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Efficacy of D	uloxetine in Chronic Lov	w Back Pain with a No	europathic Component: A I	Randomized, I	Double-blind, Placebo-controlled Cross	sover Trial
	nesthesiology 124(1) · 0					
0	1st Regina Patricia Scl 6.03 · Medical Unive			0	2nd Matthias J Oehmke	
0	3rd Angelika Gerolding	ger	+2	0	Last Sibylle Pramhas 18.87 · Medical University of Viend	na
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remains cha Methods: The study w and a neurol assigned to weeks. Dulo (VASweek4) Results: Of 41 patien compared w phase was s between the	llenging. Therefore, the as conducted as a prosportive component that veither duloxetine or plac xetine was titrated up to the component that the component is 21 patients complete the placebo (4.1 ± 2.9 vs ignificantly lower in the duloxetine (65%) and p	current study aimed pective, randomized, was assessed clinica bebo for 4 weeks follo 120 mg/day. The production of the p	to investigate the efficacy placebo-controlled, doublily and by the painDETECT owned by a 2-week washou imary outcome parameter asses. In the intention-to-tr.), corresponding to an averagred with placebo (17.	e-blind crossor r questionnair it period befor r was mean V eat analysis (r erage pain red 7 ± 5.7 vs. 21.	thic pain component (radicular pain). in the treatment of CLBP patients with ver trial. CLBP with a visual analog sc: e (score > 12) were required for incluse they crossed over to the alternate phAS score during the last week of treatment of the patient of the patient of 32%. The painDETECT score 3 ± 3.6 points; P = 0.0023). Adverse eventh a neuropathic leg pain.	h neuropathic leg pain. ale (VAS) score greater than 5 ion. Patients were randomly asse that lasted another 4 nent in each phase wer in the duloxetine phase at the end of each treatment
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