Introduction

Aim: To develop an empirical, retrospective case-control model of chronic musculoskeletal pain (MSP) that would be more easily translated into clinical practice than existing models.

Methods

1. Eligibility criteria for both cases and controls were established to ensure that cases and controls were comparable in terms of key demographic and disease characteristics.
2. An algorithm was developed to classify cases and controls into three severity levels.
3. A log-linear regression model was used to analyze the data, with each severity level serving as a separate outcome variable.
4. The model was then validated in an independent sample of cases and controls.

Results

The model accurately predicted the severity of MSP in both cases and controls, with a correctly classified case rate of 85% and a correctly classified control rate of 78%.

Conclusions

The model provides a useful tool for predicting the severity of MSP in both cases and controls, and can be used to improve the management of chronic musculoskeletal pain. Further validation is needed in a larger sample of cases and controls to confirm the generalizability of the model.