

An ICON Overview on Physical Modalities for Neck Pain and Associated Disorders

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Abstract: *Introduction:* Neck pain is common, can be disabling and is costly to society. Physical modalities are often included in neck rehabilitation programs. Interventions may include thermal, electrotherapy, ultrasound, mechanical traction, laser and acupuncture. Definitive knowledge regarding optimal modalities and dosage for neck pain management is limited.

Purpose: To systematically review existing literature to establish the evidence-base for recommendations on physical modalities for acute to chronic neck pain.

Methods: A comprehensive computerized and manual search strategy from January 2000 to July 2012, systematic review methodological quality assessment using AMSTAR, qualitative assessment using a GRADE approach and recommendation presentation was included. Systematic or meta-analyses of studies evaluating physical modalities were eligible. Independent assessment by at least two review team members was conducted. Data extraction was performed by one reviewer and checked by a second. Disagreements were resolved by consensus.

Results: Of 103 reviews eligible, 20 were included and 83 were excluded. Short term pain relief - Moderate evidence of benefit: acupuncture, intermittent traction and laser were shown to be better than placebo for chronic neck pain. Moderate evidence of no benefit: pulsed ultrasound, infrared light or continuous traction was no better than placebo for acute whiplash associated disorder, chronic myofascial neck pain or subacute to chronic neck pain. There was no added benefit when hot packs were combined with mobilization, manipulation or electrical muscle stimulation for chronic neck pain, function or patient satisfaction at six month follow-up.

Conclusions: The current state of the evidence favours acupuncture, laser and intermittent traction for chronic neck pain. Some electrotherapies show little benefit for chronic neck pain. Consistent dosage, improved design and long term follow-up continue to be the recommendations for future research.

Keywords: Neck pain, review of reviews, modalities, knowledge synthesis.

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§ICON is a multi-disciplinary collaborative group that includes scientist-authors (listed below) and support staff (Margaret Lomotan) that conduct knowledge synthesis and translation aimed at reducing the burden of neck pain.

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INTRODUCTION

Description of the Condition

Neck pain is common, can be disabling and is costly to society. Twenty-six to 71% of the adult population can recall experiencing an episode of neck pain or stiffness in their lifetime [1-3]. Although most people with neck disorders experience a low level of disability, Cote 1998 found that 5% were significantly disabled. The prevalence of neck pain is higher in females [4-7]. The results of The Bone and Joint Decade 2000-2010 Task Force on Neck Pain reveal 12-month neck pain prevalence estimates ranging from 30% to 50% in the adult general population generally rising to middle age and then declining in later life [7]. In a U.S. study from the National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, an average of 10.2 million visits to health care facilities for neck pain was reported [8]. Neck pain has a large impact on health care expenditure, attributed to visits to healthcare

providers, sick leave and is responsible for significant disability and loss of productivity [9-11].

Description of the Intervention

The primary approach to neck pain is conservative management. Physical modalities are often a component of these management programs. Interventions may include various forms of heat and cold application, electrotherapy, ultrasound, mechanical traction, laser and acupuncture. Ultrasound is one of the most widely used modalities yet conflicting or limited evidence exists regarding its effectiveness [12, 13]. Previous to this current overview, Gross 2002 [14] and Spitzer 1995 [15] found thermal agents to be commonly used in addition to manual therapy, exercise, education and drug therapies for acute and chronic neck pain. Since physical agents are used as adjunctive interventions, it can be difficult to determine what contribution they make to augmenting treatment effects. Previous reviews have questioned the benefit of physical agents. Gross 2007 [16] found evidence of no benefit for the use of hot packs for both intermediate and long-term relief of chronic pain or improved function. In addition, infrared light and spray and stretch did not aid in short-term pain reduction. Two systematic reviews, one examining non-invasive treatment for trigger point pain [17] and the other on conservative treatment for acute neck pain not due to whiplash [18] did not report on any studies that included heat or cold therapy. Electrotherapy [Electrical Nerve Stimulation, Electrical Muscle Stimulation, Pulsed Electrical Magnetic Field] has been commonly used as one of the physiotherapeutic options to treat neck pain for many years [19]. Little is known about the efficacy of most of these subtypes as sound empirical evidence is lacking. An updated Cochrane review [19] still could not evaluate the unique contribution of electrotherapy since studies had not examined their effects in isolation. Mechanical traction is another treatment with limited evidence of effectiveness [20-24]. According to a number of existing reviews, moderate evidence suggests that acupuncture is effective in the short term for relieving neck pain [16, 25-28]. LASER is a conservative method of treating neck pain that has received relatively limited attention in the scientific literature to date.

How the Interventions Might Work

We consider the different physiological and clinical rationale for the use of various physical modalities used by clinicians.

HEAT AND COLD

Heat and cold can be applied in multiple ways ranging from in-clinic devices to home applications, with varying thermal properties that can influence physiological effects. Therapeutic applications may include cold packs, evaporative cooling spray, superficial moist heat, shortwave diathermy, infrared heat and hydrotherapy. These therapies can assist in the healing process by providing physiological changes to a range of tissues [29] including changes in blood flow, nerve conduction, and metabolic function. Since the biophysical properties differ across cold and heat agents, the capability of reaching particular target tissues varies across modalities [29-32].

ULTRASOUND

Therapeutic ultrasound is a form of acoustic energy (sound) that has been used in rehabilitative medicine for over fifty years [33]. It is used for the purpose of stimulating soft tissue repair and inflammation management thereby resulting in the relief of pain [34] and also for bone healing [35]. Ultrasound is considered a 'deep heating modality' as it is able to increase the temperature of tissues at a much greater depth than superficial heat through the mechanical effects of sound vibration. It should be noted however, that ultrasound can be used without producing a significant rise in tissue temperature [34]. It is believed that ultrasound application increases blood flow and metabolism at the site of injury, and can thereby decrease pain and increase the rate of healing [33, 34].

MECHANICAL TRACTION

Mechanical traction for the cervical spine involves a longitudinal force applied to the neck *via* a mechanical system that is delivered intermittently or continuously [36]. It is often used as an adjunct therapy in outpatient rehabilitation [29]. The physiological effects of mechanical traction for the cervical spine may include separation of vertebral bodies, movement of facet joints, expansion of intervertebral foramen and stretching of soft tissue [29, 36].

ELECTROTHERAPY

Electrotherapy treatment may include: Direct current (DC), iontophoresis, electrical nerve stimulation; electrical muscle stimulation; transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation (TENS); pulsed electromagnetic fields, repetitive magnetic stimulation and permanent magnets (albeit extremely small current). Treatment by DC or Galvanic current, reduces pain by inhibiting nociceptor activity [37]. The main indication for Galvanic current is the treatment of acute radicular pain and inflammation of periarticular structures such as tendons and ligaments. Alternating electrical current (AC) or modulated DC (Galvanic stimulation) may be effective by inhibiting pain-related potentials on the spinal and supraspinal level. Pain relief can be obtained through possible endorphinergic mechanisms of analgesia with the use of electrical muscle stimulation, TENS, or other forms of electrical nerve stimulation [38].

ACUPUNCTURE

Acupuncture has been increasingly used as an alternative to more traditional treatments for musculoskeletal pain. It is defined as the stimulation of a certain point(s) on the body, by the insertion of needles, to achieve a desirable effect. It is believed to prevent or modify the perception of pain or to alter physiological functions, including pain control for the treatment of certain diseases or dysfunction of the body [39]. One theory from western scientific research suggests that acupuncture promotes the release of endorphins from the brain through the stimulation of peripheral nerves. These endorphins then block pain pathways in the brain [40]. Traditional Chinese Medicine tracing back thousands of years, encompasses the ancient philosophy of Taoism and the concept of universal balance between Yin and Yang. To balance one's energy by either sedating or stimulating acupuncture points, promoting the flow of Qi (life's energy) and thereby restoring health [41, 42].

We acknowledge and respect the variations in the underpinning theory and practical application of acupuncture and related challenges it poses to our evaluation of this intervention and potential subtypes.

LASER

The term LASER is an acronym for *light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation*-a form of photonic therapy that uses monochromatic light with either high or low power [34]. Low power LASER devices have little to no thermal effects and are used to treat an array of musculoskeletal conditions to decrease pain, inflammation and soft tissue scars, and to promote fracture healing [34, 43-45]. Three main types of LASER are used clinically: helium-neon (HeNe wavelength 632.8nm, tissue penetration 0.8mm), the gallium-arsenide (GaAs 904nm, penetrating 5cm) and the gallium-aluminum-arsenide (GaAlAs 830nm, penetrating 2-3cm) [34, 43]. Many mechanisms of action have been proposed for LASER including the slowing of transmission of nociceptive signals, regulation of serotonin and norepinephrine and may limit the release of pro-inflammatory mediators [34, 46-48].

MULTIMODAL TREATMENTS

Multimodal treatment plans are common in outpatient rehabilitation with physical modalities often used as a component of the total intervention. Modalities are typically not used exclusively. For that reason, many randomized trials do not examine the use of modalities in isolation but rather in combination with other treatments such as exercise or manual therapy. It is common to see one group of interventions compared to a completely different set of combined interventions. These types of studies may determine a treatment grouping that is more effective than another. Although this makes clinical sense, the independent contribution of a particular modality alone cannot be evaluated and designs that might disaggregate the separate treatment effects are rarely used [49]. Clinically, these various modalities are used for improving physiologic functions that promote healing; or, short-term pain reduction, improved joint and muscle motion. Also, modalities are sometimes used prior to exercise to improve exercise tolerance.

Why it is Important to do this Overview

Conflicting or unclear evidence regarding the effectiveness of physical modalities for whiplash-associated disorders (WAD) remains prominent in the literature due in part to poor methodological quality of efficacy trials [23, 50]. Despite more recent studies over the last decade with sound methodology, the best evidence for treatment of WAD patients remains relatively unchanged [51]. The evidence for treatment of cervicogenic headache and radiculopathy are underrepresented in the current literature and there is no evidence of the optimal dosage of non-invasive treatments [51]. Chronic neck pain accounts for \$150-\$200 billion US each year in economic loss due to lost work days and rehabilitation, yet relatively little is known about how best to manage this condition [16, 52, 53]. Overall, limited definitive knowledge as to what modalities including dosage is most effective to address the management of neck pain.

The purpose of this overview was to systematically review existing reviews and to establish the evidence-base recommendations on the treatment of acute to chronic neck pain (specific and non-specific) with physical modalities. These included heat and cold application, electrotherapy, ultrasound, mechanical traction, laser and acupuncture. We specifically focused on evidence that evaluated use of physical modalities for reducing pain and improving function, quality of life, patient satisfaction or global perceived effect compared to a control with immediately post treatment to long term follow up.

METHODS

Our systematic overview process included comprehensive computerized search strategies including MEDLINE, EMBASE, CINAHL, ILC, CENTRAL and LILACS from January 2000 to August 2010, selection criteria (Table 1). Independent assessments by at least two members of our review team were performed for a systematic review of methodological quality using the AMSTAR tool [54], qualitative assessment of the strength of evidence using the Grading of Recommendations, Assessment, Development and Evaluation (GRADE) approach [55, 56] and the recommendation presentation. Two separate searches were performed, one for treatment and one for harms. This methodology is detailed in our International Collaboration on Neck (ICON) methods report

Table 1. Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria Set a Priori

PICOSS	Criteria
Participant	Adult (≥ 18 year), acute to chronic neck pain with or without cervicogenic headache or radiculopathy or whiplash
Intervention	Acupuncture, electrotherapy, laser, cold or heat, mechanical traction, ultrasound as single treatment
Comparison	Control or comparison (i.e. standard care, another treatment)
Outcomes	<i>Primary:</i> Pain, function, disability, work related, quality of life <i>Secondary:</i> global perceived effect and patient satisfaction
Study Design	Systematic reviews of randomized trials; <i>narrative reviews were excluded</i>
Study Timeframe	Immediate post-treatment (IP), short-term (ST: closest to 3 months); intermediate term (IT: closest to 6 months); long term (LT: closest to 1 year)

[57] including full search terms; this protocol was not registered. Further, we complemented this search by identifying on-going systematic reviews near completion such as Cochrane Reviews up to July 2012, by contacting our expert panel and by systematically checking reference lists of primary studies to minimize the risk of missing relevant reviews and trials.

Data extraction was performed using pre-piloted forms by one reviewer and checked by a second with disagreements resolved by consensus. We systematically extracted data from selected reviews and developed evidence tables. Extractable data from the reviews included the following: author, year of publication, disorder type with duration of symptoms, the intervention, the type of comparator (placebo, no care, usual care, other treatment), the search period, the original authors of primary studies, the AMSTAR score, the effect direction, effect size for reported primary outcomes with duration follow-up period, reported harms, quality ranking system, evidence statement and final GRADE. Harm information was summarized qualitatively from both the treatment reviews that reported any adverse events and directly from the harms reviews.

We utilized the following triage rules (set a priori) to guide decisions and to group treatment reviewed:

- 1) **Type of treatment** was used to group reviews by physical modality (heat and cold application, electrotherapy, ultrasound, mechanical traction, laser and acupuncture).
- 2) **Within** a treatment modality we grouped review data with respect to comparator treatments.
- 3) Once the studies had been grouped by these two categories, a decision was made PER grouping; if there were **few reviews** within a treatment category and with unique comparators, we did not eliminate any further reviews.
- 4) If there were **several reviews** on the same treatment **and** comparator, we prioritized to obtain the best quality reviews by considering the approach recommended by Whitlock *et al.* [58] as follows:
 - A. **Year of publication.** Within the group of systematic reviews
 - i. If there were reviews that were very similar across multiple years, we focused on reviews that were the most up-to-date **AND** if the studies included in the older review were also **INCLUDED** in the more recent review.
 - ii. We cross-checked to ascertain that the conclusions were similar to the more current systematic review.
 - B. **AMSTAR- Risk of Bias.** Reviews were considered low risk of bias if they scored 8 or higher on the 11-point AMSTAR scale, moderate risk of bias if scored between 5 and 7, and high risk of bias if scored 4 or under. We used this process to focus on the best quality reviews. These were synthesized in a summary of findings table to help provide definitive summaries to inform clinical

practice (Table 2). Inconsistency and discordance were highlighted and discussed in our methods paper [57].

- 5) **Effect Size estimates:** We selected the effect size as the primary summary measure for our overview. We determined that within a grouping for treatment and comparator, we selected a review to represent the BEST estimate of effect size or related meta-analysis and as needed reported the range of estimates for other included reviews. In cases where there was discordance between reviews, we reported the combined results of the individual included studies. Additional data on magnitude of effect such as number-needed-to-treat (NNT) and weighted mean difference (WMD) were extracted when available.
- 6) **Strength of Evidence using GRADE approach:** We used this same representative systematic review or meta-analysis from which to judge an overall GRADE for the strength of the body of evidence for treatment. This did not include the harms evaluation that was observational. The selected reviews may have already had a GRADE table. We estimated the quality of the evidence using the GRADE approach for primary trials within reviews using reported information on: design [randomized controlled trials (RCT), immediately post treatment to long term follow-up]; risk of bias (equivalent methodological criteria for risk of bias reported in the review i.e. JADAD [59] or PEDro [60]); imprecision (sample size); inconsistency; indirectness; and reporting bias.

We excluded reviews that did not meet our inclusion criteria with rationale for exclusion. Multimodal treatments were not included if contributions of individual interventions could not be determined. Once reviews were deemed relevant and of at lower risk of bias, we extracted and reported individual trial findings by “overall strength of evidence” using GRADE approach and stratified by “treatment category” for the Summary of Findings Table (Table 3). Conflicting evidence was recorded (Table 4). The final core recommendations are reported in Evidence-Based Recommendations (Table 5).

RESULTS

From 117 reviews that were identified for the entire ICON treatment category, 103 were screened for eligibility. From these, a total of 48 reviews evaluated the physical modalities of interest, with 20 reviews included (Fig. 1 – PRISMA diagram). Eighty-three reviews were excluded, detailed reasons can be found in **APPENDIX 1**.

Those systematic reviews that scored less than six on the AMSTAR assessment were not included. The AMSTAR assessment disclosed that the most common methodological limitations included incomplete reporting on: publication bias; conflict of interest; and complete reporting of excluded studies [57]. The primary reviews included in our analyses evaluated the evidence on the following physical modalities: thermal, electrotherapy, ultrasound, mechanical traction, laser and acupuncture. Treatment parameters varied across interventions and some were not reported at all. Treatment dosages have been reported when available.

Table 2. AMSTAR Rating

Ref#	Author	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
107	Baxter <i>et al.</i> 2008	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	NA	N	N
4408	Bronfort <i>et al.</i> 2009	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	NA	N	N
157	Bronfort <i>et al.</i> 2010	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	NA	N	N
1737	Chow & Barnsley 2005	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	NA	N	N
15	Chow <i>et al.</i> 2009	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
1747	Conlin <i>et al.</i> 2005	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
25234	Ernst <i>et al.</i> 2011	Y	CA	Y	N	N	Y	N	NA	NA	N	N
106	Fu <i>et al.</i> 2009	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
20018	Furlan <i>et al.</i> 2010	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
87	Graham <i>et al.</i> 2006	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
46	Graham <i>et al.</i> 2008	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
20024	Graham <i>et al.</i> 2008	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
69	Gross <i>et al.</i> 2007	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
5	Gross <i>et al.</i> 2010	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
20041	Gross <i>et al.</i> 2012	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
36	Haines <i>et al.</i> 2009	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
83	Haraldsson <i>et al.</i> 2006	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
53	Hurwitz <i>et al.</i> 2008	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	NA	N	N
193	Itoh & Kitakoji 2007	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	NA	N	N
166	Kay <i>et al.</i> 2009	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
12	Kroeling <i>et al.</i> 2009.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
20048	Kroeling <i>et al.</i> 2013	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	NA	N	N
1445	Las Penas <i>et al.</i> 2005	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	NA	N	N
7575	Leaver <i>et al.</i> 2010	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
149	Lee <i>et al.</i> 2010	Y	Y	Y	N	N	CA	Y	Y	NA	N	N
145	Lin <i>et al.</i> 2009	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	CA	N	NA	N	N	N
303278	Lin <i>et al.</i> 2012	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	NA	N	N
6020	Miller <i>et al.</i> 2010	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
3333	Peake & Harte, 2005	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	NA	N	N
495	Peloso <i>et al.</i> 2007	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1432	Reid & Rivett 2005	Y	CA	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	NA	N	N
226	Rickards 2006	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	NA	N	N
241	Teasell <i>et al.</i> 2010	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	NA	N	N
11690	Teasell <i>et al.</i> 2010	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	NA	N	N
25360	Trinh <i>et al.</i> 2006	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
213	Trinh <i>et al.</i> 2007	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
170	Tsakitzidis <i>et al.</i> 2009	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	NA	N	N
185	Verhagen <i>et al.</i> 2007	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
75	Vernon & Humphreys 2007	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	NA	N	N
413	Vernon & Schneider 2009	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	NA	N	N
1736	Vernon <i>et al.</i> 2005	Y	CA	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	NA	N	N

(Table 2) contd.....

Ref#	Author	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
511	Vernon <i>et al.</i> 2006	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	NA	N	N
71	Vernon <i>et al.</i> 2007	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	NA	N	N
473	Wang <i>et al.</i> 2008	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
99	Wang <i>et al.</i> 2009	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	NA	NA	N	N
57	Williams <i>et al.</i> 2007	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N

Key: Y-Yes; N-No; NA-not applicable; CA-can't assess AMSTAR Questions:

1. Was an 'a priori' design provided? The research question and inclusion criteria should be established before the conduct of the review.
2. Was there duplicate study selection and data extraction? There should be at least two independent data extractors and a consensus procedure for disagreements should be in place.
3. Was a comprehensive literature search performed? At least two electronic sources should be searched. The report must include years and databases used (e.g. Central, EMBASE, and MEDLINE). Key words and/or MESH terms must be stated and where feasible.
4. Was the status of publication (i.e. grey literature) used as an inclusion criterion? The authors should state that they searched for reports regardless of their publication type. The authors should state whether or not they excluded any reports.
5. Was a list of studies (included and excluded) provided? A list of included and excluded studies should be provided.
6. Were the characteristics of the included studies provided? In an aggregated form such as a table, data from the original studies should be provided on the participants, interventions and outcomes. The ranges of characteristics in all the studies analyzed e.g. age, race, sex relevant socioeconomic data, disease status, duration, severity, or other diseases should be reported.
7. Was the scientific quality of the included studies assessed and documented? 'A priori' methods of assessment should be provided (e.g., for effectiveness studies if the author(s) chose to include only randomized, double-blind, placebo controlled studies or allocation concealment as inclusion criteria); for other types of studies alternative items will be relevant.
8. Was the scientific quality of the included studies used appropriately in formulating conclusions? The results of the methodological rigor and scientific quality should be considered in the analysis and the conclusions of the review, and explicitly stated in formulating recommendations.
9. Were the methods used to combine the findings of studies appropriate? For the pooled results, a test should be done to ensure the studies were combinable, to assess their homogeneity (i.e. Chi-squared test for homogeneity, 2). If heterogeneity exists a random effects model should be used and/or the clinical appropriateness of combining should be taken into consideration (i.e. is it sensible to combine?)
10. Was the likelihood of publication bias assessed? An assessment of publication bias should include a combination of graphical aids (e.g., funnel plot, other available tests) and/or statistical tests (e.g., Egger regression test).
11. Was the conflict of interest stated? Potential sources of support should be clearly acknowledged in both the systematic review and the included studies.

EVIDENCE OF BENEFIT

Strong Evidence

There was no strong evidence to support or discount the use of any of the modalities in this overview.

Moderate Evidence

Acupuncture

We found acupuncture to be more beneficial relative to sham acupuncture (4 RCTs, 150 participants) [61-64] or sham laser or TENS (4 RCTs, 348 participants [65-68]) and a wait list or no treatment (1 RCT, 30 participants) [69] for pain reduction in the short term in patients with chronic mechanical neck disorder.

Intermittent Traction

Intermittent traction when compared to no treatment or placebo (2 RCTs, 173 participants) [70, 71] for chronic mechanical neck disorder, neck disorder with radiculopathy or degenerative changes showed reduced pain in the short term.

LASER

GaALAs 830nm or 904nm) was shown to be better than placebo (5 RCTs, 286 participants) [72-76] for chronic neck pain, in reducing pain and improving function, global perceived effect and quality of life immediately post treatment and at intermediate (approximately six months) follow-up.

Low or Very Low Evidence

Acupuncture

Acupuncture was shown to be better than no treatment (1 RCT, 40 participants) [77] for chronic myofascial neck pain in the short term.

We found acupuncture to be more beneficial for chronic neck pain than massage (1 RCT, 177 participants) [65] immediate post treatment and in the short term and better than traction (2 RCTs, 589 participants) [78, 79] for global perceived effect immediately following treatment.

We found acupuncture to be more beneficial than multimodal physical therapy (details not reported) (1 RCT, number of participants not reported) [80] for radicular pain in the short term. We found acupuncture to be more beneficial than the injection of lidocaine (2 RCT, number of participants not reported) [81, 82] for non-specific neck pain in the short term.

Ultrasound

Continuous ultrasound was better than a control immediately post treatment and in the short term (2 RCTs, 150 participants) [83, 84] for myofascial pain. High-powered pain threshold with the probe placed over the trigger point and held motionless was more beneficial than conventional ultrasound (1 RCT, 60 participants) [84] for myofascial pain immediately post treatment.

LASER

HeNe-632.8nm with exercise (1 RCT, 60 participants) [85] was shown to be better than placebo for chronic myofascial pain immediately post treatment but not at intermediate follow-up of six months. GaAlAs-830nm or 904nm (4 RCTs, 196 participants) [72, 74, 75] was better than placebo for subacute/chronic neck pain with associated osteoarthritis. 905nm-red (1 RCT, 60 participants) [86] was shown to be better than placebo for improving disability in acute neck pain with radiculopathy immediately following treatment. GaAs-904nm was better than placebo (1 RCT, 60 participants) [87] for reducing myofascial neck pain, improving function and quality of life immediately post treatment and in the short term.

Table 3. Summary of Findings by GRADE (Quality of Evidence)

Rx	Treatment Details, Comparison & DISORDER TYPE	Primary Authors (REVIEW Reference)	Quality of Evidence (GRADE*)		
			Strong	Moderate	Low
EVIDENCE of BENEFIT					
Electro	TENS vs placebo for WAD CHRONIC MYOFASCIAL Dosage range: 14-20 minutes, 1 or 8-10 sessions over 2-5 weeks	b) Hsueh 1997 [38] b) Smania 2005 [88] a) Flynn 1987 (GROSS 2007 [16], KROELING 2009 [19], 2013 [126], RICKARDS 2006 [17])			IP/ST pain, function and disability
Electro	TENS + another treatment vs that same treatment: a) infrared, b) hotpack/exercise, c) collar/exercise/analgesic for a) CHRONIC b) MYOFASCIAL c) ACUTE NECK PAIN Dosage range: 15-30 minutes, 1 or 12-19 sessions over 6 weeks	a) Chiu 2005 [108] b) Hou 2002 [101] c) Nordemar 1981 [109] (KROELING 2009 [19], 2013 [126])			b) IP pain c) ST pain a) IT pain
Electro	EMS vs placebo for CHRONIC MYOFASCIAL NECK PAIN Dosage: One 20 minute session	Hsueh 1997 [38] (KROELING 2009 [19], 2013 [126])			IP pain
Electro	Ultra-reiz vs standard physiotherapy (ice, home exercise, advice) for ACUTE WAD Dosage: 15 minutes, 5 sessions over 1 week	Henriks 1996 [90] (KROELING 2009 [19], 2013 [126], VERHAGEN 2007 [13])			ST pain (very low)
Electro	Pulsed Electromagnetic Field vs placebo (all studies) or standard treatment [127] for CHRONIC OA WAD CHRONIC UNSPECIFIED NECK PAIN Dosage range: 30 minutes, 18 sessions over 4-6 weeks, full body mat [128], 2x/day for 3 weeks, technique not reported [129], 16 minutes local magnet, 8 minutes full body mat 2x/day for 2 weeks [127] c) 3x in 3 weeks, collar [130]	Trock 1994 [129] Sutbeyaz 2006 [128] Thuile 2002 [127] Foley-Nolan 1990 [131] (CONLIN 2005 [132], KROELING 2009 [19], 2013 [126], VERHAGEN 2007 [13])			IP pain, GPE, disability ST pain IP pain IP pain
Electro	Repetitive Magnetic Stimulation vs placebo for CHRONIC MYOFASCIAL PAIN Dosage: 20 minutes, 10 sessions over 2 weeks	Smania 2003 [133] (GROSS 2007 [16], KROELING 2009 [19], 2013 [126], RICKARDS 2006 [17])			IP/ST pain
LASER	GaAlAs-830nm or 904nm vs placebo for CHRONIC MND/DC (OA) Dosage range: 0.15 to 200 seconds/point, 10-14 sessions, 2-7 weeks GaAs-904nm vs placebo for CHRONIC MYOFASCIAL PAIN Dosage: 180 seconds/point, 10 sessions over 2 weeks	Ceccherelli 1998 [113] Özdemir 2001 [74] Taverna 1990 [76] Soriano 1996 [75] Chow 2006 [73] Gur 2004 [87] GROSS 2007 [16] and 2012 [134], CHOW 2005 [135], 2009 [136], LEAVER 2010 [137], RICKARDS 2006 [17])		IP/IT pain IP/IT pain IP function IP/IT pain IP/IT pain IP pain, function, QoL, GPE	IP, ST pain, function, QoL
LASER	HeNe-632.8nm vs placebo for MYOFASCIAL PAIN Dosage: irradiation time not reported, 3 sessions/week for 4 weeks	Ibuldu 2004 [85] GROSS 2007 [16] and 2012 [134], CHOW 2009 [136], RICKARDS 2006 [17])			IP pain, physical activity
LASER	905nm (red) vs placebo for ACUTE NECK PAIN WITH RADICULOPATHY Dosage: 120 seconds/point, 5 sessions/week for 3 weeks	Konstantinovic 2010 [86] (GROSS 2012 [134])			IP pain, function, QoL

(Table 3) contd.....

Rx	Treatment Details, Comparison & DISORDER TYPE	Primary Authors (REVIEW Reference)	Quality of Evidence (GRADE*)		
			Strong	Moderate	Low
EVIDENCE of BENEFIT					
Traction	Intermittent Traction vs a) no treatment b) placebo for CHRONIC MND, NDR, DC Dosage: a) not reported b) 10 seconds on/off, 15 minutes, 2x/week for 6 weeks	a) Goldie 1970(62) b) Zylbergold 1985 [71] (GRAHAM 2006 [21] and 2008 [138], GROSS 2007 [16], KAY 2009 [139])		a) ST GPE b) ST pain	
Ultrasound	Continuous Ultrasound vs active control (stretching) for MYOFASCIAL NECK PAIN Dosage: a) 1-5 sessions over 4 weeks b) 10 sessions over 2 weeks	a) Maljesi 2004(76) b) Esenyel 2000 [83] (GRAHAM 2008 [140], GROSS 2007 [16], PELOSO 2007 [141], RICKARDS 2006 [17])			IP/ST pain IP pain
Acupuncture	Acupuncture vs sham acupuncture a) Japan Style for SUBACUTE/CHRONIC MND & WAD b) Electro-acupuncture for CHRONIC MND & DC c) TCM approach CHRONIC NECK PAIN d) Trigger point approach for CHRONIC NECK PAIN Dosage range: 10-30 minutes, 3 to 14 sessions over 3-12 weeks	a) Birch 1998 [61] b) White 2000 [64] c) Zhu 2002 [63] d) Nabeta 2002 [142] (FU 2009 [143], GROSS 2007 [16], TRINH 2006 [144] and 2007 [27])		ST pain	
Acupuncture	Acupuncture vs sham (LASER, TENS) for CHRONIC NECK PAIN TCM approach, dry needles Standard points TCM approach Western approach Dosage range: 20-30 minutes, 1 to 8 sessions over 3-4 weeks	Irnich 2002 [66] Petrie 1983 [67] Irnich 2001 [65] White 2004 [145] (FU 2009 [143], TRINH 2006 [144] and 2007 [27], GROSS 2007 [16], HARALDSSON 2006 [146])		ST pain	
Acupuncture	Acupuncture vs a) wait list b) no treatment for CHRONIC NECK PAIN a) TCM approach b) Superficial dry needling on pressure points Dosage: approximately 10 sessions over 3-4 weeks, timing of each session not reported [69] No dosage reported [77]	a) Coan 1982 [69] b) Edwards 2003 [77] (GROSS 2007 [16], FU 2009 [143], FURLAN 2012 [147], TRINH 2006 [144] and 2007 [27])		a) ST pain	b) ST pain
Acupuncture	Acupuncture vs comparison treatment a) massage b) and c) traction for CHRONIC NECK PAIN a) and b) TCM approach c) electro-acupuncture Dosage: 30 minutes, 5 sessions over 3 weeks Dosage: 1 session every other day, 7 in total, timing not reported [79], 30-40 minutes, 3 sessions/week for 6 weeks [78]	Irnich 2001 [65] (FU 2009 [143], FURLAN 2012 [147], TRINH 2006 [144] and 2007 [27], HARALDSSON 2006 [145]) b) Guangyue 2001 [79] c) Loy 1983 [78] (GRAHAM 2006 [21], TRINH 2006 [144] and 2007 [27])			a) IP, ST pain b) and c) IP, GPE
Acupuncture	Acupuncture vs comparison treatment (physical therapy for RADICULOPATHY -Traditional Chinese Medicine approach Dosage: not reported	Zhou 2006 [148] (FU 2009 [143])			ST pain
Acupuncture	Acupuncture vs lidocaine injection for NECK PAIN -Traditional Chinese Medicine approach Dosage: not reported	Fu 2005 [81] Wang 2007 [82] (FURLAN 2012 [147])			ST pain

(Table 3) contd.....

Rx	Treatment Details, Comparison & DISORDER TYPE	Primary Authors (REVIEW Reference)	Quality of Evidence (GRADE*)		
			Strong	Moderate	Low
EVIDENCE of NO BENEFIT (vs control) or No DIFFERENCE (vs another treatment)					
Ultrasound	Pulsed Ultrasound vs placebo for a) CHRONIC MYOFASCIAL PAIN b) ACUTE WAD Dosage range: 8 sessions over 2 to 4 weeks	a) Gam 1998 [91] b) Flynn 1987 [89] (GRAHAM 2008 [140, 146], GROSS 2007 [16], KROELING 2009 [19] and 2013 [126], RICKARDS 2006 [17], VERNON 2007 [149])		a) IP pain, function, GPE	b) IP pain
Ultrasound	Pulsed Ultrasound vs active treatment a) ultra-reiz b) mobilization for a) ACUTE WAD b) SUB-ACUTE/CHRONIC MND Dosage: a) 8 sessions over 4 weeks b) 1 session	a) Flynn 1987 [89] b) Coppieters 2003 [92] (GRAHAM 2008 [140], GROSS 2010 [150], KROELING 2009 [19] and 2013 [126])		b) IP pain	a) IP pain
Ultrasound	Continuous Ultrasound vs placebo or active treatment (electrotherapy) for NON-SPECIFIED MYOFASCIAL PAIN Dosage: not reported	Lee 1997 [100] (RICKARDS 2006 [17])			IP pain
Thermal Agents	Hot pack vs active control (mobilization, manipulation, EMS) for CHRONIC MND Dosage: not reported for hot pack, treatment for 6 weeks	Hurwitz 2002(84) (heat, mob vs mob) (heat, manip vs manip) (heat, mob, EMS vs mob, EMS) (heat, manip, EMS vs manip, EMS) (GRAHAM 2008 [151], GROSS 2010 [150], KROELING 2009 [19] and 2013 [126], VERNON 2007 [149])		IT pain IT function IT patient satisfaction	
Thermal Agents	Infrared light vs sham TENS for SUBACUTE/CHRONIC MND/DC Dosage: not reported	Lewith 1981 [94] (GRAHAM 2008 [151] GROSS 2007 [16])		ST pain	
Thermal Agents	Spray & stretch vs a) active control b) placebo c) active treatment comparison (heat, education, exercise) for chronic MYOFASCIAL NECK PAIN Dosage: not reported	a) and b) Snow 1992 [102] c) Hou 2002 [101] (GRAHAM 2008 [151], GROSS 2007 [152], HARALDSSON 2006 [146])			IP pain
Electro	Modulated Galvanic Current (Diadynamic Current) vs placebo for CHRONIC NDR/NDH Dosage: 4 minutes each of 3 trigger points for 5 days	Philipson 1983 [106] (GROSS 2007 [16], KROELING 2009 [19] and 2013 [126])			IP pain IP GPE
Electro	Iantophoresis vs a) placebo; b) Interferential Current c) multimodal for ACUTE WAD Dosage: not reported	Fialka 1989 [107] (KROELING 2009 [19] and 2013 [126], VERHAGEN 2007 [13])			IP pain
Electro	TENS vs a, b) manual therapy, c) ultrasound for ACUTE NONSPECIFIC NECK PAIN or SUBACUTE/CHRONIC MND Dosage range: 14-30 minutes, 8 to 10 sessions over 2 to 4 weeks TENS vs another form of TENS-FREMS (frequency modulated neural stimulation) for MYOFASCIAL NECK PAIN Dosage: 20 minutes, 10 sessions, 5 days/week but over 7 weeks	a) Nordemar 1981 [109] b) Escortell-Mayor 2011 [110] c) Flynn 1987 [89] Farina 2004 [111] (KROELING 2009 [19] and 2013 [126], RICKARDS 2006 [17])			a) ST pain b) IT pain c) IP pain ST pain, disability (very low)

(Table 3) contd.....

Rx	Treatment Details, Comparison & DISORDER TYPE	Primary Authors (REVIEW Reference)	Quality of Evidence (GRADE*)		
			Strong	Moderate	Low
EVIDENCE of NO BENEFIT (vs control) or No DIFFERENCE (vs another treatment)					
Electro	Magnetic Necklace (Static Magnet) vs placebo for chronic MND Dosage: 24 hours daily for 3 weeks	Hong 1982 [153] (GROSS 2007 [16], KROELING 2009 [19] and 2013 [126])			IP pain
Electro	EMS vs EMS + other treatment (mobilization or manipulation, heat) for SUBACUTE/ CHRONIC MND, NDR, NDH Dosage: unclear EMS for CHRONIC MYOFASCIAL PAIN vs TENS Dosage: 1 session for 20 minutes	Hurwitz 2002 [93] (EMS, manip vs manip) (EMS, mob vs mob) (EMS, heat, manip vs heat, manip) (EMS, heat, mob vs heat, mob) Hseuh 1997 [38] (GRAHAM 2008 [151], GROSS 2007 [16] and 2010 [150, 146], KROELING 2009 [19], 2013 [126], RICKARDS 2006 [17])			IT pain, function ST patient satisfaction IP pain
Electro	Pulsed Electromagnetic Field vs placebo for CHRONIC NECK PAIN Dosage: 8 hours daily for 12 weeks	Foley-Nolan 1992 [130] (KROELING 2009 [19] and 2013 [126], VERHAGEN 2007 [13])			IP pain
Electro	TENS vs manipulation for CHRONIC CERVICOGENIC HEADACHE WITH DEGENERATIVE CHANGE Dosage: 20 minutes every other day for 10 sessions vs exercise, infrared for CHRONIC NON-SPECIFIC NECK PAIN Dosage: 30 minutes, 2 sessions over 6 weeks	Chen 2007 [154] (GROSS 2010 [150]) Chiu 2005 [108] (KROELING 2009 [19] and 2013 [126])			ST pain (very low) IT pain IT function (very low)
LASER	GaAs-830nm vs placebo for SUBACUTE/CHRONIC MND (MYOFASCIAL) Dosage: 180 seconds/point 3 sessions/week for 2 weeks for CHRONIC MND (myofascial) Dosage range: 30-60 seconds/point, 6 to 14 sessions over 2 to 7 weeks	Thorsen 1991 [112] Chow 2004 Thorsen 1992 [114] Seidel 2002 [105] (CHOW 2009 [134], GROSS 2007 [16] and 2012 [134], LEAVER 2010 [137])		ST pain ST pain ST pain	IP pain, QoL, GPE
LASER	HeNe-632.8nm vs placebo for CHRONIC MND (myalgia) Dosage: 15 seconds/point 2 sets of 5 daily consecutive sessions with 6 week break between for MYOFASCIAL PAIN Dosage: timing for each point not reported, 3 sessions over 4 weeks for ACUTE WAD Dosage: only reports treatment for 3 weeks	Waylonis 1988 [155] Ilbuldu 2004 [85] (CHOW 2009 [136], GROSS 2007 [16] and 2012 [134]) Aigner 2006 [156] (CHOW 2009 [136], VERHAGEN 2007 [13])			IP pain IT pain, physical function IP/IT pain
Traction	Continuous Traction vs placebo for ACUTE TO CHRONIC MND, NDR, DC Dosage range: 15-30 minutes, 12 sessions over 4 to 6 weeks	Brewerton 1966(63) Klauer Moffett 2006 [96] Zylbergold 1985 [71] (GRAHAM 2006 [21] and 2008 [138])		ST pain ST function	

(Table 3) contd.....

Rx	Treatment Details, Comparison & DISORDER TYPE	Primary Authors (REVIEW Reference)	Quality of Evidence (GRADE*)		
			Strong	Moderate	Low
EVIDENCE of NO BENEFIT (vs control) or No DIFFERENCE (vs another treatment)					
Acupuncture	Acupuncture vs comparison treatment (physical therapy) for CHRONIC NECK PAIN - local trigger points Dosage: 15 minutes, 6 sessions over 1 week	David 1998 [157] (GROSS 2010 [149], TRINH 2006 [144] and 2007 [27])			ST pain (very low)
Acupuncture	Electro-acupuncture vs a) oral tenoxicam (NSAID) with ranitidine b) manipulation for CHRONIC MND/DC Dosage: timing not reported, 6 sessions over 3-4 weeks	Giles 1999 [97] (GROSS 2010 [150], PELOSO 2007 [153])			IP pain IP function
Acupuncture	Acupuncture vs manipulation for CHRONIC NECK PAIN Dosage: 20 minutes/session, 2x/week for 9 weeks or less if subject became asymptomatic	Muller 2005 [99] (GROSS 2010 [150])			LT pain LT function
Acupuncture	Acupuncture vs oral diazepam for CHRONIC MND/OA Dosage: one 40 minute session	Thomas 1991 [98] (PELOSO 2007 [141])			IP pain

Key: **GRADE***: study design, within study risk of bias, consistency of results, directness (generalizability), precision (sufficient data), reporting bias (publication, language, funding, other); WAD – whiplash associated disorder; MND – mechanical neck disorder; DC – degenerative change; OA – osteoarthritis; NDR – neck disorder with radiculopathy; NDH – neck disorder with headache; TENS – Transcutaneous Electrical Nerve Stimulation; EMS – electrical muscle stimulation; TCM – Traditional Chinese Medicine; NDI – neck disability index; QoL – quality of life; GPE – global perceived effect; IP – immediate post treatment; ST - short term closest to 3 months, IT – intermediate term closest to 6 months, LT – long term closest to 1 year; vs – versus; nm - nanometer

Electrotherapy

TENS

TENS (3 RCTs, 88 participants) [38, 88, 89] was more beneficial for pain reduction when compared to placebo for myofascial pain or WAD of unspecified duration immediately following treatment. Ultra-Reiz, a form of TENS (1 RCT, 16 participants) [90] was more beneficial for reducing acute WAD pain when compared to standard physiotherapy including ice, home exercise and advice in the short term. TENS was beneficial for reducing chronic myofascial neck pain (1 RCT, 60 participants) [38] when compared to electric muscle stimulation immediately post treatment.

EVIDENCE OF NO BENEFIT (VS CONTROL) OR NO DIFFERENCE (VS ANOTHER TREATMENT)

Moderate Evidence

Ultrasound

Pulsed ultrasound was no better than placebo (2 RCT, 79 participants) [89, 91] at changing function or global perceived effect immediately post treatment in patients with either acute WAD or chronic myofascial neck pain. Also, ultrasound was inferior to mobilization (1 RCT, 20

participants) [92] for subacute/chronic neck pain immediately post treatment.

Thermal Agents

There was no difference between hot packs (1 RCT, 269 participants) [93] and an active control (mobilization, manipulation or EMS) at improving pain, function and patient satisfaction in the intermediate term for patients with chronic mechanical neck disorder. There was no difference when infrared light was compared to sham TENS (1 RCT, 26 participants) [94] for subacute/chronic neck pain in the short term.

Continuous Traction

There was no difference when continuous traction was compared to placebo (3 RCTs, 606 participants) [71, 95, 96] for improving pain or function in patients with acute to chronic neck pain in the short term.

Low or Very Low Evidence

Acupuncture

There was no difference found when electro (1 RCT, 62 participants) [97] or non-stimulated acupuncture (1 RCT, 132 participants) [98] for chronic mechanical neck disorder

Table 4. Therapies with Conflicting Evidence

Treatments with Conflicting Evidence	Author
LASER-904nm, 830nm, 780nm vs control for CHRONIC MYOFASCIAL PAIN	Altan 2005, Dundar 2007, Hakguder 2003 [158-160] (GROSS 2007 [16], 2012 [134] and CHOW 2005 [135], CHOW 2009 [136], LEAVER 2010 [137])

Table 5. Evidence-Based Recommendations

GRADE Symbol	GRADE ^a and Recommendation	Clinical Importance • Magnitude of Effect • Duration of Effect	Reported Adverse Effect or Side Effects
◆	Strong Evidence of Benefit: (Strongly recommend use) No recommendation. Evidence of NO Benefit: (Strongly recommend not to use) No recommendation	not applicable not applicable	not applicable not applicable
●● ●● ●●● ○ ○○○ ○○	Moderate Evidence of Benefit: (Suggested use) 1. Acupuncture over sham acupuncture (4 RCTs, 150 participants) or sham laser or TENS (4 RCTs, 348 participants) and a wait list/no treatment (1 RCT, 30 participants) for chronic neck pain in the short term. 2. Intermittent traction when compared to no treatment or placebo (2 RCTs, 173 participants) for chronic MND, NDR, DC showed pain reduction in the short term. 3. LASER-830nm better than placebo (5 RCTs, 286 participants) for chronic neck pain, in reducing pain and improving function, global perceived effect and quality of life immediate post treatment and at intermediate follow-up. Evidence of NO Benefit: (Suggested not to use) PULSED ULTRASOUND 1. a) no better than placebo (2 RCT, 79 participants) for acute WAD immediate post treatment b) or chronic myofascial neck pain/function and GPE immediate post treatment. c) is not better than mobilization (1 RCT, 20 participants) for subacute/chronic neck pain immediate post treatment. 2. a) no difference when hot packs (1 RCT, 269 participants) were compared to an active control (mobilization, manipulation or EMS) for chronic neck pain, function and patient satisfaction in the intermediate term. b) no difference when infrared light was compared to sham TENS (1 RCT, 26 participants) for subacute/chronic neck pain in the short term. CONTINUOUS TRACTION 3. No difference when compared to placebo (3 RCTs, 606 participants, Brewerton 1966, Klaber Moffett and Zylbergoldfor acute to chronic neck pain and function in the short term.	<i>Best to Lowest Estimates depicted from 9 RCTs</i> SMD -2.52 (95% CI Random -3.49 to -1.54) vs sham acupuncture SMD -0.25(95% CI Random -0.62 to 0.13) vs inactive treatment NNT: 3 to 13 SMD: -0.78 [95% CI Random: -1.36 to -0.21] NNT: not reported PAIN WMD: 95% CI 22·07 (17·42 to 26·72) MA DISABILITY SMD: 95% CI 1·38 (0·39 to 2·37) MA NNT: 2 to 4 a) PAIN SMD: 0.74(95%CI: -0.35 to 1.84) b) PAIN WITH FUNCTION SMD: -0.07 (95%CI: -0.72 to 0.59) b) GPE RR: 0.76 (95%CI: 0.30 to 1.93) PAIN c) SMD: 0.78(95%CI: -0.13 to 1.70) PAIN SMD(heat + manip v manip): -0.36 (95%CI: -0.83 to 0.12) SMD(heat + mob v mob): -0.06 (95%CI: -0.53 to 0.41) SMD(heat + EMS + manip v EMS + manip): -0.48 (95%CI: -0.98 to 0.02) PAIN (7 point likert scale) not significant (p=0.07) PAIN RR: 1.00 (95% CI 0.85, 1.18) SMD: -0.16 (95% CI random -0.59, 0.27) SMD: -0.22 (95% CI random: -0.78, 0.34)	minor, transient, reversible such as slight pain, nausea or low blood pressure not reported tiredness, nausea, headache, and increased pain, but were mild similar in both groups not reported minor discomfort in manipulation group not reported not reported headaches

GRADE^a: study design, within study risk of bias, consistency of results, directness (generalizability), precision (sufficient data), reporting bias (publication, language, funding, other); open symbol= no benefit; closed symbol = beneficial; duration of effect noted by number of symbols: one = IP, two = ST, three = IT, 4 = LT; diamond (◆) = high GRADE; dot (●) = moderate GRADE.

Clinically Important is determined by considering the following factors: minimal detectable change, minimal clinically important difference (≥ 15%), large magnitude of effect (weighted mean difference, number needed to treat, absolute benefit, treatment advantage), high dose response gradient, duration of the effect (IP – immediate post treatment, ST - short term for about 3 months, IT – intermediate term for about 6 months, LT – long term for about 1 year).

Key: WAD – whiplash associated disorder; MND – mechanical neck disorder; SMDp – Standard Mean Difference pooled; WMDp – weighted mean difference pooled; RR – relative risk; NNT – number needed to treat; 95%CI – 95% confidence interval, GPE – global perceived effect.

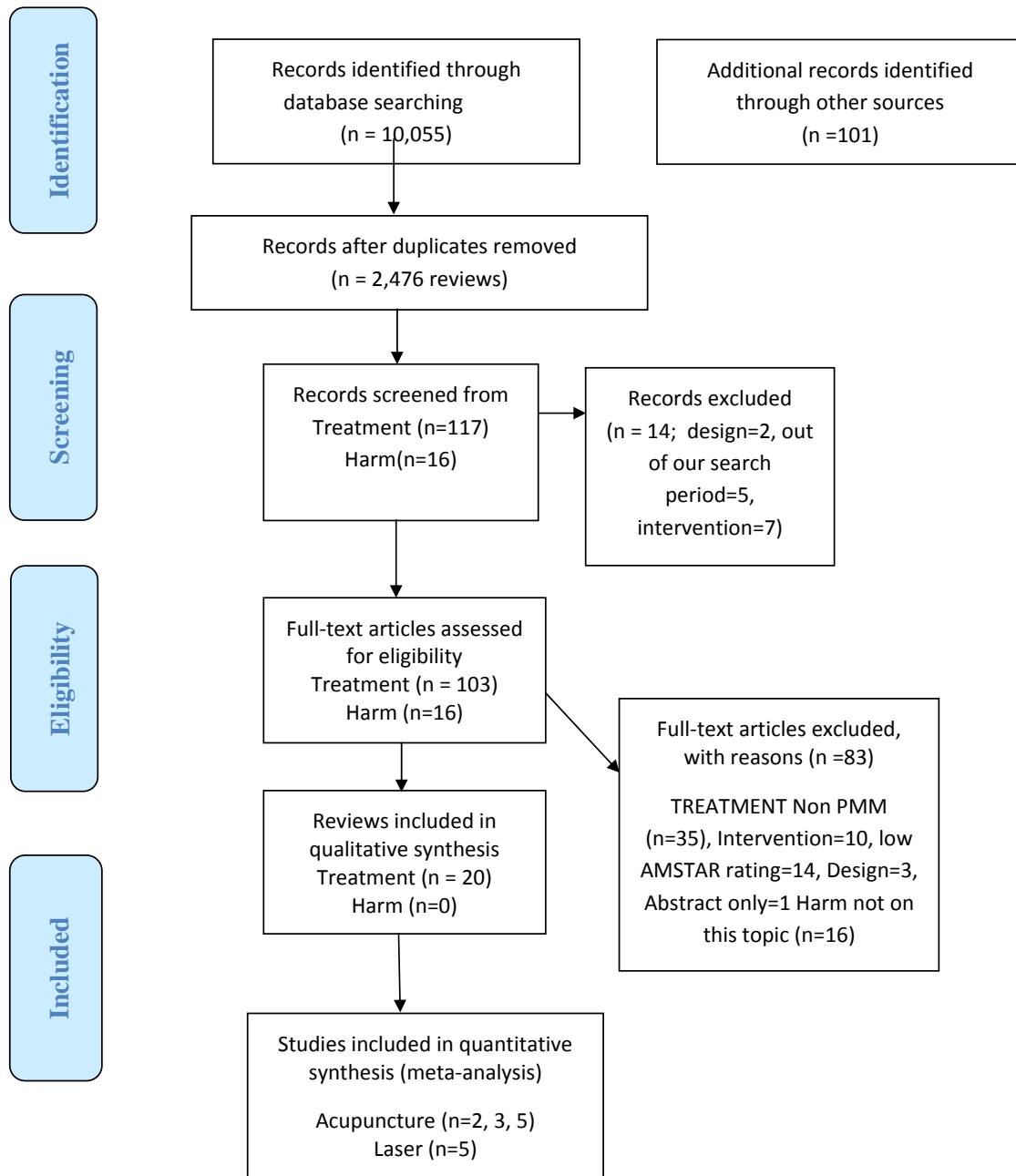


Fig. (1). PRISMA diagram showing the flow of reviews for Physical Medicine Methods (PMM).

with degenerative changes was compared to manipulation or medication-tenoxicam (NSAID) with ranitidine or diazepam respectively for improving pain or function immediately following treatment. Additionally, no difference was found between acupuncture and manipulation for chronic neck pain (1 RCT, 69 participants) [99] at long term follow-up.

Ultrasound

Pulsed ultrasound was inferior to ultra-reiz (1 RCT, 21 participants) [89] for acute WAD immediately post treatment. Continuous ultrasound was not beneficial when compared to placebo and inferior to an active treatment (electrotherapy, type not specified) (1 RCT, 26 participants)

[100] for reducing myofascial neck pain immediately post treatment.

Thermal Agents

No difference was found when spray/stretch was compared to an active control, placebo or active treatment (heat, education, exercise) (2 RCTs, 72 participants) [101, 102] for reducing chronic myofascial neck pain immediately post treatment.

LASER

For Helium Neon 632.8nm (1 RCT, 55 participants) [103] there was no benefit for pain relief when compared to placebo immediately following treatment for chronic

myofascial pain syndrome. For pain reduction, GaAs 830nm was inferior to manipulation (1 RCT, 38 participants) [104] for cervicogenic headache or acupuncture (1 RCT, 12 participants) [105] for chronic tendomyositis both in the short term.

Electrotherapy

Modulated Galvanic Current

There was no benefit for improving chronic neck pain and global perceived effect (1 RCT, 40 participants) [106] compared to placebo immediately post treatment.

Iontophoresis

There was no benefit when iontophoresis was compared to no treatment, interferential current and was inferior to a multimodal approach of traction, exercise and massage (1 RCT-3 arms) [107] for improving pain in patients with acute WAD with cervicogenic headache immediate post treatment.

TENS

There was no benefit when TENS was compared to placebo (1 RCTs, 53 participants) [88] for reducing pain in patients with chronic mechanical neck disorder immediately post treatment.

There was no benefit adding TENS to other treatments (infrared, hotpack/exercise, collar/exercise/analgesic, and standard physiotherapy of ice/home exercise/advice) [90, 101, 108, 109] for various disorder types and various follow-up periods in very small trials. There was no difference when TENS was compared to manual therapy (2 RCTs, 107 participants) [109, 110] or ultrasound (1 RCT, 14 participants) [89] for reducing subacute/chronic neck pain immediately post treatment. Also, when different parameters of TENS were compared to each other the results were similar for pain at short term follow-up (1 RCT, 40 participants) [111].

CONFLICTING EVIDENCE

Laser

830nm or 904nm for myofascial pain had varied evidence (5 RCTs, Ceccherelli 1989, Gur 2004, Seidel 2002, Thorsen 1991, Thorsen 1992) [87, 105, 112-114] with meta-regression (2 RCTs, 81 participants, Ceccherelli 1989 and Gur 2004) [87, 113] suggesting drive technology (super-pulse) may be most successful in treating this subgroup albeit an independent clinical trial is needed to demonstrate this. We have also recorded trials with conflicting/unclear evidence in Table 3.

ADVERSE EVENTS

We found minor, transient, and reversible side effects consisting of increased pain, headache, tiredness or nausea to be occasionally present when reported for physical modalities. Most trials did not report adverse events at all or if so, collection of data was not described adequately.

DISCUSSION

Although the evidence continues to improve with respect to the use or not of physical modalities as a treatment choice for management of neck pain, there is still a lack of strong evidence to base recommendations that address meaningful

outcomes in a standardized way. The core recommendations based on moderate evidence may be strengthened or refuted by results from larger trials with sound methodological quality. These recommendations supporting the use of acupuncture, laser and intermittent traction but not pulsed ultrasound, hot packs and continuous traction are summarized in Table 5.

Some modalities especially acupuncture and laser, utilize a broad spectrum of doses that may be beneficial while others appear to be of no benefit for pain management. Specific dosage trials are essential. Data on function/disability and quality of life is limited or completely absent. Many studies focus on pain as the primary outcome and to a lesser extent function typically using differing outcomes. Unless there is consistent use of the same pain and disability outcomes in these clinical trials it will be difficult to undertake meta-analyses and provide clinicians with a summary estimate of the expected benefit when considering these two outcomes. Further, since physical agents can be used for a variety of adjunctive benefits such as enhancing tissue extensibility to improve motion gains during mobilizations or exercise; or general healing effects then short term pain measures may not capture their benefit.

A number of reporting and design issues are consistent across neck clinical trials and have been detailed in Goldsmith *et al.* 2011 [115]. However, there are design options and clear criteria that can be used to improve the feasibility and quality of future clinical trials in this area of neck pain but also in rehabilitation generally. In particular, future research should ensure adherence to reporting standards of CONSORT [116, 117] and PRISMA guidelines, and should look beyond the basic two group design commonly used in clinical trials as well as consistent use of similar impairment and disability outcomes. Since rehabilitation often includes multiple interventions, it is recommended that researchers use factorial design methods to not only evaluate the effectiveness of independent treatments but also the impact on various combinations within the same trial. A core set of patient reported outcomes and key participation indicators (such as return to work) are needed and the community at large should consider setting initiatives, similar to the International Classification of Functioning (ICF) core measures [118]. Additionally, most studies in this overview assessed the outcome immediately following treatment up to six months. There is a need for more long-term follow-up.

There is general agreement between reviews. Some of the primary studies in one review may differ from another due to inclusion/exclusion criteria or search strategies.

Consistent reporting of side effects and how this information was collected is poor in the majority of trials. Accurate prospective collection of adverse event data is fundamental to these trials; there has been work done to define categories of severity and types of events considered adverse within the musculoskeletal area [119-121]. A move toward more active methods of capturing harms (rather than spontaneous reporting) would be necessary. Although our search did not retrieve any reviews of harms for physical modalities specific to neck pain, we can look to reviews pertaining to other musculoskeletal conditions or the general use of some physical modalities such as acupuncture. A

review on the safety of acupuncture was reported by Wheway *et al.* [122] after analyzing the National Reporting and Learning Database of the National Patient Safety Agency in the United Kingdom. The authors reported the following adverse events related to 325 patient incidents: retained needles (31%), dizziness (30%), loss of consciousness/unresponsive (19%), falls (4%), bruising or soreness at needle site (2%), Pneumothorax (1%) and other adverse reactions (12%). More than 95% of the incidents were categorized as low or no harm. Other reviews have reported more serious adverse events related to acupuncture [123] however these findings should be questioned due to the use of unclear and unsystematic review methods that may have produced biased results. As it is well known that acupuncture treatment can be similar in technique regardless of the condition treated, it is conceivable that the aforementioned adverse events could manifest in patients with neck pain.

In a systematic review of conservative treatments for lumbar disc herniation, traction was related to 16 adverse events ranging from increased pain, anxiety, and fainting to lower limb weakness [124]. As there are many differences in the application of traction to the neck and low back, these specific results may not be directly relevant. While these adverse events appear to be minor and transient, they are perhaps an indication of the susceptibility of the spine when forces are applied in less specific and less controlled ways i.e. external machines, than with the sensitivity afforded by manual techniques. A physical modality such as hot packs for example, lacks strong evidence of benefit but harm is minimal and may still be considered since they are cost effective, easy to apply in a self-management program and may provide an element of comfort to the patient. Even though supportive evidence is lacking, it is only one component of evidence-based practice to be considered in the development of an individual treatment plan but decision making also requires the therapist's clinical experience and the patient's wishes [125].

We had several strengths regarding our approach to summarizing this literature. We used a comprehensive, librarian-assisted search and multiple databases. Two independent reviewers determined article relevance, assessed the AMSTAR methodological and verified data extraction. Consensus was used both by the internal data abstraction team and an interdisciplinary external panel consensus to validate the GRADE of evidence and recommendations.

CONCLUSION

Final Evidence-Based Recommendations (Table 4)

For chronic mechanical neck disorders, the recommendation from moderate evidence suggests using acupuncture or intermittent traction for short term pain reduction. In addition, this evidence suggests using LASER 830nm and 904nm for pain reduction, improving function/quality of life and to maximize global perceived effect up to the intermediate term (approximately six months). For both acute WAD and subacute/chronic neck disorders (including myofascial pain), the evidence suggests there is no benefit using pulsed ultrasound for reducing pain, improving function or global perceived effect immediately

following treatment. Thermal agents (hot pack and infrared light) for chronic neck pain immediately following treatment or in the short term are also not suggested. Lastly, the evidence suggests there is no benefit in continuous traction for acute to chronic neck disorders for short term pain relief and improved function. Some electrotherapies (magnetic necklace, galvanic current) may not be beneficial for chronic neck pain. Dosage, design and long term follow-up continue to be the recommendations and essential elements when designing future trials.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors confirm that this article content has no conflict of interest.

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APPENDIX 1

Excluded Studies Categorized by Reason for Exclusion

Excluded for Laser

Design

Tsakitzidis G, Remmen R, Peremans L, Van Royen P, Duchesnes C, Paulus D, *et al.* Non-specific neck pain: diagnosis and treatment. Good Clinical Practice (GCP). Brussels: Belgian Health Care Knowledge Centre (KCE) 2009; Report No.: KCE Reports 119C.

Low AMSTAR rating

Brønfort G, Haas M, Evans R, Leininger B, Triano J. Effectiveness of manual therapies: The UK evidence report. *Chiropractic and Osteopathy* 2010; 18: 3.

Hurwitz EL, Carragee EJ, van der Velde G, Carroll LJ, Nordin M, Guzman J *et al.* Treatment of neck pain; noninvasive interventions: results of the Bone and Joint Decade 2000-2010 task force on neck pain and its associated disorders. *Spine* 2008; 33(4 Suppl): S123-S152.

Fernandez-de-Las PC, Alonso-Blanco C, Cuadrado ML, Pareja JA. Spinal Manipulative Therapy in the Management of Cervicogenic Headache. *Headache* 2005; 45: 1260-70.

Teasell RW, McClure JA, Walton D, Pretty J, Salter K, *et al.* A research synthesis of therapeutic interventions for whiplash-associated disorders (WAD): Part 2-Interventions for WAD. *Pain Res Manage* 2010; 15(5): 295-304.

Vernon H, Schneider M. Chiropractic management of myofascial trigger points and myofascial pain syndrome: A systematic review of the literature [review] *J Manipulative Physiol Ther* 2009; 32(1): 14-24.

Excluded for Acupuncture

Intervention

Conlin A, Bhogal S, Sequeira A, Teasell R. Treatment of whiplash-associated disorders-Part 1: Non-invasive interventions. *Pain Res Manage* 2005; 10(1): 21-32.

Haines T, Gross A, Burnie SJ, Goldsmith CH, Perry L. Patient education for neck pain with or without radiculopathy. [Review] [123 refs][Update of Cochrane Database Syst Rev 2008; (4): CD005106; PMID: 18843681]. Cochrane Database Syst Rev 2009; (1): CD005106.

Miller J, Gross A, D'Sylva J, Burnie SJ, *et al.* Manual therapy and exercise for neck pain: A systematic review *Man Ther* 2010; 15: 334-54.

Wang M-Y, Tsai P-S, Lee P-H, Chang W-Y, Yang C-M. Systematic review and meta-analysis of the efficacy of tuina for cervical spondylosis. *J Clin Nurs* 2008; 17: 2531-8.

Low AMSTAR Rating

Baxter GD, Bleakley C, McDonough S. Clinical effectiveness of laser acupuncture: A systematic review. *JAMS J Acupunct Meridian Stud* 2008; 1(2): 65-82.

Brønfort G, Haas M, Evans R, Leininger B, Triano J. Effectiveness of manual therapies: The UK evidence report. *Chiropr Osteopat* 2010; 18: 3.

Hurwitz EL, Carragee EJ, van der Velde G, *et al.* Treatment of neck pain; noninvasive interventions: results of the Bone and Joint Decade 2000-2010 Task Force on Neck Pain and Its Associated Disorders. *Spine* 2008; 33(4 Suppl): S123-S152.

Lee MS, Choi T-Y, Kim J-I, Choi S-M. Using Guasha to treat musculoskeletal pain: A systematic review of controlled clinical trials. *Chinese Med* 2010; 5: 5.

Lin H-L, Song H-M, Zhong W-H, Chen S-Q, Wang S-Z. Effects of different acupuncture and moxibustion treatments on cervical spondylotic radiculopathy: A systematic evaluation. [Chinese]. *J Clin Rehab Tissue Eng Res* 2009; 13(46): 9017-21.

Reid SA, Rivett DA. Manual therapy treatment of cervicogenic dizziness: A systematic review. *Manual Ther* 2005; 4-13.

Vernon H, Humphreys BK. Manual therapy for neck pain: an overview of randomized clinical trials and systematic reviews. [Review] [141 refs]. *Europa Medicophysica* 2007; 43(1): 91-118.

Vernon H, Schneider M. Chiropractic management of myofascial trigger points and myofascial pain syndrome: A systematic review of the literature [review] *J Manipulative Physiol Ther* 2009; 32(1): 14-24.

Design

Ernst E, Lee MS, Choi TY. Acupuncture: does it alleviate pain and are there serious risks? A review of reviews. *Pain* 2011; 152(4): 755-64.

Itoh K, Kitakoji H. Acupuncture for chronic pain in Japan: A review. *Evidence-based Complementary and Alternative Medicine* 2007; 4(4): 431-8. [neck studies included were non-RCTs]

Tsakitzidis G, Remmen R, Peremans L, Van Royen P, Duchesnes C, Paulus D, *et al.* Non-specific neck pain: diagnosis and treatment. Good Clinical Practice (GCP). Brussels: Belgian Health Care Knowledge Centre (KCE) 2009; Report No.: KCE Reports 119C.

Wang YW, Fu WB, Ou, AH, Fan L, Huang YF. A systematic review of randomized controlled clinical trials of abdominal acupuncture treatment of cervical spondylosis [Chinese] 2011; 36: 137-44. [abstract only]

Exclude for Thermal

Intervention (Multimodal, Thermal Agent Part of Cluster Treatment – Dosage and/or Contribution of Each Unclear)

Brønfort G, Nilsson N, Haas M, Evans RL, Goldsmith CH, Assendelft WJJ, Bouter LM. Non-invasive physical treatments for chronic/recurrent headache. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev* 2004; 3: CD001878.

Haraldsson BG, Gross AR, Myers CD, Ezzo JM, Morien A, Goldsmith C, *et al.* Massage for mechanical neck disorders. [Review] [114 refs]. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev* 2006; 3: CD004871.

Kay TM, Gross A, Goldsmith CH, Hoving JL, Bronfort G. Exercises for mechanical neck disorders. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev* 2009; (4).

Miller J, Gross A, D'Sylva J, Burnie SJ, *et al.* Manual therapy and exercise for neck pain: A systematic review *Man Ther* 2010; 15: 334-54.

Verhagen AP, Scholten-Peeters GGGM, van Wijngaarden S, de Bie R, Bierma-Zeinstra SMA. Conservative treatments for whiplash. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2007; 2: CD003338.

Vernon H, Humphreys K, Hagino C. Chronic mechanical neck pain in adults treated by manual therapy: a systematic review of change scores in randomized controlled trials. *J Manipulative Physiol Ther* 2007; 30: 215-27.

Comparison (Thermal Agent was Active Control or Co-Intervention)

Conlin A, Bhogal S, Sequeira A, Teasell R. Treatment of whiplash-associated disorders-Part 1: Non-invasive interventions. *Pain Res Manage* 2005; 10(1): 21-32.

Haines T, Gross A, Burnie SJ, Goldsmith CH, Perry L. Patient education for neck pain with or without radiculopathy. [Review] [123 refs][Update of Cochrane Database Syst Rev 2008; (4): CD005106; PMID: 18843681]. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev* 2009; (1): CD005106.

Trinh K, Graham N, Gross A, *et al.* Acupuncture for neck disorders. *Spine* 2007; 32(2): 236-43.

Design

Tsakitzidis G, Remmen R, Peremans L, *et al.* Non-specific neck pain: diagnosis and treatment. Good Clinical Practice (GCP). Brussels: Belgian Health Care Knowledge Centre (KCE); 2009. Report No.: KCE Reports 119C.

Whiffen P. Evidence-based pain management and palliative care in Issue 3 for 2006 of the Cochrane Library. *J Pain Palliat Care Pharmacother* 2007; 21(1): 53-6.

Low AMSTAR Rating

Hurwitz EL, Carragee EJ, van der Velde G, *et al.* Treatment of neck pain; noninvasive interventions: results of

the Bone and Joint Decade 2000-2010 Task Force on Neck Pain and Its Associated Disorders. *Spine* 2008; 33(4 Suppl): S123-S152.

Peake N, Harte A. The effectiveness of cervical traction. *Phys Ther Rev* 2005; 10: 217-29.

Teasell RW, McClure JA, Walton D, Pretty J, Salter K, et al. A research synthesis of therapeutic interventions for whiplash-associated disorders (WAD): Part 3-Interventions for WAD. *Pain Res Manage* 2010; 15(5): 305-12.

Vernon HT, Humphreys BK, Hagino CA. A systematic review of conservative treatments for acute neck pain not due to whiplash. *J Manipulative Physiol Ther* 2005; 28(6): 443-8.

Vernon H, Humphreys BK, Hagino C. The outcome of control groups in clinical trials of conservative treatments for chronic mechanical neck pain: A systematic review. *BMC Musculoskeletal Disorders* 2006; 7: 58.

Vernon H, Schneider M. Chiropractic management of myofascial trigger points and myofascial pain syndrome: A systematic review of the literature [review] *J Manipulative Physiol Ther* 2009; 32(1): 14-24.

Exclude for Traction

Intervention (Manual Traction)

Gross A, Miller J, D'Sylva J, Burnie SJ, *et al.* Manipulation or mobilisation for neck pain. [Review] [173 refs][Update of *Cochrane Database Syst Rev* 2004; (1): CD004249; PMID: 14974063]. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev* 2010; (1): CD004249.

Kay TM, Gross A, Goldsmith CH, Hoving JL, Bronfort G. Exercises for mechanical neck disorders. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev* 2009; (4).

Kroeling P, Gross A, Goldsmith CH, Burnie SJ, Haines T, Graham N, *et al.* Electrotherapy for neck pain. [Review] [73 refs][Update of *Cochrane Database Syst Rev* 2005; (2): CD004251; PMID: 15846703]. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev* 2009; (4): CD004251.

Kroeling P, Gross A, Goldsmith CH, *et al.* Electrotherapy for neck pain. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev* 2012.

Miller J, Gross A, D'Sylva J, Burnie SJ, *et al.* Manual therapy and exercise for neck pain: A systematic review. *Man Ther* 2010; 15: 334-54.

Williams NH, Hendry M, Lewis R, Russell I, Westmoreland A, Wilkinson C. Psychological response in spinal manipulation (PRISM): a systematic review of psychological outcomes in randomised controlled trials. [Review] [50 refs]. *Complement Ther Med* 2007; 15(4): 271-83.

Low AMSTAR Rating

Hurwitz EL, Carragee EJ, van der Velde G, *et al.* Treatment of neck pain; noninvasive interventions: results of the Bone and Joint Decade 2000-2010 Task Force on Neck Pain and Its Associated Disorders. *Spine* 2008; 33(4 Suppl): S123-S152.

Peake N, Harte A. The effectiveness of cervical traction. *Phys Ther Rev* 2005; 10: 217-29.

Exclude for Electrotherapy

Intervention

Brønfort G, Nilsson N, Haas M, Evans RL, Goldsmith CH, Assendelft WJJ, Bouter LM. Non-invasive physical treatments for chronic/recurrent headache. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev* 2004; 3: CD001878. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD001878.pub2.

Haines T, Gross A, Burnie SJ, Goldsmith CH, Perry L. Patient education for neck pain with or without radiculopathy. [Review] [123 refs][Update of *Cochrane Database Syst Rev* 2008; (4): CD005106; PMID: 18843681]. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev* 2009; (1): CD005106.

Haraldsson BG, Gross AR, Myers CD, Ezzo JM, Morien A, Goldsmith C, *et al.* Massage for mechanical neck disorders. [Review] [114 refs]. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev* 2006; 3: CD004871.

Design

Tsakitzidis G, Remmen R, Peremans L, Van Royen P, Duchesnes C, Paulus D, *et al.* Non-specific neck pain: diagnosis and treatment. Good Clinical Practice (GCP). Brussels: Belgian Health Care Knowledge Centre (KCE) 2009; Report No.: KCE Reports 119C.

Low AMSTAR Rating

Hurwitz EL, Carragee EJ, van der Velde G, *et al.* Treatment of neck pain; noninvasive interventions: results of the Bone and Joint Decade 2000-2010 Task Force on Neck Pain and Its Associated Disorders. *Spine* 2008; 33(4 Suppl): S123-S152.

Lee MS, Choi T-Y, Kim J-I, Choi S-M. Using Guasha to treat musculoskeletal pain: A systematic review of controlled clinical trials. *Chinese Medicine* 2010; 5: 5.

Teasell RW, McClure JA, Walton D, *et al.* A research synthesis of therapeutic interventions for whiplash-associated disorders (WAD): Part 2-Interventions for WAD. *Pain Res Manage* 2010; 15(5): 295-304.

Vernon HT, Humphreys BK, Hagino CA. A systematic review of conservative treatments for acute neck pain not due to whiplash. *J Manipulative Physiol Ther* 2005; 28(6): 443-8.

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Vernon H, Schneider M. Chiropractic management of myofascial trigger points and myofascial pain syndrome: A systematic review of the literature [review]. *J Manipulative Physiol Ther* 2009; 32(1): 14-24.

Wang S-Z, Lin H-L, Song H-M, *et al.* Conservative in the treatment of protrusion of cervical vertebra intervertebral disc: A systematic review. [Chinese]. *J Evid Based Med* 2009; 9(3): 331-6.

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