

Clinic Name and Address

Patient Name: _____ **File #:** _____

DOI: _____ **Today's Date:** _____

The following risk factors (based on solid scientific research) help explain why some patients involved in Low Speed Rear Impact Collisions (LOSRIC) get injured and others do not. These risk factors are associated with the potential to develop chronic pain after a LOSRIC. Other issues to consider include, change of velocity, G force, threshold of injury, vehicle mass, and examination findings.

To Patient: With the doctor's assistance, please identify which risk factors pertain to your accident:

Risk for late whiplash:

- Female gender
- Rear vector vs. other vectors
- Body mass index in females only
- Immediate/early onset of symptoms (i.e., within 12 hours) and/or severe initial symptoms
- Ligamentous instability.
- Initial back pain
- Greater subjective cognitive impairment
- Greater number of initial symptoms
- Use of seat belt shoulder harness (73,476)*. For neck (not back) pain (562); non-use had a protective effect.
- Initial physical findings of limited range of motion
- Neck Pain on palpation
- Muscle pain
- Initial neurological symptoms. Radiating pain to the upper extremities (109).
- Past history of neck pain (109a) or headache (2841).
- Headache
- Initial degenerative changes seen on radiographs
- Loss or reversal of cervical lordosis
- Increasing age (i.e., middle age and beyond)
- Front seat position
- Target vehicles manufactured from late 1988s through the 1990s (OR=2.7 vs in the early 1980s vehicles. (Rear Impact Only)

Patient Signature: _____ Date: _____

Doctor Signature: _____ Date: _____