Women and men clearly differ in their responses to pain, with increased pain sensitivity and risk for clinical pain commonly being observed among women. In addition, 45-85% of the population aged 65 or older experience pain daily. Chronic pain conditions that show an increase in prevalence with age, such as osteoarthritis (OA), show prominent sex differences. Aging seems to be associated with poor functioning of the endogenous pain inhibitory system. However, brain mechanisms underlying sex and age differences in pain and chronic pain development are still poorly understood.