This is a repository copy of Classification and Treatment of Chronic Neck Pain: A Longitudinal Cohort Study.

White Rose Research Online URL for this paper:
http://eprints.whiterose.ac.uk/130900/

Article:
Liu, R, Kurihara, C, Tsai, H-T et al. (4 more authors) (2017) Classification and Treatment of Chronic Neck Pain: A Longitudinal Cohort Study. Regional Anesthesia and Pain Medicine, 42 (1). pp. 52-61. ISSN 1098-7339

https://doi.org/10.1097/AAP.0000000000000505

© 2017, Lippincott, Williams & Wilkins. This is an author produced version of a paper published in Regional Anesthesia and Pain Medicine. Uploaded in accordance with the publisher's self-archiving policy.

Reuse
Items deposited in White Rose Research Online are protected by copyright, with all rights reserved unless indicated otherwise. They may be downloaded and/or printed for private study, or other acts as permitted by national copyright laws. The publisher or other rights holders may allow further reproduction and re-use of the full text version. This is indicated by the licence information on the White Rose Research Online record for the item.

Takedown
If you consider content in White Rose Research Online to be in breach of UK law, please notify us by emailing eprints@whiterose.ac.uk including the URL of the record and the reason for the withdrawal request.
Concordance for each pain category (neuropathic, nociceptive and mixed) based on the number of matched participants designated as having the patient classification (e.g. neuropathic pain) + those designated as not having the pain classification (e.g. either nociceptive or mixed pain) divided by the total number of participants (n=100).

Complete concordance for comparisons measures perfect matching between all 3 pain categories (i.e. neuropathic must be matched to neuropathic, mixed to mixed, and nociceptive to nociceptive pain).

FD- Final designation; MD- Physician designation; pD- painDETECT