# Classification System for Chronic Pain in SCI

### **Assessment Overview**

### Assessment Area

#### **ICF Domain:**

**Body Function** 

### **Subcategory:**

**Sensory Function** 

### **Subscales (Categories):**

Neuropathic Pain:

SCI, Transitional Zone, Radicular & Visceral Pain

Musculoskeletal Pain:

Mechanical Spine & Overuse

Pain

### You Will Need

### Length:

18 items

### **Training:**

None, but background in pain knowledge is useful

### Scoring:

Table completed using "yes", "no", "maybe" indicators

### Summary

The Classification System for Chronic Pain in SCI is a pain classification inventory with 2 major categories: neuropathic pain and musculoskeletal pain. It is designed to help with the standardization of pain terminology used in the SCI population. Pain is categorized by pain location and distribution, as related to level of spinal injury (e.g. above level, at level or below level). This information is combined with a classification of the person's pain (to form the 18 items).

# **Availability**

Can be downloaded from "Classification System for Chronic Pain in SCI" page.

Languages: English

# Assessment Interpretability

# Minimal Clinically Important Difference

Not established in SCI

### Statistical Error

Not established in SCI

### Typical Values

Not established in SCI

# **Measurement Properties**

# Validity

### **Results of expert voting to determine Face Validity:**

Valid and useful: 4%

Useful but requires more validation: 20 % Useful but requires changes/improvement then

further validation: 52%

Not useful or valid for research in SCI: 25%

It was determined to be less valid and useful than both the Bryce-Ragnarsson Pain Taxonomy (BRPT) and the International Association for the Study of Pain (IASP) SCI Classification.

(Bryce et al. 2007; n=59, participants at scientific meeting)

Number of studies reporting validity data: 1

### Reliability – Moderate

### **Moderate** Inter-rater reliability:

Strength of agreement between raters in categorizing pain problems reported on questionnaires:

Kappa = 0.68

Strength of agreement between raters in categorizing pain problems in person:

Kappa = 0.66

(Cardenas 2002; n=163, 114 males, mixed injury types, community living)

Number of studies reporting reliability data: 1

# Responsiveness

Floor/Ceiling Effect:

Not established in SCI

**Effect Size:** 

Not established in SCI

**Number of studies reporting** responsiveness data: 0