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This is the first study to examine neurobiological markers of pain risk in adolescents with a family history of chronic pain. These findings may aid in the identification of neural phenotypes related to vulnerability for the onset of pain in at-risk youth.

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### Highlights

- Emotional processing brain activity is altered in FH+Pain youth.
- Emotional context affects inhibitory control brain response in FH+Pain youth.
- Neural markers of chronic pain risk may be present in the absence of pain symptoms.





















