

Chronic neck pain in persons with minor or moderate traffic accident injuries

Submission date 26/02/2008	Recruitment status No longer recruiting	<input type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered
Registration date 29/02/2008	Overall study status Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Protocol
Last Edited 02/10/2008	Condition category Musculoskeletal Diseases	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Results
		<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data

Plain English summary of protocol
Not provided at time of registration

Contact information

Type(s)
Scientific

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Additional identifiers

Study information

Scientific Title

Study objectives

Patients with whiplash injuries showing minimal improvement 4 weeks or more following a minor or moderate traffic injury would benefit from multidisciplinary evaluation and advice as compared to treatment as usual.

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

Regional Committee for Medical Research Ethics, Health Region 2, Norway and the Data Inspectorate, Norway. Date of approval: 24/09/1999 (ref: 99/1964-2)

Study design

Observational prospective cohort study

Primary study design

Observational

Study type(s)

Treatment

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Whiplash-associated disorders

Interventions

Multidisciplinary evaluation and advice. The intervention consisted of a thorough clinical examination by a general practitioner, who had special training and experience with whiplash-associated disorders, as well as comprehensive testing by physiotherapists with special education in manual therapy. This examination took approximately 2.5 hours. Following the completion of this examination, the injured were referred to a more specialized assessment when necessary. Eighty-five percent of the participants were examined further by a specialist, most often a rehabilitation specialist (50%) or a neurologist (30%).

Comparator: treatment as usual

Intervention Type

Other

Phase

Not Specified

Primary outcome(s)

The following were assessed by a follow-up questionnaire at three years post-injury:

1. Frequency of neck pain (never, sometimes and daily)
2. Severity of neck pain (very severe, severe, moderate and mild)

Key secondary outcome(s)

The following were assessed by a follow-up questionnaire at three years post-injury:

1. Current employment status
2. Physical functioning
3. Customer satisfaction

Completion date

31/12/2007

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

1. Aged 16 years or older
2. Those who reported a traffic accident injury to If P&C Insurance Company Ltd.

Participant type(s)

Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed

No

Age group

Adult

Sex

All

Key exclusion criteria

Patients with a injury to the brain (except concussion), cranial nerves, spinal cord, eyes, abdominal organs, or with multiple traumas.

Date of first enrolment

01/07/1996

Date of final enrolment

31/12/2007

Locations

Countries of recruitment

Norway

Study participating centre

Section for Back Surgery and Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation

Oslo

Norway

N-0027

Sponsor information

Organisation

If P&C Insurance Company (Norway)

Funder(s)

Funder type

Industry

Funder Name

If P&C Insurance Company (Norway)

Funder Name

Omnia Hospital, Oslo (Norway)

Results and Publications

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

IPD sharing plan summary

Not provided at time of registration

Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
Results article	results	01/01/2007		Yes	No