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Psychological therapies (remotely delivered) for the management of chronic and recurrent pain in children and adolescents (Review)

Fisher E, Law E, Palermo TM, Eccleston C



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[Intervention Review]

Psychological therapies (remotely delivered) for the management of chronic and recurrent pain in children and adolescents

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ABSTRACT

Background

Chronic pain is common during childhood and adolescence and is associated with negative outcomes such as increased severity of pain, reduced function (e.g. missing school), and low mood (e.g. high levels of depression and anxiety). Psychological therapies, traditionally delivered face-to-face with a therapist, are efficacious at reducing pain intensity and disability. However, new and innovative technology is being used to deliver these psychological therapies remotely, meaning barriers to access to treatment such as distance and cost can be removed or reduced. Therapies delivered with technological devices, such as the Internet, computer-based programmes, smartphone applications, or via the telephone, can be used to deliver treatment to children and adolescents with chronic pain.

Objectives

To determine the efficacy of psychological therapies delivered remotely compared to waiting-list, treatment-as-usual, or active control treatments, for the management of chronic pain in children and adolescents.

Search methods

We searched four databases (CENTRAL, MEDLINE, EMBASE, and PsycINFO) from inception to June 2014 for randomised controlled trials of remotely delivered psychological interventions for children and adolescents (0 to 18 years of age) with chronic pain. We searched for chronic pain conditions including, but not exclusive to, headache, recurrent abdominal pain, musculoskeletal pain, and neuropathic pain. We also searched online trial registries for potential trials. A citation and reference search for all included studies was conducted.

Selection criteria

All included studies were randomised controlled trials that investigated the efficacy of a psychological therapy delivered remotely via the Internet, smartphone device, computer-based programme, audiotapes, or over the phone in comparison to an active, treatment-as-usual, or waiting-list control. We considered blended treatments, which used a combination of technology and face-to-face interaction. We excluded interventions solely delivered face-to-face between therapist and patient from this review. Children and adolescents (0 to 18 years of age) with a primary chronic pain condition were the target of the interventions. Each comparator arm, at each extraction point had to include 10 or more participants.

Data collection and analysis

For the analyses, we combined all psychological therapies. We split pain conditions into headache and mixed (non-headache) pain and analysed them separately. Pain, disability, depression, anxiety, and adverse events were extracted as primary outcomes. We also extracted satisfaction with treatment as a secondary outcome. We considered outcomes at two time points: first immediately following the end of treatment (known as 'post-treatment'), and second, any follow-up time point post-treatment between 3 and 12 months (known as 'follow-up'). We assessed all included studies for risk of bias.

Main results

Eight studies (N = 371) that delivered treatment remotely were identified from our search; five studies investigated children with headache conditions, one study was with children with juvenile idiopathic arthritis, and two studies included mixed samples of children with headache and mixed (i.e. recurrent abdominal pain, musculoskeletal pain) chronic pain conditions. The average age of children receiving treatment was 12.57 years.

For headache pain conditions, we found one beneficial effect of remotely delivered psychological therapy. Headache severity was reduced post-treatment (risk ratio (RR) = 2.65, 95% confidence interval (CI) 1.56 to 4.50, $z = 3.62, p < 0.01$, number needed to treat to benefit (NNTB) = 2.88). For mixed pain conditions, we found only one beneficial effect: psychological therapies reduced pain intensity post-treatment (standardised mean difference (SMD) = -0.61, 95% CI -0.96 to -0.25, $z = 3.38, p < 0.01$). No effects were found for reducing pain at follow-up in either analysis. For headache and mixed conditions, there were no beneficial effects of psychological therapies delivered remotely for disability post-treatment and a lack of data at follow-up meant no analyses could be run. Only one analysis could be conducted for depression outcomes. We found no beneficial effect of psychological therapies in reducing depression post-treatment for headache conditions. Only one study presented data in children with mixed pain conditions for depressive outcomes and no data were available for either condition at follow-up. Only one study presented anxiety data post-treatment and no studies reported follow-up data, therefore no analyses could be run. Further, there were no data available for adverse events, meaning that we are unsure whether psychological therapies are harmful to children who receive them. Satisfaction with treatment is described qualitatively.

'Risk of bias' assessments were low or unclear. We judged selection, detection, and reporting biases to be mostly low risk for included studies. However, judgements made on performance and attrition biases were mostly unclear.

Authors' conclusions

Psychological therapies delivered remotely, primarily via the Internet, confer benefit in reducing the intensity or severity of pain after treatment across conditions. There is considerable uncertainty around these estimates of effect and only eight studies with 371 children contribute to the conclusions. Future studies are likely to change the conclusions reported here. All included trials used either behavioural or cognitive behavioural therapies for children with chronic pain, therefore we cannot generalise our findings to other therapies. However, satisfaction with these treatments was generally positive. Larger trials are needed to increase our confidence in all conclusions regarding the efficacy of remotely delivered psychological therapies. Implications for practice and research are discussed.

PLAIN LANGUAGE SUMMARY

Psychological therapies (remotely delivered) for the management of chronic and recurrent pain in children and adolescents

Background

Children and adolescents with chronic pain often report their pain as hurting too much (intense) and happening too often (frequent). The pain can affect their ability to function physically and that can leave them feeling anxious or depressed. The most common types of chronic pain in children and adolescents are headaches and recurrent abdominal pain. A therapist, physically together with a patient or family (a method often called face-to-face) traditionally delivers psychological therapies, such as cognitive behavioural therapy or behavioural therapy. These therapies can include components such as relaxation techniques, coping strategies, and behavioural strategies, all of which have been found to benefit children by reducing pain and improving physical functioning. However, new technologies now allow therapy to be delivered without needing to be face-to-face with a therapist. Therapies delivered remotely promise to make treatments easier to access because they remove the need for travel. They may also be less expensive. By technology we mean the Internet, computer-based programmes, smartphone applications, and the telephone.

Review questions

Can psychological therapies, delivered remotely using technology, help children and adolescents with chronic pain to have less pain, to improve physical functioning, and to have fewer symptoms of depression and anxiety? Are any improvements greater than those reported by children who are waiting to be treated (waiting-list control), or being treated in other ways (active control)?

Study characteristics

We conducted the search through to June 2014. We found eight studies including 371 children and adolescents. Five studies treated children with headache, one study treated children with juvenile idiopathic arthritis, and two studies included mixed samples of children, some who had headache and some with other chronic pain conditions. The average age of children receiving the interventions was 12.6 years. Four trials delivered therapy via the internet, two trials used CD-ROMs, one trial delivered therapy via audiotapes, and one trial delivered therapy via the telephone. All therapies delivered were either cognitive behavioural therapy or behavioural therapy. We looked at six outcomes; pain, physical functioning, depression, anxiety, adverse events, and satisfaction with treatment.

Key results

We split the painful conditions into two groups and analysed them separately. The first group included children with headache pain. The second group included children with other painful conditions (e.g. recurrent abdominal pain, musculoskeletal pain), known as 'mixed pain'. Psychological therapies delivered remotely (primarily via the Internet) were beneficial at reducing pain for children and adolescents with headache pain and mixed pain when assessed immediately following treatment. However, we found no effects of treatment on physical functioning post-treatment for headache and mixed pain conditions. There was also no effect on depression for headache conditions post-treatment. Satisfaction was described qualitatively in the trials and was generally positive. However, we could not assess this outcome using any numbers. For all other outcomes, no data were available for analysis. There was no description of adverse events reported in the included studies.

Currently, there are very few studies investigating this treatment. Caution should be taken when interpreting these results as they are based on a small number of studies with few children. However, this is a growing field and more trials using cognitive behavioural therapy and other psychological therapies are needed to determine the efficacy of remotely delivered therapies.

BACKGROUND

Description of the condition

Episodes of chronic pain are surprisingly common during childhood and adolescence (Perquin 2000). Epidemiological studies report that girls experience more pain than boys and that pain increases during early adolescence (King 2011). Further, risk of developing a pain condition is higher for children of a lower socioeconomic status (King 2011). The most commonly reported pain problems are headache, recurrent abdominal pain, musculoskeletal pain, and back pain (King 2011). Some children with chronic pain report high levels of pain as well as depression and anxiety (Gauntlett-Gilbert 2007; Kaczynski 2011). Children can also suffer impairments in their physical and social functioning, such as attending school less often (Cohen 2011). The detrimental effects of chronic pain can also impact parents, who report significant distress and anxiety (Jordan 2007; Maciver 2010).

Description of the intervention

Psychological therapies, delivered individually or in groups to children and families, significantly reduce pain and disability in children with chronic pain (Eccleston 2014). However, many young people do not receive psychological treatments for chronic pain due to barriers to access such as a shortage of providers, expense, and geographic distance from treatment centres (Palermo 2013; Peng 2007). This has led to consideration of innovative methods of delivery and calls to assess whether psychological interventions can be delivered effectively when remote from the patient using technology such as the Internet (Palermo 2009). The Internet is widely available to a large number of children and adolescents. For example, in the UK 83% of households had Internet access in 2013 (ONS 2013), in the US 72% (USDC 2013), and in Australia 79% (ABS 2012), meaning that access to health information and treatment is potentially available to many.

Different terms are used within this growing field, broadly described as e-health, telemedicine, telecare, minimal therapist contact, and distance treatment. Here, we adopt 'remotely delivered therapies' to define psychological therapies delivered without, or

with limited face-to-face contact with the therapist. Therapies are typically delivered via technology, principally the Internet, but could also be delivered via telephone, written materials, or stand-alone computer programmes. Therapies may also be combined or blended by including both face-to-face and remote components. These interventions can be delivered in the home or community (i.e. outside the clinic or hospital setting) without the physical presence of a therapist.

How the intervention might work

Psychological therapies (as discussed in [Eccleston 2014](#)) are used in paediatric pain practice to reduce pain symptoms, disability, and negative mood associated with pain conditions, and to modify social-environmental factors to enhance the child's adaptive functioning. This field is currently dominated by cognitive behavioural therapies (CBT) and behavioural therapies (BT) that have components such as relaxation, biofeedback, imagery, parent operant strategies, and coping skills training.

Recognising the advantages of reaching more children in their homes with remotely delivered interventions, earlier studies relied on low levels of technology, including written self help manuals, portable biofeedback monitors, and relaxation audiotapes (e.g. [Burke 1989](#); [McGrath 1992](#)). As technological advances became available, intervention delivery options expanded to personal computers via CD-ROM applications and then to programmes/applications via the Internet. The delivery of psychological therapies over the Internet is becoming more common ([March 2008](#); [Richardson 2010](#); [Tait 2010](#)). The potential benefits of a successful programme include improved access, improved scale of coverage, and lowered cost ([Marks 2009](#); [Palermo 2009](#)). However, the change of a delivery mechanism from face-to-face delivery to remote delivery via technology arguably changes the content, intensity, and force of a treatment. The move away from face-to-face delivery is not simply a change in the route of administration. The transformation of a treatment to a reliance on communication technology (instead of face-to-face interaction with a therapist) may involve critical changes in aspects of the treatment thought crucial to its success. For example, treatment where a therapist is not present may influence treatment participation and impact treatment outcomes ([Fry 2009](#)).

There may also be different therapeutic opportunities available using interactive and communication technologies. As described in the behavioural change model for Internet interventions ([Ritterband 2009](#)), user characteristics interact with website characteristics to produce behaviour change. For example, Internet-delivered therapies may work by better matching and designing technology to maximise the therapeutic benefits (e.g. 24-hour access to skills training), or there may be a blend to these solutions that function differently dependent upon user characteristics. Typically, authors are not explicit about how the technology may have changed the intervention itself, but earlier remotely de-

livered therapies were informed by the question of equivalence: can a remotely delivered therapy perform as well as a face-to-face therapy? More recent trials treat the remotely delivered therapy as a package and ask: can a remotely delivered therapy achieve better outcomes than a comparison group or can remotely delivered therapy be efficacious in achieving positive change in meaningful treatment outcomes?

Why it is important to do this review

Psychological therapies delivered remotely (principally but not exclusively via the Internet) have now developed into stand-alone treatments, and are investigated as stand-alone treatments. A Cochrane review has previously summarised the evidence of psychological therapies for the management of chronic pain in children and adolescents ([Eccleston 2014](#)). This was first authored in 2003, and updated in 2009, 2012, and most recently in 2014. Earlier updates combined remote and face-to-face office-based treatment delivery. However, we believe it is important to separate them so that the evidence can be separately evaluated. This review should be considered a sister review to the [Eccleston 2014](#) update, which now excludes treatments delivered remotely. A similar distinction has also been made in the Cochrane reviews on psychological therapies for the management of chronic pain in adults: face-to-face ([Williams 2012](#)) and Internet-delivered ([Eccleston 2014b](#)).

OBJECTIVES

To determine the efficacy of psychological therapies delivered remotely compared to waiting-list, treatment-as-usual, or active control treatments, for the management of chronic pain in children and adolescents.

METHODS

Criteria for considering studies for this review

Types of studies

We searched for randomised controlled trials (RCTs) that delivered psychological therapies remotely to children and adolescents with chronic pain.

Types of participants

We included children and adolescents under the age of 18 years. The intervention had to primarily target the child or adolescent with chronic or recurrent pain, defined as pain lasting for three months or longer. Pain conditions typically (but not exclusively) fall into the categories of headache, musculoskeletal pain, neuropathic pain, and recurrent abdominal pain. We excluded pain associated with life-limiting (e.g. cancer) or other primary conditions (e.g. diabetes). For the trial to be included, we required 10 or more participants to be in each arm of the trial at each extracted time point of post-treatment or follow-up.

Types of interventions

Included studies investigated treatments that were primarily psychological and included recognisable psychotherapeutic content, or were based on an existing psychological framework. Trials had to include at least one comparator arm. Therapies had to aim to improve pain outcomes and function; we excluded therapies that solely aimed to manage child or adolescent mood. Psychological therapies had to be delivered remotely, using technology such as the Internet, computer programme, smartphone application, audiotapes, or telephone. Therapies delivered face-to-face are included in Eccleston 2014, and are not included in this review. We also considered therapies that used blended treatments, combining both face-to-face contact and a remote component for inclusion in this review. However, the intention of included trials (stated or inferred) was to deliver the majority of the treatment remotely from the therapist. As a guide, we excluded studies that conducted over 30% of contact time (assessment or therapy) face-to-face. Interventions that had a primary aim to monitor symptoms or aid communication (such as with a treatment team) were excluded.

Types of outcome measures

Primary outcomes

We extracted five primary outcomes from each study; pain symptoms, disability, depression, anxiety, and adverse events.

Secondary outcomes

We extracted satisfaction with treatment as a secondary outcome.

Search methods for identification of studies

Electronic searches

We searched the following databases for studies from inception to the present day:

- CENTRAL (CRSO) searched on 3rd June 2014;
- MEDLINE (OVID) 1946 to 2nd June 2014;
- EMBASE (OVID) 1974 to 2nd June 2014;
- PsycINFO (OVID) 1806 to May week 4 2014.

A search strategy for MEDLINE was devised and adapted for the other databases listed (see [Appendix 1](#) for all search strategies).

Searching other resources

We conducted a reference search and citation search of all included studies in order to identify additional studies not found in our database search. We also contacted authors for any further studies. Relevant reviews retrieved by the database searches were examined to identify any further trials. In addition, trial registries, including the metaRegister of controlled trials (mRCT) (www.controlled-trials.com/mrct/), ClinicalTrials.gov (clinicaltrials.gov), and the World Health Organization International Clinical Trials Registry Platform (ICTRP) (www.who.int/ictrp/en/) were searched for trials. There were no limitations on publication date or language.

Data collection and analysis

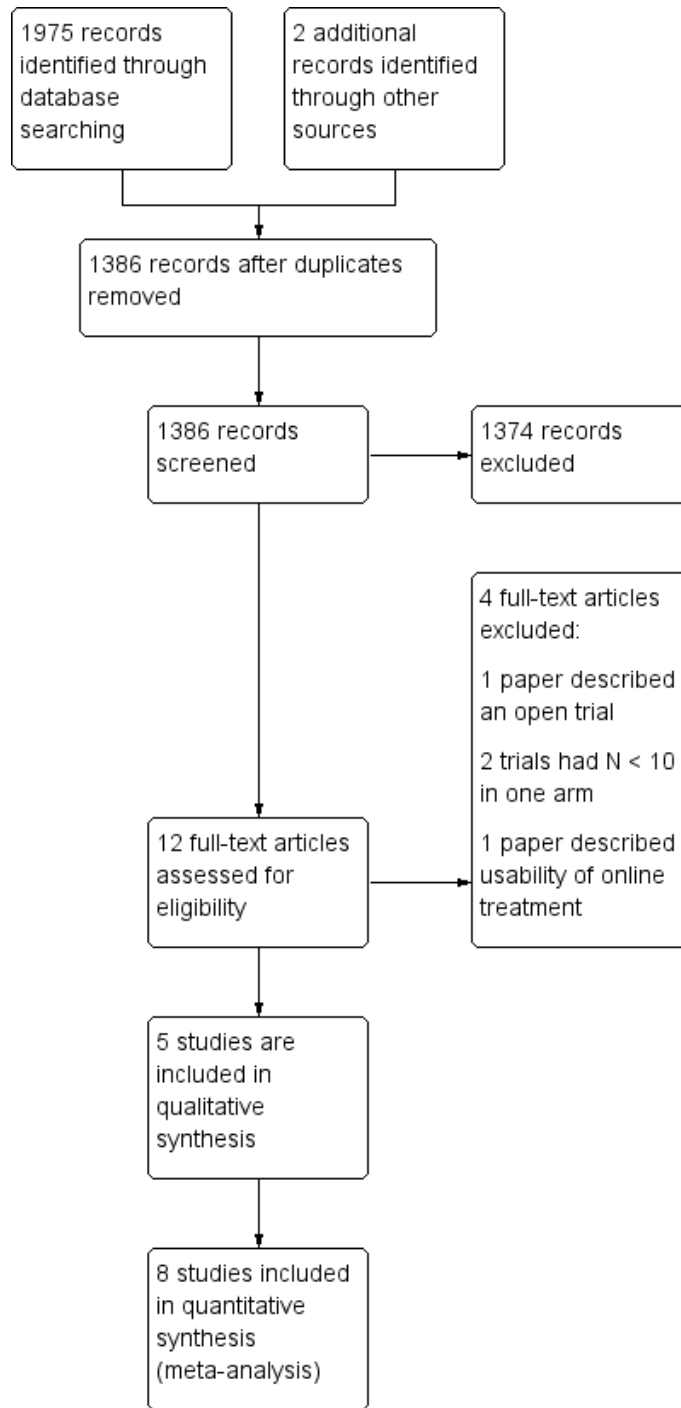
Selection of studies

Two authors (EF, EL) independently selected and read potential studies for inclusion. A third author (CE) arbitrated any disagreements. We selected studies according to the following criteria:

1. Children and adolescents under the age of 18 years with a chronic pain condition.
2. $N \geq 10$ in each arm of the trial at each extracted time point.
3. A primarily psychological therapy used in at least one arm of each included trial.
4. Therapies with a primary aim to change thoughts or behaviours of the child to assist with the management of, or coping with, chronic pain.
5. Therapies that were principally delivered remotely.

See PRISMA flow diagram for search results ([Figure 1](#)), as recommended by the *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions* ([Higgins 2011](#)).

Figure 1. Study flow diagram.



Data extraction and management

Two authors (EF, EL) independently extracted data from the studies. Disagreements were first discussed between the two authors, and arbitrated by a third author (CE) if no agreement could be found. First, study characteristics were extracted from each of the studies. These included patient demographics and characteristics of the psychological therapies including delivery type, duration of treatment, when and where treatment was accessed, engagement in treatment, type of control condition, and follow-up periods. Second, data for each of the five primary outcomes and secondary outcome were extracted at post-treatment and follow-up. If studies reported incomplete data, study authors were contacted.

Assessment of risk of bias in included studies

We assessed risk of bias using The Cochrane Collaboration's 'Risk of bias' tool. This outlines four biases: selection bias, detection bias, attrition bias, and reporting bias. Selection bias was judged by random sequence generation and allocation bias. Detection bias was judged by blinding of personnel and participants, and blinding of outcome assessors. Attrition bias was judged by incomplete outcome reporting. Finally, reporting bias was used to judge selective reporting.

It was not possible to assess the quality of outcomes using the GRADE criteria due to the small number of studies. However, in future updates, when more data are available, we will assess the quality of outcomes post-treatment and at follow-up. Two 'Summary of findings' tables will be produced; one for headache outcomes and one for mixed pain conditions. Only the seven most important outcomes can be included in each 'Summary of findings' table, therefore, we will select the seven outcomes that include the highest number of participants. We will use a four-tiered rating system to rate outcomes a 'high', 'moderate', 'low', or 'very low'. Outcomes will be assessed on risk of bias, inconsistency, indirectness, imprecision, and publication bias (Balshem 2011; Higgins 2011). An assessment of high quality is given when "we are very confident that the true effect lies close to that of the estimate of the effect", moderate quality is judged when "we are moderately confident in the effect estimate: the true effect is likely to be close to the estimate of the effect, but there is a possibility that it is substantially different", low quality is given when "our confidence in the effect estimate is limited: the true effect may be substantially different from the estimate of the effect", and very low quality is judged when "we have very little confidence in the effect estimate: the true effect is likely to be substantially different from the estimate of effect" (p. 404, Balshem 2011).

Measures of treatment effect

We categorised chronic pain conditions into headache and mixed pain conditions. Mixed pain conditions refer to painful conditions such as musculoskeletal pain, neuropathic pain, and recurrent abdominal pain. Due to the small number of studies in this area, we combined these conditions in analyses to provide the overall effectiveness of psychological therapies delivered remotely. If a study reported both headache and mixed pain conditions, we entered data into both analyses where appropriate. We analysed pain symptoms, disability, depression, and anxiety at two time points (post-treatment and follow-up). Adverse events were extracted and described. Satisfaction with treatment was defined as any measure, based on self report (child or parent), that aimed to assess how useful the treatment was, satisfaction with the outcome of therapy, and likeability and preference for the treatment. When studies used more than one measure for a given outcome, we extracted the most reliable or commonly used. We defined post-treatment as the time point immediately following treatment. Follow-up was defined as the time point between 3 and 12 months following post-treatment. If more than one time point was available, the latter of the two was extracted. Due to this novel method of delivery of psychological interventions, there are currently only a small number of studies that can be included in analyses. Therefore, we did not categorise studies by therapy type or control type (i.e. active versus waiting-list) and results are directly comparable to Eccleston 2014. In total, there are 20 possible analyses, categorised by four headings:

1. Treatment versus control, post-treatment, headache conditions;
2. Treatment versus control, follow-up, headache conditions;
3. Treatment versus control, post-treatment, mixed pain conditions;
4. Treatment versus control, follow-up, mixed pain conditions.

Data synthesis

We pooled data using Review Manager 5.3 (RevMan 2014). Headache conditions are typically reported with dichotomous data for pain symptoms defined by a 50% reduction of pain symptoms. Mixed pain conditions (e.g. musculoskeletal pain, neuropathic pain, and recurrent abdominal pain) are typically reported with continuous data for pain symptoms. For dichotomous data, we calculated risk ratios (RRs), 95% confidence intervals (CIs) and number needed to treat to benefit (NNTB). For continuous data, we report standardised mean differences (SMDs) and 95% CIs. Mantel-Haenszel methods were used to analyse dichotomous data and random-effects models were used to analyse continuous data.

Subgroup analysis and investigation of heterogeneity

Subgroup analyses to investigate the technology type and intensity used in the trials (e.g. Internet versus telephone; low intensity technology versus high intensity technology) were planned. Further, we also planned to determine the difference in effect between trials that included a human support component (blended therapy) versus those without human support that were exclusively delivered remotely, as additional support during trials delivered via the Internet has been found to influence outcomes of participants (Law 2012). However, due to the small number of trials we were unable to conduct these analyses.

RESULTS

Description of studies

See [Characteristics of included studies](#); [Characteristics of excluded studies](#).

Results of the search

We conducted a search of four databases that produced 1384 papers after duplicates were removed. A further two were identified from other sources (see [Figure 1](#)). From the 12 papers identified and read in full, eight were included and four were excluded.

Included studies

Eight studies met the inclusion criteria for this review. Five trials investigated psychological therapies delivered remotely for children with headache (Connelly 2006; Cottrell 2007; McGrath 1992; Rapoff 2014; Trautmann 2010), one assessed juvenile idiopathic arthritis (Stinson 2010), and two included headache and non-headache conditions (i.e. recurrent abdominal pain and musculoskeletal pain) meaning that we entered them in both headache and mixed pain analyses where appropriate (Hicks 2006; Palermo 2009). Children were recruited via hospitals or clinics (n = 5), adverts in the media or community (n = 1), or a combination of advertisements in clinics and the community (n = 2). All children recruited into trials were diagnosed with their primary condition by a medical professional. A total of 371 participants entered into treatment and 342 participants finished, giving a retention rate of 92%. Girls (58%) outnumbered boys (42%). The mean age of participants was 12.57 years (standard deviation (SD) 1.85, range 10 to 14 years).

Six studies included two arms, and two studies included three (McGrath 1992; Trautmann 2010). For McGrath 1992, we compared the remotely delivered cognitive behavioural treatment to

the active control group. For Trautmann 2010, we combined two remotely delivered treatment conditions (cognitive behavioural therapy and applied relaxation) and compared this to the control condition (education). Most treatments were delivered via the Internet (Hicks 2006; Palermo 2009; Stinson 2010; Trautmann 2010), two studies delivered treatment via CD-ROM (Connelly 2006; Rapoff 2014), one study delivered treatment via audiotapes (McGrath 1992), and the remaining study delivered treatment primarily via the telephone (Cottrell 2007). Control conditions differed between studies. Three studies used a waiting-list control (Connelly 2006; Hicks 2006; Palermo 2009), and five studies used active controls. The active controls included studies that delivered education online (Rapoff 2014; Trautmann 2010), prescribed children triptan medication (Cottrell 2007), delivered a credible placebo therapy (e.g. discussed triggers, brainstorming stressful situations; McGrath 1992), and had research assistants discuss "own best efforts" over the telephone with children (Stinson 2010). All treatments were delivered at home and included phone calls, emails, or a combination of both on a weekly basis to deliver treatment, check engagement, or answer questions. See [Table 1](#) for a summary of the characteristics of treatment and control conditions.

Three trials were supported by grants from the National Institutes of Health. One trial was funded by a pharmaceutical and biologics company (Connelly 2006). The remaining trials were supported by research foundations, government-backed research councils, or awards. Three studies did not have a statement about conflict of interest, two studies declared that the authors did not have a conflict of interest, two studies stated that authors were members of research funding bodies, and the final trial reported at least one conflict of interest (see [Characteristics of included studies](#) for more detail).

Excluded studies

Four papers were excluded from this review. One study was excluded as it was conducted as an open trial (Bonnert 2014). A second paper, Long 2009, evaluated the usability of an online study already included in the review (Palermo 2009). We excluded a further two studies as they included fewer than 10 participants in at least one arm of the trial at an extraction time point (Merlijn 2005; Trautmann 2008).

Risk of bias in included studies

We carried out 'Risk of bias' assessments on all included studies (for a summary see [Figure 2](#) and [Figure 3](#)).

Figure 2. 'Risk of bias' graph: review authors' judgements about each risk of bias item presented as percentages across all included studies.

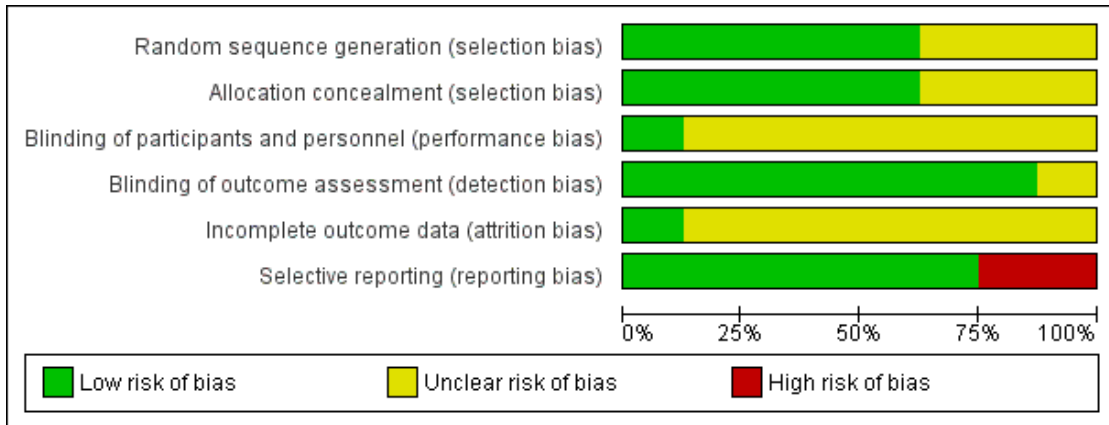


Figure 3. 'Risk of bias' summary: review authors' judgements about each risk of bias item for each included study.

	Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Selective reporting (reporting bias)
Connelly 2006	+	+	+	+	?	+
Cottrell 2007	?	?	?	?	?	-
Hicks 2006	+	+	?	+	?	+
McGrath 1992	?	?	?	+	?	-
Palermo 2009	+	+	?	+	?	+
Rapoff 2014	?	?	?	+	?	+
Stinson 2010	+	+	?	+	?	+
Trautmann 2010	+	+	?	+	+	+

For selection bias (randomisation sequence generation and allocation concealment bias), five studies gave a detailed description of randomisation and allocation concealment and were judged to have a low risk of bias. The remaining three studies did not give a clear description and so were judged unclear.

Only one study was found to have a low risk of bias for blinding of participants and personnel, the remaining studies did not give any description of attempts to blind participants and personnel so were judged unclear. Seven studies asked children to complete measures at home, and these were either submitted online or returned to the research team via mail and therefore were given low risk of bias. One study did not give a description of how measures were taken and therefore was marked unclear.

Only one study reported attrition fully (i.e. described attrition throughout the trial and differences between completers and non-completers), so was judged to have low risk of bias. The remaining seven trials reported attrition, but did not comment on whether completers and non-completers of treatment were significantly different, so they remain unclear.

Finally, for selective reporting bias, six of the studies reported outcomes in full in the published manuscript. Two studies did not report full outcomes so were judged to be high risk of bias.

More detail on the 'Risk of bias' judgements can be found in the [Characteristics of included studies](#).

Effects of interventions

The pain outcomes extracted below differ between headache and mixed conditions (see [Table 2](#) for a scorecard of results). For headache conditions we extracted dichotomous outcomes. For mixed pain conditions we extracted continuous pain outcomes. To provide further clarity, the extracted pain measures and justification are outlined here.

The International Headache Society and American Headache Society provides guidance on how to measure headache pain in adults

and children. Guidelines for trials of behavioural and pharmacological treatments for chronic and recurrent headache recommend reporting headache frequency as the primary outcome variable and pain intensity and duration as secondary outcome variables ([Andrasik 2005](#); [Penzien 2005](#); [Tfelt-Hansen 2012](#)). Therefore, we preferentially extracted data for children and adolescents who reported at least 50% reduction of headache frequency in both the treatment and control groups; this was possible in four studies ([Connelly 2006](#); [McGrath 1992](#); [Rapoff 2014](#); [Trautmann 2010](#)). When headache frequency was not reported or available, we extracted data for children and adolescents who reported at least 50% reduction pain intensity in both the treatment and control groups ([Hicks 2006](#); [Palermo 2009](#)). Headache pain outcomes are hereby known as 'headache severity'. For mixed conditions, we extracted mean pain intensity across all trials.

Treatment versus control for headache conditions

Primary outcomes

Pain symptoms

Six studies (N=247) were included in the analysis to investigate whether psychological therapies delivered remotely were beneficial for reducing pain in children with headache conditions post-treatment, and three studies (N=85) were included in the analysis at follow-up. Psychological therapies delivered remotely have a beneficial effect at achieving at least 50% reduction of headache severity post-treatment (risk ratio (RR) = 2.65, 95% confidence interval (CI) 1.56 to 4.50, $z = 3.62$, $p < 0.01$, number needed to treat to benefit (NNTB) = 2.88; [Analysis 1.1](#); [Figure 4](#)). However, this effect was not maintained at follow-up (RR= 1.56, 95% CI 0.67 to 3.68, $z = 1.03$, $p = 0.30$; [Analysis 2.1](#); [Figure 5](#)).

Figure 4. Forest plot of comparison: I Headache conditions treatment versus control (post-treatment), outcome: Achievement of at least 50% reduction in headache severity.

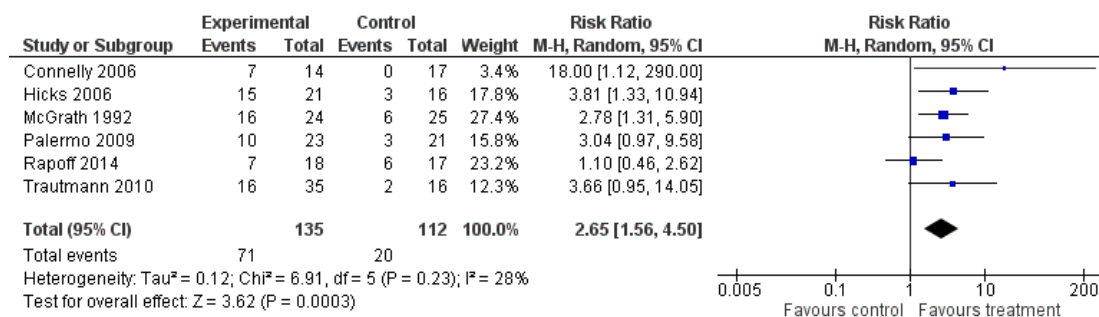
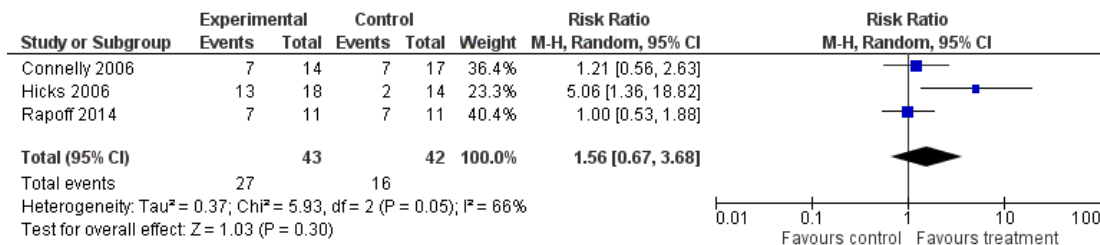


Figure 5. Forest plot of comparison: 2 Headache conditions treatment versus control (follow-up), outcome: Achievement of at least 50% reduction in headache severity.



Disability

Three studies (N=114) were included in the analysis to assess whether psychological therapies delivered remotely were beneficial at reducing disability post-treatment. The therapies had no effect (standardised mean difference (SMD) = -0.37, 95% CI -0.88 to 0.15, $z = 1.40$, $p = 0.16$; Analysis 1.2). Only one study was available at follow-up, therefore no analysis was run.

Depression

For depression, two studies (N = 103) had data available to determine whether psychological therapies were beneficial at reducing depressive symptoms. The analysis revealed no effect of therapies (SMD = 0.02, 95% CI -0.38 to 0.43, $z = 0.12$, $p = 0.91$; Analysis 1.3). There were no data available for analysis at follow-up.

Anxiety

Only one study was available to assess whether psychological therapies were beneficial for reducing anxiety symptoms post-treatment, and no data were available at follow-up, therefore no conclusions can be drawn.

Adverse events

None of the included studies reported adverse events. All trials had dropouts either post-treatment or at follow-up, or both. Connelly 2006, Cottrell 2007, and Trautmann 2010 gave full reasons for dropouts. However, Hicks 2006, McGrath 1992, Palermo 2009, and Rapoff 2014 did not give full reasons for dropouts.

Secondary outcome

Satisfaction with treatment

Satisfaction was measured in four studies (Cottrell 2007; Hicks 2006; Palermo 2009; Trautmann 2010). Due to the heterogeneity of measures used and the use of waiting-list controls (satisfaction ratings are inappropriate to measure in this group), we were unable to meta-analyse the data. Cottrell 2007 asked participants allocated to the treatment group to report their satisfaction with three components of treatment. For each component, more than half the participants indicated that they were satisfied. Thirteen of 15 participants indicated satisfaction with deep breathing, relaxation, thermal biofeedback, and mental imagery for management of headaches, 11 of 15 indicated satisfaction with pain coping and pain transformation imagery, and 9 of 15 reported satisfaction with the stress management skills component. No satisfaction scores were reported for the triptan control group. Hicks 2006 measured satisfaction in the treatment group using a visual analogue scale and reported that child and parent satisfaction were positively correlated. Palermo 2009 measured satisfaction for the treatment group using the Treatment Evaluation Inventory - Short Form (Kelley 1989) and reported global satisfaction of children and parents in the treatment group as moderate to high. The waiting-list controls for Hicks 2006 and Palermo 2009 were not asked to report satisfaction. Finally, Trautmann 2010 asked all participants and their parents to report their degree of satisfaction. The findings revealed that the applied relaxation (treatment) group were more satisfied compared to the education (control) group. However, there were no significant differences between the cognitive behavioural (treatment) group and the applied relaxation (treatment) group or the education (control) group. Connelly 2006 and McGrath 1992 did not report satisfaction outcomes.

Treatment versus control for mixed pain conditions

Primary outcomes

Pain symptoms

Three studies (N=131) were included in the analysis to investigate whether psychological therapies were beneficial for reducing pain intensity for children with mixed pain conditions at post-treatment. The analysis revealed a beneficial effect for reducing pain intensity (SMD = -0.61, 95% CI -0.96 to -0.25, $z = 3.38$, $p < 0.01$; [Analysis 3.1](#)). Only one study included follow-up data and therefore no conclusions can be drawn.

Disability

Two studies (N=94) were included in the analysis to determine if psychological therapies delivered remotely were beneficial for reducing disability in children with mixed pain conditions. The analysis did not reveal an effect of therapies (SMD = -0.50, 95% CI -1.02 to 0.02, $z = 1.90$, $p = 0.06$; [Analysis 3.2](#)). No data were available for analysis at follow-up.

Depression and anxiety

Only one study could be included in an analysis to determine how beneficial psychological therapies delivered remotely are for reducing depression and anxiety post-treatment in children with mixed pain conditions, and no data were available for either analysis at follow-up, therefore no conclusions can be drawn.

Adverse events

None of the studies reported adverse events. [Stinson 2010](#) gave full reasons regarding participants who dropped out, however [Hicks 2006](#) and [Palermo 2009](#) did not give reasons regarding dropouts.

Secondary outcome

Satisfaction with treatment

Three studies reported results on satisfaction. [Hicks 2006](#) and [Palermo 2009](#) are described above. [Stinson 2010](#) used a questionnaire developed by the investigators of the trial. The study reported that participants in the treatment group were satisfied with treatment. No information is provided regarding the satisfaction of the 'own best efforts' control group. Similar to the headache group, satisfaction data could not be entered into a meta-analysis.

DISCUSSION

Summary of main results

This systematic review included eight trials (N = 371) that delivered psychological therapies remotely to children and adolescents with chronic pain complaints. Chronic pain conditions were split

into headache conditions and mixed pain conditions (including juvenile idiopathic arthritis, musculoskeletal pain, and recurrent abdominal pain). Psychological therapies were beneficial at reducing headache severity for children with headache and pain intensity for children with mixed pain conditions post-treatment. No beneficial effect was found for psychological therapies in improving disability for children with headache and mixed pain conditions post-treatment. Two studies involving children with headache reported depression outcomes, but we found no beneficial effect. For the remaining analyses, data could not be meta-analysed due to lack of data and therefore, no conclusions can be drawn. None of the included studies reported adverse events so we do not know whether children entered into any treatment or comparison group experienced adverse events, and we have no data to inform a judgement about the safety of the treatments. Satisfaction with treatment between the treatment group and the control group was only appropriate in four trials that used active controls. From these four trials only one trial reported satisfaction scores for all conditions ([Trautmann 2010](#)), therefore satisfaction scores were qualitatively reported. Overall, trial authors reported that satisfaction of treatment groups was positive. We were unable to assess the quality of evidence using GRADE or conduct the subgroup analyses planned in the protocol due to the lack of studies.

Overall completeness and applicability of evidence

Similar to reviews investigating face-to-face therapies for children with chronic pain ([Eccleston 2014](#); [Fisher 2014](#)), the studies included in this review were dominated by cognitive behavioural or behavioural treatments. Due to the emerging nature of this field, only a small number of studies could be included, meaning that we are not confident in making strong conclusions about remotely delivered interventions. Further trials are needed before we can be confident of the effects of psychological therapies delivered remotely for this population, and for which outcomes they are efficacious. Trials should include core outcomes as recommended by PedIMPACT ([McGrath 2008](#)), including anxiety and depression outcomes. Most included studies had publication dates after this guidance was published, yet many omit key recommended clinical trial outcomes for chronic pain in children. We were unable to conduct meta-analyses for most depression and anxiety outcomes due to lack of data. Mood outcomes are very important when considering children with chronic pain and functional disability; they have been found to be significantly associated with disability outcomes ([Simons 2012](#)). Only two studies reported depression outcomes and one trial reported anxiety outcomes. Satisfaction should also be measured in both the treatment and active control groups to determine whether satisfaction with treatment delivered remotely is higher compared to an active control. Nevertheless, the trials provide promising evidence that treatments delivered remotely can be beneficial for children with chronic pain.

Going further, greater consensus is needed on how pain outcomes should be measured. Pain outcomes for headache and mixed pain conditions still vary. The International Headache Society and American Headache Society have published guidelines of preferred outcome measures in trials of behavioural and pharmacological interventions for individuals with recurrent and chronic headache (Andrasik 2005; Penzien 2005; Tfelt-Hansen 2012). Although these guidelines recommend reporting multiple measures of headache severity including pain intensity and duration, headache frequency is widely considered to be the primary outcome of interest in these trials. These guidelines also recommend reporting clinically significant reduction in pain using a criterion of 50% reduction in headache frequency. In the current review, few trials followed these reporting guidelines, with the majority of trials for youth with headache not reporting clinically significant change in headache frequency. In contrast, pain intensity is the most widely reported outcome in trials for youth with mixed chronic pain conditions. Similarly, clinically significant change is typically reported as the proportion of youth achieving 50% reduction in pain intensity.

Quality of the evidence

Due to the low number of studies included in this review, GRADE assessments of the quality of evidence were not conducted. Risk of bias assessments were conducted on all included studies, however, there were two noticeable 'Risk of bias' categories where the majority of studies did not have a low risk of bias, reducing the quality of the evidence. First, only one study gave an adequate description of blinding of participants. Second, attrition bias was also incompletely reported in the included trials. Authors should analyse and report data between completers and non-completers of treatment to ensure that they are not retaining a particular type of patient. Achieving a low risk of bias judgement across all 'Risk of bias' categories is attainable if authors are clear, transparent, and attentive when conducting and reporting trials.

Agreements and disagreements with other studies or reviews

This review is intended to be a sister review to Eccleston 2014, which assesses face-to-face psychological interventions for children with chronic pain. Face-to-face interventions have previously been the 'go-to' delivery type in this field and therefore, unsurprisingly, Eccleston 2014 included over four times as many studies and seven times as many participants (N = 37 studies, N = 2111 participants). Similar to the current review, the face-to-face review split pain conditions by headache and mixed/non-headache pain conditions, revealing seven effects of psychological treatments. For headache conditions, psychological interventions have a beneficial effect on pain and disability post-treatment and at follow-up, and

on anxiety at post-treatment. For non-headache pain conditions, two beneficial effects were found post-treatment for pain intensity and disability (Eccleston 2014). The average ages in both reviews were similar (mean age current review = 12.57 years; mean age Eccleston 2014 = 12.45 years). Girls outnumbered boys in both and recruitment methods were similar. Cognitive behavioural and behavioural therapies were the predominant treatment choice in both reviews. Some of the trials included in this review stated that they created online material using manuals from face-to-face treatments. A non-Cochrane review investigating the overall efficacy of psychological therapies delivered face-to-face and remotely has been conducted (Fisher 2014). Further, this review summarises the evidence by pain condition.

Other systematic reviews have investigated the efficacy of remotely delivered psychological therapies to both children and adults (e.g. Eccleston 2014b; Macea 2010; Stinson 2009). Eccleston 2014b summarised evidence from 15 studies that delivered therapy for adults with chronic pain via the Internet and found seven effects. First, therapies reduced pain and disability post-treatment for those adults with a headache condition. For adults with non-headache pain conditions, beneficial effects were found for pain, disability, depression, and anxiety post-treatment, and for disability at follow-up. Macea 2010 investigated web-based cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT) interventions for adults and children with chronic pain. Eleven studies were identified and a meta-analysis revealed small reductions in pain symptoms for the web-based CBT conditions. Other outcomes (e.g. disability, mood) were not investigated. Summaries of the literature have also been conducted exclusively for children. Stinson 2009 searched for interventions that were delivered via the Internet for subacute or chronic health conditions. Other forms of technology (e.g. CD ROM) were excluded. Nine studies met the inclusion criteria, of which one study included pain patients (Hicks 2006; also included in this review). Due to the heterogeneity of outcome measures and conditions, data could not be synthesised in a meta-analysis. Similarly, Andersson 2011 presented a qualitative review of Internet-delivered psychological therapies for children with diabetes, cancer, pain, and other health conditions.

Reviews have attempted to summarise the efficacy of Internet-delivered psychological interventions in other areas, such as depression and anxiety disorders (Arnberg 2014). However, similar to this review, the evidence base is small and of low quality. Only one study including children could be identified and therefore could not be entered into a meta-analysis (Arnberg 2014). A meta-analysis using a broader criterion of remotely delivered or e-therapies for anxiety and depression revealed 26 studies (National Collaborating Centre for Mental Health). The strongest evidence found that computerised cognitive behavioural therapies were beneficial for children and adolescents with depression and for decreasing anxiety in general populations. However, the evidence was judged to be low quality.

AUTHORS' CONCLUSIONS

Implications for practice

There is promise that psychological therapies delivered remotely for children and adolescents with chronic pain can be beneficial, however, more high quality evidence is needed before we can be confident of how effective psychological therapies delivered remotely for this population are. There is evidence that remotely delivered psychological interventions are beneficial for reducing headache severity post-treatment, and have a moderate beneficial effect of reducing pain intensity for children with mixed pain conditions post-treatment. However, a maximum of six studies ($n = 253$) were included in these analyses meaning that further trials are very likely to change either the direction, strength, or both, of the effects found in this review. Analyses revealed no effects for disability and depression in headache, or for disability for mixed pain conditions. No other analyses could be conducted due to lack of data, meaning we are unsure whether remotely delivered interventions are beneficial for depression in children with mixed pain conditions or anxiety across all conditions, and whether psychological therapies can maintain effects at follow-up for most outcomes across all pain conditions. All delivered therapies were behavioural or cognitive behavioural in nature.

Implications for research

This field is still small but growing rapidly. Preliminary findings presented in this review are promising but future studies should build on the proposals outlined here. A recently published commentary provides guidance for authors embarking on designing and conducting a randomised controlled eHealth intervention with children (Wu 2014). This article highlights the challenges of developing, implementing, and disseminating eHealth interventions using the experience of the author group who have conducted a variety of eHealth trials.

The expense of developing and conducting an intervention is inevitable and can be particularly costly for an intervention delivered remotely, depending on the complexity (Wu 2014). Previous trials have found that fully automated, remotely delivered interventions are effective for children with encopresis (Ritterband 2008). Similar automated interventions should be trialled with children with chronic pain. Further, other types of therapies delivered remotely should be trialled to investigate whether they can produce equivalent or increased effects for children with chronic pain. To date, this field has been heavily dominated by cognitive behavioural therapies; alternative psychotherapeutic interventions are being attempted or developed. Remotely delivered therapies are likely, eventually, to be provided as the first choice of treatment for many and it would be helpful to investigate whether particular therapies are more relevant for particular patients (Morley 2013).

We encourage multi-centre randomised controlled trials (RCTs) of remotely delivered psychological interventions for children with

chronic pain. We propose that future RCTs should include the following components:

1. At least two arms, including (at minimum) a treatment group and a placebo comparator. Placebo comparators that control for technology use (e.g. online education) will strengthen the study designs.
2. The number of participants at completion and follow-up of the trial to be in excess of 10 participants per arm, and should be closer to 100.
3. Trials should assess the outcome domains recommended by McGrath 2008 for inclusion in clinical trials of children and adolescents with chronic pain. At minimum, trials should measure and report pain intensity, disability, depression, and anxiety outcomes. Adverse events should also be measured and reported in published manuscripts.
4. Trials should report a 50% reduction in pain frequency, intensity, and duration for headache trials and intensity for mixed pain conditions between baseline and post-treatment/follow-up for intervention and control groups. For mixed conditions, a consensus should be met so that pain measures are standardised within pain conditions.
5. Trials should also report satisfaction with treatment in both treatment and control arms of trials, so that we are able to assess whether adolescents are more satisfied with psychological therapies compared to control arms.
6. Trialling of fully automated interventions (without any human support) would provide a more scalable option by lessening the burden on therapists and other healthcare professionals.
7. Including full descriptions of technology components (e.g. interactive elements, human support, etc.) to allow for better understanding of potentially effective features of remotely delivered interventions.
8. Trialling of other psychological therapies (beyond cognitive behavioural therapy) for children and adolescents with chronic pain.

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* Indicates the major publication for the study

CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDIES

Characteristics of included studies *[ordered by study ID]*

Connelly 2006

Methods	RCT. 2 arms. Assessed at pre-treatment, post-treatment, 2 months, 3 months
Participants	End of treatment: n = 36 Start of treatment: n = 37 Sex: 18 F, 19 M Mean age: 10.0 (range 7 to 12) Source: clinic Diagnosis: headache Mean years of pain: not given
Interventions	"CD-ROM behavioural" "Wait-list neurology TAU"
Outcomes	Primary pain outcome: clinical reduction in headache frequency Primary disability outcome: Ped-MIDAS Primary depression outcome: none Primary anxiety outcome: none Primary satisfaction outcome: none Measures reported: Total pain (headache diary) Pediatric Migraine Disability Assessment (Ped-MIDAS)
Notes	Funding source: educational grant from AstraZeneca LP Declarations of interest: none stated

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	"Randomly assigned to one of two groups by a research assistant using a uniform random numbers table." Comment: probably done
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	"Randomly assigned to one of two groups by a research assistant using a uniform random numbers table." Comment: probably done
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	Low risk	"Study neurologists remained blind to randomisation condition throughout the study. Chances of unblinding were limited because follow-up appointments with

Connelly 2006 (Continued)

		the study neurologist were scheduled for 2 months following the initial assessment.” Comment: probably done
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Measures completed at home and mailed back
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Attrition is described, however significant descriptions between completers and non-completers were not reported
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Data were fully reported

Cottrell 2007

Methods	RCT. 2 arms. Assessed at pre-treatment, post-treatment, and 8 months	
Participants	End of treatment: n = 30, follow-up n = 28 Start of treatment: n = 30 Sex: 15 F, 15 M Mean age: 14.1 (SD 1.91) Source: referral by neurologist and community advertisement Diagnosis: headache Duration (mean): unknown	
Interventions	“STOP Migraines treatment” - behavioural treatment delivered via telephone Triptan treatment	
Outcomes	Primary pain outcome: none Primary disability outcome: hours disabled by headache Primary depression outcome: none Primary anxiety outcome: none Primary satisfaction outcome: satisfaction from participant feedback Measures reported: Participant feedback including evaluation of the manual, relaxation tapes, home biofeedback equipment, telephone versus clinic treatment format, satisfaction, and quality of relationship Daily diary including headache duration, headache severity, number of hours participant was totally disabled Migraine Specific Quality of Life Questionnaire - Adolescent	
Notes	Funding source: National Institutes of Health (NINDS #N32374) Declarations of interest: Dr. O’Donnell is an employee of OrthoNeuro Inc	

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors’ judgement	Support for judgement
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Cottrell 2007 (Continued)

Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	“Thus, 34 adolescents were randomized to treatment (16 TT and 18 TAT).” Comment: probably done; description of randomisation not provided
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	No description found in text Comment: probably not done
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	No description found in text Comment: probably not done
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	No description found in text Comment: probably not done
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Attrition completely reported; significant differences between completers and non-completers were not reported
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	High risk	Outcomes incompletely reported

Hicks 2006

Methods	RCT. 2 arms. Assessed at pre-treatment, 1 month post-treatment, 3 months
Participants	End of treatment: n = 37, 1-month follow-up n = 37, 3-month follow-up n = 32 Start of treatment: n = 47 Sex: 30 F, 17 M Mean age: 11.7 (range 9 to 16) Source: advertisements in media, physicians’ offices and school Diagnosis: headache and RAP Duration (mean): 3 years
Interventions	“Internet CBT (with Internet and phone)” “Standard Care (Wait List)”
Outcomes	Primary pain outcome: clinical reduction in headache frequency (headache analysis) and mean pain intensity (mixed pain conditions analysis) Primary disability outcome: none Primary depression outcome: none Primary anxiety outcome: none Primary satisfaction outcome: none Measures reported: Pain diary Numeric rating scale frequency Numeric rating scale intensity Pediatric Quality of Life Inventory

Hicks 2006 (Continued)

	Parental Quality of Life	
Notes	Funding source: Peter Samuelson STARBRIGHT Foundation 2002 Dissertation Award in paediatric psychology and the Canadian Pain Society Small Grant for Local and Regional Initiatives. McGrath is supported by a Canada Research Chair Declarations of interest: none stated	
Risk of bias		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	"The 47 participants were stratified by age and pain severity and randomly assigned by blocks to either the treatment condition or the standard medical care wait-list condition." Comment: probably done
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	"The 47 participants were stratified by age and pain severity and randomly assigned by blocks to either the treatment condition or the standard medical care wait-list condition." Comment: probably done
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	No description found in text Comment: probably not done
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Measures completed at home and submitted online
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Attrition completely reported; significant differences between completers and non-completers were not reported
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Data were fully reported

McGrath 1992

Methods	RCT. 3 arms. Assessed at pre-treatment, post-treatment, 3 months and 1-year follow-up
Participants	End of treatment: n = 74 Start of treatment: n = 87 Sex: 63 F, 24 M Mean age: not given (range 11 to 18 years) Source: paediatricians and family physicians

	Diagnosis: migraine Mean years of pain not given: minimum 3 months
Interventions	“Therapist administered cognitive behavioural/stress coping/relaxation training” “Self-administered cognitive behavioural/stress coping/relaxation training” “Information and support”
Outcomes	Primary pain outcome: headache diary Primary disability outcome: none Primary depression outcome: Poznanski Depression Scale Primary anxiety outcome: none 1. Headache index 2. Efficiency of treatment 3. Poznanski Depression Scale
Notes	Funding source: National Health and Welfare Research and Development Program of Canada Declaration of interest: Dr. McGrath was supported by a Career Scientist Award of the Ontario Ministry of Health

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	“Randomised to 1 of the 8-week treatments” Comment: probably done; no method described
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	No description found in text Comment: probably not done
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	No description found in text Comment: probably not done
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Measures completed at home
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Attrition is described, however significant differences between completers and non-completers are not reported
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	High risk	Data were incompletely reported

Palermo 2009

Methods	RCT. 2 arms. Assessed at pre-treatment and post-treatment
Participants	End of treatment: n = 44 Start of treatment: n = 48 Sex: 35 F, 13 M Mean age: 14.8 (SD 2.0) Source: medical centre in the Pacific Northwest USA Diagnosis: headache (25% of the sample), abdominal pain (50% of the sample), or musculoskeletal pain (25% of the sample) Mean years of pain: 30 months
Interventions	“Internet-delivered family cognitive-behavioural therapy” “Wait-list control group”
Outcomes	Primary pain outcome: clinical reduction in headache frequency (headache analysis) and mean pain intensity (mixed pain conditions analysis) Primary disability outcome: Child Activity and Limitations Interview Primary depression outcome: Revised Child Anxiety and Depression Scale Primary anxiety outcome: none Primary satisfaction outcome: treatment acceptability and satisfaction Measures reported: Daily pain intensity NRS (averaged over 7 days) Usual pain intensity over the past month NRS Child Activity Limitations Interview Revised Child Anxiety and Depression Scale Protect subscale from Adult Responses to Children’s Symptoms Treatment acceptability and satisfaction
Notes	Funding source: National Institutes of Health/National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (Grant HD050674; PI: Palermo) and by a grant from the Dornbecher Foundation Declarations of interest: authors have no conflicts of interest

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors’ judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	“A fixed allocation randomisation scheme was used. Specifically, we used blocked randomisation with blocks of 10 to assign participants to the two treatment conditions during the course of randomisation. An online random number generator was used to produce the blocked randomisation. Group assignments were identified by ID number in sealed envelopes. Following completion of all pre-treatment assessments, a research coordinator opened the sealed envelope to reveal the group assign-

Palermo 2009 (Continued)

		ment.” Comment: probably done
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	“A fixed allocation randomisation scheme was used. Specifically, we used blocked randomisation with blocks of 10 to assign participants to the two treatment conditions during the course of randomisation. An online random number generator was used to produce the blocked randomisation. Group assignments were identified by ID number in sealed envelopes. Following completion of all pre-treatment assessments, a research coordinator opened the sealed envelope to reveal the group assignment.” Comment: probably done
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	No description found in text Comment: probably not done
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Measures completed at home and submitted online or mailed back
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Attrition completely reported; significant differences between completers and non-completers were not reported
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Data were fully reported

Rapoff 2014

Methods	RCT. 2 arms. Assessed at pre-treatment and post-treatment
Participants	End of treatment: n = 22 Start of treatment: n = 35 Sex: 25 F, 10 M Mean age: 10.2 (SD 1.75) Source: paediatric headache clinics at 1 university and 2 children's hospitals Diagnosis: headache Mean years of pain: unknown
Interventions	“Headstrong programme” “Education”

Outcomes	<p>Primary pain outcome: none Primary disability outcome: Pediatric Migraine Disability Assessment Primary depression outcome: none Primary anxiety outcome: none Primary satisfaction outcome: none Measures reported: Headache diaries including frequency, intensity/severity, and duration Pediatric Migraine Disability Assessment Pediatric Quality of Life Inventory</p>	
Notes	<p>Funding source: National Institutes of Health (National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke), R01-NS046641 (PI: Michael Rapoff) Declarations of interest: authors have no conflicts of interest</p>	
Risk of bias		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	<p>"Participants were stratified by age (7-9 and 10-12) and randomly assigned following baseline to one of the two groups (education control or Headstrong)." Comment: probably done; description of randomisation not provided</p>
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	<p>No description found in text Comment: probably not done</p>
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	<p>No description found in text Comment: probably not done</p>
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Measures completed at home and mailed back
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Attrition completely reported; significant differences between completers and non-completers were not reported
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Data were fully reported

Stinson 2010

Methods	RCT. 2 arms. Assessed at pre-treatment and post-treatment
Participants	End of treatment: n = 39 Start of treatment: n = 46 Sex: 31 F, 15 M Mean age: 14.6 (SD 1.5) Source: 4 paediatric tertiary care centres Diagnosis: juvenile idiopathic arthritis Mean years of pain: 6.4 (SD 4.6)
Interventions	“Internet treatment” “Attentional control group”
Outcomes	Primary pain outcome: Recall Pain Inventory Primary disability outcome: Juvenile Arthritis Quality of Life Questionnaire Primary depression outcome: none Primary anxiety outcome: Perceived Severity of Stress Questionnaire Primary satisfaction outcome: none Measures reported: Recall Pain Inventory Juvenile Arthritis Quality of Life Questionnaire Perceived Severity of Stress Questionnaire Medical Issues, Exercise, Pain and Social Support Questionnaire Children’s Arthritis Self-Efficacy scale JIA-specific Child Adherence Report Questionnaire Parent Adherence Report Questionnaire
Notes	Funding source: The Canadian Arthritis Network and The Arthritis Society Declarations of interest: Drs. Feldman and McGrath (co-authors) hold Canada Research Chairs

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors’ judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	“A fixed allocation randomisation scheme was used. Specifically, blocked randomisation was employed. An online random number generator was used to produce the blocked randomisation. Group assignments were identified by ID number in sealed envelopes during the recruitment period.” Comment: probably done
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	“A fixed allocation randomisation scheme was used. Specifically, blocked randomisation was employed. An online random number generator was used to produce

Stinson 2010 (Continued)

		the blocked randomisation. Group assignments were identified by ID number in sealed envelopes during the recruitment period.” Comment: probably done
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	No description found in text Comment: probably not done
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Measures completed at home and submitted online
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Attrition completely reported; significant differences between completers and non-completers were not reported
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Data were fully reported

Trautmann 2010

Methods	RCT. 3 arms. Assessed at pre-treatment, post-treatment, 6 months
Participants	End of treatment: n = 55, follow-up n = 40 Start of treatment: n = 68 Sex: 36 F, 30 M Mean age: 12.7 (SD 2.2) Source: newspaper adverts and websites Diagnosis: headache (migraine, tension type headache or combined headache) Mean years of pain: 2.8 (SD 3.0)
Interventions	“Cognitive behavioural therapy, self-help and management” “Applied relaxation group” “Education”
Outcomes	Primary pain outcome: clinical reduction in headache frequency Primary disability outcome: none Primary depression outcome: Children’s Depression Inventory Primary anxiety outcome: Pain Catastrophising Scale Primary satisfaction outcome: none Measures reported: Children’s Depression Inventory Pain diary Children’s Depression Inventory Pain Catastrophising Scale Health-related quality of life (KINDL-R) Strength and difficulties questionnaire

Notes	Funding source: German Research Foundation (Number: KR756/16-2) Declarations of interest: none stated	
Risk of bias		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	"All participants were randomly assigned to one of the three conditions. The randomly ordered list of groups was used to assign sequentially enrolled participants to two intervention groups and the active control condition." Comment: probably done
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	"The first author randomly selected participants according to a computer-generated randomisation list by using the 'select cases' random selection option." Comment: probably done
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	No description found in text Comment: probably not done
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Measures completed at home and mailed back
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Attrition is described. "Furthermore, no significant differences were found between dropouts and completers"
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Data were fully reported

CBT: cognitive behavioural therapy

F: female

M: male

NRS: numerical rating scale

Ped-MIDAS: Pediatric Migraine Disability Assessment

RAP: Recurrent abdominal pain

RCT: randomised controlled trial

SD: standard deviation

TAU: treatment as usual

Characteristics of excluded studies *[ordered by study ID]*

Study	Reason for exclusion
Bonnert 2014	Open trial, no control group
Long 2009	Usability evaluation of online treatment
Merlijn 2005	N < 10 in at least 1 arm of the trial
Trautmann 2008	N < 10 in at least 1 arm of the trial

DATA AND ANALYSES

Comparison 1. Headache conditions: treatment versus control (post-treatment)

Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
1 Achievement of at least 50% reduction in headache severity	6	247	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	2.65 [1.56, 4.50]
2 Disability	3	114	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.37 [-0.88, 0.15]
3 Depression	2	103	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	0.02 [-0.38, 0.43]

Comparison 2. Headache conditions: treatment versus control (follow-up)

Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
1 Achievement of at least 50% reduction in headache severity	3	85	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.56 [0.67, 3.68]

Comparison 3. Mixed conditions: treatment versus control (post-treatment)

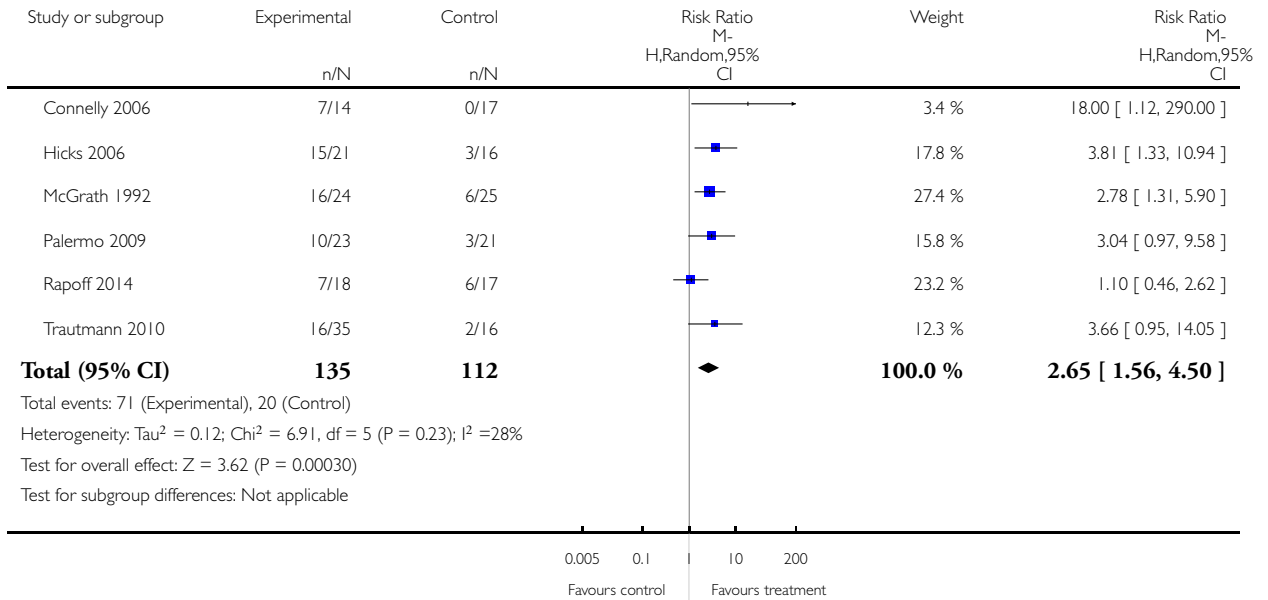
Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
1 Pain intensity	3	131	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.61 [-0.96, -0.25]
2 Disability	2	94	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.50 [-1.02, 0.02]

Analysis 1.1. Comparison 1 Headache conditions: treatment versus control (post-treatment), Outcome 1 Achievement of at least 50% reduction in headache severity.

Review: Psychological therapies (remotely delivered) for the management of chronic and recurrent pain in children and adolescents

Comparison: 1 Headache conditions: treatment versus control (post-treatment)

Outcome: 1 Achievement of at least 50% reduction in headache severity

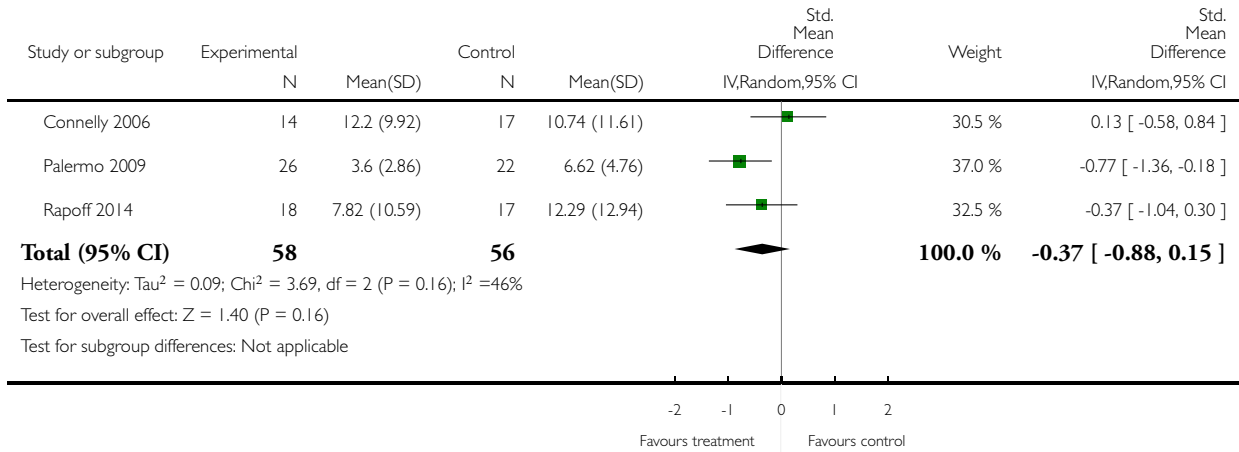


Analysis 1.2. Comparison 1 Headache conditions: treatment versus control (post-treatment), Outcome 2 Disability.

Review: Psychological therapies (remotely delivered) for the management of chronic and recurrent pain in children and adolescents

Comparison: 1 Headache conditions: treatment versus control (post-treatment)

Outcome: 2 Disability

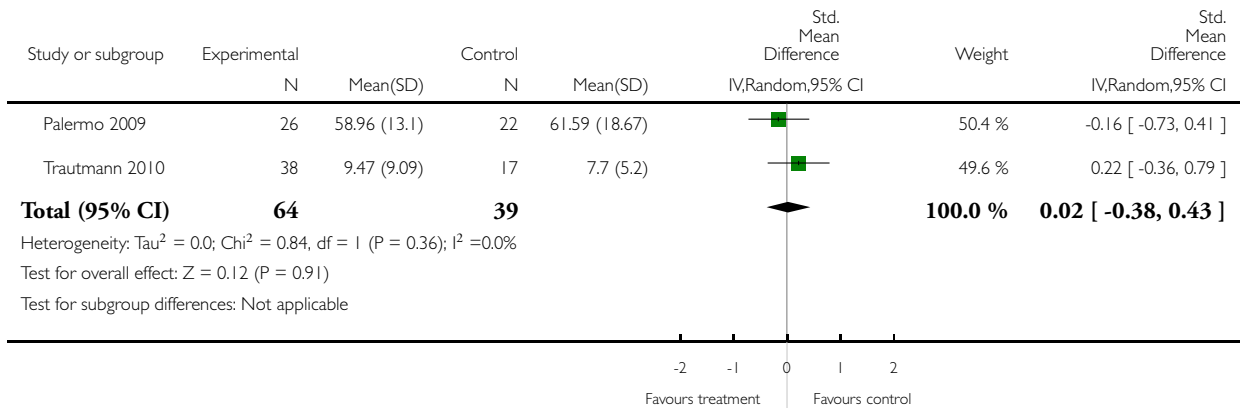


Analysis 1.3. Comparison 1 Headache conditions: treatment versus control (post-treatment), Outcome 3 Depression.

Review: Psychological therapies (remotely delivered) for the management of chronic and recurrent pain in children and adolescents

Comparison: 1 Headache conditions: treatment versus control (post-treatment)

Outcome: 3 Depression

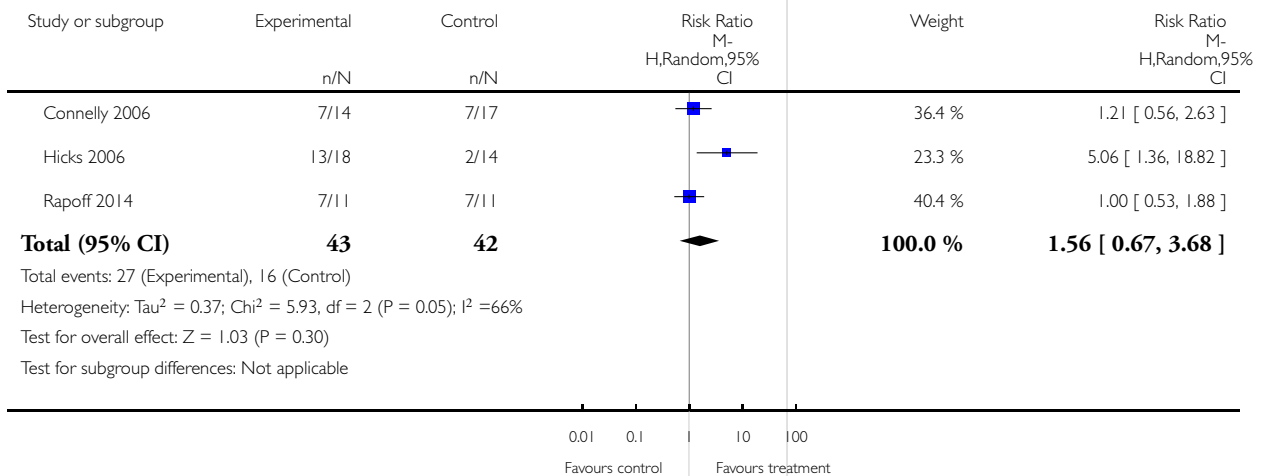


Analysis 2.1. Comparison 2 Headache conditions: treatment versus control (follow-up), Outcome 1 Achievement of at least 50% reduction in headache severity.

Review: Psychological therapies (remotely delivered) for the management of chronic and recurrent pain in children and adolescents

Comparison: 2 Headache conditions: treatment versus control (follow-up)

Outcome: 1 Achievement of at least 50% reduction in headache severity

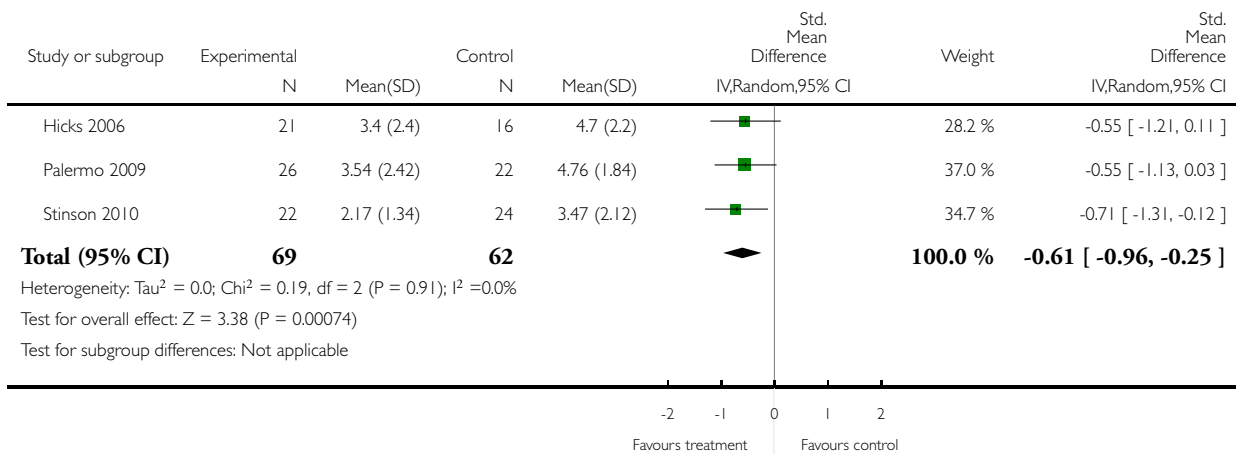


Analysis 3.1. Comparison 3 Mixed conditions: treatment versus control (post-treatment), Outcome 1 Pain intensity.

Review: Psychological therapies (remotely delivered) for the management of chronic and recurrent pain in children and adolescents

Comparison: 3 Mixed conditions: treatment versus control (post-treatment)

Outcome: 1 Pain intensity

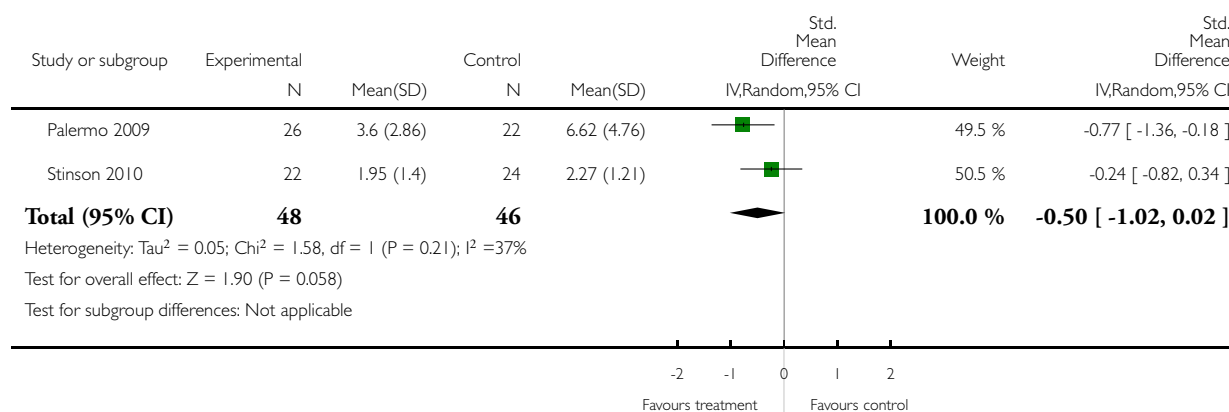


Analysis 3.2. Comparison 3 Mixed conditions: treatment versus control (post-treatment), Outcome 2 Disability.

Review: Psychological therapies (remotely delivered) for the management of chronic and recurrent pain in children and adolescents

Comparison: 3 Mixed conditions: treatment versus control (post-treatment)

Outcome: 2 Disability



ADDITIONAL TABLES

Table 1. Description of remotely delivered treatments

Study	Description of treatment	Description of control
Connelly 2006	<p>Name of treatment programme: Headstrong</p> <p>Therapy type: cognitive behavioural therapy</p> <p>Mode of delivery: CD-ROMs, plus weekly telephone calls with a study therapist</p> <p>Content: children completed 3 modules: education, relaxation, and thought-changing. Parents completed 1 module on pain behaviour modification. Each module included assignments for home practice</p> <p>Support: weekly telephone calls with a study therapist were used to answer questions</p> <p>Programme features: all components of the CD-ROMs were fully narrated and included developmentally appropriate graphics, language and music</p> <p>Duration: 4 modules completed over 4 weeks plus weekly phone calls from a study therapist (unknown duration). Each module could be completed in 1 hour</p>	<p>Control type: waiting-list control</p> <p>Mode of delivery: N/A</p> <p>Content: participants continued with the recommendations of their neurologist, and were contacted weekly by phone by study staff to encourage completion of assessments</p> <p>Duration: 2 months, after which participants were offered the Headstrong programme</p>

Table 1. Description of remotely delivered treatments (Continued)

<p>Cottrell 2007</p>	<p>Name of treatment programme: STOP Migraines Therapy type: cognitive behavioural therapy Mode of delivery: STOP Migraines patient manual and 2 relaxation tapes, plus weekly telephone calls with study therapist. Adolescents received 8 weekly phone calls from a study therapist. Parents spoke with the study therapist during the first 2 phone calls. Phone calls were guided by a standardised treatment manual Content: adolescents completed 8 chapters: education, recognising and monitoring headache-related stress, introduction to relaxation training, relaxation methods for coping with headache, cue-controlled relaxation and thermal biofeedback training, stress management, activity pacing, relapse prevention. Parents completed 2 chapters: how to support the adolescent's effective use of the treatment programme, and recognising and rewarding effective coping Support: adolescents received 8 weekly phone calls from study therapists focused on reviewing material, providing instruction in behavioural skills, and assigning homework. Parents received 2 phone calls from study therapists focused on clarifying the study protocol, increasing parents' awareness of the adolescents' responsibilities in the study, and explaining how to best support the adolescent's efforts at migraine management Programme features: not described Duration: 8 chapters completed over 8 weeks plus weekly 30-minute phone calls with the study therapist. Duration of readings in the patient manual was not described</p>	<p>Control type: active (triptan treatment) Mode of delivery: N/A Content: adolescents in the control group were prescribed either 5 mg rizatriptan (n = 13) or 2.5 mg zolmitriptan (n = 2), based on each participant's past experience and the judgement of the neurologist. Adolescents were asked to take the medication within 30 minutes after the migraine headache became moderate to severe in pain intensity Duration: 4 clinic visits over 8 months with the study neurologist to evaluate triptan use and side effects (baseline, 1, 3 and 8 months)</p>
<p>Hicks 2006</p>	<p>Name of treatment programme: Help Yourself Online Therapy type: cognitive behavioural therapy Mode of delivery: Internet plus personalised relaxation tape and weekly email or telephone calls with a study therapist Content: children completed 7 online chapters covering pain education, relaxation techniques, cognitive strategies, activity pacing, lifestyle choices, and relapse prevention. Parents completed 2 online chapters focused on encouraging healthy behaviour. Each chapter ended with a knowledge quiz. Children were assigned skills to practice each week, which were then reviewed with the study therapist via alternating email or telephone contact Support: study staff contacted parents twice during the treatment period Duration: 1 chapter per week for 7 weeks plus email or telephone contact with the study therapist. Average</p>	<p>Control type: waiting-list control Mode of delivery: N/A Content: participants were reminded by study staff to see their physician as needed while waiting to start the treatment programme Duration: 7 weeks, after which participants were offered the Help Yourself Online programme</p>

Table 1. Description of remotely delivered treatments (Continued)

	<p>duration of contact with the study therapist was 187 minutes per family</p> <p>Programme features: each chapter included a knowledge quiz</p> <p>All participants received a personalised relaxation tape</p>	
McGrath 1992	<p>Name of treatment programme: Help Yourself: A Treatment for Migraine Headaches</p> <p>Therapy type: cognitive behavioural therapy</p> <p>Mode of delivery: manual and audiotapes</p> <p>Content: the 8-week course included coping and relaxation strategies. Adolescents were contacted each week by the therapist to answer questions and check progress</p> <p>Support: weekly phone calls from a therapist</p> <p>Duration: 8-week programme, 1 chapter delivered each week</p> <p>Programme features: not described</p>	<p>Control type: therapist administered or active control</p> <p>Mode of delivery: face-to-face or via the telephone</p> <p>Content: the therapist administered therapy was the same as the CBT for the treatment group. However, children were trained face-to-face by a therapist. For the active control, children were given a list of common headache triggers and brainstorming techniques for stressful situations during a session with a therapist. They were then called weekly by the therapist to monitor their progress</p> <p>Duration: 8 weeks</p>
Palermo 2009	<p>Name of treatment programme: Web-based Management of Adolescent Pain (Web-MAP)</p> <p>Therapy type: cognitive behavioural therapy</p> <p>Mode of delivery: Internet</p> <p>Content: Web-MAP includes separate websites for children and parents. Children completed 8 modules on pain education, recognising stress and negative emotions, relaxation methods, distraction methods, cognitive methods, sleep hygiene and lifestyle factors, staying active, and relapse prevention. Parents completed 8 modules on pain education, recognising stress and negative emotions, operant training, modelling, sleep hygiene and lifestyle, communication, and relapse prevention. Each module included a knowledge quiz and a behavioural assignment</p> <p>Support: online coaches provided personalised feedback on behavioural assignments via a message centre</p> <p>Duration: participants completed 8 modules over 8 to 10 weeks. Each module could be completed in 30 minutes</p> <p>Programme features: the website included interactive fields, which allowed for tailored and personalised assignments and instructions, interactive animations, audio files of relaxation exercises, and video files of peer models</p>	<p>Control type: waiting-list control</p> <p>Mode of delivery: N/A</p> <p>Content: participants continued with standard care offered through the pain clinic, although were asked not to start psychotherapy for pain management during the 8-week period</p> <p>Duration: 8 to 10 weeks, after which participants were offered Web-MAP</p>
Rapoff 2014	<p>Name of treatment programme: Headstrong</p> <p>Therapy type: cognitive behavioural therapy</p> <p>Mode of delivery: CD-ROMs plus workbook and weekly phone calls with a study therapist</p> <p>Content: children completed 3 modules: education, re-</p>	<p>Control type: active (education control)</p> <p>Mode of delivery: CD-ROM</p> <p>Content: children completed modules on education about primary headaches and health habits. Parents were given a manual on how to use the educational pro-</p>

Table 1. Description of remotely delivered treatments (Continued)

	<p>laxation, and problem-solving and stress management. Parents completed 1 module on pain behaviour modification. The workbook included supplementary materials</p> <p>Duration: each module was divided into six 10-minute lessons. Children completed one 10-minute lesson per day for 4 weeks. Parents completed one 10-minute lesson per day for one week. Each lesson included a knowledge quiz and homework assignment</p> <p>Support: weekly phone calls with study therapist were used to answer questions about the CD-ROMs and to remind participants about record keeping</p> <p>Programme features: graphics, audio narration, music, clickable progress controls, passwords to mark progress through the programme, and homework assignments. A workbook had supplementary material required to complete the treatment. Parents were given a manual containing instructions and technical assistance information</p>	<p>gramme</p> <p>Duration: each module was divided into six 10-minute lessons. Children completed one 10-minute lesson per day for 4 weeks</p>
<p>Stinson 2010</p>	<p>Name of treatment programme: Teens Taking Charge: Managing Arthritis Online</p> <p>Therapy type: cognitive behavioural therapy</p> <p>Mode of delivery: Internet, plus weekly telephone calls from a study therapist</p> <p>Content: adolescents completed 12 modules, which included education about arthritis, managing symptoms (pain, stiffness, fatigue), managing stress and negative thoughts, relaxation, distraction, other types of care (exercise, nutrition, splints), self monitoring and supports, lifestyle issues, and issues related to transition to adulthood. Parents completed 2 modules focused on encouraging healthy behaviour. Each module includes a knowledge quiz and homework assignments. Parents were also able to view the materials on the teen website</p> <p>Support: weekly scripted telephone calls with a study coach were used to review homework assignments, quiz responses, module content, and problem-solve around skills implementation. The website also included a discussion board that was monitored by the study coach</p> <p>Duration: children completed 12 modules over 12 weeks. Each module took between 20 and 30 minutes to complete. Participants received an average of 1.6 telephone calls per week with the average duration of calls being 17.3 minutes (range 7 to 30 minutes)</p> <p>Programme features: the web programme is multi-layered and interactive, and includes a discussion board monitored by a study coach. Adolescents use a progress tracker in the web programme to monitor progress on</p>	<p>Control type: active (attention control)</p> <p>Mode of delivery: telephone</p> <p>Content: adolescents received weekly phone calls from a research assistant to discuss their “own best efforts” at managing their arthritis</p> <p>Duration: participants received a mean of 1.4 phone calls per week. Average duration of calls was 3 minutes (range 2 to 6 minutes)</p>

Table 1. Description of remotely delivered treatments (Continued)

	personal goals	
Trautmann 2010	<p>Name of treatment programme:</p> <p>Therapy type: cognitive behavioural therapy</p> <p>Mode of delivery: Internet and a relaxation CD</p> <p>Content: there were 2 treatment groups in this trial; cognitive behavioural group (CBG) and applied relaxation group (APG)</p> <p>The CBG completed modules on headache education, stress management, progressive relaxation techniques, cognitive restructuring, self assurance, and problem-solving. Participants received a CD with relaxation instructions, and children could download relaxation instructions from a website</p> <p>The APG completed modules on headache education, progressive relaxation, cue-controlled relaxation, and an applied relaxation CD</p> <p>Support: both groups received weekly email support from study therapists. Emails were standardised and included a knowledge quiz to determine whether participants had read the assigned material and completed the assigned exercises. Participants also received 2 booster emails after the completion of treatment focused on reminders of skills learned and encouragement to continue daily practice</p> <p>Duration: participants completed 1 module per week for 6 weeks. Participants received weekly email support from study therapists during treatment and 2 booster emails after the completion of treatment</p> <p>Programme features: relaxation CD, email support from study therapists, option to download and print material from the website to review and practice</p>	<p>Control type: active (education control)</p> <p>Mode of delivery: Internet</p> <p>Content: adolescents received access to the headache education module and had weekly email contact with study therapists. Emails focused on review of headache diary from the previous week</p> <p>Duration: weekly email contact with study therapists</p>

CBT: cognitive behavioural therapy

N/A: not applicable

Table 2. Scorecard of results

Psychological therapies (remotely delivered) for the management of chronic pain in children				
	Headache		Non-headache	
	Post-treatment	Follow-up	Post-treatment	Follow-up
Pain	Effect (6)	No effect (3)	Effect (3)	No data (1)
Disability	No effect (3)	No data (1)	No effect (2)	No data (0)

Table 2. Scorecard of results (Continued)

Depression	No effect (2)	No data (0)	No data (1)	No data (0)
Anxiety	No data (1)	No data (0)	No data (1)	No data (0)

Number indicated in brackets denotes number of studies entered into analyses.

APPENDICES

Appendix I. Search strategies

CENTRAL (CRSO) search strategy

1. MeSH DESCRIPTOR Pain EXPLODE ALL TREES
2. MeSH DESCRIPTOR Headache Disorders EXPLODE ALL TREES
3. MeSH DESCRIPTOR Fibromyalgia
4. ((pain* or headache* or migraine* or fibromyalgia* or neuralgia*)):TI,AB,KY
5. #1 OR #2 OR #3 OR #4
6. MeSH DESCRIPTOR Child EXPLODE ALL TREES
7. MeSH DESCRIPTOR adolescent
8. MeSH DESCRIPTOR Infant
9. ((child* or infant* or baby or babies or preschooler* or pre-schooler* or toddler* or schoolchild* or girl* or boy* or adolescen* or teen*)):TI,AB,KY
10. #6 OR #7 OR #8 OR #9
11. MeSH DESCRIPTOR Internet EXPLODE ALL TREES
12. ((internet or web or blog* or "social media" or online or www or email* or e-mail*)):TI,AB,KY
13. MeSH DESCRIPTOR Telecommunications EXPLODE ALL TREES
14. ((telemedicine or tele-medicine)):TI,AB,KY
15. ((telehealth or tele-health)):TI,AB,KY
16. ((ehealth or e-health)):TI,AB,KY
17. ((mobile health or mhealth or m-health)):TI,AB,KY
18. ICT:TI,AB,KY
19. (((inform* or communicat* or interact*) near6 (computer* or technolog* or software))):TI,AB,KY
20. (((health* or treat* or therap* or intervention* or assist* or selfmanag* or self-manag*) near6 (computer* or technolog* or software))):TI,AB,KY
21. ("world wide web"):TI,AB,KY
22. ((telephone* or phone* or mobile* or cellphone* or apps or text* or SMS or smartphone*)):TI,AB,KY
23. ((virtual reality or augmented reality or VR or AR)):TI,AB,KY
24. #11 OR #12 OR #13 OR #14 OR #15 OR #16 OR #17 OR #18 OR #19 OR #20 OR #21 OR #22 OR #23
25. #5 AND #10 AND #24

MEDLINE (OVID) search strategy

- 1 exp Pain/
- 2 exp Headache Disorders/
- 3 Fibromyalgia/
- 4 (pain* or headache* or migraine* or fibromyalgia* or neuralgia*).tw.
- 5 or/1-4

6 exp Child/
7 Adolescent/
8 Infant/
9 (child* or infant* or baby or babies or preschooler* or pre-schooler* or toddler* or schoolchild* or girl* or boy* or adolescen* or teen*).tw.
10 or/6-9
11 exp Internet/
12 (Internet or web or blog* or "social media" or online or www or email* or e-mail*).tw.
13 exp Telecommunications/
14 (telemedicine or tele-medicine).tw.
15 (telehealth or tele-health).tw.
16 (ehealth or e-health).tw.
17 (mobile health or mhealth or m-health).tw.
18 ICT.tw.
19 ((inform* or communicat* or interact*) adj6 (computer* or technolog* or software)).tw.
20 ((health* or treat* or therap* or intervention* or assist* or selfmanag* or self-manag*) adj6 (computer* or technolog* or software)).tw.
21 "world wide web".tw.
22 (telephone* or phone* or mobile* or cellphone* or apps or text* or SMS or smartphone*).tw.
23 (virtual reality or augmented reality or VR or AR).tw.
24 or/11-23
25 5 and 10 and 24
26 randomized controlled trial.pt.
27 controlled clinical trial.pt.
28 randomized.ab.
29 placebo.ab.
30 drug therapy.fs.
31 randomly.ab.
32 trial.ab.
33 or/26-32
34 exp animals/ not humans.sh.
35 33 not 34
36 25 and 35

EMBASE (OVID) search strategy

1. exp Pain/
2. exp Headache Disorders/
3. Fibromyalgia/
4. (pain* or headache* or migraine* or fibromyalgia* or neuralgia*).tw.
5. or/1-4
6. exp Child/
7. Adolescent/
8. Infant/
9. (child* or infant* or baby or babies or preschooler* or pre-schooler* or toddler* or schoolchild* or girl* or boy* or adolescen* or teen*).tw.
10. or/6-9
11. exp Internet/
12. (internet or web or blog* or "social media" or online or www or email* or e-mail*).tw.
13. exp Telecommunications/
14. (telemedicine or tele-medicine).tw.
15. (telehealth or tele-health).tw.
16. (ehealth or e-health).tw.
17. (mobile health or mhealth or m-health).tw.
18. ICT.tw.
19. ((inform* or communicat* or interact*) adj6 (computer* or technolog* or software)).tw.

20. ((health* or treat* or therap* or intervention* or assist* or selfmanag* or self-manag*) adj6 (computer* or technolog* or software)).tw.
21. "world wide web".tw.
22. (telephone* or phone* or mobile* or cellphone* or apps or text* or SMS or smartphone*).tw.
23. (virtual reality or augmented reality or VR or AR).tw.
24. or/11-23
25. 5 and 10 and 24
26. random\$.tw.
27. factorial\$.tw.
28. crossover\$.tw.
29. cross over\$.tw.
30. cross-over\$.tw.
31. placebo\$.tw.
32. (doubl\$ adj blind\$).tw.
33. (singl\$ adj blind\$).tw.
34. assign\$.tw.
35. allocat\$.tw.
36. volunteer\$.tw.
37. Crossover Procedure/
38. double-blind procedure.tw.
39. Randomized Controlled Trial/
40. Single Blind Procedure/
41. or/26-40
42. (animal/ or nonhuman/) not human/
43. 41 not 42
44. 25 and 43

PsycINFO (OVID) search strategy

1. exp Pain/
2. exp Headache/
3. Fibromyalgia/
4. (pain* or headache* or migraine* or fibromyalgia* or neuralgia*).tw.
5. or/1-4
6. (child* or infant* or baby or babies or preschooler* or pre-schooler* or toddler* or schoolchild* or girl* or boy* or adolescen* or teen*).tw.
7. exp Internet/
8. (internet or web or blog* or "social media" or online or www or email* or e-mail*).tw.
9. exp Telecommunications/
10. (telemedicine or tele-medicine).tw.
11. (telehealth or tele-health).tw.
12. (ehealth or e-health).tw.
13. (mobile health or mhealth or m-health).tw.
14. ICT.tw.
15. ((inform* or communicat* or interact*) adj6 (computer* or technolog* or software)).tw.
16. ((health* or treat* or therap* or intervention* or assist* or selfmanag* or self-manag*) adj6 (computer* or technolog* or software)).tw.
17. "world wide web".tw.
18. (telephone* or phone* or mobile* or cellphone* or apps or text* or SMS or smartphone*).tw.
19. (virtual reality or augmented reality or VR or AR).tw.
20. or/7-19
21. 5 and 6 and 20
22. clinical trials/
23. (randomis* or randomiz*).tw.
24. (random\$ adj3 (allocat\$ or assign\$)).tw.
25. ((clinic\$ or control\$) adj trial\$).tw.
26. ((singl\$ or doubl\$ or trebl\$ or tripl\$) adj3 (blind\$ or mask\$)).tw.

27. (crossover\$ or “cross over\$”).tw.
28. random sampling/
29. Experiment Controls/
30. Placebo/
31. placebo\$.tw.
32. exp program evaluation/
33. treatment effectiveness evaluation/
34. ((effectiveness or evaluat\$) adj3 (stud\$ or research\$)).tw.
35. or/22-34
36. 21 and 35

CONTRIBUTIONS OF AUTHORS

Emma Fisher (EF) oversaw the authoring of the manuscript, searched, obtained, and selected relevant studies, entered data into RevMan, carried out and interpreted the analysis, and will be responsible for updating the review.

Emily Law (EL) searched, obtained and selected relevant studies, carried out and interpreted the analysis, and drafted the final manuscript.

Tonya Palermo (TP) carried out and interpreted the analysis, and drafted the final manuscript.

Christopher Eccleston (CE) carried out and interpreted the analysis, arbitrated selection of studies, and drafted the final manuscript.

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DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PROTOCOL AND REVIEW

In the protocol introduction, we stated that interventions delivered by audiotapes or written manuals were included in [Eccleston 2014](#). After consideration, the review author team decided to include this mode of remotely delivered intervention, as some interventions included audiotapes or written material in combination with another form of intervention (e.g. telephone calls).