

RelieVRx[®] Clinical Resource Library

This guide is intended to help product evaluation teams make informed coverage decisions about RelieVRx.



Table of Contents

Product Basics	2
FDA-Authorization	4
Commercialization and Reimbursement	5
CLBP: Clinical Issues and Gaps	6
Support for Behavioral Therapy	7
Support for VR-Based Delivery	8
Clinical Impact of RelieVRx	9
Technical Considerations	15
Product Usability and Engagement	16
Data Privacy and Governance	17
Product Authorization and Distribution	18
References	20

Product Basics

RelieVRx is an FDA-authorized, first-in-class, virtual reality (VR)-based behavioral treatment for moderate to severe chronic lower back pain (CLBP), a condition with significant unmet need.¹

The RelieVRx program is a prescription-use immersive virtual reality system intended to provide adjunctive treatment based on cognitive behavioral therapy skills and other evidence-based behavioral methods for patients (age 18 and older) with a diagnosis of CLBP (defined as moderate to severe pain lasting longer than three months). The RelieVRx therapy is intended for in-home use for the reduction of pain and pain interference associated with CLBP.²

RelieVRx is a self-administered behavioral program of 56 sequential sessions averaging 6 minutes each (range 2-13 minutes). RelieVRx delivers multimodal content based on cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) skills and other evidence-based behavioral methods encompassing pain education, breathing techniques, pain distraction, and mindfulness. Together, these elements train the patient's brain (e.g., executive, emotional, and multisensory pathways) to experience pain differently.

RelieVRx is intended for independent use in the home under the prescribing clinician's supervision, minimizing access barriers that contribute to underutilization of guideline-recommended behavioral treatment for CLBP.³⁻⁸ Clinical studies have demonstrated the program's ability to yield lasting effects on the severity of various pain indicators.⁹⁻¹⁵ Thus, RelieVRx offers an effective and engaging non-pharmacological behavioral therapy option that patients with CLBP can complete in the comfort of their home.

The FDA designated RelieVRx (formerly known as EaseVRx) a “breakthrough device” prior to granting it, in November 2021, authorization as a Class II medical device via the De Novo pathway.¹⁶⁻¹⁷

RelieVRx is commercially available to patients in the US, billable under HCPCS code E1905 and recognized by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) as durable medical equipment (DME). Commercial payers are reviewing the evidence to establish coverage policies.¹⁸

FDA-Authorization

- **DE NOVO DECISION SUMMARY**
- **RECLASSIFICATION ORDER LETTER**

In November 2021, RelieVRx received market authorization as a Class II medical device via the De Novo regulatory pathway.¹⁷

This pathway is for the classification and authorization of certain low- to moderate-risk medical devices that do not have a predicate device on the market. The FDA review evaluated the device’s safety and effectiveness, which involved assessing the device’s intended use, technology, and potential risks.

The FDA’s authorization established a new device classification, which other manufacturers can use as a predicate for future 510(k) submissions, demonstrating how AppliedVR is paving the way for future VR therapeutic devices entering the field.

Five special controls—concerning clinical performance; biocompatibility; software verification; electromagnetic compatibility and electrical, mechanical, and thermal safety; and product labeling—apply to the authorization.^{19,20}

RelieVRx is designated as a breakthrough device by the FDA, meaning it is a medical device deemed to provide for more effective treatment of an irreversibly debilitating condition. The FDA's Breakthrough Device Program is intended to provide patients and providers with timely access to medical devices like RelieVRx while meeting the FDA's rigorous standards for safety and effectiveness.¹⁶

Commercialization and Reimbursement

AppliedVR worked with CMS to include RelieVRx in the existing benefit category for DME, the first immersive VR therapeutic to follow this strategy to tap into existing payment authority.

In March of 2023, CMS granted a unique Healthcare Common Procedure Coding System (HCPCS) Level II code, E1905, “Virtual reality cognitive behavioral therapy device (CBT), including pre-programmed therapy software” for RelieVRx.¹⁸ In addition, CMS published a fee schedule, paving the way for reimbursement and adoption of this novel approach to CLBP management.¹⁸

This groundbreaking coding decision positions the RelieVRx program as the first immersive therapeutic to be integrated into an existing benefit category. The decision fulfills all 5 of CMS's requirements for DME categorization and allows a clearer path to Medicare coverage eligibility, thereby facilitating wider commercial

coverage. The official DME determination from CMS clarified their reasoning: “The medical software and the device on which it is housed are so integral to each other that we consider them to be one whole device, not software and a separate device.”²⁰

The following billing codes may be useful in identifying appropriate patients and facilitating transactions around RelieVRx:

HCPCS Code¹⁸

E1905 (Virtual reality cognitive behavioral therapy device [CBT], including pre-programmed therapy software)

ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Codes²¹

M54.50 (Low back pain, unspecified)

M54.51 (Vertebrogenic low back pain)

M54.59 (Other low back pain)

RelieVRx is covered on the Federal Supply Schedule for Veterans Affairs and by Highmark.²²⁻²³

CLBP: Clinical Issues and Gaps

CLBP is a prevalent, complex, and expensive condition that carries a significant health economic burden in the US.

Recognized as a national public health problem, the pain experience has profound physical, emotional and societal costs.²⁴ Chronic pain is estimated to impact 50 million US adults with 19.6 million experiencing daily debilitating pain interfering with daily life or work activities.²⁵ Meanwhile, a recent study found that 39% of US adults had experienced back pain in the previous 3 months.²⁶ The national cost is high, estimated to be between \$560 and \$635 billion annually in 2010.²⁷ The efficacy of a multimodal, multidisciplinary approach to pain management including addressing the biopsychosocial (biological, psychological, and social) effects on patients has been shown to reduce pain intensity, improve quality of life, and increase functioning.²⁸⁻³⁴ A 2023 editorial in the *Lancet Rheumatology* asserted that the burden of low back pain increased during the COVID-19 pandemic, especially for the economically disadvantaged.³⁵

With current pain management, patients cycle through treatments (e.g., opioids and other drug classes, surgeries) with suboptimal efficacy and risks of serious adverse events, searching for relief.³⁶ Patients with back pain use resources at a high rate, making almost twice as many yearly doctor visits as those without back pain.³⁷

Support for Behavioral Therapy

RelieVRx incorporates proven techniques of behavioral treatment into an accessible and engaging program with proven clinical benefits.

Pain management best practices³ and national and global clinical treatment guidelines⁴⁻⁸ recommend non-pharmacologic and patient-centric biopsychosocial approaches that include behavioral treatment.

The behavioral therapy techniques recommended as first-line treatment for CLBP introduce significant access barriers. Strict reliance on skilled therapists that are in short supply, travel burdens, long treatment duration, inadequate insurance coverage, and high costs all contribute to a lack of treatment accessibility and patient engagement.³⁸ These proven therapeutic interventions are incorporated into the RelieVRx program, making these efficacious methods accessible and engaging.

Support for VR-Based Delivery

- **PROOF OF CONCEPT RCT**
- **PIVOTAL STUDY PROTOCOL**
- **PERSPECTIVES ON WHY/HOW VR WORKS**

RelieVRx uses immersive VR, an emerging behavioral therapy tool that improved CLBP outcomes in a randomized controlled trial.

VR has been used for decades in the healthcare setting. These uses were limited to research or inpatient use due to cost and operating challenges.³⁹ More recently, VR headset technology has evolved to be relatively affordable and effective, and it is now a very promising tool for therapeutic delivery in multiple settings, including

the home. VR broadly engages multiple learning systems in the brain in synchrony, thus having the unique potential to increase the effectiveness and speed of therapeutic change.⁴⁰ Indeed, the isolated effects of VR-based CBT with RelieVRx vs audio-only CBT have been demonstrated in a randomized, controlled proof of concept study.⁴¹ Three systematic reviews further attest to the efficacy of VR-based interventions in the treatment of chronic pain and CLBP.⁴²⁻⁴⁴

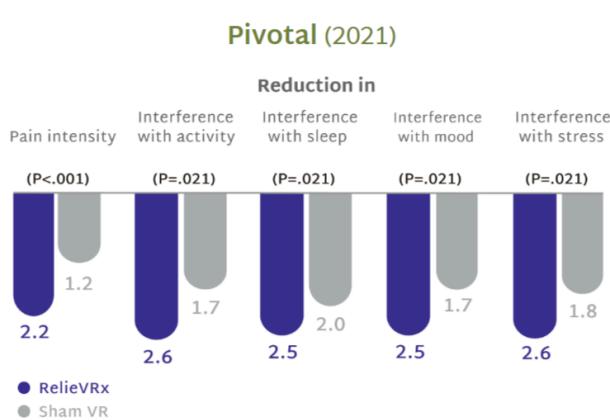
Clinical Impact of RelieVRx

Two randomized controlled trials in over 1200 patients have demonstrated the lasting efficacy of RelieVRx in CLBP.

Two randomized, controlled trials were designed to compare skills-based VR-delivered therapy with an active sham control in adults with moderate to severe CLBP.⁹⁻¹⁰

→ **8-WEEK PIVOTAL STUDY**

The pivotal study was conducted in a sample that was homogeneous (female: 76%, non-white: 9%, high school or less: 8%) and clinically moderate (baseline pain intensity = 5.1/10, baseline pain interference = 4.8/10, disability = within normal range, sleep disturbance = mild). Clinically meaningful reductions (≥ 2 points⁴⁵⁻⁴⁶) in pain intensity (2.2) and pain interference (2.6) were observed for the RelieVRx program that were significantly larger than for sham.⁹



Pivotal Responders



3.5 Average pain reduction

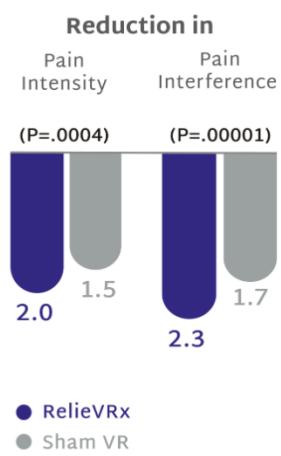
68% of participants in **Pivotal** achieved clinically meaningful reductions in **pain intensity, pain interference or both** (2+ points) with an average pain reduction of 3.5 points in this group.

The trial protocol for this study is also available for review.³⁸

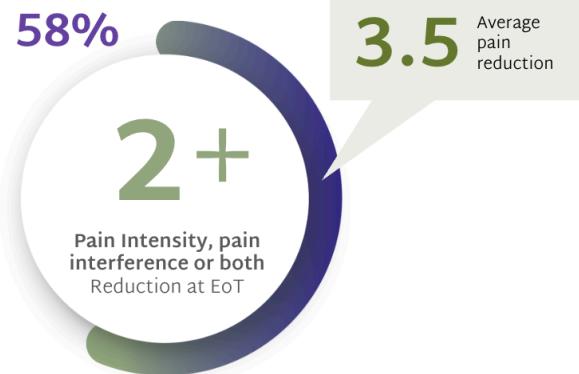
→ **8-WEEK POST-LAUNCH STUDY**

In the post launch study, Maddox et al. conducted a similar trial in 1093 adults with CLBP that was demographically diverse (female: 72%, non-white: 32%, high school or less: 20%) and clinically severe (baseline pain intensity = 6.6/10; baseline pain interference = 6.2/10, disability = severe/completely disabled; sleep disturbance = moderate/severe). Clinically meaningful reductions in pain intensity (2.0) and pain interference (2.3) were observed for the RelieVRx program that were significantly larger than for sham.¹⁰

Post-Launch (2023)



Post-Launch Responders



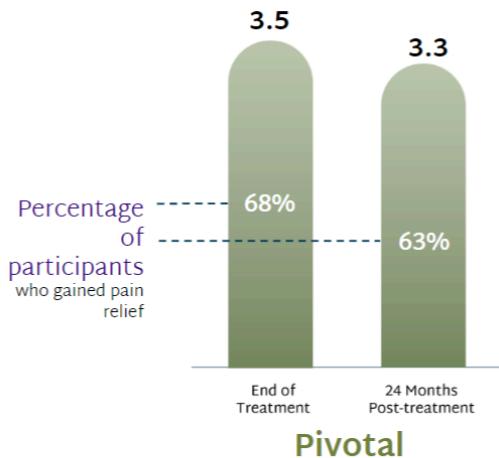
Across both studies, therapeutic program engagement was high, ranging from 4.7 - 5.4 sessions per week, and device usability received an A+⁵³ rating based on the System Usability Scale.⁹⁻¹⁰

LONG-TERM FOLLOW-UP

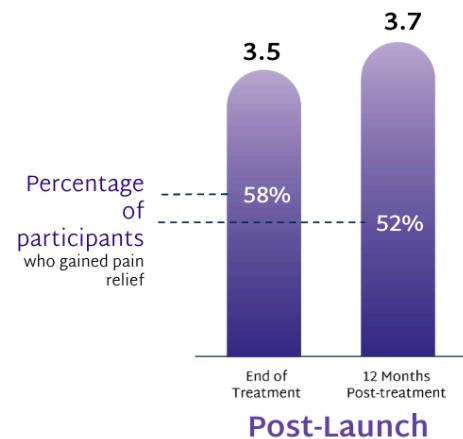
→ Pivotal: 24-month follow-up

→ Post-Launch: 12-month follow-up submitted for publication to *PAIN Reports*

Participants from both studies have been followed post-treatment to record the durability of treatment benefits. For pivotal trial participants, the average reduction in pain intensity at 24 months post treatment was 1.2 and average reduction in pain interference was 2.2, indicating durability of treatment benefits with some attenuation over time as expected.¹¹ Meanwhile, pain reductions in the post-launch group have thus far been durable at 12 months post-treatment (pain intensity reduction = 1.7, pain interference reduction = 1.9), again with some expected attenuation.¹²



At 24-months post, 63% of participants in **Pivotal** achieved clinically meaningful reductions in **pain intensity**, **pain interference**, or **both** (2+ points) with an **average pain reduction of 3.3 points** in this group.



At 12-months post, 52% of participants in **Post-Launch** achieved clinically meaningful reductions in **pain intensity**, **pain interference**, or **both** (2+ points) with an **average pain reduction of 3.7 points** in this group.

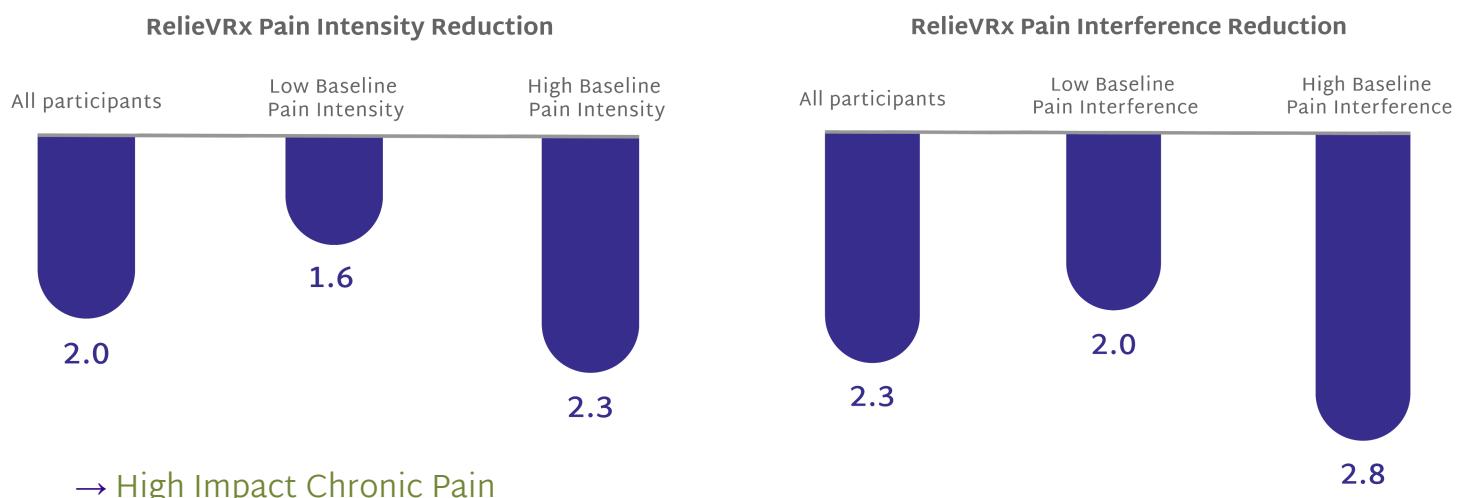
Additional follow-up studies for the pivotal trial (at 3, 6, and 18 months) have been published.¹³⁻¹⁵

SECONDARY ANALYSES

→ Sociodemographic Predictors

Secondary analyses were performed on the post-launch trial given the large sample size. Clinical effectiveness, therapeutic program engagement, and VR device usability of RelieVRx were examined across a number of sociodemographic factors. Investigators found that clinical effectiveness, therapeutic program engagement, and VR device usability of RelieVRx was generally unaffected by age (<65 vs 65+), gender (male vs female), race/ethnicity (white vs black vs other), and socioeconomic status (low vs high), with a few exceptions. These included age difference for therapeutic program engagement, with >65 having slightly higher engagement and race/ethnicity difference for device usability, with non-white

slightly lower than white, though still an A+ rating.^{47,53} These results are important to mitigate uncertainty about differences in engagement and usability in underrepresented populations and the subsequent clinical benefits. Second, demographic and baseline factors for which the RelieVRx program was especially advantageous were identified. Higher baseline pain intensity ratings were associated with larger reductions in pain intensity, and higher baseline pain interference ratings were associated with larger reductions in pain interference following RelieVRx therapy.⁴⁸



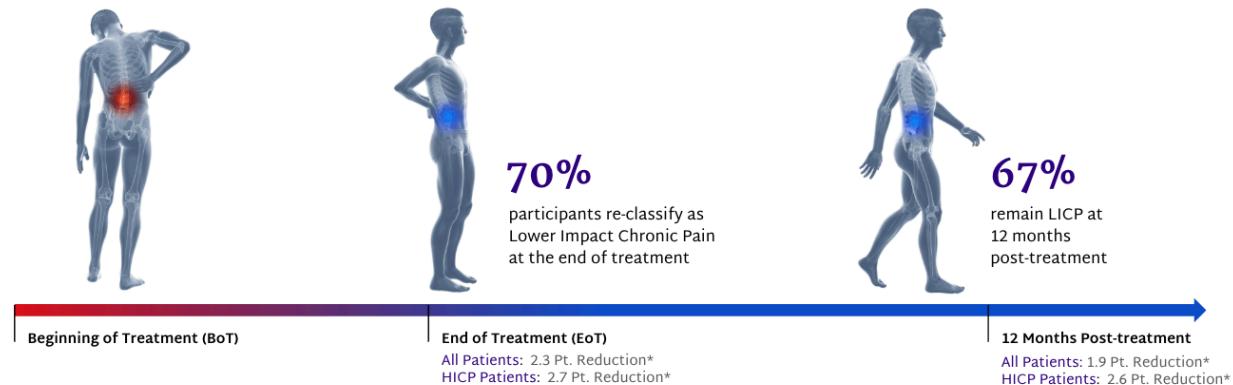
High-impact chronic pain (HICP) in lower back pain patients is pain lasting three months or more that severely limits daily activities and life participation.^{49,50} It is distinguished from general chronic pain by its disabling effects and high healthcare utilization, including frequent medical visits and interventions. Approximately 25% of people with chronic pain experience HICP,⁵¹ making it a critical subgroup for targeted, function-focused care to reduce disability and reliance on healthcare resources.

Investigators examined the effectiveness of the RelieVRx therapy, with a focus on patients classified as having HICP, to determine whether VR therapy could provide significant pain relief and improve daily functioning, especially for those patients whose pain severely limited their activities (HICP), compared to those with less severe pain (LICP).

Investigators found that RelieVRx produced meaningful reductions in both pain intensity and pain interference across all participants, with especially pronounced benefits for those with HICP.⁵² By the end of treatment, 70% of HICP patients improved sufficiently to be reclassified as having lower-impact chronic pain, and 67% of these maintained that status one year later, indicating durable clinical benefit.⁵²

Chronic lower back pain, particularly in high-impact chronic pain (HICP) patients, is often resistant to conventional treatments, many of which carry substantial risks, such as opioid medications or invasive procedures. The RelieVRx program demonstrated both significant and sustained reductions in pain intensity and functional interference, with benefits lasting up to one year post-treatment.⁵² This durability is especially valuable for "hard-to-treat" patients who typically have limited effective options. Furthermore, by addressing pain in a population that often requires high-cost, intensive interventions, VR therapy has the potential to reduce overall healthcare expenditures. These outcomes also align with evolving clinical guidelines that increasingly recommend non-pharmacologic, evidence-based approaches for chronic pain management.

Participants shift from HICP at Baseline to Low Impact Chronic Pain (LICP) at EoT



Technical Considerations

RelieVRx is designed according to the highest standards of advanced technology.

RelieVRx is an FDA-authorized Class II medical device. As such, it has undergone rigorous electromagnetic compatibility testing and meets the International Electrotechnical Commission's 60601-1-11 safety standard for medical devices in the home. Clinical performance has been tested under the labeled conditions for use to validate the model of behavioral therapy as implemented by the device and to evaluate any adverse events. The patient-contacting components of the device have been deemed biocompatible. Software verification, validation, and hazard analysis have been performed.²⁰

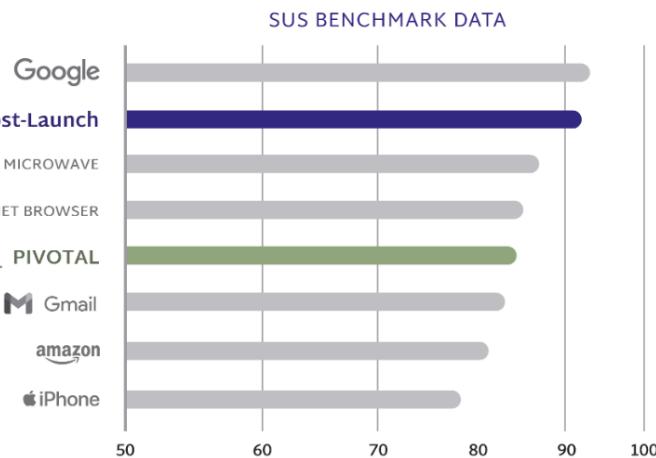
Product Usability and Engagement

The RelieVRx program is easy to use and engaging and leads to high patient satisfaction.

In the pivotal trial, RelieVRx was rated significantly higher than ShamVR for satisfaction, likelihood to recommend to others, and likelihood to continue using the device after the 56-session treatment phase if it was made available. Treatment engagement and usability were high in both groups, with no significant differences found. RelieVRx participants completed a mean of 43.3 sessions (SD 15.9; ShamVR 48.1, SD 24.8), and they gave RelieVRx a usability rating of 84.33 (ShamVR 81.16) on the validated 100-point System Usability Scale (SUS).⁹

In the post-launch trial, RelieVRx was studied in a large sample of diverse participants with a range of clinical severity and depressive symptoms to better represent real-world patients. A secondary analysis of trial participants suggests that RelieVRx may help transcend pain care disparities via in-home treatment. The clinical effectiveness, therapeutic program engagement, and VR device usability of RelieVRx are unaffected by key sociodemographic factors often associated with reduced patient engagement and clinical effectiveness.⁴⁷

The RelieVRx program is rated **A+** in usability according to industry benchmarks.



Patient engagement with the RelieVRx program drove strong adherence.

Pivotal



Average RelieVRx sessions per week

Post-Launch



Average RelieVRx sessions per week

Additionally, the AVR Pathway® patient support program is available to answer non-medical questions and provide technical support. (The patient's clinical team will be their first resource for medical questions.)

Data Privacy and Governance

AppliedVR is committed to maintaining the highest levels of data security for patients using the RelieVRx program and their providers.

AppliedVR is HITRUST certified.⁴⁹ Independent review and security certification is the gold standard for healthcare information security, and HITRUST is recognized by healthcare organizations for its security framework to ensure compliance. Its comprehensive security and privacy framework is used by healthcare organizations

to comply with HIPAA, GDPR, PCI-DSS, and other regulations. Requests to view the RelieVRx HITRUST certification may be submitted to: security@appliedvr.io.

Product Authorization and Distribution

RelieVRx is available by prescription only.

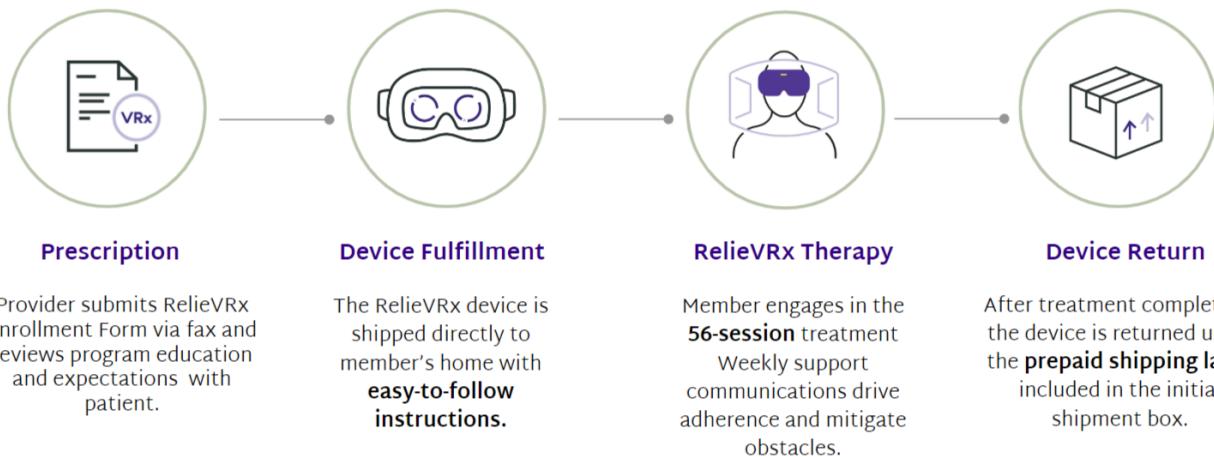
Indication for Use

The RelieVRx program is a prescription-use immersive virtual reality system intended to provide adjunctive treatment based on cognitive behavioral therapy skills and other evidence-based behavioral methods for patients (age 18 and older) with a diagnosis of chronic lower back pain (defined as moderate to severe pain lasting longer than three months). The device is intended for in-home use for the reduction of pain and pain interference associated with chronic lower back pain.

Contraindications

There are no known contraindications.

Connecting patients to therapy:



References

1. Gudin J, Kaufman AG, Datta S. Are opioids needed to treat chronic low back pain? A review of treatment options and analgesics in development. *J Pain Res.* 2020 May 14;13:1007-1022. [doi: 10.2147/JPR.S226483](https://doi.org/10.2147/JPR.S226483)
2. RelieVRx [instructions for use]. Van Nuys, CA: AppliedVR, Inc.; 2021. [13777580639891 \(zendesk.com\)](https://13777580639891.zendesk.com)
3. US Dept of Health & Human Services (2019, May). Pain Management Best Practices Inter-Agency Task Force Report: updates, gaps, inconsistencies, and recommendations. Accessed May 4, 2024. <https://www.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/pmtf-final-report-2019-05-23.pdf>
4. Chou R, Qaseem A, Snow V, et al. Diagnosis and treatment of low back pain: a joint clinical practice guideline from the American College of Physicians and the American Pain Society. *Ann Int Med.* 2007;147(7):478-491. [doi:10.7326/0003-4819-147-7-200710020-00006](https://doi.org/10.7326/0003-4819-147-7-200710020-00006)
5. Qaseem A, Wilt TJ, McLean RM, Forciea MJ. Noninvasive treatments for acute, subacute, and chronic low back pain: a clinical practice guideline from the American College of Physicians. *Ann Int Med.* 2017;166(7). [doi:10.7326/M16-2367](https://doi.org/10.7326/M16-2367)
6. [WHO guideline for non-surgical management of chronic primary low back pain in adults in primary and community care settings](#). World Health Organization; Geneva 2023.
7. Oliveira et al. Clinical practice guidelines for the management of non-specific low back pain in primary care: an updated overview. *Eur Spine J.* 2018;27(11):2791-2803. [doi:10.1007/s00586-018-5673-2](https://doi.org/10.1007/s00586-018-5673-2)
8. Nicol V et al. Chronic low back pain: a narrative review of recent international guidelines for diagnosis and conservative treatment. *J Clin Med.* 2023;12(4):1685. [doi:10.3390/jcm12041685](https://doi.org/10.3390/jcm12041685)
9. Garcia LM, Birckhead BJ, Krishnamurthy P, et al. An 8-week self-administered at-home behavioral skills-based virtual reality program for chronic low back pain: double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled trial conducted during covid-19. *J Med Internet Res.* 2021;23(2):e26292. [doi:10.2196/26292](https://doi.org/10.2196/26292)
10. Maddox T, Oldstone L, Sparks CY, et al. In-home virtual reality program for chronic lower back pain: a randomized sham-controlled effectiveness trial in a clinically severe & diverse sample. *Mayo Clin Proc Dig Health.* 2023;1(4):563-573. doi.org/10.1016/j.mcpdig.2023.09.003
11. Maddox T, Sparks C, Oldstone L, et al. Durable chronic low back pain reductions up to 24 months after treatment for an accessible, 8-week, in-home behavioral skills-based virtual reality program: a randomized controlled trial. *Pain Med.* 2023;24:1200-1203. <https://doi.org/10.1093/pmt/pnad070>
12. Maddox T, Oldstone L, Sackman J, Maddox R, Adair T, Ffrench K, Sparks C, Darnall BD. Twelve-month results for a randomized sham-controlled effectiveness trial of an in-home skills-based virtual reality program for chronic low back pain. *Pain Rep.* 2024 Sep 4;9(5):e1182. doi: 10.1097/PR9.0000000000001182. PMID: 39239633; PMCID: PMC11377093.
13. Garcia LM, Birckhead BJ, Krishnamurthy P, et al. Three-month follow-up results of a double-blind, randomized placebo-controlled trial of 8-week self-administered at-home behavioral skills-based virtual reality (VR) for chronic low back pain. *J Pain.* 2022;23 (5):822-840. [doi:10.1016/j.jpain.2021.12.002](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jpain.2021.12.002)

14. Garcia L, Birckhead B, Krishnamurthy P, et al. Durability of the treatment effects of an 8-week self-administered home-based virtual reality program for chronic low back pain: 6-month follow-up study of a randomized clinical trial. *J Med Internet Res.* 2022;24(5):e37480. Published correction appears in: *J Med Internet Res.* 2022;24(6):e40038. [doi:10.2196/37480](https://doi.org/10.2196/37480)
15. Maddox T, Garcia H, Ffrench K, et al. In-home virtual reality program for chronic low back pain: durability of a randomized, placebo-controlled clinical trial to 18 months post-treatment. *Reg Anesth Pain Med.* Published online November 25, 2022. [doi:10.1136/rappm-2022-104093](https://doi.org/10.1136/rappm-2022-104093)
16. Breakthrough Devices Program. US Food and Drug Administration. Accessed May 1, 2024. <https://www.fda.gov/medical-devices/how-study-and-market-your-device/breakthrough-devices-program#list>
17. US Food and Drug Administration. Device Classification Under Section 513(F)(2)(De Novo). [Reclassification Order](#). November 16, 2021.
18. B1 2023 HCPCS Coding Cycle. Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. [Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services' \(CMS'\) Healthcare Common Procedure Coding System \(HCPCS\) Level II Final Coding, Benefit Category and Payment Determinations](#)
19. B2 2022 HCPCS Coding Cycle. Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. [Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services' \(CMS'\) Healthcare Common Procedure Coding System \(HCPCS\) Level II Final Coding, Benefit Category and Payment Determinations](#)
20. US Food and Drug Administration. Device Classification Under Section 513(F)(2)(De Novo). [Decision Summary](#). November 16, 2021.
21. American Academy of Professional Coders. ICD-10-CM 2023. Salt Lake City, UT: American Academy of Professional Coders; 2022.
22. US Department of Veterans Affairs, National Acquisition Center Contract, Item RVX-2002. Accessed May 7, 2024. [VA National Acquisition Center Contract Catalog Search Tool](#)
23. Highmark Commercial Medical Policy Z-105-007. Issued April 1, 2024. Accessed May 7, 2024. <https://securecms.highmark.com/content/medpolicy/en/highmark/pa/commercial/policies/Miscellaneous/Z-105/Z-105-007.html> HighMark Policy. Medical Policy: Z-105-007
24. Institute of Medicine. [Relieving Pain in America: A Blueprint for Transforming Prevention, Care, Education, and Research](#). Washington, DC: National Academies Press; 2011.
25. Dahlhamer J, Lucas J, Zelaya C, et al. Prevalence of chronic pain and high-impact chronic pain among adults: United States, 2016. *MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep.* 2018;67(36):1001-1006. [doi:10.15585/mmwr.mm6736a2](https://doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.mm6736a2)
26. Lucas JW, Connor EM, Bose J. Back, lower limb, and upper limb pain among US adults. NCHS Data Brief, no 415. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2021. Accessed May 21, 2024. [doi:10.15620/cdc:1078942019](https://doi.org/10.15620/cdc:1078942019)
27. Gaskin DJ, Richard P. The economic costs of pain in the United States. *J Pain.* 2012;13(8):715-724. [doi:10.1016/j.jpain.2012.03.009](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jpain.2012.03.009)
28. Gatchel RJ, McGeary DD, McGeary CA, Lippe B. Interdisciplinary chronic pain management: past, present, and future. *Am Psychol.* 2014;69(2):119-130. [doi:10.1037/a0035514](https://doi.org/10.1037/a0035514)

29. Gatchel RJ, Peng YB, Peters ML, Fuchs PN, Turk DC. The biopsychosocial approach to chronic pain: scientific advances and future directions. *Psychol Bull.* 2007;133(4):581-624. [doi:10.1037/0033-2909.133.4.581](https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-2909.133.4.581)
30. Staats PS, Hekmat H, Staats AW. The psychological behaviorism theory of pain: a basis for unity. *Pain Forum.* 1996;5(3):194-207. [doi:10.1016/S1082-3174\(96\)80031-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/S1082-3174(96)80031-6)
31. Gatchel RJ, Okifuji A. Evidence-based scientific data documenting the treatment and cost-effectiveness of comprehensive pain programs for chronic nonmalignant pain. *J Pain.* 2006;7(11):779-793. [doi:10.1016/j.jpain.2006.08.005](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jpain.2006.08.005)
32. Oslund S, Robinson RC, Clark TC, et al. Long-term effectiveness of a comprehensive pain management program: strengthening the case for interdisciplinary care. *Proc Bayl Univ Med Cent.* 2009;22(3):211-214. [doi:10.1080/08998280.2009.11928516](https://doi.org/10.1080/08998280.2009.11928516)
33. Stanos S. Focused review of interdisciplinary pain rehabilitation programs for chronic pain management. *Curr Pain Headache Rep.* 2012;16(2):147-152. [doi:10.1007/s11916-012-0252-4](https://doi.org/10.1007/s11916-012-0252-4)
34. Takahashi N, Kasahara S, Yabuki S. Development and implementation of an inpatient multidisciplinary pain management program for patients with intractable chronic musculoskeletal pain in Japan: preliminary report. *J Pain Res.* 2018;11:201-211. [doi:10.2147/JPR.S154171](https://doi.org/10.2147/JPR.S154171)
35. The global epidemic of low back pain. *Lancet Rheumatol.* 2023;5(6):e305. [[The global epidemic of low back pain \(thelancet.com\)](https://www.thelancet.com)]
36. Chronic Pain Experience Journey Map. Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. Download available at [The Chronic Pain Experience Engagement | CMS](https://www.cms.gov). Page modified May 16, 2024. Accessed June 18, 2024.
37. Chronic Back Pain - Health Policy Institute. Georgetown University. Accessed April 1, 2024. <https://hpi.georgetown.edu/backpain/>
38. Garcia LM, Darnall BD, Krishnamurthy P, et al. Self-administered behavioral skills-based at-home virtual reality therapy for chronic low back pain: protocol for a randomized controlled trial. *JMIR Res Protoc.* 2021;10(1):e25291. [doi:10.2196/25291](https://doi.org/10.2196/25291)
39. Spiegel, Brennan. [vRx: How Virtual Therapeutics Will Revolutionize Medicine.](https://www.basicbooks.com/book/vrx-how-virtual-therapeutics-will-revolutionize-medicine) New York, NY: Basic Books; 2020.
40. Maddox T, Sparks C, Oldstone L, et al. Perspective: the promise of virtual reality as an immersive therapeutic. *J Med Ext Reality.* 2024;1(1):14-20. [doi:10.1089/jmxr.2023.0003](https://doi.org/10.1089/jmxr.2023.0003)
41. Darnall BD, Krishnamurthy P, Tsuei J, Minor JD. Self-administered skills-based virtual reality intervention for chronic pain: randomized controlled pilot study. *JMIR Form Res.* 2020;4(7):e17293. [doi:10.2196/17293](https://doi.org/10.2196/17293)
42. Choi T, Hoo S, Choi W, Lee S. A systematic review and meta-analysis of the effectiveness of virtual reality-based rehabilitation therapy on reducing the degree of pain experienced by individuals with low back pain. *Int J Environ Res Publ Health.* 2023;20(4):3502. [doi:10.3390/ijerph20043502](https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph20043502)
43. Brea-Gomez B, Torres-Sanchez I, Ortiz-Rubio A, et al. Virtual reality in the treatment of adults with chronic low back pain: a systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized clinical trials. *Int J Environ Res Publ Health.* 2021;18:11806. [doi:10.3390/ijerph182211806](https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph182211806)

44. Matthie NS, Giordano NA, Jenerette CM, et al. Use and efficacy of virtual, augmented, or mixed reality technology for chronic pain: a systematic review. *Pain Manag*. 2022;12(7):859-878.
[doi:10.2217/pmt-2022-0030](https://doi.org/10.2217/pmt-2022-0030)
45. Kovacs FM, Abraira V, Royuela A, et al. Minimal clinically important change for pain intensity and disability in patients with nonspecific low back pain. *Spine (Phila Pa 1976)*. 2007;32(25):2915-2920.
[doi:10.1097/BRS.0b013e31815b75ae](https://doi.org/10.1097/BRS.0b013e31815b75ae)
46. Farrar JT, Young JP, LaMoreaux L, Werth JL, Poole MR. Clinical importance of changes in chronic pain intensity measured on an 11-point numerical pain rating scale. *Pain*. 2001;94(2):149-158.
[doi:10.1016/S0304-3959\(01\)00349-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0304-3959(01)00349-9)
47. Maddox T, Oldstone L, Sackman J, et al. Sociodemographic predictors of clinical effectiveness, therapeutic program engagement, and device usability for an in-home virtual reality program for chronic low back pain: secondary analysis of a randomized controlled trial. *J Med Ext Reality*. 2024;1(1):1-92.
[doi:10.1089/jmxr.2023.0013](https://doi.org/10.1089/jmxr.2023.0013)
48. Maddox T, Oldstone L, Linde-Zwirble W, et al. Who benefits most from skills-based VR-delivered therapy? Secondary analysis of a randomized controlled trial in chronic low back pain. *Mayo Clin Proc Digital Health*. Submitted, pending review and acceptance.
49. Şentürk İA, Şentürk E, Üstün I, Gökçedağ A, Yıldırım NP, İçen NK. High-impact chronic pain: evaluation of risk factors and predictors. *Korean J Pain*. 2023 Jan 1;36(1):84-97.
50. Vaegter, H. B. P., Due Bruun, K. M. P. & Bye-Møller, L. P. High-Impact Chronic Pain. International Association for the Study of Pain (2023).
51. Pitcher MH, Von Korff M, Bushnell MC, Porter L. Prevalence and Profile of High-Impact Chronic Pain in the United States. *J Pain*. 2019 Feb;20(2):146-160.
52. Maddox T, Oldstone L, Linde-Zwirble W, et al. Differential treatment response to virtual reality in high-impact chronic pain: secondary analysis of a randomized trial. *Sci Rep*. 2025;15(1):14430.
[doi:10.1038/s41598-025-98716-3](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-025-98716-3)
53. Bangor, A., Kortum, P. T., & Miller, J. T. (2008). An Empirical Evaluation of the System Usability Scale. *International Journal of Human–Computer Interaction*, 24(6), 574–594. [doi:10.1080/10447310802205776](https://doi.org/10.1080/10447310802205776)