

Supplementary Online Content

Kroenke K, Krebs EE, Wu J, Yu Z, Chumbler NR, Bair MJ. Telecare collaborative management of chronic pain in primary care: a randomized clinical trial. *JAMA*. doi: 10.1001/jama.2014.7689.

eTable. Patient-Reported Co-interventions and Health Care Use

eFigure. Patient-Reported Global Change in Pain

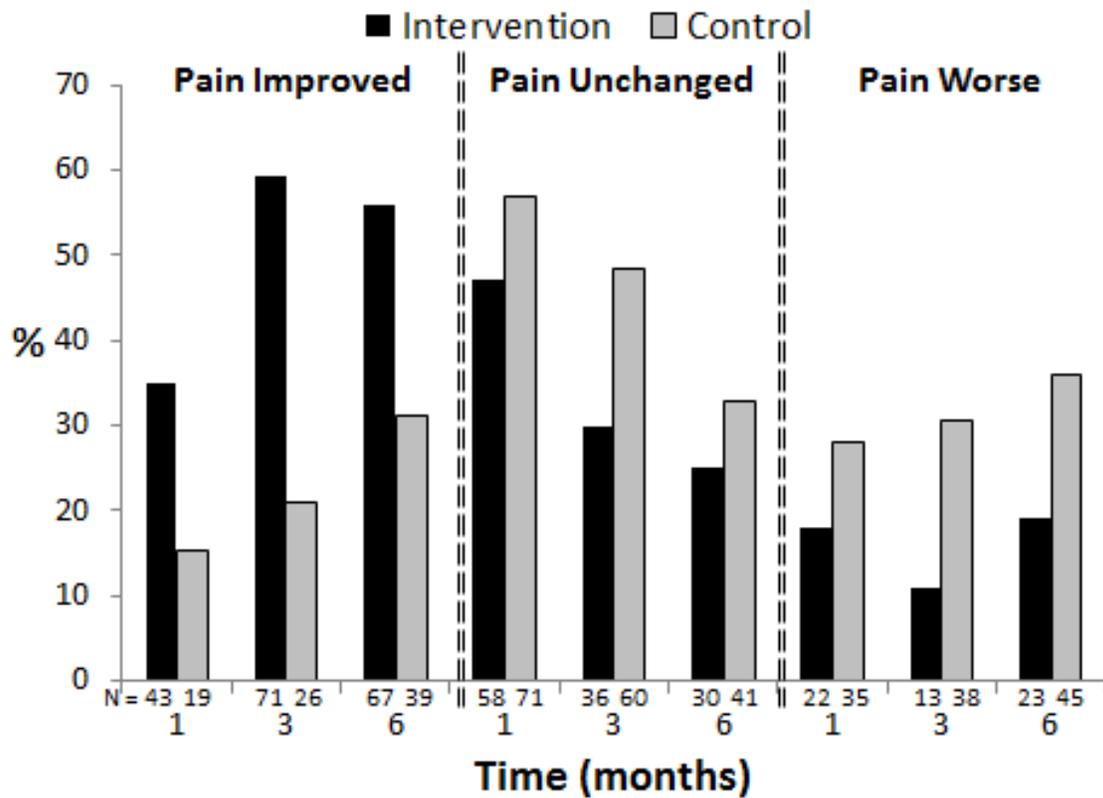
This supplementary material has been provided by the authors to give readers additional information about their work.

eTable. Patient-Reported Co-interventions and Health Care Use

Variable	Intervention	Control	P value ^c
Co-interventions, N (%)^a	(n = 122)	(n = 123)	
Pain treatments			
Pain clinic	19 (15.6)	24 (19.5)	.42
Emergency room for pain	28 (23.0)	27 (22.0)	.84
Hospital admission for pain	10 (8.2)	5 (4.1)	.18
Physical therapy	29 (23.8)	40 (32.5)	.13
Neurologist	26 (22.3)	30 (24.4)	.57
Orthopedics	31 (25.4)	24 (19.5)	.27
Rheumatologist	5 (4.1)	6 (4.9)	.76
Other specialist	22 (18.0)	26 (21.1)	.54
Chiropractor	13 (10.7)	34 (27.6)	.0007
Massage	19 (15.6)	34 (27.6)	.022
Acupuncture	3 (2.5)	4 (3.3)	.71
Other pain treatments	17 (13.9)	22 (17.9)	.40
Mental health professional	35 (28.7)	39 (31.7)	.61
Diagnostic testing for pain			
X-rays	55 (45.1)	59 (48.0)	.65
Laboratory tests	21 (17.2)	27 (20.3)	.34
Medication changes			
Pain medications	88 (72.1)	45 (36.6)	<.0001
Mental health medications	22 (18.0)	24 (19.5)	.76

^a Co-interventions were assessed at 6 and 12 month interviews which asked about pain-specific co-interventions during the preceding 6-month period. Results are from the 245 participants who provided data at one or both of these interviews.

eFigure. Patient-Reported Global Change in Pain



Patients rated their pain as improved, unchanged or worse at each follow-up assessment, and between-group differences were significant by chi-square analysis at 1 month ($P = .001$), 3 months ($P < .0001$), and 6 months ($P = .0003$). The number of patients represented by each bar is shown by the N under each bar.