

Additional Web References

[Posted as supplied by the author]

- w1. Borghouts JA, Koes BW, Bouter LM The clinical course and prognostic factors of non-specific neck pain: a systematic review *Pain* 1998; 77:1-13. Search date 1996; primary sources Medline, Embase.
- w2. Ariens GA, van Mechelen W, Bongers PM, Bouter LM, and van der Wal G. Psychosocial risk Factors for neck pain: a systematic review. *Am J Industrial Med* 2001;39:180 – 193. Search date 1997; primary sources Medline, Embase, Psychlit, Sportdiscus, HSELINE, CISDOC, NIOSHTIC.
- w3. Spitzer WO, Skovron ML, Salmi LR, Cassidy JD, Duranceau J, Suissa S, Zeiss E. Scientific monograph of the Quebec Task Force on whiplash-associated disorders: redefining “whiplash” and its management. *Spine* 1995;20(suppl 8):1–73. Search date 1993; primary sources Medline, TRIS, NTIS, personal contacts, and Task Force reference lists. [Erratum in *Spine* 1995;20:2372]
- w4. Gore DR, Sepic SB, Gardner GM. Roentgenographic findings of the cervical spine in asymptomatic people *Spine* 1986; 11:521-4.
- w5. Måkelå M, Heliövaara M, Sievers K, et al. Prevalence, determinants, and consequences of chronic neck pain in Finland. *Am J Epidemiol* 1991;134:1356–1367.
- w6. Cote P, Cassidy D, Carroll L. The Saskatchewan health and back pain survey: the prevalence of neck pain and related disability in Saskatchewan adults. *Spine* 1998;23:1689–1698.
- w7. Urwin, M., Symmons, D., Allison, T, Brammah T, Busby H, Roxby M, Simmons A, Williams G. Estimating the burden of musculoskeletal disorders in the community: the comparative prevalence of symptoms at different anatomical sites, and the relation to social deprivation. *Ann Rheum Dis.* 1998;57:649-655.
- w8. Bovim G, Schrader H, Sand T. Neck pain in the general population. *Spine* 1994;19:1307-1309.
- w9. Hackett GI, Hudson MF, Wylie JB, et al. Evaluation of the efficacy and acceptability to patients of a physiotherapist working in a health centre. *BMJ* 1987;294:24–26.
- w10. Waalen D, White P, Waalen J. Demographic and clinical characteristics of chiropractic patients: a 5-year study of patients treated at the Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College. *J Can Chiropract Assoc* 1994;38:75–82.
- w11. Hill J, Lewis M, Papageorgiou AC, Dziedzic K, Croft P. Predicting persistent neck pain: a 1-year follow-up of a population cohort. *Spine* 2004; 29:1648-54.
- w12. Kjellman G, Skargren E, Oberg B. Prognostic factors for perceived pain and function at one year follow-up in primary care patients with neck pain. *Disability and rehabilitation* 2002;24:364-70.
- w13. Hoving JL, de Vet HCW, Twisk JWR, Deville WLJM, van der Windt D, Koes BW, Bouter LM. Prognostic factors for neck pain in general practice. *Pain* 2004;110:639-45.

- w14. Kvarnstrom S. Occurrence of musculoskeletal disorders in a manufacturing industry with special attention to occupational shoulder disorders. *Scand J Rehabil Med Suppl* 1983;8:1–114.
- w15. Brodsky AE. Cervical angina: a correlative study with emphasis on the use of coronary arteriography, *Spine* 1985;10:699-709.
- w16. Boden SD, McCowin PR, Davis DO, et al Abnormal magnetic resonance scans of the cervical spine in asymptomatic subjects. A prospective investigation. *J Bone Jt Surgery* 1990;72A:1178-84.
- w17. Bonk AD, Ferrari R, Giebel GD, Edelmann M, Huser R. Prospective, randomized, controlled study of activity versus collar, and the natural history for whiplash injury, in Germany. *J Musculoskel Pain* 2000;8:123–132.
- w18. Rosenfeld M, Gunnarsson R, Borenstein P. Early intervention in whiplash-associated disorders: a comparison of two treatment protocols. *Spine* 2000;25:1782–1787.
- w19. Rosenfeld M, Seferiadis A, Carlsson J, Gunnarsson R. Active intervention in patients with whiplash-associated disorders improves long-term prognosis: a randomized controlled clinical trial. *Spine* 2003;28:2491–2498.
- w20. Schnabel M, Ferrari R, Vassiliou T, Kaluza G. Randomised controlled outcome study of active mobilisation compared with collar therapy for whiplash injury. *Emerg Med J.* 2004;21:306–310.
- w21. Borchgrevink GE, Kaasa A, McDonagh D, Stiles TC, Haraldseth O, Lereim I. Acute treatment of whiplash neck sprain injuries: a randomised trial of treatment during the first 14 days after a car accident. *Spine* 1998;23:25–31.
- w22. Söderlund A, Olerud C, Lindberg P. Acute whiplash-associated disorders (WAD): the effects of early mobilization and prognostic factors in long-term symptomatology. *Clin Rehab* 2000;14:457–467.
- w23. Foley-Nolan D, Moore K, Codd M, Barry C, O'Connor P, Coughlan RJ. Low energy high frequency pulsed electromagnetic therapy for acute whiplash injuries. A double blind randomised controlled study. *Scand J Rehabil Med* 1992;24:51–59.
- w24. Provinciali L, Baroni M, Illuminati L, Ceravolo MG. Multimodal treatment to prevent the late whiplash syndrome. *Scand J Rehabil Med* 1996;28:105–111.
- w25. Revel M, Minguet M, Gregory P, et al. Changes in cervicocephalic kinesthesia after a proprioceptive rehabilitation program in patients with neck pain: a randomised controlled study. *Arch Phys Med Rehabil* 1994;75:895–899.
- w26. Chiu TT, Hui-Chan CW, Chein G A randomized clinical trial of TENS and exercise for patients with chronic neck pain. *Clinical Rehabilitation* 2005; 19: 850-860.
- w27. Hurwitz EL, Morgenstern H, Vassilaki M, et al. Adverse reactions to chiropractic treatment and their effects on satisfaction and clinical outcomes among patients enrolled in the UCLA Neck Pain Study. *J Manipulative Physiol Ther* 2004;27:16–25.
- w28. Cassidy JD, Lopes AA, Yong-Hing K. The immediate effect of manipulation versus mobilization on pain and range of motion in the cervical spine: a randomised controlled trial. *J Manipulative Physiol Ther* 1992;15:570–575.

- w29. Stav A, Ovadia L, Sternberg A, et al. Cervical epidural steroid injection for cervicobrachialgia. *Acta Anaesthesiol Scand* 1993;37:562–566.
- w30. Castagnera L, Maurette P, Pointillart V, et al. Long-term results of cervical epidural steroid injection with and without morphine in chronic cervical radicular pain. *Pain* 1994;58:239–243.