

THE IMPACT OF PAIN ON OCCUPATIONAL PERFORMANCE IN PATIENTS WITH NECK PAIN

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Introduction: Neck pain are reported to be among the most prevalent musculoskeletal complaints in the general population. Neck pain and disability scales are often used to evaluate treatment efficacy but occupational performance measure is not used in neck patients.

Objective: The purpose of this study was to investigate the impact of neck pain on occupational performance in neck patients.

Methods: Thirty five patients complain neck pain were included the study. All patients with spesific causes of neck pain like vascular or neurological disorders were excluded. The mean age of patients was 42.42 ± 11.03 . Visual analog scale (VAS) was used to measure neck pain intensity during activity and rest. The Canadian Occupational Performance Measure (COPM) was used to assess occupational performance and satisfaction. The patients described problems in many domains of occupational performance. Pearson Correlation Coefficient was used to correlate the VAS and the COPM.

Results: The most frequently described problems were cooking, cleaning, carrying, handiwork and reading activities according to COPM results. There was a significant relationship between pain during activity and COPM performance score ($r: -0.459$) ($p < 0.01$).

Conclusion: The results of our study demonstrated that pain have a negative impact on occupational performance in neck patients.