Article:

Table 2. Demographics and Clinical Characteristics Stratified by Neck Pain Classification

Variable	Neuropathic Pain (N=7)[1]	Nociceptive Pain (N= 43)[2]	Mixed Pain (N= 50)[3]	P Value[4]
Age (mean in mean, SD)	43 (11.69)	42.86 (10.26)	41.46 (11.26)	0.81
Duration (mean in years, SD)	1.35 (1.77)	3.49 (3.05)	2.59 (3.14)	0.14
Gender (n, %)				0.56
Male	3 (43)	26 (60)	32 (64)	
Female	4 (57)	17 (40)	18 (36)	
Traumatic (%)				0.33
None	3 (43)	26 (62)	28 (56)	
Motor vehicle collision	0 (0)	7 (17)	5 (10)	
Fall	1 (14)	0 (0)	3 (6)	
Sports	1 (14)	4 (10)	4 (8)	
Work-related	2 (29)	5 (12)	10 (20)	
Active Duty (%)	6 (86)	33 (77)	36 (72)	0.77
Opioid Use (n, %)				0.40
None	4 (57)	36 (84)	41 (82)	
< 60 oral morphine equivalents/ day	3 (43)	6 (14)	8 (16)	
$\geq$ 60 oral morphine equivalents/ day	0 (0)	1 (2)	1 (2)	
Smoker (n, %)	2 (29)	8 (19)	7 (14)	0.50
Co-Existing Psychiatric Condition (n, %)				<0.0001
None	1 (14)	32 (74)	34 (68)	
Mood disorder	2 (29)	2 (5)	1 (2)	
Anxiety disorder	0 (0)	0 (0)	3 (6)	
Other[5]	2 (29)	5 (12)	1 (2)	
Multiple	2 (29)	4 (9)	11 (22)	
Obesity (n, %)[6]	2 (29)	6 (14)	13 (26)	0.27
Pain radiation below elbow (n, %)	7 (100)	6 (14)	33 (66)	<0.0001
Neck disability index score (mean, SD)	47.86 (12.81)	31.23 (12.30)	38.90 (16.25)	0.005
Baseline numerical rating scale neck pain score (mean, SD)	6.00 (1.76)	5.09 (1.63)	5.33 (1.81)	0.42
Baseline numerical rating scale arm pain score (mean, SD)	6.07 (1.46)	1.22 (2.66)	3.68 (2.84)	<0.0001

Baseline painDETECT score (median, MAD) [6]	22 (3)	6 (4)	14 (4)	<0.0001
Baseline s-LANSS score (median, MAD) [6]	19 (4)	3 (3)	13 (4)	<0.0001

Abbreviations: SD- standard deviation; MAD- median absolute deviation

1. Based on the clinical designation of the treating physician plus at least 1 out of 2 instruments (s-LANSS or painDETECT) that classify the pain as either mixed or neuropathic.
2. Based on the clinical designation of the treating physician plus at least 1 out of 2 instruments (s-LANSS or painDETECT) that classify the pain as either mixed or nociceptive.
3. Based on the clinical designation of the treating physician plus and any combination of instrument results or a discrepancy between the physician label and both instruments (e.g. the physician designation is nociceptive pain and both instruments indicate a neuropathic state).
4. P-value was obtained via Fisher's exact test when comparing cells smaller than 5
5. Includes attention deficit disorder, substance abuse, personality disorders, etc.
6. Body mass index $\geq$ 30
7. Higher scores indicate a greater likelihood to be neuropathic pain.