

Empowered Relief for Osteoarthritis (OA)
Version Date: April 9th, 2026
Caryn Lindsey, PhD
Cedars-Sinai

Sponsor/Funder	IBD Grant Internal Cedars-Sinai funding.
Collaborating Institutions and Researchers	Not applicable.

Table of Contents

1.0 Protocol Summary	3
2.0 Background, Rationale	3
3.0 Study Purpose and Objectives.....	4
4.0 Study Population	4
4.1 Inclusion Criteria	4
4.2 Exclusion Criteria	4
4.3 Subject Identification, Recruitment, and Consent	4
4.3.1 Consent Description.....	4
5.0 Study Design and Procedures	5
5.1 Schedule of Events	5
5.2 Study Design and Duration	5
5.3 Description of Study Procedures.....	6
6.0 Data Collection and Management.....	6
6.1 Data Procurement.....	6
6.2 Time Period of Data under Review	7
6.3 Data Elements	7
6.4 Confidentiality and Security of Data	8
7.0 Data and Safety Monitoring	8
7.1 Data and Safety Monitoring Plan.....	8
7.2 Quality Control and Quality Assurance.....	9
8.0 Sample Size and Statistical Considerations	9
8.1 Sample Size	9
8.2 Statistical Sample Size Justification	9
8.3 Statistical Analysis Methodologies	9
9.0 References	9

1.0 Protocol Summary

Study Purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• “Empowered Relief” (ER) Intervention was developed by Beth Darnall, PhD at what is now the Stanford Pain Relief Innovations Lab. Our design is a randomized 3-arm study with test treatment, active control, and placebo arms. Our goals are to provide scientific evidence to demonstrate the efficacy of ER, and also provide a comparison of said efficacy against the standard of care – group pain-CBT. Treatment allocation is randomized to minimize confounder effects. Statisticians performing analyses will be blinded.
Research Procedures	The primary research procedures are: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• One 2-hour ER session• Questionnaires and Patient Evaluations
Subject Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The study will enroll all eligible and interested individuals who go through the consent process and enroll into the study
Duration of Subject’s Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The study includes 1 visit, during which they will engage in the 2-hour ER course and answer all necessary questionnaires• Participants will complete online assessments at 2, 4, 8 , and 12 weeks

2.0 Background, Rationale

“Empowered Relief” (ER) Intervention was developed by Beth Darnall, PhD at what is now the Stanford Pain Relief Innovations Lab (2014, *J Pain Res*) [7]. ER has 2 main components: education and skills acquisition. First, participants learn mind-body science as it relates to pain and PC. They learn to identify PC and how to self-treat it. Self-treatment involves applying skills to decrease physiological hyperarousal-- diaphragmatic breathing and progressive muscle relaxation-- within the context of PC. Self-treatment also involves applying skills that improve cognitive and emotional regulation, including PC reframing and thought restructuring. Participants identify their typical PC thoughts and practice writing out personal reframes. Finally, self-treatment includes enacting behaviors that modulate attention and counteract helplessness. Participants self-tailor the information by developing a comprehensive plan to stop and prevent PC (See Appendix 7). Participants leave the class with the following tangibles: (1) their own written, self-crafted, personalized plan for relief; (2) a 20- minute relaxation response audio CD; and (3) a printed copy of the ER didactic content to access as needed in their PC cessation plan.

3.0 Study Purpose and Objectives

The primary objectives of this study are to provide scientific evidence to demonstrate the efficacy of ER, and also provide a comparison of said efficacy against the standard of care – group pain-CBT. Treatment allocation is randomized to minimize confounder effects. Statisticians performing analyses will be blinded.

4.0 Study Population

4.1 Inclusion Criteria

- Adults age 18 or older who are eligible and interest in enrolling

4.2 Exclusion Criteria

- Any records flagged “break the glass” or “research opt out.”

4.3 Subject Identification, Recruitment, and Consent

Recruitment will take place in person in the clinic setting. At this visit, they will go through Step 1 of the Consenting Procedure detailed in the section 6.2.1. If eligible, they will go through Step 2 of the consenting process and will be enrolled as participants and randomized after consent.

Participants will also receive an electronic tablet if they do not have an appropriate electronic handheld device to complete their daily questions on. Participant compliance will be monitored remotely during the baseline period, and they will also be issued reminders. During this period if participants indicate that they have developed an illness, have travel plans, or may not be able to complete baseline and treatment visits on the schedule discussed, their participation will be deferred and they will be invited to participate again after resolution of the issue(s). At the end of the deferral period (up to 6 months), their updated baseline data may be collected. To establish an accurate pre-treatment baseline for participants, the period between baseline data and start of treatment should be within one month.

Subjects will be initially identified in the following ways:

- Subjects with eligibility for the study will be identified and recruited at their standard of care clinic visit. At this visit, subjects will be briefed on the study and consented. Should they agree to participate, they will be randomized and provided with the control education material or information on the ER class. This is also where baseline data collection will take place.

4.3.1 Consent Description

Informed consent will take place prior to collecting any in-person screening or research information. Designated and trained Clinical Core staff will review the participant’s IRB-

approved Consent Form with him/her in a private area, answer any questions, witness the participant sign the informed consent and write the date consent was obtained, and verify by signing as the research team member that obtained consent. Each participant will receive a signed and dated copy of their Consent Form documents. The consenting process will be divided into two steps:

STEP 1: The participant will first sign a consent form for the study team to collect basic screening information. After they have signed and dated the Screening Consent Form and are eligible to participate in the study (based on details in the Screening section below), they will go to Step 2 of the consenting process.

STEP 2: At this step, participants will sign the Study Consent Form and will learn in detail about the study procedures. Research staff will answer all study-related questions and make sure that the participant fully understands all procedures, tests, and visits for the study.

5.0 Study Design and Procedures

5.1 Schedule of Events

Legend

- **R** = Research item/procedure done only for research purposes and their costs are covered by the study. You are not responsible for the costs of these procedures.

Procedures	Screening Visit	Visit #1	Visit #2	Visit #3	Visit #4	Visit #5
Informed Consent	R					
Medical History	R					
Questionnaires		R	R	R	R	R

5.2 Study Design and Duration

The duration of the study is a single empowered relief session lasting approximately two hours. The single-session may be delivered online. ER has two main components: didactics and skills acquisition. Didactic content includes mind– body science as it relates to pain and PC. Participants learn how to identify unhelpful thought patterns in the moment, and how to self-treat it. During the class, participants acquire skills and develop a plan to apply the learned skills to decrease physiological hyperarousal – diaphragmatic breathing and progressive muscle relaxation – within the context of unhelpful thought patterns (pain catastrophizing). Participants also acquire skills that improve the regulation of cognition and emotion, including thought reframing and thought restructuring, and develop a plan for implementing these skills in daily life. During the class participants identify their typical unhelpful thoughts and practice writing out their reframes. Finally, participants develop a plan to use behaviors that modulate attention and counteract helplessness. During the class, participants create personalized lists of self- soothing behaviors; lists are customized to various settings. Participants self-tailor the

information relayed during the class by developing their own comprehensive self-treatment plan to stop and prevent catastrophizing. Participants leave the class with the following tangibles: 1) their self-written, self-crafted plan for pain relief; 2) a 20-minute relaxation response audiofile; and 3) a printed copy of the Empowered Relief slides to access as needed.

The study will be conducted at one site only, Cedars-Sinai (including online participation by research patients).

5.3 Description of Study Procedures

The study involves participation at a single timepoint only. The study procedures to be done are listed below.

The study involves one ER class to be done at 1 visit, either in person or online.

Questionnaires/surveys:

This study involves the administration of questionnaires. The questionnaire(s) will be administered once at baseline, then at weeks 2, 4, 8, and 12. The questionnaire will be administered electronically. The study will not collect sensitive information. This information is routinely collected as part of clinical care.]

We will be doing the following questionnaires:

- Pain Catastrophizing Scale (PCS)
 - This questionnaire is validated
- NIH PROMIS measures
 - This questionnaire is validated
- Pain Self-Efficacy Questionnaire
 - This questionnaire is validated

6.0 Data Collection and Management

6.1 Data Procurement

- **Identification/Access/Abstraction**
 - ☒ Members of the study team will require access to the clinical data source (e.g., electronic medical record) to identify eligible data/specimens and to conduct data abstraction or gain access to specimens.¹

¹ Clinical records can only be accessed by study team members who are listed on the CS-IRB application and are IRB Certified.

- ☐ Electronic Information Systems (EIS) Department will identify and/or abstract applicable data or specimens (e.g., RISCC website, request query of Deep6 through EIS).
- ☐ Separate registry or repository will identify, abstract, and/or provide specimens and/or data to the study team.
- ☐ Other:

- **Source(s) of Data/Specimens:**
The source(s) of the data/specimens to be analyzed is from patient reported outcomes in the form of questionnaires.

6.2 Time Period of Data under Review

- Information will be kept for indefinitely.

6.3 Data Elements

- The following data points will be collected:
 - Medical Record Number
 - Age
 - Birth date
 - Sex
 - Diagnosis
 - Date of treatment
 - Date of admission
 - Medications
 - Surgical complications
 - Questionnaires (PCS, PROMIS, PSEQ)

The information to be accessed and reviewed is that which is minimally necessary to achieve the goals of this research.

HIPAA Identifiers
<input type="checkbox"/> No HIPAA Identifiers will be collected for this study (or select the identifiers from the following list). <i>The investigators will not attempt to re-identify subjects from the collected data.</i>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medical Record Number
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Name
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Address (all geographic sub-divisions smaller than state, including street address, city county, and zip code)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All elements (except years) of dates (including birthdate, admission date, discharge date, date of death, and exact age if over 89)
<input type="checkbox"/> Telephone Numbers
<input type="checkbox"/> Fax Numbers
<input type="checkbox"/> Email Address
<input type="checkbox"/> Social Security Number
<input type="checkbox"/> Health plan beneficiary number
<input type="checkbox"/> Account Number
<input type="checkbox"/> Certificate or license number
<input type="checkbox"/> Vehicle identifiers and serial numbers, including license plate numbers
<input type="checkbox"/> Device identifiers and serial numbers
<input type="checkbox"/> Web URL
<input type="checkbox"/> Internet Protocol (IP) Address
<input type="checkbox"/> Finger or Voice Print
<input type="checkbox"/> Photographic Image (photographic images are not limited to the face)
<input type="checkbox"/> Any other characteristic that could uniquely identify the individual

6.4 Confidentiality and Security of Data

- **Secure Storage:** Data will be housed in a HIPAA-compliant secure storage system, like REDCap or Box, within the Cedars-Sinai network with access restricted to approved members of the research team.
- **Limited Access:** Private identifiable information will be accessible only to IRB approved study team members with current IRB training.
- Any data, specimens, forms, reports, video recordings, and other records that leave the site will be identified only by a participant identification number (Participant ID, PID) to maintain confidentiality. All records will be kept in a locked file cabinet. All computer entry and networking programs will be done using PIDs only. Information will not be released without written permission of the participant, except as necessary for monitoring by IRB, the FDA, the NCCIH, and the OHRP.
- **Retention/Destruction of Study Materials:** Study data/materials will be kept and/or destroyed according to applicable policy.

7.0 Data and Safety Monitoring

7.1 Data and Safety Monitoring Plan

The study will be monitored by the PI to ensure appropriate study conduct, including obtaining proper access to data/specimens, compliance with the HIPAA Privacy Rule, compliance with Cedars-Sinai policy, and adhering to the plans outlined in the protocol for all study procedures, abstracting and recording data, data and/or specimen security and maintenance, and data accuracy and integrity. Any adverse events, deviations, protocol exception requests, potential

unanticipated problems involving risks to subjects or others, or other events will be submitted to the IRB in accordance with [IRB reporting policy](#).

7.2 Quality Control and Quality Assurance

- Data will be evaluated for adherence with the protocol and for accuracy in relation to source documents.

8.0 Sample Size and Statistical Considerations

8.1 Sample Size

This is a single-site study at Cedars-Sinai. The sample size of the study is 100 subjects.

8.2 Statistical Sample Size Justification

A statistical sample size is not required because this study involves:

- Procedures that are limited to medical record reviews, interviews/focus groups and/or surveys/questionnaires with no more than minimal risk,

8.3 Statistical Analysis Methodologies

No statistical methods description is required given that the study does not require a sample size justification.

9.0 References

1. Freburger, J.K., et al., The rising prevalence of chronic low back pain. Arch Intern Med, 2009. 169(3): p. 251-8.
2. CDC, Prevalence and Most Common Causes of Disability Among Adults -- - United States, 2005. MMWR, 2009. 58(16): p. 421-416.
3. Wertli, M.M., et al., The Influence of Catastrophizing on Treatment Outcome in Patients With Non-Specific Low Back Pain: A Systematic Review. Spine (Phila Pa 1976), 2013.
4. Severeijns, R., et al., Pain catastrophizing predicts pain intensity, disability, and psychological distress independent of the level of physical impairment. Clin J Pain, 2001. 17(2): p. 165-72.
5. Abbott, A.D., R. Tyni-Lenne, and R. Hedlund, Leg pain and psychological variables predict outcome 2-3 years after lumbar fusion surgery. Eur Spine J, 2011. 20(10): p. 1626-34.
6. Spinhoven, P., et al., Catastrophizing and internal pain control as mediators of outcome in the multidisciplinary treatment of chronic low back pain. Eur J Pain, 2004. 8(3): p. 211-9.
7. Darnall, B.D., Sturgeon, J.A., Kao, M.C., Hah, J.M., Mackey, S.C., Empowered Relief: A pilot study of a single-session treatment for pain catastrophizing. J Pain Res, 2014. 14(7): p. 219-226.

8. Sturgeon, J.A.
and A.J. Zautra, State and trait pain catastrophizing and emotional health in rheumatoid arthritis. *Ann Behav Med*, 2013. 45(1): p. 69-77.
9. Kao, M., Weber, S., Cook, K., Olson, G., Pacht, T., Darnall, B., Weber, S., Mackey, S., Stanford-NIH Pain Registry: Open source platform for large-scale longitudinal assessment and tracking of modern patient-reported outcomes. *Journal of Pain*, 2014. 15(4): p. S40.
10. Kao, M.C.J., Cook, K., Olson, G., Pacht, T., Darnall, B.D., Weber, S.C., Mackey, S.C., SNAPL-CAT: Catalyzing the rate-limiting step of big data psychometrics with item-response theory and advanced computerized adaptive testing (poster presentation), in American Medical Informatics Associations (AMIA) 2014 Joint Summits on Translational Science. 2014: San Francisco, CA.
11. Committee on Advancing Pain Research and Care, Relieving Pain in America: A Blueprint for Transforming Prevention, Care, Education, and Research. 2011, Institute of Medicine.
12. Picavet, H.S., J.W. Vlaeyen, and J.S. Schouten, Pain catastrophizing and kinesiophobia: predictors of chronic low back pain. *Am J Epidemiol*, 2002. 156(11): p. 1028-34.
13. Burton, A.K., et al., Psychosocial predictors of outcome in acute and subchronic low back trouble. *Spine*, 1995. 20(6): p. 722-8.
14. Sullivan, M.J., Bishop S.R., Pivik, J., The pain catastrophizing scale: Development and validation. *Psychol Assess*, 1995. 7: p. 524-32.
15. Smeets, R.J.E.M., et al., Physical capacity tasks in chronic low back pain: what is the contributing role of cardiovascular capacity, pain and psychological factors? *Disability & Rehabilitation*, 2007. 29(7): p. 577-86.
16. Jensen, M.K., A.B. Thomsen, and J. Hojsted, 10-year follow-up of chronic non-malignant pain patients: opioid use, health related quality of life and health care utilization. *Eur J Pain*, 2006. 10(5): p. 423-33.
17. Papaioannou, M., et al., The role of catastrophizing in the prediction of postoperative pain. *Pain Med*, 2009. 10(8): p. 1452-9.
18. Martel, M.O., et al., Catastrophic thinking and increased risk for prescription opioid misuse in patients with chronic pain. *Drug Alcohol Depend*, 2013. 132(1-2): p. 335-41.
19. Linton, S.J., Do psychological factors increase the risk for back pain in the general population in both a cross-sectional and prospective analysis? *Eur J Pain*, 2005. 9(4): p. 355-61.
20. Burns, J.W., et al., Do changes in cognitive factors influence outcome following multidisciplinary treatment for chronic pain? A cross-lagged panel analysis. *J Consult Clin Psychol*, 2003. 71(1): p. 81-91.

21. Williams, A.C., C. Eccleston, and S. Morley, Psychological therapies for the management of chronic pain (excluding headache) in adults. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*, 2012. 11: p. CD007407.
22. Burns, J.W., et al., Cognitive factors influence outcome following multidisciplinary chronic pain treatment: a replication and extension of a cross-lagged panel analysis. *Behav Res Ther*, 2003. 41(10): p. 1163-82.
23. Turner, J.A., S. Holtzman, and L. Mancl, Mediators, moderators, and predictors of therapeutic change in cognitive-behavioral therapy for chronic pain. *Pain*, 2007. 127(3): p. 276- 86.
24. Thorn, B.E., et al., A randomized clinical trial of targeted cognitive behavioral treatment to reduce catastrophizing in chronic headache sufferers. *J Pain*, 2007. 8(12): p. 938-49.
25. Rosenstiel, A.K. and F.J. Keefe, The use of coping strategies in chronic low back pain patients: relationship to patient characteristics and current adjustment. *Pain*, 1983. 17(1): p. 33- 44.
26. Turner, J.A., L. Mancl, and L.A. Aaron, Brief cognitive-behavioral therapy for temporomandibular disorder pain: effects on daily electronic outcome and process measures. *Pain*, 2005. 117(3): p. 377-87.
27. Sturgeon, J.A. and A.J. Zautra, Psychological resilience, pain catastrophizing, and positive emotions: perspectives on comprehensive modeling of individual pain adaptation. *Curr Pain Headache Rep*, 2013. 17(3): p. 317.
28. Kao, M., Cook, K., Olson, G., Pacht, T., Darnall, B., Weber, S., Mackey, S., Stanford-NIH Pain Registry: Catalyzing the rate limited step of psychometrics with modern patient-reported outcomes. *Journal of Pain*, 2014. 15(4): p. S3.
29. Dworkin, R.H., et al., Interpreting the clinical importance of group differences in chronic pain clinical trials: IMMPACT recommendations. *Pain*, 2009. 146(3): p. 238-44.
30. Osman, A., et al., Factor structure, reliability, and validity of the Pain Catastrophizing Scale. *J Behav Med*, 1997. 20(6): p. 589-605.
31. Osman, A., et al., The Pain Catastrophizing Scale: further psychometric evaluation with adult samples. *J Behav Med*, 2000. 23(4): p. 351-65.
32. Van Damme, S., et al., A confirmatory factor analysis of the Pain Catastrophizing Scale: invariant factor structure across clinical and non-clinical populations. *Pain*, 2002. 96(3): p. 319- 24.
33. Darnall, B.D., Aickin, M., Zwick, H., A pilot study of inflammatory responses following a negative imaginal focus: Analysis by gender. *Gender Medicine*, 2010.
34. Edwards, R.R., C.M. Campbell, and R.B. Fillingim, Catastrophizing and experimental pain sensitivity: only in vivo reports of catastrophic cognitions correlate with pain responses. *J Pain*, 2005. 6(5): p. 338-9.
35. Sullivan, M.J.L., The pain catastrophizing scale: development and validation. *Psychological Assessment*, 1995. 7(4): p. 524-32.

36. Younger, J., Noor, N., McCue, R., Mackey, S., Low-dose naltrexone for the treatment of fibromyalgia: Findings of a small, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, counterbalanced, crossover trial assessing daily pain levels. *Arthritis & Rheumatism*, 2013. 65(2): p. 529-538.
37. Younger, J.W. and S.C. Mackey, Fibromyalgia symptoms are reduced by low-dose naltrexone: a pilot study. *Pain Medicine*, 2009. 10(4): p. 663-72.
38. Sturgeon, J.A., A.J. Zautra, and A. Arewasikporn, A multilevel structural equation modeling analysis of vulnerabilities and resilience resources influencing affective adaptation to chronic pain. *Pain*, 2013.
39. Ung, H., et al., Multivariate Classification of Structural MRI Data Detects Chronic Low Back Pain. *Cereb Cortex*, 2012.
40. Younger, J.W., et al., Prescription opioid analgesics rapidly change the human brain. *Pain*, 2011. 152(8): p. 1803-10.
41. Kao, M.C., Jarosz, R., Goldin, M., Patel, A., Smuck, M., Determinants of Physical Activity in America: A First Characterization of Physical Activity Profile using National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) *Phys Med and Rehabil*, 2014: p. PMID:24631950.
42. Burns, J.W., M.A. Day, and B.E. Thorn, Is reduction in pain catastrophizing a therapeutic mechanism specific to cognitive-behavioral therapy for chronic pain? *Transl Behav Med*, 2012. 2(1): p. 22-9.
43. Turk, D.C., et al., Core outcome domains for chronic pain clinical trials: IMMPACT recommendations. *Pain*, 2003. 106(3): p. 337-45.
44. Deyo, R.A., et al., Report of the NIH Task Force on research standards for chronic low back pain. *J Pain*, 2014. 15(6): p. 569-85.
45. Smith, G.T., & McCarthy, D. M., Methodological considerations in the refinement of clinical assessment instruments. *Psychol Assess*, 1995. 7(3): p. 300.
46. Kinser, P.A. and J.L. Robins, Control group design: enhancing rigor in research of mind-body therapies for depression. *Evid Based Complement Alternat Med*, 2013. 2013: p. 140467.
47. Stoelb, B., Balderson, B., Turner, J.A., Mind-Body Approaches to Pain Management (MAP) Study: CBT Therapist Manual. 2012, Seattle, WA: Group Health Research Institute. (Developed with funding from NIH/NCCAM R01 AT006226; Dan Cherkin, PhD, Principal investigator).
48. Stoelb, B., Balderson, B., Turner, J.A., Mind-Body Approaches to Pain Management (MAP) Study: CBT Patient Workbook. 2012, Seattle, WA: Group Health Research Institute (Developed with funding from NIH/NCCAM R01 AT006226; Dan Cherkin, PhD, Principal Investigator).
49. Ehde, D.M., Dillworth, T. M., & Turner, J.A. , Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy Manual for the Telephone-Delivered Intervention for Pain Study (Unpublished treatment manual). 2012.
50. Balderson, B., Personal communication. January 8, 2014.

51. Turk, D.C., Winter, F., The Pain Survival Guide: How to reclaim your life. 2005, Washington, D.C.: American Psychological Association.
52. Sheehan, D.V., et al., The Mini-International Neuropsychiatric Interview (M.I.N.I.): the development and validation of a structured diagnostic psychiatric interview for DSM-IV and ICD-
10. J Clin Psychiatry, 1998. 59 Suppl 20: p. 22-33;quiz 34-57.
53. Younger, J., et al., Development of the Stanford Expectations of Treatment Scale (SETS): a tool for measuring patient outcome expectancy in clinical trials. Clin Trials, 2012. 9(6): p. 767- 76.
54. Cella, D., et al., The Patient-Reported Outcomes Measurement Information System (PROMIS): progress of an NIH Roadmap cooperative group during its first two years. Med Care, 2007. 45(5 Suppl 1): p. S3-S11.
55. Hung, M., et al., The Psychometric Properties of the PROMIS Physical Function Item Bank in Spine Patients. Spine (Phila Pa 1976), 2013.
56. Lai, J.S., et al., How item banks and their application can influence measurement practice in rehabilitation medicine: a PROMIS fatigue item bank example. Arch Phys Med Rehabil, 2011. 92(10 Suppl): p. S20-7.
57. Revicki, D.A., et al., Development and psychometric analysis of the PROMIS pain behavior item bank. Pain, 2009. 146(1-2): p. 158-69.
58. Revicki, D.A., et al., Exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis of the PROMIS pain quality item bank. Qual Life Res, 2013.
59. Fries, J.F., B. Bruce, and D. Cella, The promise of PROMIS: using item response theory to improve assessment of patient-reported outcomes. Clin Exp Rheumatol, 2005. 23(5 Suppl 39): p. S53-7.
60. Nicholas, M.K., Self-efficacy and chronic pain, in 1989 conference of the British Psychological Society. 1989: St. Andrews.
61. Brister, H., et al., Self-efficacy is associated with pain, functioning, and coping in patients with chronic temporomandibular disorder pain. J Orofac Pain, 2006. 20(2): p. 115-24.
62. Jerant, A., et al., Perceived control moderated the self-efficacy-enhancing effects of a chronic illness self-management intervention. Chronic Illn, 2008. 4(3): p. 173-82.
63. Lorig, K., et al., Development and evaluation of a scale to measure perceived self-efficacy in people with arthritis. Arthritis Rheum, 1989. 32(1): p. 37-44.
64. Marks, R., J.P. Algrante, and K. Lorig, A review and synthesis of research evidence for self-efficacy-enhancing interventions for reducing chronic disability: implications for health education in practice (part I). Health Promot Pract, 2005. 6(1): p. 37-43.
65. Zautra, A., et al., Examinations of chronic pain and affect relationships: applications of a dynamic model of affect. J Consult Clin Psychol, 2001. 69(5): p. 786-95.

66. Long, A.C., T.M. Palermo, and A.M. Manees, Brief report: using actigraphy to compare physical activity levels in adolescents with chronic pain and healthy adolescents. *J Pediatr Psychol*, 2008. 33(6): p. 660-5.
67. Lunde, L.H., et al., Characteristics of sleep in older persons with chronic pain: a study based on actigraphy and self-reporting. *Clin J Pain*, 2010. 26(2): p. 132-7.
68. Wilson, A.C. and T.M. Palermo, Physical activity and function in adolescents with chronic pain: a controlled study using actigraphy. *J Pain*, 2012. 13(2): p. 121-30.
69. Smuck, M., et al., Activity Monitoring with Accelerometry Outperforms Self-Reported and Laboratory Assessments of Function in Patients with Lumbar Spinal Stenosis. *PM&R*, 2013. 5(9): p. S292-S292.
70. Darnall, B.D., Sturgeon, J.A., Kao, M.C., Mackey, S.C., Control Over Catastrophizing: A pilot study of a single-session psychobehavioral intervention for pain catastrophizing (abstract). *J Pain*, 2014. 15(4): p. S109.
71. Thorn, B.E., et al., Randomized trial of group cognitive behavioral therapy compared with a pain education control for low-literacy rural people with chronic pain. *Pain*, 2011. 152(12): p. 2710-20.
72. Jones, B., et al., Trials to assess equivalence: the importance of rigorous methods. *BMJ*, 1996. 313(7048): p. 36-9.
73. D'Agostino, R.B., Sr., M. Campbell, and J. Greenhouse, Non-inferiority trials: continued advancements in concepts and methodology (special papers for the 25th Anniversary of Statistics in Medicine 25(7)). *Stat Med*, 2006. 25(7): p. 1097-9.
74. D'Agostino, R.B., Sr., J.M. Massaro, and L.M. Sullivan, Non-inferiority trials: design concepts and issues - the encounters of academic consultants in statistics. *Stat Med*, 2003. 22(2): p. 169- 86.
75. Smuck, M., et al., Does physical activity influence the relationship between low back pain and obesity? *The Spine Journal*, 2013.
76. Schulz, K.F., et al., CONSORT 2010 statement: updated guidelines for reporting parallel group randomised trials. *PLoS Med*, 2010. 7(3): p. e1000251.
77. Diener, E., Emmons, R. A., Larsen, R. J., & Griffin, S. (1985). The Satisfaction with Life Scale. *Journal of Personality Assessment*, 49, 71-75.
78. Cohen, S., Kamarck, T., & Mermelstein, R., "A Global Measure of Perceived Stress," in *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*, 24 (1983), 385-396.
79. Bernstein, D. P., Ahluvalia, T., Pogge, D., Handelsman, L. (1997). Validity of the Childhood Trauma Questionnaire in an adolescent psychiatric population. *Journal of the American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry*, 36 (3), 340- 348.

80. Watson, D., Clark, L. A., & Tellegen, A. (1988). Development and validation of brief measures of positive and negative affect: The PANAS scales. *Journal of Psychology*, 54(6), 1063-1070.
81. Dworkin RH, Turk DC, Farrar JT, et al.
Core outcome measures for chronic pain clinical trials: IMMPACT recommendations. *Pain* 2005;113:9–19.
82. Tracey TJ, Kokotovic AM: Factor structure of the Working Alliance Inventory. *Psychological Assessment: A Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology* 1989; 1:207–210
83. Devilly, G. J. and T. D. Borkovec (2000).
"Psychometric properties of the credibility/expectancy questionnaire." *J Behav Ther Exp Psychiatry* 31(2): 73-86.
84. Darnall BD, Sturgeon JA, Cook KC, Taub CJ, Kao MC, Rico T, Mackey SC. Development and Validation of a Daily Pain Catastrophizing Scale (Daily PCS) Measure. *J Pain*. April 2016; 17(4): S20- 21.