴³ Notably, one-third of patients presenting symptoms in medical care do not receive a disease diagnosis.²⁶ Some of these cases meet the criteria of functional somatic disorders like fibromyalgia or irritable bowel syndrome.¹⁰ These disorders are characterised by persistent and troublesome symptoms associated with impairment or disability that do not have an identified underlying pathophysiology, and that occur in the absence of underlying structural abnormalities.⁴⁴ Across Europe, the estimated point prevalence of functional disorders in adult populations is 8%,¹⁰ whereas prevalence rates differ considerably between individual disorders and throughout European countries.^{45,46} Some of these diagnoses are still made by exclusion, i.e., the presence of physical or organic disease is ruled out as a prerequisite for making the diagnosis. However, diagnostic practices with systematic interviewing for physical and mental symptoms are gaining ground.⁴⁷ A different understanding also underlies the diagnostic category of functional neurological disorders (FND),⁴⁸ which are one

of the most common conditions in neurological practice. The defining diagnostic criteria of FND are 'rule in' positive signs typically observed on clinical examination.

In psychiatry, psychosomatic medicine, and clinical psychology the former diagnostic category of somatoform and related disorders to diagnose patients with persistent and bothersome physical symptoms that cannot be fully explained by a general medical condition has been replaced by somatic symptom and related disorders in DSM-5-TR⁴⁹ and bodily distress disorder in ICD-11.⁴⁴ These revisions abandoned the scientifically untenable and stigmatising notion of 'medically unexplained' symptoms and now include 'positive' psychological features like anxiety, worries or preoccupation regarding the symptoms as diagnostic criteria. The new criteria significantly increased the reliability, validity, and diagnostic accuracy compared to the predecessor diagnoses of somatoform disorders.⁵⁰ Although somatic symptom disorder can be diagnosed alongside a somatic disease, it is rarely used outside of psychosomatic medicine or clinical psychology. However, it should be applied to ensure appropriate care for chronically ill patients who are significantly distressed by their symptoms.² Of note, persistent physical symptoms also occur as part of various other mental disorders, such as depressive or anxiety disorders. In the long term, it would be desirable to establish a classification for persistent physical symptoms within a neutral framework of classification systems (similar to chronic pain in ICD-11⁴⁴), favouring neither somatic disease aetiology, nor mental disorder.³ **Panel 1** summarizes the need to overcome current misconceptions about persistent physical symptoms.

A biopsychosocial understanding taking into account models of symptom perception is needed

Today's medicine primarily follows a biomedical model of disease, focusing on separate organ systems and clinical disciplines, using objective findings from laboratory and imaging tests to classify physical complaints into defined diagnostic categories with recommended treatments.⁵¹ This view neglects modern models of symptom perception and the process of disease-related information being relayed from the body to the brain and mind.⁵² As symptom perception is influenced by previous experiences, prior expectations, personality factors, and contextual conditions, symptoms are not solely a direct expression of disease, but may be 'the most human expression of clinical medicine'.⁵³ Growing evidence supports a biopsychosocial understanding of persistent physical symptoms, identifying various predisposing, triggering, aggravating, and maintaining factors influencing their persistence in various symptoms, syndromes, and disorders.⁵⁴

Predisposing factors include sociodemographics (e.g., being female,⁵⁵ low socioeconomic status⁵⁶), psychological factors (e.g., adverse childhood or life experiences, neuroticism),⁵⁷ and biomedical aspects

Panel 1: Persistent physical symptoms are a core feature of many medical conditions.

In medicine, persistent physical symptoms are often overlooked in favour of diseases, despite being common across all age groups and medical specialties and significantly impacting patients' lives. To address this, misconceptions about persistent physical symptoms must be corrected, and these symptoms should receive proper attention and care in medical practice.

Common misconceptions

- Persistent physical symptoms are misunderstood in the sense of a medical condition or diagnostic category.
- Persistent physical symptoms are mistakenly equated with functional, medically unexplained, or somatoform symptoms, functional somatic disorders, bodily distress, or somatic symptom disorders.

Improved understanding

- Persistent physical symptoms are an umbrella term to describe distressing somatic complaints, regardless of their cause, that are present on most days for at least the last several months. Persistent physical symptoms can occur in somatic diseases, functional somatic disorders, mental disorders, or undiagnosed medical conditions.
- Persistent physical symptoms represent a transdiagnostic approach to symptoms, their aetiology, and their perception and experience across somatic and mental health.

Actions to be taken

1. Raise awareness:
 - Highlight the prevalence and impact of persistent physical symptoms among healthcare professionals through training, and dissemination of research findings across different medical disciplines.
 - Advocate for the inclusion of persistent physical symptoms in public health policies by working with medical associations and patient advocacy groups, submitting policy briefs to governmental bodies, and collaborating with policymakers on European-level awareness campaigns.
2. Enhance recognition:
 - Implement routine assessments (e.g., standardized screening tools, targeted questions on distress) for persistent physical symptoms during medical consultations.
 - Encourage multidisciplinary case reviews where specialists collaborate to identify and treat persistent symptoms in complex cases.
 - Establish clear care pathways that, in addition to biomedical care, include psychosocial support, such as counseling and psychotherapy.
3. Enhance classification:
 - Consider comorbid diagnoses such as functional somatic disorders, bodily distress, or somatic symptom disorders for patients with persistent physical symptoms, even when a primary disease diagnosis is present.
 - Provide a 'neutral space' within disease classifications for health conditions where persistent physical symptoms are leading, favouring neither somatic disease aetiology, nor mental disorder.

(e.g., prior diseases, genetic profiles, immunological factors).^{2,58} Triggering factors such as acute infections, injuries, medical procedures, and life events can initiate short-term somatic symptoms. Disease-specific biomedical factors (e.g., inflammation in inflammatory bowel diseases) play a role as maintaining or aggravating factors. Cognitive-perceptual mechanisms (e.g., selective attention to bodily cues, catastrophizing), emotional factors (e.g., alexithymia), and behavioural processes (e.g., learning processes, avoidance behaviour, or over-use of medical services) then contribute to symptom persistence.⁵⁹ Social stressors and cultural factors,⁶⁰ such as negative encounters with healthcare professionals or employers, and general population prejudice, also negatively affect symptom courses. Functioning of physiological stress systems, particularly the autonomic nervous system seem to affect how stressors are perceived and whether they contribute to the development of persistent physical symptoms.⁶¹ Disease-overarching psychobiological models postulate epigenetic alterations, dysregulations of the endocrine, immune, and

autonomic nervous systems, as well as central sensitisation, as potential links between psychosocial distress and persistent physical symptoms.^{1,2,58,62} For instance, chronic pain may be exacerbated by stress or lack of social support, whether it arises from tissue damage or inflammation or not.⁶³

Dysfunctional explicit and implicit expectations might contribute to the development and persistence of symptoms, influenced by a complex interplay of factors promoting a lowered threshold to the perception of physical symptoms such as emotional states or cognitive biases, social norms and culture, media information, economic conditions or political climate, among others.^{60,64} Persistent physical symptoms thus involve neurobiological mechanisms of perceptual dysregulation integrating patients' knowledge, prior experience, and expectations about symptoms.⁶

Models of predictive processing provide a general framework of perceptual processes for persistent physical symptoms. They propose that the eventual symptom experience results from an interaction

between top-down predictions by the brain about sensory input based on prior experiences and expectations, and bottom-up actual somatic input. Depending on the reliability of predictions and somatic input, the symptom experience can align more closely with either one. This means the relationship between pathophysiological mechanisms of a disease and symptom reports can vary based on the characteristics of the somatic input, the individual, and the context.⁶⁵ As symptoms persist, their link to clearly identifiable pathophysiology often weakens.² In certain cases, physical symptoms are experienced even in the absence of any somatosensory input from pathophysiological processes.⁵² **Panel 2** summarizes the need to take a biopsychosocial perspective in the understanding of persistent physical symptoms and provides suggestions on how to achieve this.

Acceptable, appropriate, and meaningful explanations of persistent physical symptoms for patients and clinicians are needed

Empirically validated biopsychosocial models of persistent physical symptoms, including recent symptom perception models, are essential for joint understanding, compassionate care, shared decision-making, and effective treatment in somatic and mental healthcare settings.⁶⁶ Shared explanatory models can counteract stigma, provide empowerment and reassurance, and facilitate treatment adherence by fostering hope for coping with or recovering from symptoms. Patients should be recognised as authorities on their symptoms, as explanations that significantly differ from their own symptom understanding are less effective.⁶⁷ For younger patients, including the family and wider network (e.g., school) in symptom explanation and management is often crucial.⁶⁸

Panel 2: A biopsychosocial understanding and acceptable explanatory models for persistent physical symptoms are needed.

Relying solely on a biomedical model often fails to address persistent physical symptoms, which result from a complex interplay of biological, psychological, and social factors. Translating aetiological knowledge into effective models is essential for patient-centred care. By adopting a biopsychosocial approach and understanding processes of symptom perception, healthcare providers can legitimize patient experiences, improve treatment effectiveness and satisfaction, and promote better health outcomes.

Common misconceptions

- Persistent physical symptoms are mistakenly thought to always have a clear pathophysiological basis, hindering effective explanations when no direct cause is found.
- When no pathophysiological cause is identified, it is wrongly concluded that the symptoms are psychological.
- Psychological explanations for persistent physical symptoms are often rejected due to the false belief that they are less legitimate or stigmatize the patient as 'psychologically vulnerable'.

Improved understanding

- Persistent physical symptoms result from an interplay of biological, psychological, and social factors.
- Symptoms are influenced top-down by brain predictions from prior experience and bottom-up by actual somatic input, meaning that perceptions can be shaped by expectations and prior knowledge.
- Frameworks like the biopsychosocial model, central sensitization, perceptual dysregulation, and predictive processing help to explain persistent symptoms.
- Patient experiences should be validated with individualized, co-constructed explanations tailored to their understanding and context.

Actions to be taken

1. Enhance research:
 - Conduct interdisciplinary research on the combined impact of biological, psychological, and social factors on persistent symptoms.
 - Perform longitudinal and experimental studies to identify and address modifiable risk factors that prevent acute symptoms from becoming chronic.
 - Develop and evaluate personalized interventions targeting specific cognitive, emotional, and social factors contributing to symptom persistence.
2. Foster collaboration:
 - Share knowledge and insights across medical disciplines and European countries to build an integrated understanding of persistent symptoms.
 - Establish research consortia or partnerships across universities, healthcare institutions, and research centres to promote interdisciplinary studies.
 - Apply for joint funding from health research bodies like the European Research Council or national funding agencies to support large-scale interdisciplinary projects.
3. Develop helpful materials:
 - Create culturally sensitive, accessible patient education materials on symptom understanding and the biopsychosocial nature of symptoms for different literacy levels, in collaboration with patients, researchers, clinicians, and industry partners.
4. Involve patients and families:
 - Develop explanations in collaboration with patients that align with their understanding to reduce stigma, enhance adherence, and promote optimism for recovery.
 - Involve family members or relevant others in symptom management and explanation, especially for younger patients or those with special needs.

Explanatory models also promote medical professionals' understanding of persistent physical symptoms and their perceived effectiveness. By taking all dimensions of a patient's symptoms into account, explanatory models encourage multidisciplinary collaboration.⁶⁹ A recent pan-European study across 16 countries identified five main explanatory approaches healthcare professionals use to explain persistent physical symptoms.¹⁸ The 'multisystem stress approach' explains persistent physical symptoms through physiological stress responses within a bio-psycho-social paradigm.⁷⁰ 'Sensitised alarm' and 'malfunctioning software' are both approaches derived from neurosciences. Explanations related to 'embodied experience' are often used within integrated psychosomatic therapies. In the person-centred 'symptoms approach', healthcare practitioners aim for co-constructed, individualised explanations.¹⁵

Innovative consultation models for patients with persistent physical symptoms facilitate the quality of communication within the healthcare provider–patient relationship and have a positive impact on health outcomes, patient satisfaction, and therapeutic adherence.⁷¹ There is guidance for family doctors in how to address the needs of patients with persistent physical symptoms during consultations.⁷² The REAL (Recognition, Explanation, Action, Learning) model is a best practice example.⁷³ Based on scientific knowledge about persistent physical symptoms, it comprises four components: Recognition seeks to validate the patient's experience and emphasize the clinician's recognition of the problem as legitimate. Explanation involves the negotiation of explanations for symptoms in ways that integrate brain and body without necessarily implying a psychological cause. Action comprises the clinician and the patient negotiating one or more self-management strategies (some taught by the clinician). Learning jointly reviews and modifies the preceding three components as necessary, with the ultimate aim of patient self-management. The model has been proven effective in enabling clinicians to explain persistent physical symptoms to their patients in a beneficial way.⁷³ Panel 2 synthesises the need to provide acceptable, appropriate, and meaningful explanations for persistent physical symptoms to both patients and clinicians.

Effective healthcare for patients with persistent physical symptoms is needed across countries and healthcare settings

The treatment of persistent physical symptoms remains a complex area with evolving evidence. The primary goals are to reduce symptom burden, empower self-care and self-efficacy, improve quality of life and psychosocial wellbeing, and shift the patients' focus towards living a value-based life despite symptoms.² The strongest evidence for treatment includes psychological therapies like cognitive behavioural and dynamic

psychotherapy, hypnosis,^{74–77} and, in some cases, pharmacological treatments (e.g., antidepressants²). A growing body of research supports integrative, multidisciplinary and multicomponent approaches that address the psychological, physical, and social dimensions of symptoms.⁷⁸ In terms of treatment pathways, care for persistent physical symptoms has typically been equated with ruling out biomedical diseases. While physical examinations and diagnostics are important, care should be person-centred along individual symptom courses.⁷⁹ Early symptom management can be facilitated by identifying patients at risk for persistent symptoms based on repeated consultations, multiple or increasing symptoms, perceived distress, and impaired functioning.⁸⁰ In cases with less ominous symptoms of unclear aetiology and in the absence of warning signs or red flags (e.g., unexplained weight loss, persistent fever, night sweats, unusual bleeding, lump or mass, difficulty swallowing, jaundice, etc.), a 'watchful-waiting strategy' can be employed as some symptoms improve without treatment.⁸¹ If symptoms persist, patients should be provided with an explanation and, where applicable, with a confident diagnosis. Management should follow a stepped-care approach, augmented by collaborative care depending on severity and comorbidity.^{17,82} Of course, any treatment is initially subject to managing the pathophysiological or structural cause of the persistent somatic symptoms.² In cases where the underlying pathophysiology is unknown or available treatments are not fully effective, basic care can be enhanced with self-management and lifestyle advice, and person-centred psychological or pharmacological interventions. This may take place in specialised inpatient, day-care, or rehabilitation settings, including a combination of therapies such as medication, psychotherapy, physiotherapy, or relaxation therapies.² For severe persistent symptoms in children and adolescents, care should involve paediatrics, child and adolescent psychiatry, psychotherapy, and collaboration with schools.⁸³

Although existing guidelines are unanimous in these treatment steps,^{84–86} European countries differ significantly in guideline availability, financing of evidence-based treatments, and availability of specialised care structures for persistent physical symptoms.⁸⁷ In resource-poor areas, unequal access to treatment leads to higher disability estimates.⁸⁸ In Germany, psychosomatic medicine is an independent specialty integrating psychological and somatic aspects on an equal and reciprocal basis. Curricula for basic psychosomatic care have been introduced into primary care education to support this integrated approach.⁸⁹ While it may not always be possible or necessary to manage persistent physical symptoms within independent specialties, collaboration across various disciplines, with each contributing their strengths, improves outcomes.⁹⁰ Several European countries have established specialised treatment centres for certain subtypes of

persistent somatic symptoms, such as chronic pain (e.g., pain clinics across the UK and Germany) or functional somatic disorders (e.g., Danish regional centres for functional somatic disorders) where different healthcare professionals work within multidisciplinary teams,⁹¹ while in other European countries there is currently no specialised care for persistent physical symptoms. A common problem across Europe is that patients with persistent physical symptoms often undergo numerous non-contributory diagnostic procedures and ineffective or potentially harmful treatments⁹² before receiving multidisciplinary symptom management.⁹³

An online survey with healthcare professionals from four European countries highlighted that trained specialists resources, timely care, interdisciplinary collaboration, clear treatment guidelines, reimbursement practices, and education and communication on symptom management are crucial to overcoming diagnostic and treatment barriers.⁹⁴ Evidence from a scoping review suggests that health outcomes in patients with persistent physical symptoms are influenced by levels of care, with the highest symptom improvement and lowest persistence rates in specialised care settings as compared to primary or secondary care settings.¹⁸ A focus group study from the Netherlands identified strategies to enhance collaborative care, including professional education, communication, care coordination, care pathways, joint consultations, funding, patient involvement, and prevention.⁹⁵ Innovative treatment models from the UK and Norway to improve access to psychological therapies for patients with anxiety and depression, could also benefit patients with persistent physical symptoms.^{96,97} European-wide care standards could be improved by joint management guidelines that are practical, culturally sensitive, and feasible for implementation into time-restricted routine care, taking structural differences between healthcare systems into account.

Transdiagnostic interventions for different age groups including personalised e-health tools with low costs have the potential to reduce symptom severity and burden, and facilitate access to healthcare, but are still in their early stages.^{80,98} Particularly in medically underserved rural areas or European countries with fewer care capacities, the allocation of limited resources could be optimised by providing patients with digital health applications, where complex topics can be conveyed, with or without direct healthcare professional interaction.^{99,100} These applications usually focus on education and self-help interventions and aim to improve quality of life and reduce somatic symptoms.¹⁰¹ In some European countries, digital health applications can already be prescribed by health professionals and are covered by statutory health insurance.¹⁰² Panel 3 summarizes the need to provide effective healthcare for patients with persistent physical symptoms across countries and healthcare settings.

There is a need to better educate healthcare professionals in the management of persistent physical symptoms

The focus of traditional clinical medical training is on linkages between a symptom and a diagnosable and curable diseases with clear biological causes.¹⁰³ Lessons on persistent physical symptoms and teaching approaches to overcome communication challenges are still largely absent from the curricula of medical training.¹⁰⁴

Improved medical training for managing persistent physical symptoms should focus on symptom perception, biopsychosocial explanatory models, patient-centred communication, and awareness of potential biases, negative attitudes, and misconceptions in consultations with patients. Thereby, training should involve all relevant professionals, including medical students, specialists-in-training, experienced general practitioners and allied healthcare professionals.⁹⁵ Education in fields like clinical psychology, nursing, physical therapy, or medical social work could further enhance care. Case-based discussions, practical communication skills, and in-service training are preferable to lecture-based teaching. Training should also incorporate intercultural competence and sensitivity to diverse patient needs.^{103–105} Multidisciplinary summer schools by EURONET-SOMA and ETUDE offer unique opportunities to train future healthcare professionals and researchers by disseminating the latest research into clinical practice. However, these events are sporadic and still require scientific evaluation. Digital learning opportunities, like massive open online courses (MOOCs), could enhance traditional teaching methods, providing high-quality, self-paced learning for healthcare professionals. There is a best practice example of an online, interprofessional course, which consists of six modules to teach healthcare professionals the knowledge, skills, and attitude they need to diagnose and treat persistent physical symptoms in a patient-centred manner based on the biopsychosocial model.¹⁰⁶ Panel 4 summarizes the need for educational approaches to teach healthcare personnel about the management of persistent physical symptoms.

Research funding is needed to enable high-quality research on persistent physical symptoms

The fact that persistent physical symptoms are a relevant global health issue² is not reflected in corresponding research efforts. High-quality and innovative research is slowly developing and, according to the results of our search strategy, mostly conducted by research groups from (Western) Europe.¹⁸ Fewer but important research initiatives come from the US^{26,107} and Asia.¹⁰⁸ Thereby, studies often focus on specific populations¹⁰⁹ or individual symptoms.¹¹⁰ The research unit on persistent physical symptoms across diseases (SOMACROSS¹), funded by the German Research Foundation, is an example for interdisciplinary research across patient

Panel 3: Effective healthcare for patients with persistent physical symptoms is needed across countries and healthcare settings.

Differences in European healthcare systems underscore the need for standardised, evidence-based care models and guidelines to improve outcomes for patients with persistent physical symptoms. Standardising practices and enhancing care coordination could significantly benefit patients; however, these models must also be flexible enough to account for structural differences between healthcare systems.

Shortcomings in the care for persistent physical symptoms

- Early and effective multidisciplinary collaboration is often lacking in routine care.
- Disparities exist in guidelines, funding for evidence-based treatments, and specialised care across European countries.
- Transdiagnostic interventions and personalised e-health tools are not widely accessible or integrated.
- Limited resources and funding restrict the establishment of specialised treatment centres for persistent physical symptoms.

Actions to be taken

1. Develop joint management guidelines:
 - Form a task force consisting of experts from primary and specialised care, and patient advocacy groups to create care standards that are adaptable to patients with different symptoms and from different age and cultural groups.
 - Tailor these care standards to ensure they meet the unique needs of diverse healthcare settings and systems.
2. Enhance stepped-care approaches and multidisciplinary collaboration:
 - Establish evidence-based referral standards to enhance coordination across healthcare settings, and develop decision trees outlining referral criteria and care pathways based on symptom severity and complexity.
 - Implement a stepped-care model that progressively increases treatment intensity in response to the patient's symptom severity, complexity, and their response to initial interventions.
 - Enhance support for primary care through formalized agreements for managing complex patients and the expansion of services from secondary care to provide more in-depth consultations.
 - Set up joint consultations and multidisciplinary teams to collaborate on patient management, ensuring both physical and psychosomatic aspects are treated comprehensively.
 - Adapt and evaluate innovative treatment models to expand and expedite access to effective treatment, such as psychological therapies.
 - Advocate for policy changes that ensure healthcare systems reimburse joint consultations and multidisciplinary team meetings, recognizing the additional time required to effectively manage complex persistent physical symptoms.
3. Leverage digital health tools:
 - Create e-health platforms or mobile apps that provide educational resources on symptom management, offer self-help tools (e.g., mindfulness exercises, symptom trackers), and allow patients to access telehealth services.
 - Translate these apps into multiple languages and literacy levels to ensure accessibility for underserved populations, and customize them to address cultural nuances and local healthcare resources.
 - Promote the use of these tools in rural and underserved areas by collaborating with local health centres, ensuring patients have access to necessary technology (e.g., tablets, internet access).

groups and symptoms. European funding also supported the development and evaluation of targeted, patient-centred treatments,¹¹¹ training measures,¹¹² and collaborative care concepts.¹⁷

Estimating research funding for persistent physical symptoms in Europe is challenging due to a lack of centralised tracking. Major sources like the European Research Council and Horizon Europe do not specify funding for this topic. While broader funding calls and national funds for mental health and chronic conditions may indirectly support research on persistent physical symptoms, varying definitions and classifications complicate tracking. In countries where research funding bodies have distinct review boards for mental disorders and somatic diseases, interdisciplinary research projects on persistent physical symptoms may lack a designated reviewing authority. This fragmentation poses a significant disadvantage for such research, potentially resulting in the rejection of valuable projects.

Calls to action in respected medical journals have effectively highlighted the need for research and funding for conditions like low back pain and Long COVID.^{113,114} Scientific associations like the European Association of Psychosomatic Medicine (EAPM) and the Functional Neurological Disorder Society (FNDS) emphasize the importance of persistent physical symptoms and support research through special interest groups and conference symposia. SympCa, an interdisciplinary European conference on symptoms in primary care, unites researchers from different disciplines and backgrounds to discuss state-of-the-art research on symptoms. Pan-European collaborations and consortia, such as Pain Alliance Europe, the European Pain Federation, INTEGRATE-pain, the Low Back Pain Phenotyping Consortium (BACPAP), the Oslo Chronic Fatigue Consortium, or the European Network for Vertigo and Balance Research (DIZZYNET) share best practices, advocate for policy changes, and support

Panel 4: There is a need to better educate healthcare professionals in the management of persistent physical symptoms.

Persistent physical symptoms are largely absent from medical training curricula, despite their high prevalence across different medical fields. Medical education should be restructured to fill this gap, as current curricula inadequately prepare healthcare professionals to communicate, diagnose, and manage these symptoms. This neglect perpetuates a biomedical mind set, overlooking the necessary biopsychosocial approach for effective care.

Steps to take

1. Integrate comprehensive and ongoing learning:
 - Revise undergraduate and postgraduate medical, nursing, and allied health curricula to incorporate modules on symptom perception, the biopsychosocial model, and interdisciplinary care for persistent physical symptoms.
 - Develop case-based learning and simulation activities that teach students how to assess and manage persistent symptoms, emphasizing both physical and psychological aspects.
 - Create interdisciplinary training sessions where students and health-care professionals from different healthcare fields (e.g., medicine, psychology, physiotherapy) work together to develop collaborative treatment plans, fostering a team-based approach from early in their education.
 - Encourage continuous education through conferences, summer schools, online courses, and self-paced learning to update knowledge on diagnostics and management.
 - Offer incentives, such as Continuing Medical Education (CME) points or certificates, to encourage participation in ongoing learning opportunities.
2. Enhance communication skills and attitudes:
 - Implement competence training on cultural differences and diversity to improve care for diverse populations and address ethnic disparities.
 - Develop and evaluate programs to address and change negative perceptions and misconceptions about persistent physical symptoms among healthcare professionals.
 - Develop mentorship or peer support programs where experienced healthcare providers guide others in overcoming potential negative attitudes toward patients, fostering an empathetic approach to care.

research. We urge researchers and funders to prioritize innovative interdisciplinary research for persistent physical symptoms in Europe. [Panel 5](#) outlines the need for high-quality research and offers suggestions for achieving it.

Persistent physical symptoms should become a public healthcare priority

Despite their high prevalence and impact, persistent physical symptoms have been largely ignored as a public health problem in Europe's aging population. Population-based cohorts point towards an increase in symptom burden,¹¹⁵ which may have been accelerated by the COVID-19 pandemic in recent years. Latest meta-analyses show the presence of post-COVID symptoms such as fatigue in 30% of patients two-years after COVID-19.¹¹⁶ These results provide valuable information for decision-makers in health-care planning and may serve as a target for necessary public health interventions. Public health campaigns like the Flippin' Pain Campaign of the British Pain Society advocate for better treatment, shift public perceptions, promote multidisciplinary management, reduce stigma, and support those affected. They also help develop public health infrastructure and encourage medical advice-seeking, particularly in underserved populations. While most campaigns focus on chronic pain or specific diseases in the US, broader campaigns across Europe are needed for various persistent physical symptoms.¹¹⁷

There is a need for symptom-overarching patient alliances or organizations for persistent physical

symptoms in Europe and better public education. Patients and the public also face misconceptions about persistent physical symptoms with a general tendency to neglect and stigmatize the psychological aspect of physical symptoms. They should be supported in adopting a broader biopsychosocial perspective, necessary to better help affected patients. Furthermore, patient involvement as research advisors is a compelling ethical rationale, assumed to lead to research findings that are more pertinent to patients' concerns and dilemmas, and it confirms that patients and the public are eager to engage in health and social care research, seeking both personal benefits and the opportunity to help others with similar conditions.¹¹⁸

Accessible health information, like websites, podcasts, and online courses, empower patients, relatives, and healthcare professionals. Examples include [Thuisarts.nl](#), [Bodysymptoms.org](#), and [Neurosymptoms.org](#), which explain health issues and symptoms from a mind-body perspective. There is also patient information on persistent physical symptoms that frequently occur with biomedical diseases, such as fatigue in multiple sclerosis or itch in primary biliary cholangitis (e.g., [Mssociety.org.uk](#); [Pbcbfoundation.org.uk](#)). A podcast series by ETUDE researchers covers mechanisms, diagnosis, treatment, and stigma in persistent physical symptoms ([Etude-itn.eu](#)). These resources promote health literacy at low cost. It remains crucial to translate scientific findings into culturally and linguistically appropriate materials and guide people to reliable online sources, combating misinformation. This is particularly important as exposure

Panel 5: Research funding is needed to enable high-quality research on persistent physical symptoms and make them a public healthcare priority.

Persistent physical symptoms are a significant global health issue, with limited research in Europe and worldwide. Efforts are needed to improve care quality across countries, particularly for aging populations. Comprehensive public health campaigns and interventions are essential to improve outcomes, enhance quality of life, reduce costs, and promote health equity.

Steps to take

1. Increase research funding:
 - Allocate substantial resources for innovative and interdisciplinary research on persistent physical symptoms involving collaboration between somatic and mental medical fields.
 - Establish grant programs to involve European regions with limited research funding.
2. Initiate public health campaigns:
 - Launch targeted campaigns in Europe to raise awareness, reduce stigma, and promote a biopsychosocial view in the general public.
 - Educate the public on risk factors, prevention, and early intervention by using multiple media channels and public events.
3. Foster international collaborations:
 - Organize international conferences and working groups where researchers, patient organizations, and policymakers can share best practices, research findings, and policy recommendations.
 - Create a European network of research institutions and advocacy groups dedicated to persistent physical symptoms to drive collaborative research efforts and policy changes.
 - Advocate for policies at the European and national levels that ensure equitable access to the latest treatments and research findings for all patients.
 - Engage with policymakers to support legislative changes that prioritize persistent physical symptoms and allocate resources for ongoing research and treatment development.
4. Enhance engagement of patient and related persons:
 - Create patient advisory panels and involve patients in the design and execution of research studies to ensure that research questions and outcomes are relevant to those affected.
 - Develop mechanisms for patients to participate in decision-making processes regarding their care, ensuring their perspectives are considered in treatment planning.
 - Encourage participation in support groups and advocacy networks to strengthen the collective voices of those affected.
 - Facilitate patient engagement, such as public speaking at conferences, to raise awareness and influence policy changes.
5. Disseminate information across Europe:
 - Create a centralized database or repository for research on persistent physical symptoms, making findings readily accessible to clinicians, researchers, and policymakers.
 - Provide accessible, verified health information for self-management through digital platforms, community health centres, and local media to ensure widespread dissemination of accurate and actionable information.

to alarming media information can provoke or aggravate physical symptoms through a nocebo response.¹¹⁹

Patient advocacy groups and professional organizations have influenced health policies to focus on patient-centred care, involving patients in planning and self-management. Studies show that better patient engagement improves ethical standards, outcomes, and reduces costs.¹²⁰ Panel 5 highlights the need to prioritize persistent physical symptoms in national health agendas and public healthcare.

Conclusion

Recent progress has been achieved regarding the understanding, recognition, and management of persistent physical symptoms. Important challenges persist, particularly in countries where deteriorating social and economic conditions may contribute to the prevalence of these symptoms. Addressing these challenges requires recognising the need for treatment, regardless of

cause, and taking critical actions to evaluate and improve care models. This includes creating specialised care structures, educating future professionals, and advising public health and policymakers for better resource allocation.

This Personal View has some limitations. It may reflect biases from EURONET-SOMA members and might not be universally applicable due to varying cultural, economic, or organizational factors in European healthcare systems. Additionally, it may not fully address practical challenges like funding constraints, policy barriers, or stakeholder resistance. There may be ethical implications in prioritising resources for patients with persistent physical symptoms over other populations. Under the light of these limitations, we hope that this Personal View will spark discussions, highlight overlooked issues, and inspire further research and action toward improving healthcare delivery and clinical outcomes for patients with persistent physical symptoms.

Search strategy and selection criteria

We performed a literature search in PubMed, Scopus, and PsycInfo for “persistent physical symptom*” or “persistent somatic symptom*” combined via the Boolean AND operator with keywords related to interventions and healthcare in titles or abstracts. The search was performed from inception to September 12, 2024. Grey literature was additionally considered, as were reference lists of journal articles and book chapters. For the final reference list, we selected articles most relevant to the topics addressed in this Personal View, prioritising systematic reviews and meta-analyses, randomised controlled trials, and prospective studies over cross-sectional studies and other types of publications. Disagreements over inclusion were resolved by discussion between AT, AW, and BL.

In conclusion, persistent physical symptoms present a global healthcare challenge, affecting individuals across various medical conditions and often enduring despite treatment efforts. This call to action emphasises the need for substantial advancements in research, clinical management, public health, and policy across Europe. Priority include integrating symptom perception and biopsychosocial models into the education of healthcare professionals, promoting interdisciplinary collaboration, and implementing standardised guidelines. Increased research funding and pan-European collaborations are needed to advance the understanding and management of these conditions. Addressing these priorities will enable prevention, early interventions, and better support for patients and caregivers. Public health initiatives should raise awareness and support a biopsychosocial perspective in the general population. Initiating a series of structured consensus processes to address specific, concrete topics derived from this Personal View could engage diverse stakeholders to reach consensus on the most pressing issues and actionable steps, ultimately helping to build a more robust evidence base for the proposed improvements. By prioritising persistent physical symptoms and fostering collaboration, Europe can enhance outcomes and quality of life for those affected, giving them hope for improvement or recovery.

Contributors

AT, AW and BL conceptualised the Personal View. AT coordinated the research activities. AT and AW conducted the literature search and analysed the literature. AT, AW and BL discussed the literature and contributed substantially to its interpretation. AT, AW and BL drafted the Personal View.

Declaration of interests

AT reports research funding (no personal honoraria) from the German Research Foundation. She has received remunerations for a printed textbook from Ernst Reinhardt Publishing. AW reports research funding (no personal honoraria) from the Werner Otto Foundation. She has received remunerations for a lecture at the Lindauer Psychotherapietage

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Appendix A. Supplementary data

Supplementary data related to this article can be found at <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.lanepe.2024.101140>.

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