Methods

Participants: Adult patients with postherpetic neuralgia (PHN), diabetic neuropathy, or chronic low back pain (CLBP).

Objectives:
• To compare patients with and without allodynia in the effectiveness and adherence to the topical lidocaine 5% patch in a double-blind, randomized, multicenter trial

Abstract

Patient Disposition

Table 1. Baseline Demographics and Clinical Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medical Condition</th>
<th>Diabetic Neuropathy (n=49)</th>
<th>Back Pain (n=22)</th>
<th>Chronic Low Back Pain (n=11)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age (mean, SD)</td>
<td>70.3 (14.7)</td>
<td>57.7 (12.6)</td>
<td>51.7 (14.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worst pain (mean, SD)</td>
<td>8.5 (1.4)</td>
<td>8.2 (1.5)</td>
<td>8.0 (1.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average pain (mean, SD)</td>
<td>6.5 (1.4)</td>
<td>6.4 (1.8)</td>
<td>6.2 (1.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Least pain (mean, SD)</td>
<td>7.0 (6.9)</td>
<td>6.7 (6.4)</td>
<td>6.4 (6.4)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conclusions:
• Overall, patients with allodynia had greater reductions from baseline than patients without allodynia in the dichotomous pain outcomes (Figure 1, Panel B) as well as in linear pain outcomes (Figure 1, Panel A).

Calculations

Safety and Tolerability

Study Design

Figure 1: Brief Pain Inventory Scores in Patients With Allodynia and Without Allodynia

Figure 2: Brief Pain Inventory Scores in Patients With Allodynia

Table 5: Adverse Events

Table 3: Summary of Patient Disposition

References