

Placebo and valium are equally effective for acute lower back pain in the ER

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Emergency patients treated with placebo and naproxen had equal pain relief to those treated with diazepam (Valium) and naproxen. *Annals of Emergency*

Medicine. Credit: American College of Emergency Physicians

Emergency patients treated with naproxen and placebo had outcomes as good as or better than patients treated with naproxen and diazepam (trade name Valium) for acute lower back pain, according to the results of a double-blind, randomized clinical trial published last week in *Annals of Emergency Medicine* ("Diazepam Is No Better Than Placebo When Added to Naproxen for Acute Low Back Pain").

"Our study contributes to the growing body of literature indicating that, in general, most medications do not improve acute lower back pain," said lead study author Benjamin Friedman, MD, MS, of the Albert Einstein College of Medicine/Montefiore Health System in Bronx, New York. "One week after being discharged from the emergency department, lower back pain patients had improved equally, regardless of whether they were treated with [naproxen](#) and diazepam or naproxen and [placebo](#). By three months after visiting the emergency department, most patients had recovered completely, regardless of what treatment they received."

Researchers randomized 114 patients who came to the emergency department with new-onset lower back pain to two groups: one group was treated with a combination of naproxen (a non-prescription, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory medication) and diazepam and the other was treated with a combination of naproxen and placebo. One week after visiting the [emergency department](#), the diazepam group improved by 11 points on the Roland Morris Disability Questionnaire, as did the placebo group.

After one week, 31.5 percent of the diazepam patients reported moderate or severe lower back pain, while 21.8 percent of the placebo

patients did. At three months, 12 percent of [diazepam](#) patients reported moderate or severe [lower back pain](#), while 9 percent of placebo patients did. The differences are not considered clinically or statistically significant.

"Millions of patients come to the ER every year seeking relief for back pain, which can be debilitating," said Dr. Friedman. "Unfortunately, we have yet to come up with the silver bullet in pill form that helps them. If anything, we may be overmedicating these patients."

More information: Benjamin W. Friedman et al, Diazepam Is No Better Than Placebo When Added to Naproxen for Acute Low Back Pain, *Annals of Emergency Medicine* (2017). [DOI: 10.1016/j.annemergmed.2016.10.002](#)

Provided by American College of Emergency Physicians

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