

Complex regional pain syndrome (CRPS)



There are no specific tests to diagnose CRPS; diagnosis is based on clinical assessment using the Budapest criteria⁴



CRPS is a chronic pain condition characterised by autonomic and inflammatory features^{1,2}



CRPS occurs predominantly after a trauma or injury to a limb such as a fracture or sprain³



It can be categorised into type 1 (no obvious nerve lesion) or type 2 (definite nerve lesion)^{3,4}



There is a lack of evidence-based guidelines for the treatment of CRPS, with treatment decisions based on management of neuropathic and chronic pain⁴

The reported incidence of CRPS was **26.2 per 100,000 persons** in a 2007 study in the Netherlands⁵

