



UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

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.



eprints@whiterose.ac.uk
<https://eprints.whiterose.ac.uk/>

Table 4. Categorical Treatment Outcomes Stratified by Pain Classification.

Variable	Neuropathic Pain³ (N= 7)	Nociceptive Pain (N= 43)	Mixed Pain³ (N=50)	P-Value⁴
Satisfaction Score ¹ (Mean, 95% C.I.)	3.29 (1.71, 4.86)	3.80 (3.49, 4.12)	4.19 (3.93, 4.45)	0.04
≥ 2-point decrease in arm pain (N, %)	4 (57)	6 (14)	22 (46)	0.001
≥ 2-point decrease in neck pain (N, %)	4 (57)	17 (40)	21 (44)	0.70
Positive Outcome ²	4 (57)	16 (38)	20 (42)	0.66

1. Based on 1-5 Likert scale, with 1 designating a participant is very unsatisfied with treatment, 3 being neutral, and 5 indicating a participant is very satisfied with treatment.
2. Positive outcome defined as ≥ 2-point decrease in neck pain (or arm pain if worse than neck pain), coupled with a positive global perceived effect.
3. 3 patients (1 nociceptive pain and 2 mixed pain) excluded from analyses due to lost-to-follow-up.
4. Fisher's exact tests used

