

Consistency of the Association Between Pain and Neuropsychological Test Performances. Yasir Rehman MD, William Parkinson PhD, Michél Rathbone MD, Jessie Grewal MSc, Navraj Randhawa MD, Suneel Upadhye MD, MSc, Catherine Krasnik MD, PhD, Dinesh

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Effort Circs For Cross Difference

Background & Purpose: Reviews^{1,2} suggest chronic pain is likely to be associated with weaknesses, relative to control groups, in at least some cognitive functions including processing speed, attention, and possibly working memory, but differences between studies obscure the size of effects. This study provided a quantitative analysis of the magnitude of the association between chronic pain and neurocognitive test performances.

Meta-analysis was performed using the Cochrane, PRISMA guidelines. The analysis included published studies³⁻²² that involved: 1. a control group, and 2. tests studied at least 3 times, by different researchers, or in different pain subgroups. Outcomes were combined within the same cognitive measure, not across measures. Tests were excluded when heterogeneity of variance exceeded $I^2 = .65$. Pain subgroups were combined. A research neuropsychologist (WP) supervised cognitive data summarization.

Results: 23 studies met criteria and involved heterogeneous pain populations, or subgroups including back pain, whiplash, and fibromyalgia. 21 cognitive subtests had been studied at least 3 times including: subtests from the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Test (WAIS), Test of Everyday Attention (TEA), Corsi Blocks, Paced Auditory Serial Addition test (PASAT), Rey Auditory Learning (RAVLT), Trail Making (TMT), Stroop, and Wisconsin Card Sort (WCST). 19 subtests had sufficient variance homogeneity. Results for Rey Complex Figure immediate and delayed recall subtests were too heterogeneous. There were no group differences on: Corsi Blocks Forward, Digit Span Forward or WCST-Perseverative Errors. Table 2 shows full meta-analysis results.

Conclusions: Chronic pain was associated with Effect Sizes of 1/3 to close to a full SD poorer performance. Correlates of chronic pain were non-specific, with relative weaknesses in tests requiring speed, working memory, learning, executive functions, and a range of attention abilities. Consistencies in presence and magnitude of the CP – cognition effect depended on the test, pain subgroup, and study source.

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		Effect Sizes For Group Differences							IORONIO		
	Study	Total	Total Chronic Pain	Overall Standardized Mean Difference	Rando m	Rand om	Overall Standardized Mean Difference	Fixed	Fixe d I2	Interpretation For	
Neurocognitive Test	References	Controls (N)	(N)	(95% CI)	p <	I2 (%)	(95% CI)	p <	(%)	Effect Size in CP	
Digit Span Forward	CaNovas 2009-FM, Kim 2012-FM, Roldan- Tapia 2007-RA	87	93	33 (77,.08)	n.s.	46	31 (61,02)	0.05	46	Inconclusive	
Digit Span Backward	Landro 1997-FM, Roldan-Tapia 2007-FM	119	127	35 (61,10)	0.01	0	35 (68,10)	0.01	0	Small to moderate	
Digit Symbol Coding	Grace 1999-FM, Lee-UCP 2010,Shur 2003 UCP Schmand 1998-WL, Shur 2003-FM	1361	376	36 (5,22)	0.00001	8	34 (46,22)	0.000 01	8	Small to moderate	
Trail Making - A	Bosma 2002-WL, DiStefano 1995-6 months-WL, Shur 2003-FM, UCP	272	285	32 (49,15))	0.001	0	32 (49,15)	0.001	0	Small to moderate	
Trail Making - B	DiStefano 1995-24 months-WL, Gimse 1997-WL, Weiner 2006-UCP Oosterman 2012-UCP, Schmand 1998-WL, Walitt 2008-FM, UCP	432	448	38 (52,25)	0.00001	0	38 (52,25)	0.000	0	Small to moderate	
PASAT	Bosma 2002-WL, DiStefano 1995-6 months-WL, Grace 1999-FM	234	262	44 (69,19)	0.0005	43	39 (57,21)	0.000 1	43	Significant Effect Magnitude Inconclusive	
	DiStefano 1995-24 months-WL, Gimse 1997-WL Shur 2003-FM, UCP, Sjogren 2005-UCP									Inconclusive	
RAVLT- Immediate Recall	Schmand 1998-WL, Shur 2003-FM, Shur 2003 UCP	168	186	52 (74,31)	0.00001	0	52 (74,31)	0.000 01 0.000	0	Moderate	
RAVLT- Delayed Recall	Kim 2012-FM-immediate & delayed only Gimse 1997-WL, Grace 1999-FM-immediate	112	133	57 (83,31)	0.0001	0	57 (83,31)	1	0	Moderate	
RAVLT- Recognition	only	88	110	51 (8,23)	0.001	0	51 (80,23)	0.001	0	Moderate	
Corsi Blocks - Forward	Cánovas 2009, DiStefano 1995-6 months-WL DiStefano 1995-24 months-WL, Kim 212	81	80	26 (57, .05)	n.s.	0	26 (57, .05)	n.s.	0	No Effect	
RCFT - Immediate Recall	Bosma 2002-WL, Kim 2012-FM, Lee 2010-UCP	1357	350	59 (-1.11,07)	0.05	82	14 (26, .02)	0.05	82	Inconclusive	
RCFT - Delayed Recall	Roldan-Tapia 2007-FM, RA, Shur 2003-FM, UCP	1399	395	38 (68,09)	0.01	58	17 (28,05)	0.01	58	Inconclusive	
Stroop - word reading speed	Oosterman 2012-UCP, Schmand 1998-WL	132	144	39 (64,14)	0.01	6	39 (.63,15)	0.001	6	Small to moderate	
Stroop - color reading speed	Walitt 2008-FM, Walitt 2008-UCP	132	144	37 (61,13)	0.01	0	37 (61,13)	0.01	0	Small to moderate	
Stroop - color-word reading speed		132	144	35 (54,15)	0.001	0	35 (59,11)	0.01	0	Small to moderate	
Wisconsin Card Sort - Categories Wisconsin Card Sort -	Shur 2003-FM, Shur 2003-UCP	78	81	24 (77,.28)	n.s.	63	29 (60, .03)	p = 0.07	63	Inconclusive	
Perseveration	Verdejo-Garcia 2009-FM	78	81	-0.15 (16, 0.47)	n.s.	0	-0.15 (47,16)	n.s.	0	No Effect	